United States
of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 117th CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

Vol. 168 WASHINGTON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22, 2022 *No. 106*

House of Representatives

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

DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

WASHINGTON, DC,
June 22, 2022.

I hereby appoint the Honorable TERRI A. SEWELL 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 11:50 a.m.

TAKING BIPARTISAN ACTION TO PROTECT CHILDREN

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

Mrs. TRAHAN. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of two pieces of bipartisan legislation the House will consider later today. I introduced these bills alongside Republican colleagues because there is simply no question that they will save lives and protect our children.

The first piece of legislation is critical in the fight against the opioid crisis plaguing every single community across our country. Known as the MATE Act, this legislation is simple. It will require that doctors who prescribe highly addictive pain medications are trained to spot signs of addiction and intervene accordingly.

Healthcare professionals often interact with and have opportunities to provide effective treatments for individuals suffering from addiction, critical opportunities to save lives. But far too often, those chances to help are missed. In fact, research has shown that most clinicians could not confidently diagnose and treat patients with substance use disorder.

Stigma, discrimination, and lack of understanding about addiction have prevented far too many Americans from accessing evidence-based care for addiction. The MATE Act will change that.

I drafted this legislation after meeting with a physician in my home State of Massachusetts, Dr. Jim Baker, who shared the tragic story of his son, Max.

Dr. Baker was visiting his primary care physician one day when his PCP asked him if there was anything he could do to help. Dr. Baker pleaded with his PCP for help with Max's opioid addiction.

To Dr. Baker's surprise, his PCP did not have adequate education or understanding of addiction to point Dr. Baker in the direction of appropriate treatment for Max. Max Baker died from an overdose at just 23 years old.

Every person in this Chamber knows that the Bakers' story, a parent's worst nightmare, is not unique. Each of us has heard similar stories from families who were willing to do anything and everything to save the life of a loved one battling addiction. We can get these families another path for help by passing the MATE Act.

I am grateful to Dr. Baker for his advocacy for this legislation, as well as my colleagues, Representatives TRONE, CARTER, KUSTER, and MCKINLEY, who were instrumental in securing today's vote.

Madam Speaker, the second piece of legislation is just as essential. My bipartisan bill, with Ranking Member MCMORRIS RODGERS, Congresswoman AXNE, and Congresswoman KIM, doesn't need a fancy name. It just needs to become law. That is because it will extend and strengthen key youth and young adult suicide prevention efforts.

Many of us have talked about the youth mental health crisis extensively, and the past 2 years have only increased the urgent need for solutions that protect our children.

That starts by reauthorizing the Garrett Lee Smith Memorial Act and the key programs it supports to provide mental health resources, bolster suicide prevention efforts, and end the stigma associated with getting help.

Make no mistake, these programs have a long track record of success. Study after study has proven that these initiatives have significantly reduced youth suicide rates for young people and saved tens of thousands of lives.

We must ensure that these programs continue, and I urge my colleagues to support this legislative package so we can do just that.

IBEW 1505 CELEBRATES 50 YEARS AT RAYTHEON

Mrs. TRAHAN. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the hardworking men and women of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Local 1505 for their 75 years working at Raytheon in Massachusetts.

The members of IBEW 1505 are some of the most skilled in the manufacturing industry in the entire world. They are unsung American heroes, rarely receiving publicity or recognition for their devoted service and ingenuity but continuing to provide well-made defense systems to American Armed Forces.

The Patriot missile is built by the members of IBEW 1505, along with

Printed on recycled paper.

other advanced defense systems. These systems are active around the world, including right now in Poland, where they are helping to protect our NATO allies.

IBEW 1505 has provided many generations of families in Massachusetts with family-sustaining wages and benefits.

I am proud to call so many members of IBEW 1505 my constituents and to bring recognition of their 75 years of service to our country here on the House floor of the United States Congress.

CONGRATULATING CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL DRAGONS AND EVERETT HIGH SCHOOL WARRIORS

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

Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the Central High School Dragons and the Everett High School Warriors baseball teams on winning the PIAA Class 3A and Class 2A championships, respectively.

Through practice, hard work, and determination, these teams battled through difficult seasons in order to seize their championship victories.

For the Central High School Dragons, their championship came after an undefeated season. For the Everett Warriors, a hard-fought 1–0 victory in the final game of the year was needed in order to raise the championship trophy.

For both these teams, their refusal to quit when games were close is a testament to their commitment, to their communities, and to each other as players.

I am proud of what these young men have accomplished, and I look forward to seeing their continued success as they embark on careers.

END THE SOUTHERN BORDER CRISIS

Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, in the past 50 years, we have seen such change on our southern border. In the past 10 years, we have continued to see changes on our southern border.

Madam Speaker, 50 individuals on the FBI terrorist watch list have been apprehended on our southern border.

Madam Speaker, 50 potential terrorists, with only the intent to harm American citizens, have been apprehended on our southern border.

What is President Biden's response? To leave our border wall unfinished and our citizens vulnerable to attack.

We cannot allow these open border policies to continue. We cannot allow these terrorists to continue to enter the United States through a porous and vulnerable southern border.

Now, with a potential surge of more than 18,000 migrants expected to cross the border if title 42 is repealed, more terrorists will attempt to enter our country.

It is time to secure our border. It is time to codify title 42. It is time to put an end to this crisis.

CELEBRATING THE PULP AND PAPERWORKERS' RESOURCE COUNCIL'S 30TH ANNIVERSARY

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

Mr. SCHRADER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Pulp and Paperworkers' Resource Council on its 30th anniversary.

The PPRC is a grassroots organization made up of hourly employees of the U.S. forest products industry whose members work in mills and converting plants, manufacturing sustainable paper and wood products that Americans rely on every day.

Founded in 1991, the PPRC works to ensure real-world perspectives are considered in all policy and regulatory decisions that impact their jobs and our communities.

As co-chair of the bipartisan, bicameral House Paper and Packaging Caucus, I am honored to meet with the PPRC representatives every year when they come to Washington, D.C., to advocate for their priorities and promote this important sector of our economy.

I am pleased to congratulate the PPRC for 30 years of hard work on behalf of such an essential industry.

MAKE EVERY STATE A RIGHT-TO-WORK STATE

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

Ms. FOXX. Madam Speaker, though what I am about to say will surely cause a strong case of hypertension among my Democrat colleagues and their union allies, I won't hold back: Unions didn't build the middle class in America. Entrepreneurs and hard-working Americans did.

Tomorrow marks the 75th anniversary of the landmark legislation that enables States to pass right-to-work laws, and it is a cause for celebration.

Since 1947, 27 States have decided to allow employees to choose for themselves whether to belong to a union or not. What a smart decision passing right-to-work laws was, Madam Speaker. They give workers the freedom to make their own choices when it comes to paying union dues.

With rising inflation and gas prices, workers should not be forced to hand their hard-earned paychecks over to the unions in order to keep their jobs.

Time and again, unions prove that worker representation plays second fiddle to a partisan political agenda that comes as no surprise to anyone.

For example, the AFL–CIO's financial disclosure form shows that they spent more than $37 million on political activity and lobbying while spending just $16 million to represent workers. Workers should never be forced to fund political causes they disagree with.

The truth is, right-to-work laws are good for unions, too. Making union membership a choice instead of a mandatory condition of employment improves unions by making them more responsive to worker needs.

It is no secret that unions in mandatory dues States neglect the needs of workers. It isn't until unions have to fight to get and keep members that they make workers a priority. Giving workers a choice gives workers leverage, and this can lead to more transparency and accountability.

The truth is that right-to-work laws are good for the economy and bolster industries. Data shows that States with right-to-work laws have lower unemployment and higher job and wage growth than States without such laws. Worker freedom leads to flourishing. What a concept, Madam Speaker.

One study shows that right-to-work States attract more manufacturing and construction jobs than States with compulsory union membership. States which have enacted right-to-work laws in the past 22 years have a 20.7 percent higher manufacturing share than they would have if they did not protect worker freedom. According to the National Right to Work Committee, factory employment rose by 150,000 in right-to-work States in 2021 alone.

These numbers speak for themselves. Being pro-right-to-work means being progrowth.

In the face of such overwhelming positive figures, I find it mind-boggling that Democrats want to push the radical Protecting the Right to Organize Act, the PRO Act. The PRO Act would overturn right-to-work laws in 27 States and force workers to line the wallets of union bosses.

PRO Act policies will undermine worker choice, burden employers, and harm our economy for years to come. That is why I have been working in Congress to oppose this legislation and to hold the Biden administration accountable when it tries to push PRO Act policies by executive fiat.

Madam Speaker, it is time to embrace worker freedom, a quintessential American value, and it is time to protect worker rights. I am proud to celebrate the 75th anniversary of the right to work.

Let's make every State a right-to-work State. I guarantee the country would be much better off.

□ 1015

DONALD TRUMP LOST

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

Mr. LIEU. Madam Speaker, Donald Trump lost the 2020 Presidential election's popular vote by more than 7 million votes.

Trump lost the State of Oregon. Trump lost Washington. Trump lost California. Trump lost Nevada. Trump lost Arizona. Trump lost New Mexico. Trump lost Colorado. Trump lost Hawaii. Trump lost Minnesota. Trump

lost Michigan. Trump lost Illinois. Trump lost Wisconsin. Trump lost Georgia. Trump lost Nebraska District 2. Trump lost Virginia. Trump lost Pennsylvania. Trump lost New York. Trump lost Maine District 1. Trump lost Washington, D.C. Trump lost Maryland. Trump lost Delaware. Trump lost New Jersey. Trump lost Connecticut. Trump lost Rhode Island. Trump lost Massachusetts. Trump lost Vermont. Trump lost New Hampshire.

Trump lost the electoral college 306–232. Trump lost the 2020 Presidential election.

KEEP GOVERNMENT OUT OF YOUR DOCTOR'S OFFICE

Mr. LIEU. Madam Speaker, abortion is a highly and deeply personal decision.

It is very complicated. You have dramatic effects for the family, for the woman. It can have health effects.

Some pregnancies are fine in the first month, and then they are not fine in the fourth month for medical reasons.

Some pregnancies are the result of rape or incest.

Some religions support abortion. Some religions oppose abortion.

This is a very complicated issue, very personal, and it is exactly the wrong issue for government.

Republicans want to criminalize abortion. Keep government out of your doctor's office.

Democrats support Roe v. Wade. I urge the American people that if they want to have Roe v. Wade upheld, they cast their vote at the ballot box this November.

DEMOCRATS' ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Mr. LIEU. Madam Speaker, under the American Rescue Plan, we created jobs, we got vaccines into people's arms, we reopened schools, and we helped get the economy back on track.

In the first 15 months of the Biden Presidency, over 8.5 million jobs were created, the most in American history.

Democrats are for the people, and we put people over politics.

We also passed an infrastructure law that is going to rebuild roads, bridges, and highways, get lead out of water, and put broadband everywhere, from rural areas to inner cities to everywhere in between.

What are Republicans doing? I don't know, but I know a number of Republican Members of Congress sought a pardon from the White House for inciting an insurrection.

NATIONAL FOSTER YOUTH SHADOW DAY

Mr. LIEU. Madam Speaker, today is one of my favorite days in Congress because it is National Foster Youth Shadow Day.

I have a foster youth shadowing me. His name is Joseph Mariscal. He just graduated from community college, and now he is going to go to Cal State LA. He is watching how Congress works.

He has overcome so many obstacles, and because of the amazing things he has done to overcome his obstacles, I am confident he can do anything he wants in his future.

I thank KAREN BASS and other members of the National Foster Youth Institute for all they do for our foster youth and for having this shadow day today.

SHOCKING REMARKS ON GAS PRICES

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

Mr. ROSE. Madam Speaker, recently, Cecilia Rouse, the chair of the White House Council of Economic Advisers, was trying to explain away the challenges that runaway inflation presents to most American households, and she said, ''Most American household balance sheets are strong and can provide some cushion for rising prices.''

I was shocked to hear these remarks coming from one of the President's top economic policy advisers. Madam Speaker, most Americans, in fact, do not have a cushion for rising prices. A recent survey found that 56 percent of Americans cannot cover a $1,000 emergency expense from their savings.

That is why I led a letter demanding that Chair Rouse apologizes to the millions of Americans struggling with skyrocketing prices due to the failed economic policies of the Biden administration. I include this letter for the RECORD.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, June 15, 2022.

Dr. CECILIA ROUSE,
Chair, White House Council of Economic Advisers, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIR ROUSE: We write today to express our outrage toward your recent comments during an online event hosted by the Center for American Progress. At the event, you stated, in part ''. . . most household balance sheets are strong and can provide some cushion for rising prices . . .'' As Chair of the White House Council of Economic Advisers, we are astounded at your failure to recognize that most Americans actually lack any sort of cushion for the hardships they must endure as a result of the Biden Administration's failed economic policies.

A recent survey found that 56 percent of Americans cannot cover a $1,000 emergency expense with their savings. We would not expect this to come as a surprise to you, one of the most senior economic officials in the Biden Administration. It is offensive to the millions of Americans fighting to fill their gas tanks, having to remove items from their shopping carts at the grocery store check-out line, and struggling to pay their rising rents to pretend that households have an imaginary cushion to deal with these historic price increases caused in no small part by runaway deficit spending.

Considering President Biden's approval ratings have dipped below 40 percent, perhaps it is comments like these that lead Americans to believe that his administration is completely out of touch with the everyday struggles of millions of American families. We encourage you to travel to gas stations and grocery stores across the country to ask hard-working Americans whether they have enough ''cushion'' to offset this record inflation. In fact, each of us invites you to visit our respective districts to speak with our constituents, where you will find most of them do not have such a cushion.

Alarmingly, you followed your comment by stating ''. . . I understand rising prices are painful, I understand that . . .'' Despite these claims, you clearly do not understand the full impact of rising prices because of your mistaken belief that most Americans have the ability to absorb the pain from rapidly increasing prices for goods and services they need each day with essentially inconsequential negative effects to their quality of life due to some mythical financial ''cushion'' you think most Americans enjoy. We ask you to publicly apologize to the millions of Americans struggling with skyrocketing prices and record inflation for these insensitive and inaccurate remarks.

Thank you for your prompt attention to this matter.

Mr. ROSE. Madam Speaker, if remarks like these are reflective of the advice being given to the President of the United States, it is no wonder that they continue to enact policies completely out of touch with the American people.

GAS TAX HOLIDAY

Mr. ROSE. Madam Speaker, if you were on a drive through middle Tennessee right now and needed to fill up, let's say, a 2015 Ford F–150, you would pay about $120. A gas tax holiday would take fewer than $5 off that bill.

Yet, this is the latest Band-Aid solution being tossed around by the Biden administration. President Biden has already depleted our Strategic Petroleum Reserve to its lowest point in 35 years, weakening national security while doing little or nothing to lower gas prices.

While every dollar certainly counts, saving only $5 out of every $120 from a gas tax holiday will not make much of a difference in our personal budgets, but it will have a crushing effect on our ability to pay for the Federal highway system.

Instead of kneecapping our Nation's infrastructure, the President should immediately approve the more than 4,000 pending applications for drilling and end the freeze on oil and gas leases, yet President Biden refuses.

The key to getting prices down is simple: reestablish the energy independence President Trump created.

President Biden simply must do better.

DEMOCRATS' ENERGY POLICY HURTING AMERICANS

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

Mr. LAMALFA. Madam Speaker, on President Biden's first day in office, he canceled the permit for the Keystone XL pipeline. It was a campaign promise.

This would have brought 700,000 barrels of oil per day into the United States. Instead, this move has cost thousands of Americans their jobs as well as much of their income.

Continuing his attack on our energy industries, he halted all oil and natural gas leases on Federal lands, despite a judge's ruling against this illegal ban.

His administration has also shut down the congressionally authorized oil and gas program in the 1002 Area of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge in Alaska and has threatened industry with regulation and increased royalties, which will significantly impact investment in new energy production. Indeed, the large financiers are already backing away due to their ESG idealism and the intimidation by the government to do so.

ANWR is actually 19.6 million acres. The 1002 Area is a small fraction of that total area, and the actual drilling itself will take place on an even smaller fraction of that, as well.

Most recently, the Biden administration has scrapped a court-ordered offshore 5-year lease in the Gulf of Mexico. This could likely spell a complete ban on offshore leases until the end of his whole term.

What does he expect is going to happen? Well, we are seeing it, and the people are feeling it: $5 gas nationally; $6, $6.50 in California, where everything is more expensive; $7 for diesel.

How do they expect that trucks are going to deliver items to the store or trucks are going to bring things from manufacturing facilities to distribution centers or from the field to the dryer, to the mill, the fertilizer brought to the field, the seed brought to the field? All these things, how do they expect they are going to happen with $7 fuel and higher?

The expectations are it is not going to get better anytime soon. We have seen proposals by the Biden administration to relieve the gas tax and diesel tax, which is about 18.4 cents per gallon on gas and 24.4 on diesel. I think we would always be happy to take a reduction in taxes, whether it is temporary or not, but it is not going to make but a tiny impact on $5, $6, $7 fuel.

What we need is production. Production will alter the market. When they are hesitant or reluctant or just flat saying no to increasing production, especially in a worldwide market where we had been relying on Russia for some reason for about 8 percent of our oil consumption, yes, we need to replace that.

We shouldn't buy anything from Russia. We shouldn't really be buying anything from China. Why do we want to be dependent on them for anything? Solar panels? Our energy policy in this country needs to be turned on its ear and put back to something that favors Americans.

They are blaming everything under the Sun for these rising costs except for the policies they are putting in place. The President is blaming MAGA Republicans. What does that even mean? How does that make sense?

Washington, D.C., has been under one-party rule for the last couple of years. It is clear: The price hikes we are seeing at the gas pump are caused directly by the Biden administration's anti-American, anti-energy policies. His exact words while campaigning were: ''No more drilling on Federal lands. No more drilling, including offshore. No ability for the oil industry to continue to drill, period. It ends.''

Well, you are seeing the effects, and it is unaffordable for people. Normal folks don't have discretionary income to even get through an emergency, in a lot of cases, within their family, and we keep heaping this upon their backs, for their energy needs, driving their vehicles, and heating their homes.

We are taking away natural gas. There are areas moving to do that. Cities and certain other jurisdictions want to say no more natural gas for your stoves, heaters, and such. They want it to be all electric.

These hostile actions are, indeed, creating long-term uncertainty. We are seeing the futures contracts for energy are staying high.

How much longer can we do this? How long will they be in place that way? Less drilling results in higher oil prices, which means higher gas prices for consumers. It is that simple. It is not rocket science.

Instead, the President is traveling to Saudi Arabia to beg for them to send more of their oil to us. We have the reserves in many States in our own country that we can be tapping into and doing it more ecologically soundly and certainly more economically soundly. He would rather, I guess, lie in the pockets of OPEC oligarchs than create the high-paying jobs we have right here and do it well.

We know that American energy is the cleanest and safest in the world. It is much cleaner than natural gas that Russia was sending to Western Europe and now is cutting off from them. Well, that is a surprise, isn't it? Germany gets rid of their nuclear power plants and cuts back on other forms of energy, and now instead, because they cannot rely on Russian gas coming in through the big pipe, they are having to restoke their coal-fired plants.

Isn't that amazing? You actually go backward on environmental issues when you don't plan, when you can't foresee what might happen with what Russia would do.

We could be a major exporter, and we should be a major exporter, helping our European allies and helping Americans have jobs and decently priced energy that comes from our own country.

CHANGING THE CHILD WELFARE SYSTEM FROM INSIDE

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

Ms. BASS. Madam Speaker, today, I rise to talk about the nearly half a million young people in our Nation's child welfare system.

Last month was National Foster Care Month, a time for our country to come together to acknowledge the half million people in our system, the hundreds of thousands who work within the system day in and day out, and the millions of adults who have exited the system and are no longer in care.

No one knows the child welfare system like the foster youth who have grown up in the system. Today, the Congressional Caucus on Foster Youth and the National Foster Youth Institute have brought more than 35 young people from all over the country to shadow their Members of Congress. I would like to take a second to thank the Members of Congress who are spending this morning learning from a constituent and delegate of the program about their personal experiences and ideas to make impactful change in the child welfare system.

Each year, our participants have a real hand in making change. From the Chafee Grant extensions to the passage of the Families First Prevention Services Act to securing COVID relief for foster youth, this group's voices have changed our child welfare system forever.

As a matter of fact, when COVID first struck and none of us in the country knew what to do, the young people who were members of the National Foster Youth Institute contacted Members of Congress and said: While you are passing legislation to address the pandemic, don't forget us because we have very specific needs. And Members of Congress responded.

When we put together the emergency packages, we took their input. We took specifically what they requested, such as the Chafee Grant extensions and other extensions of programs, and put it into law and made sure that they had resources.

□ 1030

The reality is this: When the government removes children from their parents, the government becomes that child's parent. Too often, the government forgets this commitment, and life goes on for those not in the child welfare system; but for those in it, they come to feel trapped and forgotten.

These young people here today have traveled thousands of miles to share their stories of their challenges with abuse, trafficking, overmedication, and homelessness. In addition, they are sharing their successes with mentorship, adoption, family reunification, community activism, and independent living. They are resilient and have the ability to navigate challenges in their life and succeed, even in spite of their hardships. Their goal is to leave Congress with a better understanding of the reality faced today by our Nation's youth in care.

I will share some words from Xandra Ruby Vaughn, who is shadowing me this morning. She told me just yesterday that her time in care helped shape the person she is today. While in care, she saw that resources for foster youth, especially when it came to education, were hard to find and hard to access. She manages a Facebook page of resources for foster youth of all ages, assisting them with finding and assessing

housing support, educational funds, and mental health services.

While in college, she experienced firsthand the impact of age requirements for former foster youth to receive assistance, a problem she would like lawmakers to pay attention to, to better help the former foster youth in our district.

There are several other young people that are here with me today. Jennifer Martinez is a former foster youth from Los Angeles who is now a foster youth advocate.

Amber Rosado-Esteves entered the child welfare system when she was 14 and aged out when she was 18, and now she is very successful in college.

Anthony Vizcarrondo spent 10 years in foster care, from the ages of 6 to 16, in California's Central Valley. His placements included foster homes and juvenile hall. Anthony is a strong foster youth advocate who is focused on expanding educational opportunities and child welfare reform.

Between her placements in foster care and being behind by 19 credits, Lucinda ''Lucy'' Langley thought she had no chance of graduating high school. But after years of hard work, that is exactly what she did.

Sapphire Murphy Powell also joined us all the way from New Zealand.

We need to understand, as a country, and as a Congress, that when we address the child welfare system, this is a way of preventing these children from becoming homeless. In the city of Los Angeles alone, we have 50,000 people who sleep on the street every night. We have tents all over our city, and in those tents, there are thousands of young people who aged out of the foster care system when they were 18 or 21. Essentially, what we have done as a society is cut them off of resources, and they wind up on the streets, they wind up incarcerated, or they wind up trafficked. This is a failure of the system, the system that we are responsible for.

Our country is the richest country in the history of the world, and there is no excuse for us not to take care of the half million young people in the foster care system. This is why we need to transform the system.

HONORING TERRY DICKSON

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

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor Terry Dickson for his achievement of being named a recipient of the American Patriot Award.

During the Vietnam war, Terry served as an infantry squad leader in the 196th Light Infantry Brigade and received the distinction of the Combat Infantryman Badge for his incredible service.

After his service, he began a career at the Florida Times-Union where he became an award-winning newspaper photographer and wrote pieces on a wide variety of subjects.

Terry has worked at The Brunswick News in my district since 2019, where he continues to work as reporter, photographer, and pens a weekly column.

Terry has received many awards at the local, State, Federal, and even international levels for his work, both in columns and photography.

Among a list of incredible past recipients, Terry is adding his name onto an honorable group of American patriots.

The American Patriot Award is a given to a veteran who has served their country with distinction and continued that throughout their career.

Terry is the epitome of this award, serving tremendously in the Vietnam war and as a journalist following his service.

I congratulate Terry for receiving this incredible award. He deserves it.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO THE FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING ACCREDITATION BOARD

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Federal Law Enforcement Training Accreditation Board, FLETA, as they celebrate their 20th anniversary on July 1, 2022.

The FLETA board of directors, located in my district, is comprised of 28 senior officials from varying Federal law enforcement agencies, academia, and professional organizations.

Since the FLETA Board's inception, more than 75 training organizations, spanning from 47 agencies and 10 departments across the executive and judicial branches of the Government, have submitted training programs for voluntary review and have sought accreditation through FLETA, in which they have completed 389 of those assessments.

The FLETA Office of Accreditation is one of smallest entities in the Federal Government, with only seven Government employees. Yet, they have an extensive impact on Federal training and operations.

FLETA assists law enforcement agencies in virtually every department of the Federal Government, improving operations through the implementation of more effective and efficient training tactics.

The mission of FLETA is more important now than ever before. This agency's efforts are demonstrative of good government in action, practicing accountability through self-regulation, which exhibits the transparency that Americans expect of their government.

On behalf of the citizens of Georgia and this distinguished body, I once again congratulate FLETA on their 20th anniversary and wish them much continued success in the future.

RECOGNIZING DON HOGAN

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I rise today in recognition of my friend, Don Hogan, a State house representative, a county commissioner, and a fellow Bulldog.

Don received an education from both Georgia Southern University and the University of Georgia.

He has served as a board member of the Golden Isles Chamber of Commerce, president of the Saint Simons Chamber of Commerce, area commissioner for the Boy Scouts of America, and on the advisory council of the Coastal Area Planning and Development Commission.

I am honored to recognize Don as the 42nd recipient of the Alfred W. Jones, Sr. award. This award is given each year to honor a person whose selfless lifetime commitment, contributions, and achievements have positively impacted our community and its people.

After many years of service, Don has decided not to run for reelection this November and will be going into retirement after a lengthy career of service to others.

I know Don is looking forward to spending time on his family farm, fishing, and telling stories sitting on the porch of his 150-year-old log cabin.

It was a pleasure and an honor to spend time with Don in the Georgia State legislature. I thank him for everything he has done for our State, and he should enjoy his well-deserved retirement.

AMERICAN FAMILIES ARE SUFFERING

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

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Madam Speaker, with gas prices at or above $5 per gallon, Americans are feeling significant pain at the pump. In a recent survey of my constituents, 89 percent said they have had to change or cancel their summer travel plans due to the surge in gas prices. What a shame.

I have also heard stories about how the gas prices, coupled with crippling inflation, have eaten into my constituents' savings and made it extremely difficult for families to make ends meet. These are the realities families throughout our country are facing. Yet, this administration and many of my colleagues in this Chamber appear to be out of touch with these concerns.

Instead of taking action to relieve the pain at the pump, President Biden and Congressional Democrats continue to blame, deflect, and justify the irresponsible decisions that have caused gas prices to spike.

Earlier this week, the President said: ''Out of everything lousy, something good will happen if you look hard enough for it.

''We have a chance to make a fundamental turn toward renewable energy, electric vehicles—and not just electric vehicles but across the board.''

No, Mr. President, record-high gas prices are not a good thing. It is disingenuous to act as though you are powerless, Mr. President, to do anything to address gas prices. My constituents do not want to suffer while this administration and Congressional Democrats continue to pursue a radical, green agenda.

President Biden has already done enough damage. From his first day in office, he canceled the Keystone pipeline and paused all domestic leases and sales. He has tried to blame everyone from Putin to price gouging and private industry.

But the facts are clear. The Biden administration is currently sitting on over 4,400 pending applications for permits to drill which must be approved so American workers can produce more American-made energy. That makes sense. In addition, Biden's regulatory and inflationary burdens are thwarting the creation of new large-scale refineries which are also needed to increase production. The Biden climate czar, former Senator John Kerry, said last week that we don't need any more domestic drilling. My constituents and I beg to differ.

Prior to President Biden assuming office, the United States was a net exporter of energy, and the price of gas dipped below $2 a gallon. The greatest Nation on the face of the Earth should never have to rely on Saudi Arabia, Venezuela, Iran, Russia, or any other hostile nation to meet its energy needs. It is also not realistic to believe we can transition to a green economy overnight without significant cost to consumers.

However, we can regain American energy independence, create American jobs, and lower prices at the pump by implementing the pro-growth, commonsense policies of the previous administration, which is why I have cosponsored the American Energy Independence from Russia Act. Unfortunately, House Democrats have blocked this critical bill seven times on this very floor. That means they are blocking energy solutions for lowering gas prices by boosting domestic energy production. This includes resuming the Keystone XL pipeline, restarting oil and gas leases on Federal lands and waters, and requiring a plan to replace the Strategic Petroleum Reserve that has been drained by this administration. It is just not right.

I don't know what message my colleagues' constituents on the other side of the aisle are sending to them. But back at home, the message has been very clear. What are their constituents telling them? From my constituents, the message is extremely clear. My constituents want Washington to stop its obsessive spending of money we don't have to push a green agenda, and they want lower prices at the pump. We need to do it now. It is urgent that we do it. It is critical that we do it.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in this fight.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are reminded to address their remarks to the Chair and not a perceived viewing audience.

Members are reminded to refrain from engaging in personalities toward the President.

THE INFLATION CRISIS

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

Mr. SMUCKER. Madam Speaker, on September 1 of 1980, inflation was at almost 13 percent. On that day, then Governor Ronald Reagan said: ''Recession is when your neighbor loses his job. Depression is when you lose yours. And recovery is when Jimmy Carter loses his.'' Unfortunately, today is looking a lot like 1980, and the Carter and the Biden Presidencies share far too much in common.

□ 1045

President Biden has unnecessarily spent trillions of dollars, spiking inflation into a 40-year high of 8.6 percent. As a result of this inflation, American households will pay an additional $7,620 as they buy gas, food, and other things over the next 12 months—$7,620 annually.

Since Biden became President, real wages are down 4.2 percent while mortgage rates have doubled, have gone up 2.4 points. Our economy shrank 1.4 percent last quarter, and many economists now agree that these signs point to an imminent recession.

The President now points to the Federal Reserve to get him out of the inflation mess that he created. Today, I will point out what that may mean and talk about the challenge that the Fed faces to rein in inflation.

I have a chart here with me that compares the Federal funds rate, which is its benchmark interest rate, and inflation rates over the past 60 years. If you look at the chart, you will see two lines on the graph showing inflation and the Fed rate. Each time that the Fed looked to reduce inflation, they increased the interest rate, and they have increased the interest rate each time above the current inflation rate.

So, for example, in the early 1980s, which I mentioned earlier, following President Carter's era of stagflation, the Fed raised rates to a record high of over 16.5 percent to reverse what was 13 percent inflation at that time. So once again, this would suggest that for the Fed to do its job and rein in inflation, it will need to increase interest rates above our current rate of inflation.

So far this year, the Feds have raised the Federal fund rate three times, most recently with a .75—or ¾ percent—increase, which is the highest increase since 1994, but the Federal funds rate still only sits between 1.5 and 1¾ percent.

Current rates are 1¾ percent, and again, inflation is 8.6 percent and climbing. This suggests that the Fed has a long way to go in raising interest rates, and has a lot of work to do ahead. What isn't shown in this chart—and sometimes I am not sure if the Biden administration understands—are the consequences that come with raising rates.

Our economy will slow down, and it will be harder for Americans to start small businesses and to purchase homes. We are already seeing that happening. The cost of living will increase, and Americans will see hard times. This did not have to happen.

President Biden overinflated an already recovering economy by spending trillions on the American Rescue Plan, which included market-distorting policies that unnecessarily subsidized demand while restricting supplies by paying people to stay home.

Now, as I said, the President is relying on the Fed to fix it but, unfortunately, it is the American people who will be paying the consequences.

CELEBRATING THE LIFE AND WORK OF MARY E. WHEELER

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

Ms. TENNEY. Madam Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the life and work of my dear friend, Mrs. Mary E. Wheeler of Yorkville, New York.

I came to know Mary in a role no one ever wishes to have, that of a Gold Star mother. Mary's son, Private First Class Joseph Keith Wheeler, a United States marine, was killed in combat on March 31, 1968, in Quang Tri Province in Vietnam, at just 18 years old.

Mary and her family were devastated by the loss of Joseph. But through Mary's pain, she found great purpose to support other Gold Star mothers and their families, as well as Active-Duty members, veterans, and their loved ones.

Mary was active until the day she passed in the American Gold Star Mothers Chapter 56 in Utica, New York. This led to Mary being national president of the American Gold Star Mothers from 1999 through 2000, meeting Gold Star mothers and families from across this Nation and interacting with political leaders of both parties in Washington for commonsense policy to support veterans and their families, especially those who paid the ultimate sacrifice, like her dear son, Joseph.

Mary was heavily involved in other veteran service organizations, such as The American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Military Order of the Purple Heart Auxiliary, and countless other organizations in our community, including the Whitestown Senior Center and the Salvation Army, which she supported her entire life.

Mary was also dedicated to her family: her late husband, Charles; her children; grandchildren; and great-grandchildren. Mary's great-grandson, Shaun, and her great-granddaughter, Skylar, have a special place in my heart as Skylar's grandmother, Felicia, was my longtime administrative assistant for over 25 years. They all were a very important part of my life, and I considered them family. So I had another connection to Mary through her great-grandchildren.

Words cannot do justice to the many contributions by Mary throughout her

great life, the many lives she has touched, including the mothers and the families she supported. It was an honor and a privilege to get to know Mary, not only through the great work she has done, but to know what a genuine person and kind soul she was and a wonderful mother, grandmother, and great-grandmother.

Mary will be an inspiration to all of us for so many years to come, and her hard work and dedication will be felt by veterans and their families for generations not just in our community, but throughout the Nation for her great work and devotion to this cause.

My sincerest condolences to Mary's family and her friends, and everyone in our community for this difficult time in losing Mary, who was a wonderful, honored member of our community.

PROTECTING HEARTBEATS

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

Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, as the Nation awaits the Supreme Court's official ruling on Dobbs v. Jackson, which many of us pray will overturn Roe v. Wade, we have witnessed a despicable wave of leftwing threats and violence against our judges, our churches, pro-life groups, and crisis pregnancy centers.

Let's be very clear on this. Pregnancy centers are 100 percent noble and heroic organizations that proudly serve vulnerable mothers at their most critical time of need. They are an invaluable resource across America. Because these centers save lives and not end them, they find themselves under attack.

Since May 2, the day Justice Alito's draft decision was leaked, there have been nearly 30 documented attacks on these centers, including, but not limited to:

A pregnancy center in Madison, Wisconsin, torched by a Molotov cocktail on May 8.

Capitol Hill Crisis Pregnancy Center right here in Washington, D.C., vandalized with blood red paint on June 2.

Pregnancy Resource Center in Buffalo, New York, firebombed on June 7.

Pregnancy Resource Center in Gersham, Oregon, firebombed on June 10.

And, of course, the attempted assassination of Justice Kavanaugh outside his home.

Since May 2020, more than 130 acts of vandalism, or worse, have been committed across 29 States and the District of Columbia against pro-life Catholic properties alone. The proponents of these attacks are radical leftwing groups that are openly vowing to terrify pro-life leaders and institutions into backing down from defending the unborn.

They have made threats like, ''If abortions aren't safe, neither are you.'' They have promised ''to take increasingly drastic measures'' and that ''those measures may not come in the form of something so easily cleaned up as a fire or graffiti.'' They are currently calling for a ''night of rage'' after the Supreme Court announces its decision.

When fear, intimidation, and violence are deployed to compel legitimate government institutions to act a certain way, it must be called what it is: terrorism.

These recent threats and attacks must be totally condemned, investigated, and prosecuted. This violence must end.

Our Nation needs to hear from the leaders of our Democratic Party that these extremists call home: Speaker PELOSI, Majority Leader SCHUMER, and President Biden have so far refused to utter even a single word of disapproval or discouragement. To them, Americans of goodwill plead: Your silence is deafening. Speak up.

To the Supreme Court Justices, to their families, and to the millions and millions of pro-life Americans from coast to coast, I say this: Be not afraid. We are most likely on the cusp of an epic victory. It will be the culmination of 50 years of work. We must not back down or tire, for the end of Roe v. Wade will mean the beginning of a new era in which our voices and our passion are needed more than ever.

For those of us in elected office who sincerely believe that human life is a sacred gift from God and in need of society's protection, our position is no longer theoretical. We now have a pressing responsibility to examine how public policy can best be crafted to adequately accomplish that goal. I believe we already have an answer.

When an expectant mother visits a doctor for an ultrasound, the image of a beating heart is the first confirmation that a child has been conceived.

When someone is involved in a severe accident, a medic will check for a pulse to make sure the victim is alive. In short, a heartbeat means life.

To legislate consistently to this truth, I introduced the Heartbeat Protection Act in the U.S. House of Representatives. This bill will legally prohibit future abortions from being performed if a pre-born child's heartbeat can be detected, with the exception of when a mother's life is in danger. It is a science-based, humanity-respecting solution suited to the new landscape in which we now find ourselves. The post-Roe world is here.

As legislators in each State determine the extent in which they wish to defend life, pro-life Members of Congress can simultaneously take action to make our beloved country a place where children waiting to be born and their mothers are acknowledged and safeguarded. As we all move forward, may clarity, compassion, and our consciences, guide us.

Madam Speaker, we have watched 50 years of the pro-life movement. I have attended many of the pro-life marches here in D.C. There is nothing more peaceful, there is nothing more prayerful than the assembly of hundreds of thousands of Americans from around the country coming together to march in support of the pro-life measures.

I would hope at this point in our history, as we watch the rest of the world unravel and as we watch these horrible things happen around our country, we say to ourselves: It is time to stop the violence. It is time to look forward. It is time to save the lives of the unborn.

After millions and millions of children have been aborted, it is time to start saving them. They are as important as any other life on Earth.

RECESS

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

Accordingly (at 10 o'clock and 57 minutes a.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1200

AFTER RECESS

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

PRAYER

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

Lord, our God, we exalt and praise Your name. For You, in Your perfect faithfulness, have done wonderful things, things planned long ago.

Reveal Your steadfast love to those who are being ravaged by senseless warfare—the Ukrainians whose cities are a heap of rubble, whose towns are now ruined—but not because of Your vengeance. The breath of the ruthless has been like a storm driving against a wall, like the heat of the desert.

Holy God, silence the uproar. Give relief from the intensity of this battle. Still the song of the avenger.

Once again, prove Yourself the refuge for the poor in spirit, a refuge for the needy in distress. Provide the people of Ukraine shelter from the storm of war waged against them. Give them shade from the oppressor's heat of wrath.

Then, sovereign Lord, wipe away the tears from all faces, remove the disgrace of Your people. May they rise to proclaim:

''Surely, this is our God. We trusted in Him, and God saved us. This is the Lord. We trusted in God; let us rejoice and be glad in God's salvation.''

So may it be, according to Your Word, we pray.

Amen.

THE JOURNAL

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

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER. Will the gentlewoman from New Hampshire (Ms. KUSTER) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Ms. KUSTER led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

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

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER

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

FIGHTING FOR RIGHTS OF LGBTQ+ PEOPLE

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

Ms. KELLY of Illinois. Madam Speaker, in June, we celebrate Pride Month, a time to not only uplift members of our LGBTQ+ community and honor those who have fought for LGBTQ+ rights and equality but also to recommit ourselves to ensuring and advancing those rights.

Last week, President Biden signed an executive order to build on the historic progress his administration has made for LGBTQ+ people. I am thrilled that with this executive order, President Biden will address discriminatory legislative attacks against LGBTQ+ people, prevent harmful conversion therapy, safeguard healthcare and mental health programs, support LGBTQ+ foster youth, prevent homelessness, and improve connections to the Federal programs that keep LGBTQ+ people safe and healthy.

No one should face discrimination because of who they are. Rising hate and violence against the LGBTQ+ community is unacceptable. I will continue working to ensure our LGBTQ+ Americans are protected.

CONGRATULATING PROVIDENCE HIGH PANTHERS

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

Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina. Madam Speaker, I rise to honor and congratulate the Providence High School baseball team for winning the North Carolina High School 4A State championship.

Not only did Providence win the championship, but they also dominated the season, compiling a record of 34–0. Never before in North Carolina 4A baseball history has a team gone undefeated.

Along with these extraordinary young men, I congratulate Head Coach Danny Hignight, who told his coaching staff on the night of their big win: ''We . . . went 34–0. That is unreal.''

Well, Coach Hignight, it is my honor to say on the floor of this Chamber that it is real and that I and all of Charlotte, North Carolina, are proud of this amazing school and team.

Congratulations, Providence High Panthers, on an incredible season.

ATTACKS ON DEMOCRACY

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

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, we are in the midst of many elections, primary elections and ongoing to November 2022.

I salute our election officials because what we saw yesterday in the January 6 hearings was appalling and disgraceful and an attack on democracy. From the speaker of the House of Arizona to the elections officers in Georgia, pain was exhibited from being violated, violently attacked by words, and threatened.

I remember the words of the election official from Georgia saying: I don't even want to give my card out or give my name.

Both she and her mother are targeted. These are just people who are Americans who want to serve their country. What an outrage.

As we continue to listen to the January 6 proceedings, let us take them very seriously. Those who engage in this kind of outrageous behavior, an attack on the flag of the United States, must be held accountable.

My heart goes out to the election officials and the speaker of the Arizona Legislature, whose daughter was sick while his house was being attacked.

We cannot do any less than to hold those accountable, accountable because this is a disgrace to the American flag.

UNITING FOR ALZHEIMER'S AND BRAIN AWARENESS MONTH

(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, June is Alzheimer's and Brain Awareness Month. There are so many things that are dividing our country right now, but this is something that should bring us all together.

Alzheimer's and dementia are frightening diseases that impact millions of Americans every year. Six million Americans are affected, 120,000 Tennesseans.

I have witnessed the effects of Alzheimer's, Madam Speaker, on several people close to me, my Aunt Jane and my Aunt Virginia.

My Aunt Jane, I can remember that I hadn't seen her in years, and she walked up to me and said, ''I don't know who you are, but I feel like you are a good little boy,'' and I was an adult.

My sweet Aunt Virginia, who is married to my Uncle Floyd, suffers from it, as well.

Pat Summitt, who coached the Lady Vols basketball team for 38 seasons—she grew up in my daddy's hometown—came to my daddy's funeral and hugged my mama's neck. She lived with Alzheimer's disease and worked hard to bring awareness to it until she passed away in 2016.

Before she left us, she formed the Pat Summitt Foundation to promote research on Alzheimer's treatment and to educate the public. Also, the Pat Summitt Foundation supports a clinic at the University of Tennessee that cares for those with Alzheimer's.

We can't forget about the folks who take care of those with Alzheimer's, as well. They take a huge emotional and physical toll. We need to remember these folks. The Bible tells us that we need to remember the least amongst us, and surely they are in that category.

HONORING THE LIFE OF IGNACIO GONZALES

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

Mr. CORREA. Madam Speaker, a soldier takes his oath of service, swearing allegiance to our country and to our flag. When 92-year-old Korean war vet Ignacio Gonzales saw a young man take his American flag from his porch, he went into action.

The 92-year-old Ignacio chased the man down, retrieved the American flag, and returned it to its proper place in front of his home. Later on, he laughingly told his wife: ''They didn't know I could run that fast.''

After the flag incident, his son, Vicente, told his father: ''It is not worth the danger, Dad, chasing down a hoodlum to retrieve your $20 flag.'' Ignacio corrected his son and said: ''This isn't just a flag. This American flag flies in memory of your uncles, George and Manuel Gonzales.''

Both fought in World War II. George fought in the Battle of the Bulge, and Manuel fought in the Rhineland campaign. Ignacio fought in the Korean war and was awarded many medals, including the Combat Infantry Badge that is given only to soldiers who fought in active ground combat.

Ignacio passed away quietly on June 9, and I have never been more proud of one of my countrymen. He was also a graduate from Anaheim High School, my alma mater. He was class of 1949.

BIDEN ADMINISTRATION INSISTS ALL IS WELL

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

Mr. MOORE of Alabama. Madam Speaker, when it comes to the economy, the Biden administration continues to insist that all is well. His press secretary claims the economy is in a better place than it has been historically.

Historically? Perhaps she needs to read a history book. Inflation is at a 40-year high in this country. President Biden himself makes the false claim that inflation is worse elsewhere in the world than here.

Mr. President, the United States has worse inflation than Germany, France, Japan, Canada, India, Italy, Saudi Arabia, and the list goes on. What is this explanation?

The Biden administration blames the pandemic and Putin, but each of those countries has also had to deal with the same problems we have dealt with. Why is their inflation not like ours?

Mr. President, the answer is easy: Quit overheating the economy with government spending. Cut red tape and regulations hampering our industries. Let the American people keep more of their hard-earned money.

Conservatives once warned against our economy turning into Europe. Unless we change course, Europe will be worried about becoming us.

BIG OIL EARNS RECORD PROFITS WHILE FAMILIES STRUGGLE

(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. Madam Speaker, as President Biden pointed out last week, here is the cold, hard truth about gas prices: The last time oil was at its current price, the average price of gas at the pump was about $4.25 per gallon. Today, gas prices are nearly 75 cents higher.

That difference, across just 3 months, is the result of historically high profit margins for refining oil into gasoline.

Oil and gas companies are announcing record profits while Putin's war in Ukraine is driving up prices at the pump. These companies are prioritizing stock buybacks while families are struggling to pay higher prices at the pump.

This is exactly why the House passed the Consumer Fuel Price Gouging Prevention Act last week. Yet not a single Republican voted with us to stop Big Oil from raking in record profits on the backs of hardworking Americans. Families are facing a crunch, and they deserve action.

CONGRATULATING ELI RUTH

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

Mr. STAUBER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to congratulate and honor Eli Ruth, a fifth-grade student at Bay View Elementary of the Proctor School District who was named Minnesota's AAA School Safety Patroller of the Year.

Recently, I have been focused on how the United States is an exceptional country and how our people live out American exceptionalism every day. When I see a student like Eli taking an opportunity to be a leader among his peers and working to ensure their safety, I see a young man who perfectly exemplifies American exceptionalism.

During his time as a safety patroller, Eli has come to know the students and community very well, and I am so glad to see that he has already become such an effective and caring leader at such a young age.

When I was his age, I was a school patrol officer myself at Piedmont Elementary. It brings me great joy to see that, decades later, this program is still encouraging and developing young leaders with a passion to serve.

Congratulations, again, to Eli Ruth on this amazing honor. I wish him nothing but success and happiness as he continues down his path of leadership.

CELEBRATING 50 YEARS OF PELL GRANTS

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

Ms. CHU. Madam Speaker, today, I am so thrilled to join my colleagues around the country to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the Pell grant.

The Pell grant is essential to fulfilling our Nation's promise of higher education by ensuring low-income students have the same access and opportunities as their wealthy peers.

As a former college educator for over 20 years, I know firsthand how life-changing a college degree can be for a student. That kind of opportunity should not be reserved for only the richest amongst us.

During the 2021 academic year, nearly 850,000 students in my State of California received a Pell grant to help them access and complete a college degree. Nationwide, about 40 percent of all undergraduate students benefit from the Pell grant.

With most of these students coming from working families, it is clear: Pell grants help make college more affordable, enabling students to focus on their education and complete their degrees faster.

The Pell grant has spent the last 50 years helping students across the country access higher education, and it is now easier than ever for eligible students to apply.

□ 1215

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 4176, LGBTQI+ DATA INCLUSION ACT; PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 5585, ADVANCED RESEARCH PROJECTS AGENCY-HEALTH ACT; PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 7666, RESTORING HOPE FOR MENTAL HEALTH AND WELL-BEING ACT OF 2022; AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Ms. ROSS. Madam Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution H. Res. 1191 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 1191

Resolved, That upon adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to consider in the House the bill (H.R. 4176) to improve Federal population surveys by requiring the collection of voluntary, self-disclosed information on sexual orientation and gender identity in certain surveys, and for other purposes. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. In lieu of the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on Oversight and Reform now printed in the bill, an amendment in the nature of a substitute consisting of the text of Rules Committee Print 117–52, modified by the amendment printed in part A of the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution, shall be considered as adopted. The bill, as amended, shall be considered as read. All points of order against provisions in the bill, as amended, are waived. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill, as amended, and on any further amendment thereto, to final passage without intervening motion except: (1) one hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Oversight and Reform or their respective designees; (2) the further amendments described in section 2 of this resolution; and (3) one motion to recommit.

SEC. 2. After debate pursuant to the first section of this resolution, each further amendment printed in part B of the report of the Committee on Rules 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. All points of order against the further amendments printed in part B of the report of the Committee on Rules are waived.

SEC. 3. Upon adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to consider in the House the bill (H.R. 5585) to establish the Advanced Research Projects Agency-Health, and for other purposes. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. The amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on Energy and Commerce now printed in the bill shall be considered as adopted. The bill, as amended, shall be considered as read. All points of order against provisions in the bill, as amended, are waived. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill, as amended, and on any amendment thereto, to final passage without intervening motion except: (1) one hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Energy and Commerce or their respective designees; (2) the further amendment printed in part C of the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution, if offered by the Member designated in the report, which shall be in order without intervention of any point of order, shall be considered as read, shall be separately debatable for the time specified in the report equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question; and (3) one motion to recommit.

SEC. 4. Upon adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to consider in the House the bill (H.R. 7666) to amend the Public Health

Service Act to reauthorize certain programs relating to mental health and substance use disorders, and for other purposes. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. In lieu of the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on Energy and Commerce now printed in the bill, an amendment in the nature of a substitute consisting of the text of Rules Committee Print 117–51, modified by the amendment printed in part D of the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution, shall be considered as adopted. The bill, as amended, shall be considered as read. All points of order against provisions in the bill, as amended, are waived. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill, as amended, and on any further amendment thereto, to final passage without intervening motion except: (1) one hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Energy and Commerce or their respective designees; (2) the further amendments described in section 5 of this resolution; (3) the amendments en bloc described in section 6 of this resolution; and (4) one motion to recommit.

SEC. 5. After debate pursuant to section 4 of this resolution, each further amendment printed in part E of the report of the Committee on Rules not earlier considered as part of amendments en bloc pursuant to section 6 of this resolution shall be considered only in the order printed in the report, may be offered only by a Member designated in the report, shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for the time specified in the report equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, may be withdrawn by the proponent at any time before the question is put thereon, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question.

SEC. 6. It shall be in order at any time after debate pursuant to section 4 of this resolution for the chair of the Committee on Energy and Commerce or his designee to offer amendments en bloc consisting of further amendments printed in part E of the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution not earlier disposed of. Amendments en bloc offered pursuant to this section shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for 20 minutes equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Energy and Commerce or their respective designees, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question.

SEC. 7. All points of order against the further amendments printed in part E of the report of the Committee on Rules or amendments en bloc described in section 6 of this resolution are waived.

SEC. 8. House Resolution 188, agreed to March 8, 2021 (as most recently amended by House Resolution 1170, agreed to June 14, 2022), is amended by striking ''June 22, 2022'' each place it appears and inserting (in each instance) ''July 13, 2022''.

SEC. 9. Notwithstanding clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on a vote by the yeas and nays on the question of adoption of a motion that the House suspend the rules offered on the legislative day of June 21, 2022, June 22, 2022, June 23, 2022, or June 24, 2022, may be postponed through the legislative day of July 15, 2022.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. KUSTER). The gentlewoman from North Carolina is recognized for 1 hour.

Ms. ROSS. Madam Speaker, for the purpose of debate only, I yield the customary 30 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BURGESS), pending which I yield myself such time as I may consume. During consideration of this resolution, all time yielded is for the purpose of debate only.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. ROSS. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks.

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

There was no objection.

Ms. ROSS. Madam Speaker, yesterday, the Rules Committee met and reported a rule, House Resolution 1191, for three measures.

First, it provides for consideration of H.R. 4176 under a structured rule. The rule self-executes a manager's amendment, provides 1 hour of general debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking member of the Committee on Oversight and Reform, makes in order three amendments, and provides a motion to recommit.

Second, the rule provides for consideration of H.R. 5585 under a structured rule. The rule provides for 1 hour of general debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking member of the Committee on Energy and Commerce, makes in order one amendment, and provides a motion to recommit.

Third, the rule provides for consideration of H.R. 7666 under a structured rule. The rule self-executes a manager's amendment, provides 1 hour of general debate equally controlled by the chair and ranking member of the Committee on Energy and Commerce, makes in order 17 amendments, and provides en bloc authority and a motion to recommit.

Finally, the rule extends recess instructions, suspension authority, and same-day authority through July 13, and any requested roll call votes on suspension bills considered from June 21 to June 24 may be postponed through July 15.

Madam Speaker, I stand in support of the three bills in this rule: H.R. 7666, the Restoring Hope for Mental Health and Well-Being Act; H.R. 5585, the Advanced Research Projects Agency-Health Act; and H.R. 4176, the LGBTQI+ Data Inclusion Act.

I want to start by thanking Energy and Commerce Committee Chairman PALLONE and Ranking Member MCMORRIS RODGERS for their work crafting a bipartisan package to tackle the growing mental health crisis in our country.

During the COVID–19 pandemic, we have seen a dramatic rise in global mental health illness associated with anxiety, depression, and collective grief.

In my State, almost 45 percent of North Carolinians reported symptoms of anxiety or depression in February 2021, with more than 22 percent unable to get necessary care, largely because of prohibitive costs.

Almost 130,000 children ages 12 through 17 in North Carolina suffer from adolescent depression. Multiply that nationwide. More than half of the children in North Carolina did not receive any care in the past year. Once they reach high school, these children are twice as likely to drop out of school as their peers.

These statistics tell just part of the story of families disrupted, education delayed, and the barriers facing Americans striving to achieve their full potential and well-being.

Congress has a duty to address this crisis with the same urgency with which we passed COVID–19 legislation.

Today, we are doing just that with H.R. 7666, the Restoring Hope for Mental Health and Well-Being Act, which will provide improved access to healthcare for mental illnesses and substance abuse disorders.

This legislation boosts compliance with mental health parity laws, supports mental health care through telehealth, and reauthorizes key programs that fund mental health services, all deeply needed by our people.

This rule also includes H.R. 5585, the Advanced Research Projects Agency-Health Act, ARPA-H.

For decades, the United States has been the leader in biomedical research around the world. However, our country has recently shown signs of slowing in this sector.

Promising research opportunities are put on hold due to high cost, complex coordination, long wait periods, and many other factors.

My State of North Carolina became the first State in the country to have a State-supported entity dedicated to promoting growth of the life sciences industry after the creation of the North Carolina Biotechnology Center in 1984.

In my district of Wake County, the Research Triangle Park stands as the largest research park in North America. ARPA-H will have profound influences in North Carolina's economy and the national economy and stimulate the development of breakthroughs in health research that will benefit millions of Americans.

H.R. 5585 will authorize $500 million each year for the next 5 years to support ARPA-H and fund groundbreaking research and development to continue saving American lives.

Finally, this rule includes H.R. 4176, the LGBTQI+ Data Inclusion Act. Most legislators agree that good policy should be evidence-based. Our Government collects demographic data to ensure we can identify whether certain groups of Americans are facing obstacles to the equal opportunities they need to thrive. However, Federal agencies are not currently required to collect demographic data on sexual orientation and gender identity. We need this data to know how to address issues faced by the LGBTQI+ people and combat discrimination.

□ 1230

In 2019, UCLA found that nearly one in four LGBTQ adults in the South, including in my State of North Carolina,

live in poverty, a rate higher than the overall poverty rate in the United States.

LGBTQI+ youth, in particular, face high levels of homelessness and are at greater risk of depression and suicidal thoughts than their peers. With good data, we can implement good programs aimed at eliminating these disparities and help members of this community reach their full potential.

As Cathy Renna of the National LGBTQ Task Force says, ''If we don't get counted, we don't count.'' This community is asking to be counted. Our Nation has already gone through the poor policy of Don't Ask, Don't Tell. We now have a responsibility to reverse the effects of this policy to help members of the LGBTQI+ community live as their authentic selves.

We can do that by allowing individuals to voluntarily disclose their sexual orientation and gender identities. In other words, by asking and letting them decide to tell.

Madam Speaker, I urge support for the rule and the three bills it contains, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BURGESS. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from North Carolina for yielding me the customary 30 minutes, and I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, today's rule provides for consideration of three bills: H.R. 7666, the Restoring Hope for Mental Health and Well-Being Act; H.R. 5585, the Advanced Research Projects Agency-Health Act; and H.R. 4176, the LGBTQI+ Data Inclusion Act.

Two of these bills represent the progress that can be achieved when we work together on legislation that is important to the American people. It underscores what can happen when we work together, regardless of party ideology. I do recognize the hard work that the members of the Committee on Energy and Commerce put into the Restoring Hope for Mental Health and Well-Being Act of 2022.

This package is the first major effort put forth to address our Nation's mental health crisis since the lockdowns began for coronavirus. Following COVID–19 and the pandemic, we have seen a tremendous increase in the youth mental health conditions, suicides, and overdose deaths exacerbating the mental health crisis we already faced prior to the pandemic.

This bill maintains the flexibility for States to make funding decisions that best addresses the needs of their communities. The spending in this bill—and this is important—the spending in this bill is fully offset and targets funding toward the treatment of serious mental health conditions instead of generalized wellness programs that may not have an impact.

Included in this package is the Into the Light for Maternal Mental Health and Substance Use Disorders Act of 2022. That is actually a bill that I introduced with Representatives YVETTE CLARKE, JAIME HERRERA BEUTLER, YOUNG KIM, and DORIS MATSUI. Our bill authorizes and funds existing programs to help those impacted by maternal mental health conditions. Substance use disorders and mental health conditions are among the top leading causes of death for women who are pregnant and recently pregnant.

When I was a resident at Parkland Hospital in the 1970s, the top three causes of maternal mortality: hemorrhage, preeclampsia, or hypertension. Now, the preeminent causes are suicide and drug overdose—entirely preventable causes of maternal mortality. This bill will help us address that. So I am very encouraged to see that move across the finish line.

I also supported an amendment by Representative DREW FERGUSON to include the Behavioral Health Interventions Guidelines Act—he likes to call it the BIG Act. Representative FERGUSON and I actually introduced that as a standalone bill, but this amendment was made in order during the Committee on Rules yesterday.

The BIG Act passed the House last year with broad support. It requires the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration to develop best practices for schools to establish behavioral health intervention teams.

I heard from one of my colleges in Texas, Texas Tech University out in Lubbock. Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center brought to me their successful program to provide training for behavioral health intervention and schools in West Texas.

You know, sometimes in school, it is no secret who the kid is that is getting into trouble, the kid who is actually self-identified. And this is a way to provide the guidelines for that behavioral intervention that can be life-changing and lifesaving.

By establishing these behavioral intervention teams, the BIG Act helps to encourage prevention measures and interventions before youth mental conditions worsen or become even more serious. Unfortunately, we continue to see the consequences of not addressing mental health issues.

This rule also contains H.R. 5585, the Advanced Research Project Agency-Health Act, or ARPA-H. ARPA-H is modeled after the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency, DARPA, and the Advanced Research Projects Agency in Energy.

The goal is to bring a greater focus on the research and development of our greatest healthcare challenges in areas where the private biopharmaceutical companies are unlikely to explore for scientific or business reasons.

ARPA-H was initially authorized in fiscal year 2022 in the omnibus budget and placed within the National Institutes of Health. But placing ARPA-H within another department of the Department of Health and Human Services risks its independence, and its independence is its entire reason for being. Without its independence, I don't know that ARPA-H would have the ability to foster innovation. But this bill secures ARPA-H as an agency independent of the influence of the rest of the executive branch. And that is important.

With significant Republican input, we ensure that this legislation also is fiscally responsible. We also make certain that the goal and mission of this agency is focused on research and development and provides accountability for this new research agency when submitting feedback from projects supported by the agency, as well as prohibiting the Federal funding to China and to Russia.

The bipartisan manager's amendment also ensures that the number of offices is cut from 14 to 6—what I call bureaucratic streamlining—and at least two of those six offices are actually dedicated to research and development and the administrative costs of the agency—and this is extremely important—the administrative costs are capped at 15 percent.

ARPA-H will provide the ability to focus on high-risk transformative technologies to improve healthcare and healthcare outcomes for all Americans.

The final bill that we are considering today requires federally administered surveys to collect information on sexual orientation and gender identity. The list of surveys affected by this bill is over 130 and it does include the every-10-year Census.

The information requested by this bill is deeply personal and involves a person's internal state of being. I have to point out that the Federal Government does not have a good track record of protecting Americans' private information, as evidenced by data breaches over the last several years.

The final concern with this bill is it is asking about very personal information without a clear statutory or regulatory need, but still we are prohibited from asking a person's citizenship status. I don't think I need to say any more about that.

Madam Speaker, I urge opposition to the rule, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. ROSS. Madam Speaker, I include in the RECORD a June 11, 2021, CNN Business article entitled ''LGBTQ+ Americans aren't fully counted by the government. That's a big problem.''

[From CNN Business, June, 11, 2021]

LGBTQ+ AMERICANS AREN'T FULLY COUNTED BY THE GOVERNMENT. THAT'S A BIG PROBLEM

(By Anneken Tappe and Alicia Wallace)

Government data help policymakers find and fix problems for people in need. But that's tricky if some groups aren't represented in the stats.

This is the case for the LGBTQ+ community, and it's a huge problem. Here's an example: The government's monthly jobs report shows how many men and women, Black, White, Asian and Hispanic workers are unemployed. The stats lay bare a lot of inequities, but there are no comparable federal data on LGBTQ+ workers.

''We are invisible in federal statistics, when it comes to some policymakers,'' said

Justin Nelson, co-founder and president of the National LGBT Chamber of Commerce (NGLCC).

Put more bluntly: ''If we don't get counted, we don't count,'' said Cathy Renna, communications director at the National LGBTQ Task Force.

Official stats, including the Census, are used to decide how federal funds are distributed—to the tune of $1.5 trillion. But data gaps in the jobs reports, health surveys and the decennial Census affect millions of people: 5.6 percent of US adults identify as lesbian, gay, bisexual or transgender, according to a Gallup survey published in February.

Official data are needed ''to ensure that LGBT people are included in efforts to reduce unemployment through increased labor force participation, as well as to monitor compliance with anti-discrimination provisions,'' researchers at the UCLA School of Law's Williams Institute wrote earlier this year in support of adding LGBTQ+ questions to the Current Population Survey, which helps create the jobs report.

Recent research has found higher rates of poverty, unemployment, health disparities, and workplace discrimination among LGBTQ+ adults, according to the Williams Institute. The negative outcomes were even greater among transgender individuals and LGBTQ+ people of color.

Examples of how data can change outcomes for the LGBTQ+ community include the establishment of the Massachusetts Commission on LGBTQ youth, school training services and ongoing research after former Governor William Weld sought to respond to an increase in LGBTQ+ youth suicides; the improvement of individuals' medical care following research asking patients about their sexual orientation and gender identity; and the creation of equity programs within the Los Angeles County Department of Children and Family Services following a study that showed LGBTQ+ youth were overrepresented in the youth foster system and experienced harsher treatment.

Although independent research from the Williams Institute and established pollsters such Gallup have provided some data about the community, that research just doesn't carry the same weight as government stats in leading to funding of direct services and addressing the needs of people in the queer community, Renna said.

Across government agencies, academics and the LGTBQ+ community itself, people have expressed a desire to better understand the needs of that population. The government is doing research to figure out how to best ask about sexual orientation and gender identity.

But the business of big, robust data sets is complicated.

Government statistics are pretty sophisticated and the methodology behind surveys goes through a lot of prodding. But when it comes to the LGBTQ+ community, government institutions haven't done enough research yet to make broader improvements to the data.

The worry is that reporting errors on questions surrounding sexual orientation and gender identity may lead to much bigger errors in the eventual data.

''Questions for relatively small populations must be formulated especially carefully; if they are not, even relatively small sampling or reporting errors can lead to large errors in estimates,'' the US Bureau of Labor Statistics told CNN Business in an email.

The questions the Census Bureau asks also have to go through an established process to review wording and effectiveness. Ultimately the Office of Management and Budget approves any new questions.

When the government surveys households, for example to learn about America's employment situation, one person answers questions for other members of their household. That can make it harder to get accurate data on members of the LGBTQ+ community, especially if a person hasn't come out to their family, or if the survey respondent is uncomfortable talking about another household member's sexual orientation or gender identity.

''Not everyone's out,'' Renna added. ''Some of us live in places where you can be fired if you come out.''

The NGLCC, which leans heavily on community-driven surveys and private sector research, has yet to meet with the Census and BLS on inclusive data-gathering efforts, Nelson said. But he said he is optimistic about the Biden-Harris Administration's efforts to broaden the scope of its data collection.

President Joe Biden last week, in officially recognizing June as Pride Month, urged Congress to pass the Equality Act to ensure civil rights protections for members of the LGBTQ+ community and their families.

''We are a strong part of the economic fabric . . . not just in Pride Month,'' Nelson said. ''We need to get inclusive on data collection immediately, because the sooner we can normalize that data collection, the less opportunity there is for erasing it.''

The people behind government surveys are doing research to move toward a world in which official data are more inclusive.

Figuring out how to best ask about things as personal as sexual orientation and gender identity is at the forefront of that research. The willingness and ability to answer questions about sexual orientation and gender of other people is just as critical, the Census Bureau told CNN Business.

The last BLS research paper on the topic is from 2017. While it's feasible for the government to ask these questions, the paper recommends more in-depth analysis.

''The reality is that it's very chicken and egg,'' Renna said. ''If you don't have the data, you can't understand the community. If you don't ask the community questions, you don't have the data.''

Some government surveys already collect information on gender identity and sexual orientation, including the National Health Interview Survey, the National Crime Victimization Survey and the National Survey of Children's Health.

Last year, the 2020 Census made history by including same-sex marriage and same-sex unmarried partners as options on its survey. The Bureau of Labor Statistics—which uses surveys to compile the government's monthly jobs report—began including same-sex married couples in its tally of married workers in January last year.

Considering that only 20 percent LGBTQ+ people live in same-sex married households, these surveys leave out the vast majority of the community, said Kerith Conran, the Blachford-Cooper research director and distinguished scholar at the Williams Institute.

And there is a greater dearth of data especially when it comes to LGBTQ+ youth, transgender people and gender identity, she added.

Earlier this year, Conran and her colleagues highlighted those and other inequities in a public comment urging the US Census Bureau and BLS to add sexual orientation, gender identity and sex assigned at birth questions to the Current Population Survey.

''There are ongoing health and economic inequities that aren't going to go away unless people start paying attention to them,'' she said in an interview with CNN Business.

Data on sexual orientation and gender identity aren't collected consistently across states—for example, only 30 states included the SOGI module in a US Centers for Disease Control-backed behavioral risk survey in 2019. This creates big gaps in the data, particularly in regions such as the South and Midwest, Conran added.

''Those are the places where non-discrimination protections and social acceptance are also lacking,'' she said. ''In the places where people probably have worse conditions, [there are] less data available to see what's going on for people.''

Ms. ROSS. Madam Speaker, we rely on all kinds of data to inform our policymaking.

Right now, LGBTQI+ Americans aren't represented in Federal statistics, like for unemployment, poverty, health, and discrimination.

This gap severely impacts our ability to make smart decisions that may affect their community, let alone decisions that will help those in their community. It is imperative that we begin to let these individuals count in our Federal data system just as we do race, ethnicity, gender, and age.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Madam Speaker, if we defeat the previous question, Republicans will immediately amend the rule to consider H.R. 471, the PAUSE Act, introduced by Representative YVETTE HERRELL. This bill would prohibit President Biden from rescinding title 42 authority, the public health order that allows for undocumented migrants to be immediately expelled.

This bill would provide for the stringent enforcement of title 42 and prohibit the Departments of Homeland Security and Health and Human Services from weakening its implementation.

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. BURGESS. Madam Speaker, here to explain the amendment is our newest Member of the United States House of Representatives, newest member of the Republican Conference, newest member of the Texas delegation, MAYRA FLORES, sworn in last night on June 21, after winning the special election in the 34th District in the State of Texas. Our colleague Filemon Vega had vacated that seat.

Important to note here, she is the first Mexican-born woman elected to Congress—the first. Her husband is a Customs and Border Protection officer, giving her a firsthand understanding of the crisis on our southern border. She began her working life in the cotton fields near Memphis, Texas, and is now representing a Texas community in Congress.

Madam Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentlewoman from Texas, (Mrs.

FLORES), our newest Member, to explain her amendment.

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

Madam Speaker, I rise to oppose the previous question so that we can immediately consider H.R. 471, Representative YVETTE HERRELL's bill, to enforce title 42 at the border.

As a Mexican-born legal immigrant, Border Patrol wife, and a mother, I know firsthand how out of control our border crisis is. Our south Texas communities are hurting because of this crisis, and our people feel totally ignored by our government. Dangerous drugs are pouring across the border. Eighty percent of the fentanyl killing Americans comes into our country at the southern border.

Human traffickers are taking advantage of our open border to conduct their evil and heartbreaking trade. Criminal organizations are in total control of our southern border.

Last month alone, 240,000 illegal immigrants were encountered entering our country, a new record. And those are just the people who were caught. The true number is undoubtedly far higher. And in 2022 so far, 50 people on the FBI's terror watch list have been arrested by the Border Patrol. That is higher than the previous 5 years combined.

Title 42 is one of the only things keeping the crisis at the border from getting even worse, allowing Border Patrol the flexibility to expel some illegal immigrants quickly. And yet, for some inexplicable reason, President Biden and the Democrats want to end title 42 for good. Doing this would put out an even larger welcome sign to drug, sex, and human traffickers. It would send the signal across the world that America's border is open, and that the administration has no intention of upholding the rule of law.

□ 1245

As a Border Patrol wife, I also know that the morale of our agents is already low. Eliminating title 42 would discourage those brave men and women even further as they struggle to contain the never-ending surge of illegal immigration that the Biden administration is trying to make even worse.

I came to this country legally, as did so many in south Texas, for the chance to live the American Dream. My legal immigration experience as a child was incredible. That legal process is how it should be done, and I want more children to have that same positive experience. My experience should not be rare.

We need to focus on legal immigration and how to make the process faster and affordable for those good people who want to come to this amazing country. Yet, today, we have a Federal Government that encourages illegal immigration, knowing the dangers that they will have to go through.

Not only does this put our country at risk, but it also puts thousands of women and children in harm's way as they make this dangerous journey and face the possibility of horrendous abuse.

My heart breaks every time Border Patrol agents tell me about the human tragedies they see unfolding before our eyes. Yet, the Biden administration seems determined to make things worse.

Madam Speaker, I urge my new colleagues on both sides of the aisle to stand with our border communities and support Representative HERRELL's critical bill to preserve title 42. The humanitarian crisis at our border demands we do nothing less.

I believe that securing our border shouldn't be political. It is the right thing to do.

Ms. ROSS. Madam Speaker, a group of 156 organizations committed to advancing equality and opportunity for the LGBTQI+ community, including the YWCA, wrote to Congress in support of H.R. 4176.

They said in their letter: ''Collecting this information in federally supported surveys, such as the Current Population Survey and the National Health Interview Survey, is essential to improving the well-being of LGBTQI+ populations across key areas of life. For example, although data are limited, research indicates that LGBTQI+ communities experience disparities across multiple domains of life compared to non-LGBTQI+ populations.''

This inclusive data ''is a crucial tool to better identify and address these disparities and to promote more equitable outcomes and opportunities for LGBTQI+ communities.''

Madam Speaker, I include in the RECORD the letter signed by the 156 organizations.

JUNE 14, 2022.

Hon. CAROLYN MALONEY,
House Committee on Oversight and Government Reform,
Washington, DC.
Hon. RAÚL GRIJALVA,
House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRWOMAN MALONEY AND CONGRESSMAN GRIJALVA: As a group of 156 organizations committed to advancing equality and opportunity for lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, intersex, and other sexual and gender diverse (LGBTQI+) people in the United States, we are writing to voice our enthusiastic support for the amendment in the nature of a substitute and passage of the LGBTQI+ Data Inclusion Act (H.R. 4176).

The LGBTQ Data Inclusion Act, as introduced, would facilitate the collection of voluntary, self-disclosed demographic data on sexual orientation and gender identity across federal surveys. The amendment in the nature of a substitute would add variations in sex characteristics (also known as intersex traits) to the data voluntarily collected, and would accordingly change the bill title to the LGBTQI+ Data Inclusion Act. Collecting this information in federally supported surveys (such as the Current Population Survey and National Health Interview Survey) is essential to improving the well-being of LGBTQI+ populations across key areas of life. For example, although data are limited, research indicates that LGBTQI+ communities experience disparities across multiple domains of life compared to non-LGBTQI+ populations. This includes evidence of higher rates of poverty, unemployment, and economic instability experiences of homelessness and housing insecurity; worse mental and physical health outcomes; heightened barriers to access adequate health care, and widespread experiences of discrimination. Due to the intersecting forces of racism, xenophobia, ableism, ageism, and transphobia, for LGBTQI+ communities of color, LGBTQI+ people with disabilities, LGBTQI+ older adults, and transgender people, these disparities are often even more pronounced. LGBTQI+-inclusive data collection is a critical tool to better identify and address these disparities and to promote more equitable outcomes and opportunities for LGBTQI+ communities.

Currently, most surveys fielded by the federal government not collect data on sexual orientation, gender identity, or variations in sex characteristics. For example, although some surveys, such as the decennial census and American Community Survey, ask questions that allow for the identification of cohabitating same-sex couples, it is estimated that only 1 in 6 LGBTQ individuals are captured by those kinds of questions. Although progress has been made in recent years, the overall lack of routine data collection on sexual orientation, gender identity, and variations in sex characteristics poses a significant obstacle for policymakers, researchers, service providers, and advocates dedicated to improving the wellbeing of LGBTQI+ communities, especially those living at the intersection of multiple marginalized identities.

The federal government collects survey data on a wide range of subjects and populations and is uniquely positioned to engage in LGBTQI+-inclusive data collection to generate accurate, consistent, and representative data at a scale that allows for the disaggregation necessary to describe the diversity of LGBTQI+ communities. As demonstrated in the recent consensus report by the National Academies, questions about sexual orientation, gender identity, and variations in sex characteristics can and should be added to federally supported surveys. By doing so, federal agencies can take meaningful steps to fulfill the Biden-Harris administration's priorities to promote equity for LGBTQI+ and other underserved communities through various actions, including but not limited to expanding data collection efforts.

Passage of this bill is essential to better understand the experiences of LGBTQI+ communities, generate policy solutions that are inclusive of LGBTQI+ people and their needs, and to evaluate the effectiveness of those policies to reduce disparities and advance equity. Again, we strongly support the amendment in the nature of a substitute for the LGBTQI+ Data Inclusion Act (H.R. 4176) and urge Congress to quickly take up and adopt this important proposal.

Thank you for your consideration. Please do not hesitate to contact Caroline Medina and Madeline Shepherd with any questions.

Signed in partnership,

1Hood Power, A Better Balance, Ace and Aro Alliance of Central Ohio, Advocates for Youth, AGE of Central Texas, AIDS Action Baltimore, AIDS Alabama South, AIDS Foundation Chicago, allgo, American Academy of HIV Medicine, American Psychological Association, American Public Health Association, American Trans Resource Hub, Amida Care, APLA Health, Arizona Trans Youth and Parent Organization, Athlete Ally, Atlanta Pride Committee, Austin LGBT Coalition on Aging, Autistic Self Advocacy Network, Believe Out Loud, BiNet USA, Brooklyn Community Pride Center, Inc., Cathedral of Hope United Church of

Christ, Center for American Progress, Center for Applied Transgender Studies, Center for Black Equity, Center for Disability Rights, Center for Economic and Policy Research, Center for Law and Social Policy (CLASP).

Center for Reproductive Rights, CenterLink: The Community of LGBT Centers, Colors+, Compton's Table, Corktown Health, Council for Global Equality, CrescentCare, Damien Center, DBGM, Inc., Dolan Research International, LLC, Elton John AIDS Foundation, Engel O'Neil Advertising & Public Relations, Equality California, Equality Illinois, Equitas Health, Erie County Dems LGBTQIA+ Caucus Erie Gay News, Family Eldercare, Family Equality, Family Values @ Work, Fenway Health, Freedom for All Americans, Gay Elder Circle, Georgia Equality, GLBTQ Legal Advocates and Defenders (GLAD), GLMA: Health Professionals Advancing LGBTQ Equality, GLSEN, GLSEN New Mexico, Health Equity Alliance for LGBTQ+ New Mexicans, HealthHIV, Hetrick-Martin Institute, Hispanic Federation, HIV + Hepatitis Policy Institute, HIV Medicine Association, Howard Brown Health, Hugh Lane Wellness Foundation, Human Rights Campaign, interACT: Advocates for Intersex Youth, Jacobs Institute of Women's Health.

John Snow, Inc., Justice in Aging, Kachemak bay Family Planning, Lancaster LGBTQ+ Coalition, Lawrence, Lee McAvoy, LMHC, Let's Kick ASS AIDS Survivor Syndrome, LGBTQ Center OC, LGBTQ Community Center of Southern Nevada, LGBTQ Victory Institute, LGBTQ+ & Equity Consulting, LLC, LGBTQ+ Spectrum of Findlay, Los Angeles LGBT Center, Lyon-Martin Community Health Services, MAZON: A Jewish Response to Hunger, Methodist Federation for Social Action, Michigan Organization on Adolescent Sexual Health (MOASH), Minority Veterans of America, Movement Advancement Project, Naper Pride, NASTAD, National Center for Lesbian Rights, National Center for Transgender Equality, National Coalition for LGBTQ Health, National Community Reinvestment Coalition (NCRC), National Family Planning & Reproductive Health Association, National LGBT Cancer Network, National LGBTQ Task Force, National LGBTQ+ Bar Association, National Organization for Women, National Women's Law Center, National Working Positive Coalition.

New York Transgender Advocacy Group, North Carolina AIDS Action Network, NW PA Pride Alliance, Inc., one-n-ten, Out & Equal Workplace Advocates, one-n-ten, Out To Innovate, Out Youth, OutCenter Southwest Michigan, OutNebraska, Outright Vermont, PFLAG National, PGH Equality Center, Philanthrofund Foundation, Positive Women's Network-USA, PowerOn, a program of LGBT Technology Institute, PrEP4All, Prevention Access Campaign, Pride at Work, Pride Center of New Jersey, Prism United, Project Weber/RENEW, Resource Center, Roots of Change, SAGE, SAGE Metro Detroit, San Diego Pride, SF LGBT Center, SIECUS, Silver State Equality-Nevada, Still Bisexual, The AIDS Institute, The Center on Colfax, Denver, CO, The Leadership Conference on Civil and Human Rights.

The LGBT Center of Greater Reading, the Montrose Center, The Source LGBT+ Center, The Trevor Project, The Well Project, Thriving Mental Health Counseling NY PLLC, Trans Maryland, Transgender Education Network of Texas (TENT), Transgender Resource Center of New Mexico, Transhealth Northampton, Treatment Action Group, U.S. People Living with HIV Caucus, Umoja Behavioral Health PC, Union for Reform Judaism, University of Nevada Las Vegas, URGE: Unite for Reproductive & Gender Equity, Vivent Health, Waves Ahead Corp, We Are Family, Whitman-Walker Institute, Woodhull Freedom Foundation, YWCA USA.

Ms. ROSS. Madam Speaker, I ask the gentleman if he is prepared to close, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Madam Speaker, we have two bills included in this rule that enjoy bipartisan support. They have come through regular order in committee. They had legislative hearings. They had subcommittee markups. They had full committee markups. All Members were able to participate, and all Members were able to be heard. This is the way it should be done.

The Restoring Hope for Mental Health and Well-Being Act will help Americans struggling with mental health issues that have been exacerbated by the lockdowns of the coronavirus.

Establishing ARPA–H as an independent agency—so critical—will allow for innovative, transformative health technologies and treatments that will benefit all Americans.

Unfortunately, it doesn't stop there. There does not appear to be a statutory or regulatory justification for requiring Federal surveys to collect information on an individual's gender and sexual identity. If we are going to ask about gender identity, we should also be asking about citizenship.

Madam Speaker, I urge a ''no'' vote on the previous question and a ''no'' vote on the rule. I yield back the balance of my time.

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

Madam Speaker, the three bills in this rule have the potential to transform the health and opportunities of millions of Americans.

The Restoring Hope for Mental Health and Well-Being Act reauthorizes and establishes 35 critical programs that provide access to mental health care and substance use disorder treatment across the country.

Recognizing the benefits of telehealth during the COVID–19 pandemic, this bill promotes behavioral health integration into primary care through increased access to telehealth as part of the pediatric mental health care access grant program reauthorization.

The bill also requires self-funded, non-Federal governmental healthcare plans to comply with mental health parity laws. Mental health care is healthcare, and it is time we treat it as such.

The Advanced Research Projects Agency-Health Act will jump-start our Nation's investment in medical research and innovation. I am privileged to represent part of North Carolina's Research Triangle Park and see the breakthroughs that happen there. By establishing and funding ARPA–H, we ensure that research like this will continue, that more people will be able to access groundbreaking treatments and cures, and that our Nation remains a leader in medical innovation.

The LGBTQI+ Data Inclusion Act will equip our government agencies with the data they need to reduce barriers and challenges facing this community. Good data helps us make good policy. Without data, we are forced to legislate blindly and guess at solutions to close disparities.

Madam Speaker, I note that the LGBTQI+ Data Inclusion Act does not mandate that anyone disclose information about their gender identity or sexual orientation. Under this bill, individuals choose whether to share that information or not.

This bill, which we take up during Pride Month, will help us ensure the LGBTQI+ community is represented in policies aimed at closing disparities and helping underserved groups.

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

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

AMENDMENT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 1191

At the end of the resolution, add the following:

SEC. 10. Immediately upon adoption of this resolution, the House shall proceed to the consideration in the House of the bill (H.R. 471) to prohibit the Secretary of Health and Human Services from lessening the stringency of, and to prohibit the Secretary of Homeland Security from ceasing or lessening implementation of, the COVID–19 border health provisions through the end of the COVID–19 pandemic, and for other purposes. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. The bill shall be considered as read. All points of order against provisions in the bill are waived. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and on any amendment thereto to final passage without intervening motion except: (1) one hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Energy and Commerce; and (2) one motion to recommit.

SEC. 11. Clause 1(c) of rule XIX shall not apply to the consideration of H.R. 471.

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

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

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

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

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

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

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess for a period of less than 15 minutes.

Accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 53 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1301

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Ms. KUSTER) at 1 o'clock and 1 minute p.m.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Proceedings will resume on questions previously postponed. Votes will be taken in the following order:

Ordering the previous question on House Resolution 1191, and

Adoption of House Resolution 1191, if ordered.

The first electronic vote will be conducted as a 15-minute vote. Pursuant to clause 9 of rule XX, remaining electronic votes will be conducted as 5-minute votes.

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 4176, LGBTQI+ DATA INCLUSION ACT; PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 5585, ADVANCED RESEARCH PROJECTS AGENCY-HEALTH ACT; PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 7666, RESTORING HOPE FOR MENTAL HEALTH AND WELL-BEING ACT OF 2022; AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on ordering the previous question on the resolution (H. Res. 1191) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 4176) to improve Federal population surveys by requiring the collection of voluntary, self-disclosed information on sexual orientation and gender identity in certain surveys, and for other purposes; providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 5585) to establish the Advanced Research Projects Agency-Health, and for other purposes; providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 7666) to amend the Public Health Service Act to reauthorize certain programs relating to mental health and substance use disorders, and for other purposes; and for other purposes, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 215, nays 200, not voting 14, as follows:

[Roll No. 279]

YEAS—215

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

NAYS—200

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

NOT VOTING—14

Bass
Brooks
Cheney
Conway
Donalds
Good (VA)
Hice (GA)
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Mfume
Miller (IL)
Norcross
Pence
Wittman
Zeldin

□ 1340

So the previous question was ordered.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Madam Speaker, had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on rollcall No. 279.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Allred (Takano)
Bonamici (Manning)
Bourdeaux (Correa)
Bush (Takano)
Carter (LA) (Williams (GA))
Carter (TX) (Weber (TX))
Cohen (Beyer)
Connolly (Beyer)
Costa (Correa)
Crist (Wasserman Schultz)
Davis, Danny K. (Gomez)
DeSaulnier (Beyer)
Gosar (Boebert)
Guest (Fleischmann)
Hayes (Neguse)
Huffman (Gomez)
Jayapal (Takano)
Jeffries (Kelly (IL))
Johnson (GA) (Manning)
Johnson (TX) (Stevens)
Katko (Meijer)
Keating (Neguse)
Kirkpatrick (Pallone)
Lawson (FL) (Wasserman Schultz)
Lowenthal (Beyer)
McCaul (Pfluger)
Moore (WI) (Beyer)
Nadler (Pallone)
Newman (Beyer)
Palazzo (Fleischmann)
Payne (Pallone)
Porter (Neguse)
Price (NC) (Manning)
Rice (SC) (Meijer)
Rogers (KY) (Reschenthaler)
Rush (Neguse)
Salazar (Diaz-Balart)
Scott, David (Neguse)
Sires (Pallone)
Stansbury (Stevens)
Strickland (Neguse)
Suozzi (Neguse)
Tlaib (Gomez)
Walorski (Baird)
Watson Coleman (Pallone)

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

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

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

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

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 214, nays 202, not voting 13, as follows:

[Roll No. 280]

YEAS—214

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

NAYS—202

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

NOT VOTING—13

Bass
Brooks
Conway
Hice (GA)
Hoyer
Kinzinger
Mfume
Miller (IL)
Norcross
Pence
Ruppersberger
Wittman
Zeldin

□ 1353

So the resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mr. RUPPERSBERGER. Madam Speaker, due to my attendance at an Appropriations hearing, I was unable to make rollcall vote No. 280. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Allred (Takano)
Bonamici (Manning)
Bourdeaux (Correa)
Bush (Takano)
Carter (LA) (Williams (GA))
Carter (TX) (Weber (TX))
Cohen (Beyer)
Connolly (Beyer)
Costa (Correa)
Crist (Wasserman Schultz)
Davis, Danny K. (Gomez)
DeSaulnier (Beyer)
Gosar (Boebert)
Guest (Fleischmann)
Hayes (Neguse)
Huffman (Gomez)
Jayapal (Takano)
Jeffries (Kelly (IL))
Johnson (GA) (Manning)
Johnson (TX) (Stevens)
Katko (Meijer)
Keating (Neguse)
Kirkpatrick (Pallone)
Lawson (FL) (Wasserman Schultz)
Lowenthal (Beyer)
McCaul (Pfluger)
Moore (WI) (Beyer)
Nadler (Pallone)
Newman (Beyer)
Palazzo (Fleischmann)
Payne (Pallone)
Porter (Neguse)
Price (NC) (Manning)
Rice (SC) (Meijer)
Rogers (KY) (Reschenthaler)
Rush (Neguse)
Salazar (Diaz-Balart)
Scott, David (Neguse)
Sires (Pallone)
Stansbury (Stevens)
Strickland (Neguse)
Suozzi (Neguse)
Tlaib (Gomez)
Walorski (Baird)
Watson Coleman (Pallone)

□ 1400

RESTORING HOPE FOR MENTAL HEALTH AND WELL-BEING ACT OF 2022

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 1191, I call up the bill (H.R. 7666) to amend the Public Health Service Act to reauthorize certain programs relating to mental health and substance use disorders, and for other purposes, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CLEAVER). Pursuant to House Resolution 1191, in lieu of the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on Energy and Commerce printed in the bill, an amendment in the nature of a substitute consisting of the text of Rules Committee print 117–51, modified by the amendment printed in part D of House Report 117–381, is adopted and the bill, as amended, is considered read.

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

H.R. 7666

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the ''Restoring Hope for Mental Health and Well-Being Act of 2022''.

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.

TITLE I—MENTAL HEALTH AND CRISIS CARE NEEDS

Subtitle A—Crisis Care Services and 9–8–8 Implementation

Sec. 101. Behavioral Health Crisis Coordinating Office.
Sec. 102. Crisis response continuum of care.

Subtitle B—Into the Light for Maternal Mental Health and Substance Use Disorders

Sec. 111. Screening and treatment for maternal mental health and substance use disorders.
Sec. 112. Maternal mental health hotline.
Sec. 113. Task force on maternal mental health.

Subtitle C—Reaching Improved Mental Health Outcomes for Patients

Sec. 121. Innovation for mental health.
Sec. 122. Crisis care coordination.
Sec. 123. Treatment of serious mental illness.

Subtitle D—Anna Westin Legacy

Sec. 131. Maintaining education and training on eating disorders.

Subtitle E—Community Mental Health Services Block Grant Reauthorization

Sec. 141. Reauthorization of block grants for community mental health services.

Subtitle F—Peer-Supported Mental Health Services

Sec. 151. Peer-supported mental health services.

TITLE II—SUBSTANCE USE DISORDER PREVENTION, TREATMENT, AND RECOVERY SERVICES

Subtitle A—Native Behavioral Health Access Improvement

Sec. 201. Behavioral health and substance use disorder services for Native Americans.

Subtitle B—Summer Barrow Prevention, Treatment, and Recovery

Sec. 211. Grants for the benefit of homeless individuals.
Sec. 212. Priority substance abuse treatment needs of regional and national significance.
Sec. 213. Evidence-based prescription opioid and heroin treatment and interventions demonstration.
Sec. 214. Priority substance use disorder prevention needs of regional and national significance.
Sec. 215. Sober Truth on Preventing (STOP) Underage Drinking Reauthorization.
Sec. 216. Grants for jail diversion programs.
Sec. 217. Formula grants to States.
Sec. 218. Projects for Assistance in Transition From Homelessness.
Sec. 219. Grants for reducing overdose deaths.
Sec. 220. Opioid overdose reversal medication access and education grant programs.
Sec. 221. State demonstration grants for comprehensive opioid abuse response.
Sec. 222. Emergency department alternatives to opioids.

Subtitle C—Excellence in Recovery Housing

Sec. 231. Clarifying the role of SAMHSA in promoting the availability of high-quality recovery housing.
Sec. 232. Developing guidelines for States to promote the availability of high-quality recovery housing.
Sec. 233. Coordination of Federal activities to promote the availability of recovery housing.
Sec. 234. NAS study and report.
Sec. 235. Grants for States to promote the availability of recovery housing and services.
Sec. 236. Funding.
Sec. 237. Technical correction.

Subtitle D—Substance Use Prevention, Treatment, and Recovery Services Block Grant

Sec. 241. Eliminating stigmatizing language relating to substance use.
Sec. 242. Authorized activities.
Sec. 243. Requirements relating to certain infectious diseases and human immunodeficiency virus.
Sec. 244. State plan requirements.
Sec. 245. Updating certain language relating to Tribes.
Sec. 246. Block grants for substance use prevention, treatment, and recovery services.
Sec. 247. Requirement of reports and audits by States.
Sec. 248. Study on assessment for use in distribution of limited State resources.

Subtitle E—Timely Treatment for Opioid Use Disorder

Sec. 251. Study on exemptions for treatment of opioid use disorder through opioid treatment programs during the COVID–19 public health emergency.
Sec. 252. Changes to Federal opioid treatment standards.

Subtitle F—Additional Provisions Relating to Addiction Treatment

Sec. 261. Prohibition.
Sec. 262. Eliminating additional requirements for dispensing narcotic drugs in schedule III, IV, and V for maintenance or detoxification treatment.
Sec. 263. Requiring prescribers of controlled substances to complete training.

TITLE III—ACCESS TO MENTAL HEALTH CARE AND COVERAGE

Subtitle A—Collaborate in an Orderly and Cohesive Manner

Sec. 301. Increasing uptake of the collaborative care model.

Subtitle B—Helping Enable Access to Lifesaving Services

Sec. 311. Reauthorization and provision of certain programs to strengthen the health care workforce.

Subtitle C—Eliminating the Opt-Out for Nonfederal Governmental Health Plans

Sec. 321. Eliminating the opt-out for nonfederal governmental health plans.

Subtitle D—Mental Health and Substance Use Disorder Parity Implementation

Sec. 331. Grants to support mental health and substance use disorder parity implementation.

TITLE IV—CHILDREN AND YOUTH

Subtitle A—Supporting Children's Mental Health Care Access

Sec. 401. Pediatric mental health care access grants.
Sec. 402. Infant and early childhood mental health promotion, intervention, and treatment.

Subtitle B—Continuing Systems of Care for Children

Sec. 411. Comprehensive Community Mental Health Services for Children with Serious Emotional Disturbances.
Sec. 412. Substance Use Disorder Treatment and Early Intervention Services for Children and Adolescents.

Subtitle C—Garrett Lee Smith Memorial Reauthorization

Sec. 421. Suicide prevention technical assistance center.
Sec. 422. Youth suicide early intervention and prevention strategies.
Sec. 423. Mental health and substance use disorder services for students in higher education.
Sec. 424. Mental and behavioral health outreach and education at institutions of higher education.

TITLE I—MENTAL HEALTH AND CRISIS CARE NEEDS

Subtitle A—Crisis Care Services and 9–8–8 Implementation

SEC. 101. BEHAVIORAL HEALTH CRISIS COORDINATING OFFICE.

Part A of title V of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 290aa et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''SEC. 506B. BEHAVIORAL HEALTH CRISIS COORDINATING OFFICE.

''(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall establish, within the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, an office to coordinate work relating to behavioral health crisis care across the operating divisions and agencies of the Department of Health and Human Services, including the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, and the Health Resources and Services Administration, and external stakeholders.

''(b) DUTY.—The office established under subsection (a) shall—

''(1) convene Federal, State, Tribal, local, and private partners;

''(2) launch and manage Federal workgroups charged with making recommendations regarding behavioral health crisis issues, including with respect to health care best practices, workforce development, mental health disparities, data collection, technology, program oversight, public awareness, and engagement; and

''(3) support technical assistance, data analysis, and evaluation functions in order to assist States, localities, Territories, Tribes, and Tribal communities to develop crisis care systems and establish nationwide best practices with the objective of expanding the capacity of, and access to, local crisis call centers, mobile crisis care, crisis stabilization, psychiatric emergency services, and rapid post-crisis follow-up care provided by—

''(A) the National Suicide Prevention and Mental Health Crisis Hotline and Response System;

''(B) community mental health centers (as defined in section 1861(ff)(3)(B) of the Social Security Act);

''(C) certified community behavioral health clinics, as described in section 223 of the Protecting Access to Medicare Act of 2014; and

''(D) other community mental health and substance use disorder providers.

''(c) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section $5,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2023 through 2027.''.

SEC. 102. CRISIS RESPONSE CONTINUUM OF CARE.

Subpart 3 of part B of title V of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 290bb–31 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''SEC. 520N. CRISIS RESPONSE CONTINUUM OF CARE.

''(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall publish best practices for a crisis response continuum of care for use by health care providers, crisis services administrators, and crisis services providers in responding to individuals (including children and adolescents) experiencing mental health crises, substance-related crises, and crises arising from co-occurring disorders.

''(b) BEST PRACTICES.—

''(1) SCOPE OF BEST PRACTICES.—The best practices published under subsection (a) shall define—

''(A) a minimum set of core crisis response services, as determined by the Secretary, for each entity that furnishes such services, that—

''(i) do not require prior authorization from an insurance provider or group health plan nor a referral from a health care provider prior to the delivery of services;

''(ii) provide for serving all individuals regardless of age or ability to pay;

''(iii) provide for operating 24 hours a day, 7 days a week; and

''(iv) provide for care and support through resources described in paragraph (2)(A) until the individual has been stabilized or transferred to the next level of crisis care; and

''(B) psychiatric stabilization, including the point at which a case may be closed for—

''(i) individuals screened over the phone; and

''(ii) individuals stabilized on the scene by mobile teams.

''(2) IDENTIFICATION OF ESSENTIAL FUNCTIONS.—The best practices published under subsection (a) shall identify the essential functions of each service in the crisis response continuum, which shall include at least the following:

''(A) Identification of resources for referral and enrollment in continuing mental health, substance use, or other human services relevant for the individual in crisis where necessary.

''(B) Delineation of access and entry points to services within the crisis response continuum.

''(C) Development of protocols and agreements for the transfer and receipt of individuals to and from other segments of the crisis response continuum segments as needed, and from outside referrals including health care providers, first responders including law enforcement, paramedics, and firefighters, education institutions, and community-based organizations.

''(D) Description of the qualifications of crisis services staff, including roles for physicians, licensed clinicians, case managers, and peers (in accordance with State licensing requirements or

requirements applicable to Tribal health professionals).

''(E) The convening of collaborative meetings of crisis response service providers, first responders including law enforcement, paramedics, and firefighters, and community partners (including National Suicide Prevention Lifeline or 9–8–8 call centers, 9–1–1 public service answering points, and local mental health and substance use disorder treatment providers) operating in a common region for the discussion of case management, best practices, and general performance improvement.

''(3) SERVICE CAPACITY AND QUALITY BEST PRACTICES.—The best practices under subsection (a) shall include recommendations on—

''(A) adequate volume of services to meet population need;

''(B) appropriate timely response; and

''(C) capacity to meet the needs of different patient populations that may experience a mental health or substance use crisis, including children, families, and all age groups, cultural and linguistic minorities, individuals with co-occurring mental health and substance use disorders, individuals with cognitive disabilities, individuals with developmental delays, and individuals with chronic medical conditions and physical disabilities.

''(4) IMPLEMENTATION TIMEFRAME.—The Secretary shall—

''(A) not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this section, publish and maintain the best practices required by subsection (a); and

''(B) every two years thereafter, publish updates.

''(5) DATA COLLECTION AND EVALUATIONS.—The Secretary, directly or through grants, contracts, or interagency agreements, shall collect data and conduct evaluations with respect to the provision of services and programs offered on the crisis response continuum for purposes of assessing the extent to which the provision of such services and programs meet certain objectives and outcomes measures as determined by the Secretary. Such objectives shall include—

''(A) a reduction in reliance on law enforcement response, as appropriate, to individuals in crisis who would be more appropriately served by a mobile crisis team capable of responding to mental health and substance-related crises;

''(B) a reduction in boarding or extended holding of patients in emergency room facilities who require further psychiatric care, including care for substance use disorders;

''(C) evidence of adequate access to crisis care centers and crisis bed services; and

''(D) evidence of adequate linkage to appropriate post-crisis care and longitudinal treatment for mental health or substance use disorder when relevant.''.

Subtitle B—Into the Light for Maternal Mental Health and Substance Use Disorders

SEC. 111. SCREENING AND TREATMENT FOR MATERNAL MENTAL HEALTH AND SUBSTANCE USE DISORDERS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 317L–1 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 247b–13a) is amended—

*(1) in the section heading, by striking ''**MATERNAL DEPRESSION**'' and inserting ''**MATERNAL MENTAL HEALTH AND SUBSTANCE USE DISORDERS**''; and*

(2) in subsection (a)—

(A) by inserting '', Indian Tribes and Tribal organizations (as such terms are defined in section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act), and Urban Indian organizations (as such term is defined under the Federally Recognized Indian Tribe List Act of 1994)'' after ''States''; and

(B) by striking ''for women who are pregnant, or who have given birth within the preceding 12 months, for maternal depression'' and inserting ''for women who are postpartum, pregnant, or have given birth within the preceding 12 months, for maternal mental health and substance use disorders''.

(b) APPLICATION.—Subsection (b) of section 317L–1 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 247b–13a) is amended—

(1) by striking ''a State shall submit'' and inserting ''an entity listed in subsection (a) shall submit''; and

(2) in paragraphs (1) and (2), by striking ''maternal depression'' each place it appears and inserting ''maternal mental health and substance use disorders''.

(c) PRIORITY.—Subsection (c) of section 317L–1 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 247b–13a) is amended—

(1) by striking ''may give priority to States proposing to improve or enhance access to screening'' and inserting the following: ''shall give priority to entities listed in subsection (a) that—

''(1) are proposing to create, improve, or enhance screening, prevention, and treatment'';

(2) by striking ''maternal depression'' and inserting ''maternal mental health and substance use disorders'';

(3) by striking the period at the end of paragraph (1), as so designated, and inserting a semicolon; and

(4) by inserting after such paragraph (1) the following:

''(2) are currently partnered with, or will partner with, a community-based organization to address maternal mental health and substance use disorders;

''(3) are located in an area with high rates of adverse maternal health outcomes or significant health, economic, racial, or ethnic disparities in maternal health and substance use disorder outcomes; and

''(4) operate in a health professional shortage area designated under section 332.''.

(d) USE OF FUNDS.—Subsection (d) of section 317L–1 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 247b–13a) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)—

(A) in subparagraph (A), by striking ''to health care providers; and'' and inserting ''on maternal mental health and substance use disorder screening, brief intervention, treatment (as applicable for health care providers), and referrals for treatment to health care providers in the primary care setting and nonclinical perinatal support workers;'';

(B) in subparagraph (B), by striking ''to health care providers, including information on maternal depression screening, treatment, and followup support services, and linkages to community-based resources; and'' and inserting ''on maternal mental health and substance use disorder screening, brief intervention, treatment (as applicable for health care providers) and referrals for treatment, follow-up support services, and linkages to community-based resources to health care providers in the primary care setting and clinical perinatal support workers; and''; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

''(C) enabling health care providers (such as obstetrician-gynecologists, nurse practitioners, nurse midwives, pediatricians, psychiatrists, mental and other behavioral health care providers, and adult primary care clinicians) to provide or receive real-time psychiatric consultation (in-person or remotely), including through the use of technology-enabled collaborative learning and capacity building models (as defined in section 330N), to aid in the treatment of pregnant and postpartum women; and''; and

(2) in paragraph (2)—

(A) by striking subparagraph (A) and redesignating subparagraphs (B) and (C) as subparagraphs (A) and (B), respectively;

(B) in subparagraph (A), as redesignated, by striking ''and'' at the end;

(C) in subparagraph (B), as redesignated—

(i) by inserting '', including'' before ''for rural areas''; and

(ii) by striking the period at the end and inserting a semicolon; and

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

''(C) providing assistance to pregnant and postpartum women to receive maternal mental health and substance use disorder treatment, including patient consultation, care coordination, and navigation for such treatment;

''(D) coordinating with maternal and child health programs of the Federal Government and State, local, and Tribal governments, including child psychiatric access programs;

''(E) conducting public outreach and awareness regarding grants under subsection (a);

''(F) creating multistate consortia to carry out the activities required or authorized under this subsection; and

''(G) training health care providers in the primary care setting and nonclinical perinatal support workers on trauma-informed care, culturally and linguistically appropriate services, and best practices related to training to improve the provision of maternal mental health and substance use disorder care for racial and ethnic minority populations, including with respect to perceptions and biases that may affect the approach to, and provision of, care.''.

(e) ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS.—Section 317L–1 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 247b–13a) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsection (e) as subsection (h); and

(2) by inserting after subsection (d) the following:

''(e) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—The Secretary shall provide technical assistance to grantees and entities listed in subsection (a) for carrying out activities pursuant to this section.

''(f) DISSEMINATION OF BEST PRACTICES.—The Secretary, based on evaluation of the activities funded pursuant to this section, shall identify and disseminate evidence-based or evidence-informed best practices for screening, assessment, and treatment services for maternal mental health and substance use disorders, including culturally and linguistically appropriate services, for women during pregnancy and 12 months following pregnancy.

''(g) MATCHING REQUIREMENT.—The Federal share of the cost of the activities for which a grant is made to an entity under subsection (a) shall not exceed 90 percent of the total cost of such activities.''.

(f) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Subsection (h) of section 317L–1 (42 U.S.C. 247b–13a) of the Public Health Service Act, as redesignated, is further amended—

(1) by striking ''$5,000,000'' and inserting ''$24,000,000''; and

(2) by striking ''2018 through 2022'' and inserting ''2023 through 2027''.

SEC. 112. MATERNAL MENTAL HEALTH HOTLINE.

Part P of title III of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 280g et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''SEC. 399V–7. MATERNAL MENTAL HEALTH HOTLINE.

''(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall maintain, directly or by grant or contract, a national hotline to provide emotional support, information, brief intervention, and mental health and substance use disorder resources to pregnant and postpartum women at risk of, or affected by, maternal mental health and substance use disorders, and to their families or household members.

''(b) REQUIREMENTS FOR HOTLINE.—The hotline under subsection (a) shall—

''(1) be a 24/7 real-time hotline;

''(2) provide voice and text support;

''(3) be staffed by certified peer specialists, licensed health care professionals, or licensed mental health professionals who are trained on—

''(A) maternal mental health and substance use disorder prevention, identification, and intervention; and

''(B) providing culturally and linguistically appropriate support; and

''(4) provide maternal mental health and substance use disorder assistance and referral services to meet the needs of underserved populations, individuals with disabilities, and family and household members of pregnant or postpartum women at risk of experiencing maternal mental health and substance use disorders.

''(c) ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS.—In maintaining the hotline under subsection (a), the Secretary shall—

''(1) consult with the Domestic Violence Hotline, National Suicide Prevention Lifeline, and Veterans Crisis Line to ensure that pregnant and postpartum women are connected in real-time to the appropriate specialized hotline service, when applicable;

''(2) conduct a public awareness campaign for the hotline; and

''(3) consult with Federal departments and agencies, including the Centers of Excellence of the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration and the Department of Veterans Affairs, to increase awareness regarding the hotline.

''(d) ANNUAL REPORT.—The Secretary shall submit an annual report to the Congress on the hotline under subsection (a) and implementation of this section, including—

''(1) an evaluation of the effectiveness of activities conducted or supported under subsection (a);

''(2) a directory of entities or organizations to which staff maintaining the hotline funded under this section may make referrals; and

''(3) such additional information as the Secretary determines appropriate.

''(e) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—To carry out this section, there are authorized to be appropriated $10,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2023 through 2027.''.

SEC. 113. TASK FORCE ON MATERNAL MENTAL HEALTH.

Part B of title III of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 243 et seq.) is amended by inserting after section 317L–1 (42 U.S.C. 247b–13a) the following:

''SEC. 317L–2. TASK FORCE ON MATERNAL MENTAL HEALTH.

''(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of the Restoring Hope for the Mental Health and Well-Being Act of 2022, the Secretary, for purposes of identifying, evaluating, and making recommendations to coordinate and improve Federal responses to maternal mental health conditions, shall—

''(1) establish a task force to be known as the Task Force on Maternal Mental Health (in this section referred to as the 'Task Force'); or

''(2) incorporate the duties, public meetings, and reports specified in subsections (c) through (f) into existing Federal policy forums, including the Maternal Health Interagency Policy Committee and the Maternal Health Working Group, as appropriate.

''(b) MEMBERSHIP.—

''(1) COMPOSITION.—The Task Force shall be composed of—

''(A) the Federal members under paragraph (2); and

''(B) the non-Federal members under paragraph (3).

''(2) FEDERAL MEMBERS.—The Federal members of the Task Force shall consist of the following heads of Federal departments and agencies (or their designees):

''(A) The Assistant Secretary for Health of the Department of Health and Human Services, who shall serve as Chair.

''(B) The Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation of the Department of Health and Human Services.

''(C) The Assistant Secretary of the Administration for Children and Families.

''(D) The Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

''(E) The Administrator of the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services.

''(F) The Administrator of the Health Resources and Services Administration.

''(G) The Director of the Indian Health Service.

''(H) The Assistant Secretary for Mental Health and Substance Use.

''(I) Such other Federal departments and agencies as the Secretary determines appropriate that serve individuals with maternal mental health conditions.

''(3) NON-FEDERAL MEMBERS.—The non-Federal members of the Task Force shall—

''(A) compose not more than one-half, and not less than one-third, of the total membership of the Task Force;

''(B) be appointed by the Secretary; and

''(C) include—

''(i) representatives of medical societies with expertise in maternal or mental health;

''(ii) representatives of nonprofit organizations with expertise in maternal or mental health;

''(iii) relevant industry representatives; and

''(iv) other representatives, as appropriate.

''(4) DEADLINE FOR DESIGNATING DESIGNEES.—If the Assistant Secretary for Health, or the head of a Federal department or agency serving as a member of the Task Force under paragraph (2), chooses to be represented on the Task Force by a designee, the Assistant Secretary or department or agency head shall designate such designee not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this section.

''(c) DUTIES.—The Task Force shall—

''(1) prepare and regularly update a report that analyzes and evaluates the state of national maternal mental health policy and programs at the Federal, State, and local levels, and identifies best practices with respect to maternal mental health policy, including—

''(A) a set of evidence-based, evidence-informed, and promising practices with respect to—

''(i) prevention strategies for individuals at risk of experiencing a maternal mental health condition, including strategies and recommendations to address health inequities;

''(ii) the identification, screening, diagnosis, intervention, and treatment of individuals and families affected by a maternal mental health condition;

''(iii) the expeditious referral to, and implementation of, practices and supports that prevent and mitigate the effects of a maternal mental health condition, including strategies and recommendations to eliminate the racial and ethnic disparities that exist in maternal mental health; and

''(iv) community-based or multigenerational practices that support individuals and families affected by a maternal mental health condition; and

''(B) Federal and State programs and activities to prevent, screen, diagnose, intervene, and treat maternal mental health conditions;

''(2) develop and regularly update a national strategy for maternal mental health, taking into consideration the findings of the report under paragraph (1), on how the Task Force and Federal departments and agencies represented on the Task Force may prioritize options for, and may implement a coordinated approach to, addressing maternal mental health conditions, including by—

''(A) increasing prevention, screening, diagnosis, intervention, treatment, and access to care, including clinical and nonclinical care such as peer-support and community health workers, through the public and private sectors;

''(B) providing support for pregnant or postpartum individuals who are at risk for or experiencing a maternal mental health condition, and their families, as appropriate;

''(C) reducing racial, ethnic, geographic, and other health disparities for prevention, diagnosis, intervention, treatment, and access to care;

''(D) identifying options for modifying, strengthening, and coordinating Federal programs and activities, such as the Medicaid program under title XIX of the Social Security Act and the State Children's Health Insurance Program under title XXI of such Act, including existing infant and maternity programs, in order to increase research, prevention, identification, intervention, and treatment with respect to maternal mental health; and

''(E) planning, data sharing, and communication within and across Federal departments, agencies, offices, and programs;

''(3) solicit public comments from stakeholders for the report under paragraph (1) and the national strategy under paragraph (2), including comments from frontline service providers, mental health professionals, researchers, experts in maternal mental health, institutions of higher education, public health agencies (including maternal and child health programs), and industry representatives, in order to inform the activities and reports of the Task Force; and

''(4) disaggregate any data collected under this section by race, ethnicity, geographical location, age, marital status, socioeconomic level, and other factors, as the Secretary determines appropriate.

''(d) MEETINGS.—The Task Force shall—

''(1) meet not less than two times each year; and

''(2) convene public meetings, as appropriate, to fulfill its duties under this section.

''(e) REPORTS TO PUBLIC AND FEDERAL LEADERS.—The Task Force shall make publicly available and submit to the heads of relevant Federal departments and agencies, the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives, the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate, and other relevant congressional committees, the following:

''(1) Not later than 1 year after the first meeting of the Task Force, an initial report under subsection (c)(1).

''(2) Not later than 2 years after the first meeting of the Task Force, an initial national strategy under subsection (c)(2).

''(3) Each year thereafter—

''(A) an updated report under subsection (c)(1);

''(B) an updated national strategy under subsection (c)(2); or

''(C) if no update is made under subsection (c)(1) or (c)(2), a report summarizing the activities of the Task Force.

''(f) REPORTS TO GOVERNORS.—Upon finalizing the initial national strategy under subsection (c)(2), and upon making relevant updates to such strategy, the Task Force shall submit a report to the Governors of all States describing opportunities for local- and State-level partnerships identified under subsection (c)(2)(D).

''(g) SUNSET.—The Task Force shall terminate on September 30, 2027.

''(h) NONDUPLICATION OF FEDERAL EFFORTS.—The Secretary may relieve the Task Force, in carrying out subsections (c) through (f), from responsibility for carrying out such activities as may be specified by the Secretary as duplicative with other activities carried out by the Department of Health and Human Services.''.

Subtitle C—Reaching Improved Mental Health Outcomes for Patients

SEC. 121. INNOVATION FOR MENTAL HEALTH.

(a) NATIONAL MENTAL HEALTH AND SUBSTANCE USE POLICY LABORATORY.—Section 501A of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 290aa–0) is amended—

(1) in subsection (e)(1), by striking ''Indian tribes or tribal organizations'' and inserting ''Indian Tribes or Tribal organizations'';

(2) by striking subsection (e)(3); and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

''(f) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—To carry out this section, there is authorized to be appropriated $10,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2023 through 2027.''.

(b) INTERDEPARTMENTAL SERIOUS MENTAL ILLNESS COORDINATING COMMITTEE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Part A of title V of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 290aa et seq.) is amended by inserting after section 501A (42 U.S.C. 290aa–0) the following:

''SEC. 501B. INTERDEPARTMENTAL SERIOUS MENTAL ILLNESS COORDINATING COMMITTEE.

''(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Health and Human Services, or the designee of the Secretary, shall establish a committee to be known as the Interdepartmental Serious Mental Illness Coordinating Committee (in this section referred to as the 'Committee').

''(2) FEDERAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ACT.—Except as provided in this section, the provisions of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.) shall apply to the Committee.

''(b) MEETINGS.—The Committee shall meet not fewer than 2 times each year.

''(c) RESPONSIBILITIES.—The Committee shall submit, on a biannual basis, to Congress and any other relevant Federal department or agency a report including—

''(1) a summary of advances in serious mental illness and serious emotional disturbance research related to the prevention of, diagnosis of, intervention in, and treatment and recovery of serious mental illnesses, serious emotional disturbances, and advances in access to services and support for adults with a serious mental illness or children with a serious emotional disturbance;

''(2) an evaluation of the effect Federal programs related to serious mental illness have on public health, including public health outcomes such as—

''(A) rates of suicide, suicide attempts, incidence and prevalence of serious mental illnesses, serious emotional disturbances, and substance use disorders, overdose, overdose deaths, emergency hospitalizations, emergency room boarding, preventable emergency room visits, interaction with the criminal justice system, homelessness, and unemployment;

''(B) increased rates of employment and enrollment in educational and vocational programs;

''(C) quality of mental and substance use disorders treatment services; or

''(D) any other criteria as may be determined by the Secretary; and

''(3) specific recommendations for actions that agencies can take to better coordinate the administration of mental health services for adults with a serious mental illness or children with a serious emotional disturbance.

''(d) MEMBERSHIP.—

''(1) FEDERAL MEMBERS.—The Committee shall be composed of the following Federal representatives, or the designees of such representatives—

''(A) the Secretary of Health and Human Services, who shall serve as the Chair of the Committee;

''(B) the Assistant Secretary for Mental Health and Substance Use;

''(C) the Attorney General;

''(D) the Secretary of Veterans Affairs;

''(E) the Secretary of Defense;

''(F) the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development;

''(G) the Secretary of Education;

''(H) the Secretary of Labor;

''(I) the Administrator of the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services; and

''(J) the Commissioner of Social Security.

''(2) NON-FEDERAL MEMBERS.—The Committee shall also include not less than 14 non-Federal public members appointed by the Secretary of Health and Human Services, of which—

''(A) at least 2 members shall be an individual who has received treatment for a diagnosis of a serious mental illness;

''(B) at least 1 member shall be a parent or legal guardian of an adult with a history of a serious mental illness or a child with a history of a serious emotional disturbance;

''(C) at least 1 member shall be a representative of a leading research, advocacy, or service organization for adults with a serious mental illness;

''(D) at least 2 members shall be—

''(i) a licensed psychiatrist with experience in treating serious mental illnesses;

''(ii) a licensed psychologist with experience in treating serious mental illnesses or serious emotional disturbances;

''(iii) a licensed clinical social worker with experience treating serious mental illnesses or serious emotional disturbances; or

''(iv) a licensed psychiatric nurse, nurse practitioner, or physician assistant with experience in treating serious mental illnesses or serious emotional disturbances;

''(E) at least 1 member shall be a licensed mental health professional with a specialty in treating children and adolescents with a serious emotional disturbance;

''(F) at least 1 member shall be a mental health professional who has research or clinical mental health experience in working with minorities;

''(G) at least 1 member shall be a mental health professional who has research or clinical mental health experience in working with medically underserved populations;

''(H) at least 1 member shall be a State certified mental health peer support specialist;

''(I) at least 1 member shall be a judge with experience in adjudicating cases related to criminal justice or serious mental illness;

''(J) at least 1 member shall be a law enforcement officer or corrections officer with extensive experience in interfacing with adults with a serious mental illness, children with a serious emotional disturbance, or individuals in a mental health crisis; and

''(K) at least 1 member shall have experience providing services for homeless individuals and working with adults with a serious mental illness, children with a serious emotional disturbance, or individuals in a mental health crisis.

''(3) TERMS.—A member of the Committee appointed under paragraph (2) shall serve for a term of 3 years, and may be reappointed for 1 or more additional 3-year terms. Any member appointed to fill a vacancy for an unexpired term shall be appointed for the remainder of such term. A member may serve after the expiration of the member's term until a successor has been appointed.

''(e) WORKING GROUPS.—In carrying out its functions, the Committee may establish working groups. Such working groups shall be composed of Committee members, or their designees, and may hold such meetings as are necessary.

''(f) SUNSET.—The Committee shall terminate on September 30, 2027.''.

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(A) Section 501(l)(2) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 290aa(l)(2)) is amended by striking ''section 6031 of such Act'' and inserting ''section 501B of this Act''.

(B) Section 6031 of the Helping Families in Mental Health Crisis Reform Act of 2016 (Division B of Public Law 114–255) is repealed (and by conforming the item relating to such section in the table of contents in section 1(b)).

(c) PRIORITY MENTAL HEALTH NEEDS OF REGIONAL AND NATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE.—Section 520A of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 290bb–32) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking ''Indian tribes or tribal organizations'' and inserting ''Indian Tribes or Tribal organizations''; and

(2) in subsection (f), by striking ''$394,550,000 for each of fiscal years 2018 through 2022'' and inserting ''$599,036,000 for each of fiscal years 2023 through 2027''.

SEC. 122. CRISIS CARE COORDINATION.

(a) STRENGTHENING COMMUNITY CRISIS RESPONSE SYSTEMS.—Section 520F of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 290bb–37) is amended to read as follows:

''SEC. 520F. MENTAL HEALTH CRISIS RESPONSE PARTNERSHIP PILOT PROGRAM.

''(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall establish a pilot program under which the Secretary will award competitive grants to States, localities, territories, Indian Tribes, and Tribal organizations to establish new, or enhance existing, mobile crisis response teams that divert the response for mental health and substance use crises from law enforcement to mobile crisis teams, as described in subsection (b).

''(b) MOBILE CRISIS TEAMS DESCRIBED.—A mobile crisis team described in this subsection is a team of individuals—

''(1) that is available to respond to individuals in crisis and provide immediate stabilization, referrals to community-based mental health and substance use disorder services and supports, and triage to a higher level of care if medically necessary;

''(2) which may include licensed counselors, clinical social workers, physicians, paramedics, crisis workers, peer support specialists, or other qualified individuals; and

''(3) which may provide support to divert behavioral health crisis calls from the 9–1–1 system to the 9–8–8 system.

''(c) PRIORITY.—In awarding grants under this section, the Secretary shall prioritize applications which account for the specific needs of the communities to be served, including children and families, veterans, rural and underserved populations, and other groups at increased risk of death from suicide or overdose.

''(d) REPORT.—

''(1) INITIAL REPORT.—Not later than September 30, 2024, the Secretary shall submit to Congress a report on steps taken by the entities specified in subsection (a) as of such date of enactment to strengthen the partnerships among mental health providers, substance use disorder treatment providers, primary care physicians, mental health and substance use crisis teams, paramedics, law enforcement officers, and other first responders.

''(2) PROGRESS REPORTS.—Not later than one year after the date on which the first grant is awarded to carry out this section, and for each year thereafter, the Secretary shall submit to Congress a report on the grants made during the year covered by the report, which shall include—

''(A) impact data on the teams and people served by such programs, including demographic information of individuals served, volume, and types of service utilization;

''(B) outcomes of the number of linkages to community-based resources, short-term crisis receiving and stabilization facilities, and diversion from law enforcement or hospital emergency department settings;

''(C) data consistent with the State block grant requirements for continuous evaluation and quality improvement, and other relevant data as determined by the Secretary; and

''(D) the Secretary's recommendations and best practices for—

''(i) States and localities providing mobile crisis response and stabilization services for youth and adults; and

''(ii) improvements to the program established under this section.

''(e) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section, $10,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2023 through 2027.''.

(b) MENTAL HEALTH AWARENESS TRAINING GRANTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 520J(b) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 290bb–41(b)) is amended—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking ''Indian tribes, tribal organizations'' and inserting ''Indian Tribes, Tribal organizations'';

(B) in paragraph (4), by striking ''Indian tribe, tribal organization'' and inserting ''Indian Tribe, Tribal organization'';

(C) in paragraph (5)—

(i) by striking ''Indian tribe, tribal organization'' and inserting ''Indian Tribe, Tribal organization'';

(ii) in subparagraph (A), by striking ''and'' at the end;

(iii) in subparagraph (B)(ii), by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; and''; and

(iv) by adding at the end the following:

''(C) suicide intervention and prevention, including recognizing warning signs and how to refer someone for help.'';

(D) in paragraph (6), by striking ''Indian tribe, tribal organization'' and inserting ''Indian Tribe, Tribal organization''; and

(E) in paragraph (7), by striking ''$14,693,000 for each of fiscal years 2018 through 2022'' and inserting ''$24,963,000 for each of fiscal years 2023 through 2027''.

(2) TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS.—Section 520J(b) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 290bb–41(b)) is amended—

(A) in the heading of paragraph (2), by striking ''EMERGENCY SERVICES PERSONNEL'' and inserting ''EMERGENCY services personnel''; and

(B) in the heading of paragraph (3), by striking ''DISTRIBUTION OF AWARDS'' and inserting ''DISTRIBUTION OF AWARDS''.

(c) ADULT SUICIDE PREVENTION.—Section 520L of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 290bb–43) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in paragraph (2)—

(i) by striking ''Indian tribe'' each place it appears and inserting ''Indian Tribe''; and

(ii) by striking ''tribal organization'' each place it appears and inserting ''Tribal organization''; and

(B) by amending paragraph (3)(C) to read as follows:

''(C) Raising awareness of suicide prevention resources, promoting help seeking among those at risk for suicide.''; and

(2) in subsection (d), by striking ''$30,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2018 through 2022'' and inserting ''$30,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2023 through 2027''.

SEC. 123. TREATMENT OF SERIOUS MENTAL ILLNESS.

(a) ASSERTIVE COMMUNITY TREATMENT GRANT PROGRAM.—

(1) TECHNICAL AMENDMENT.—Section 520M(b) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 290bb–44(b)) is amended by striking ''Indian tribe or tribal organization'' and inserting ''Indian Tribe or Tribal organization''.

(2) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Section 520M(d)(1) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 290bb–44(d)(1)) is amended by striking ''not later than the end of fiscal year 2021'' and inserting ''not later than the end of fiscal year 2026''.

(3) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Section 520M(e)(1) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 290bb–44(d)(1)) is amended by striking ''$5,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2018 through 2022'' and inserting ''$9,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2023 through 2027''.

(b) ASSISTED OUTPATIENT TREATMENT.—Section 224 of the Protecting Access to Medicare Act of 2014 (42 U.S.C. 290aa note) is amended to read as follows:

''SEC. 224. ASSISTED OUTPATIENT TREATMENT GRANT PROGRAM FOR INDIVIDUALS WITH SERIOUS MENTAL ILLNESS.

''(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall carry out a program to award grants to eligible entities for assisted outpatient treatment programs for individuals with serious mental illness.

''(b) CONSULTATION.—The Secretary shall carry out this section in consultation with the Director of the National Institute of Mental Health, the Attorney General of the United States, the Administrator of the Administration for Community Living, and the Assistant Secretary for Mental Health and Substance Use.

''(c) SELECTING AMONG APPLICANTS.—In awarding grants under this section, the Secretary—

''(1) may give preference to applicants that have not previously implemented an assisted outpatient treatment program; and

''(2) shall evaluate applicants based on their potential to reduce hospitalization, homelessness, incarceration, and interaction with the criminal justice system while improving the health and social outcomes of the patient.

''(d) PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS.—An assisted outpatient treatment program funded with a grant awarded under this section shall include—

''(1) evaluating the medical and social needs of the patients who are participating in the program;

''(2) preparing and executing treatment plans for such patients that—

''(A) include criteria for completion of court-ordered treatment if applicable; and

''(B) provide for monitoring of the patient's compliance with the treatment plan, including compliance with medication and other treatment regimens;

''(3) providing for case management services that support the treatment plan;

''(4) ensuring appropriate referrals to medical and social services providers;

''(5) evaluating the process for implementing the program to ensure consistency with the patient's needs and State law; and

''(6) measuring treatment outcomes, including health and social outcomes such as rates of incarceration, health care utilization, and homelessness.

''(e) REPORT.—Not later than the end of fiscal year 2027, the Secretary shall submit a report to the appropriate congressional committees on the grant program under this section. Such report shall include an evaluation of the following:

''(1) Cost savings and public health outcomes such as mortality, suicide, substance abuse, hospitalization, and use of services.

''(2) Rates of incarceration of patients.

''(3) Rates of homelessness of patients.

''(4) Patient and family satisfaction with program participation.

''(5) Demographic information regarding participation of those served by the grant compared to demographic information in the population of the grant recipient.

''(f) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

''(1) The term 'assisted outpatient treatment' means medically prescribed mental health treatment that a patient receives while living in a community under the terms of a law authorizing a State or local civil court to order such treatment.

''(2) The term 'eligible entity' means a county, city, mental health system, mental health court, or any other entity with authority under the law of the State in which the entity is located to implement, monitor, and oversee an assisted outpatient treatment program.

''(g) FUNDING.—

''(1) AMOUNT OF GRANTS.—

''(A) MAXIMUM AMOUNT.—The amount of a grant under this section shall not exceed $1,000,000 for any fiscal year.

''(B) DETERMINATION.—Subject to subparagraph (A), the Secretary shall determine the amount of each grant under this section based on the population of the area to be served through the grant and an estimate of the number of patients to be served.

''(2) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section $22,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2023 through 2027.''.

Subtitle D—Anna Westin Legacy

SEC. 131. MAINTAINING EDUCATION AND TRAINING ON EATING DISORDERS.

Subpart 3 of part B of title V of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 290bb–31 et seq.), as amended by section 102, is further amended by adding at the end the following:

''SEC. 520O. CENTER OF EXCELLENCE FOR EATING DISORDERS FOR EDUCATION AND TRAINING ON EATING DISORDERS.

''(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, acting through the Assistant Secretary, shall maintain, by competitive grant or contract, a Center of Excellence for Eating Disorders (referred to in this section as the 'Center') to improve the identification of, interventions for, and treatment of eating disorders in a manner that is developmentally, culturally, and linguistically appropriate.

''(b) SUBGRANTS AND SUBCONTRACTS.—The Center shall coordinate and implement the activities under subsection (c), in whole or in part, by awarding competitive subgrants or subcontracts—

''(1) across geographical regions; and

''(2) in a manner that is not duplicative.

''(c) ACTIVITIES.—The Center—

''(1) shall—

''(A) provide training and technical assistance for—

''(i) primary care and behavioral health care providers to carry out screening, brief intervention, and referral to treatment for individuals experiencing, or at risk for, eating disorders; and

''(ii) nonclinical community support workers to identify and support individuals with, or at disproportionate risk for, eating disorders;

''(B) develop and provide training materials to health care providers, including primary care and behavioral health care providers, in the effective treatment and ongoing support of individuals with eating disorders, including children and marginalized populations at disproportionate risk for eating disorders;

''(C) provide collaboration and coordination to other centers of excellence, technical assistance centers, and psychiatric consultation lines of the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration and the Health Resources and Services Administration on the identification, effective treatment, and ongoing support of individuals with eating disorders; and

''(D) coordinate with the Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the Administrator of the Health Resources and Services Administration to disseminate training to primary care and behavioral health care providers; and

''(2) may—

''(A) coordinate with electronic health record systems for the integration of protocols pertaining to screening, brief intervention, and referral to treatment for individuals experiencing, or at risk for, eating disorders;

''(B) develop and provide training materials to health care providers, including primary care and behavioral health care providers, in the effective treatment and ongoing support for members of the Armed Forces and veterans experiencing, or at risk for, eating disorders; and

''(C) consult with the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Veterans Affairs on prevention, identification, intervention for, and treatment of eating disorders.

''(d) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—To carry out this section, there is authorized to be appropriated $1,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2023 through 2027.''.

Subtitle E—Community Mental Health Services Block Grant Reauthorization

SEC. 141. REAUTHORIZATION OF BLOCK GRANTS FOR COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES.

(a) FUNDING.—Section 1920(a) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300x–9(a)) is amended by striking ''$532,571,000 for each of fiscal years 2018 through 2022'' and inserting ''$857,571,000 for each of fiscal years 2023 through 2027''.

(b) SET-ASIDE FOR EVIDENCE-BASED CRISIS CARE SERVICES.—Section 1920 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300x–9) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(d) CRISIS CARE.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (3), a State shall expend at least 5 percent of the amount the State receives pursuant to

section 1911 for each fiscal year to support evidenced-based programs that address the crisis care needs of—

''(A) individuals, including children and adolescents, experiencing mental health crises, substance-related crises, or crises arising from co-occurring disorders; and

''(B) persons with intellectual and developmental disabilities.

''(2) CORE ELEMENTS.—At the discretion of the single State agency responsible for the administration of the program of the State under a grant under section 1911, funds expended pursuant to paragraph (1) may be used to fund some or all of the core crisis care service components, delivered according to evidence-based principles, including the following:

''(A) Crisis call centers.

''(B) 24/7 mobile crisis services.

''(C) Crisis stabilization programs offering acute care or subacute care in a hospital or appropriately licensed facility, as determined by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, with referrals to inpatient or outpatient care.

''(3) STATE FLEXIBILITY.—In lieu of expending 5 percent of the amount the State receives pursuant to section 1911 for a fiscal year to support evidence-based programs as required by paragraph (1), a State may elect to expend not less than 10 percent of such amount to support such programs by the end of two consecutive fiscal years.

''(4) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—With respect to funds expended pursuant to the set-aside in paragraph (1), section 1912(b)(1)(A)(vi) shall not apply.''.

(c) EARLY INTERVENTION.—

(1) STATE PLAN OPTION.—Section 1912(b)(1)(A)(vii) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300x–1(b)(1)(A)(vii)) is amended—

(A) in subclause (III), by striking ''and'' at the end;

(B) in subclause (IV), by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; and''; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

''(V) a description of any evidence-based early intervention strategies and programs the State provides to prevent, delay, or reduce the severity and onset of mental illness and behavioral problems, including for children and adolescents, irrespective of experiencing a serious mental illness or serious emotional disturbance, as defined under subsection (c)(1).''.

(2) ALLOCATION ALLOWANCE; REPORTS.—Section 1920 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300x–9), as amended by subsection (c), is further amended by adding at the end the following:

''(e) EARLY INTERVENTION SERVICES.—In the case of a State with a State plan that provides for strategies and programs specified in section 1912(b)(1)(A)(vii)(VI), such State may expend not more than 5 percent of the amount of the allotment of the State pursuant to a funding agreement under section 1911 for each fiscal year to support such strategies and programs.

''(f) REPORTS TO CONGRESS.—Not later than September 30, 2025, and biennially thereafter, the Secretary shall provide a report to the Congress on the crisis care and early intervention strategies and programs pursued by States pursuant to subsections (d) and (e). Each such report shall include—

''(1) a description of the each State's crisis care and early intervention activities;

''(2) the population served, including information on demographics, including age;

''(3) the outcomes of such activities, including—

''(A) how such activities reduced hospitalizations and hospital stays;

''(B) how such activities reduced incidents of suicidal ideation and behaviors; and

''(C) how such activities reduced the severity of onset of serious mental illness and serious emotional disturbance; and

''(4) any other relevant information the Secretary deems necessary.''.

Subtitle F—Peer-Supported Mental Health Services

SEC. 151. PEER-SUPPORTED MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES.

Subpart 3 of part B of title V of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 290bb—31 et seq.) is amended by inserting after section 520G (42 U.S.C. 290bb—38) the following:

''SEC. 520H. PEER-SUPPORTED MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES.

''(a) GRANTS AUTHORIZED.—The Secretary, acting through the Director of the Center for Mental Health Services, shall award grants to eligible entities to enable such entities to develop, expand, and enhance access to mental health peer-delivered services.

''(b) USE OF FUNDS.—Grants awarded under subsection (a) shall be used to develop, expand, and enhance national, statewide, or community-focused programs, including virtual peer-support services and infrastructure, including by—

''(1) carrying out workforce development, recruitment, and retention activities, to train, recruit, and retain peer-support providers;

''(2) building connections between mental health treatment programs, including between community organizations and peer-support networks, including virtual peer-support networks, and with other mental health support services;

''(3) reducing stigma associated with mental health disorders;

''(4) expanding and improving virtual peer mental health support services, including adoption of technologies to expand access to virtual peer mental health support services, including by acquiring—

''(A) appropriate physical hardware for such virtual services;

''(B) software and programs to efficiently run peer-support services virtually; and

''(C) other technology for establishing virtual waiting rooms and virtual video platforms for meetings; and

''(5) conducting research on issues relating to mental illness and the impact peer-support has on resiliency, including identifying—

''(A) the signs of mental illness;

''(B) the resources available to individuals with mental illness and to their families; and

''(C) the resources available to help support individuals living with mental illness.

''(c) SPECIAL CONSIDERATION.—In carrying out this section, the Secretary shall give special consideration to the unique needs of rural areas.

''(d) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term 'eligible entity' means—

''(1) a nonprofit consumer-run organization that—

''(A) is principally governed by people living with a mental health condition; and

''(B) mobilizes resources within and outside of the mental health community, which may include through peer-support networks, to increase the prevalence and quality of long-term wellness of individuals living with a mental health condition, including those with a co-occurring substance use disorder; or

''(2) a Federally recognized Tribe, Tribal organization, Urban Indian organization, or consortium of Tribes or Tribal organizations.

''(e) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section $13,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2023 through 2027.''.

TITLE II—SUBSTANCE USE DISORDER PREVENTION, TREATMENT, AND RECOVERY SERVICES

Subtitle A—Native Behavioral Health Access Improvement

SEC. 201. BEHAVIORAL HEALTH AND SUBSTANCE USE DISORDER SERVICES FOR NATIVE AMERICANS.

Section 506A of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 290aa–5a) is amended to read as follows:

''SEC. 506A. BEHAVIORAL HEALTH AND SUBSTANCE USE DISORDER SERVICES FOR NATIVE AMERICANS.

''(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

''(1) The term 'eligible entity' means an Indian Tribe, a Tribal organization, an Urban Indian organization, and a Native Hawaiian health organization.

''(2) The terms 'Indian Tribe', 'Tribal organization', and 'Urban Indian organization' have the meanings given to the terms 'Indian tribe', 'tribal organization', and 'Urban Indian organization' in section 4 of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act.

''(3) The term 'Native Hawaiian health organization' means 'Papa Ola Lokahi' as defined in section 12 of the Native Hawaiian Health Care Improvement Act.

''(b) FORMULA FUNDS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, in consultation with the Director of the Indian Health Service, as appropriate, shall award funds to eligible entities, in amounts determined pursuant to the formula described in paragraph (2), to be used by the eligible entity to provide culturally appropriate mental health and substance use disorder prevention, treatment, and recovery services to American Indians, Alaska Natives, and Native Hawaiians.

''(2) FORMULA.—The Secretary, using the process described in subsection (d), shall develop a formula to determine the amount of an award under paragraph (1). Such formula shall take into account the populations of eligible entities whose rates of overdose deaths or suicide are substantially higher relative to the populations of other Indian Tribes, Tribal organizations, Urban Indian organizations, or Native Hawaiian health organizations, as applicable.

''(c) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND PROGRAM EVALUATION.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall—

''(A) provide technical assistance to applicants and awardees under this section; and

''(B) collect and evaluate information on the program carried out under this section.

''(2) CONSULTATION ON EVALUATION MEASURES, AND DATA SUBMISSION AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.—The Secretary shall, using the process described in subsection (d), develop evaluation measures and data submission and reporting requirements for purposes of the collection and evaluation of information.

''(3) DATA SUBMISSION AND REPORTING.—As a condition on receipt of funds under this section, an applicant shall agree to submit data and reports in a timely manner consistent with the evaluation measures and data submission and reporting requirements developed under subsection (d).

''(d) REGULATIONS.—

''(1) PROMULGATION.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of the Restoring Hope for Mental Health and Well-Being Act of 2022, the Secretary shall initiate procedures under subchapter III of chapter 5 of title 5, United States Code, to negotiate and promulgate such regulations as are necessary to carry out this section, including development of the funding formula described in subsection (b) and the program evaluation and reporting requirements under subsection (c).

''(2) PUBLICATION.—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of the Restoring Hope for Mental Health and Well-Being Act of 2022, the Secretary shall publish in the Federal Register proposed regulations to implement this section.

''(3) COMMITTEE.—A negotiated rulemaking committee established pursuant to section 565 of title 5, United States Code, to carry out this subsection shall have as its members only representatives of the Federal Government, Tribal Governments, and Urban Indian organizations. For purposes of such rulemaking, the Indian Health Service shall be the lead agency for the Department.

''(4) ADAPTATION OF PROCEDURES.—In carrying out this subsection, the Secretary shall

adapt any negotiated rulemaking procedures to the unique context of the government-to-government relationship between the United States and Indian Tribes.

''(5) EFFECT.—The lack of promulgated regulations under this subsection shall not limit the effect or implementation of this section.

''(e) APPLICATION.—An entity desiring an award under subsection (b) shall submit an application to the Secretary at such time, in such manner, and accompanied by such information as the Secretary may reasonably require.

''(f) REPORT.—Not later than 3 years after the date of the enactment of the Restoring Hope for Mental Health and Well-Being Act of 2022, and annually thereafter, the Secretary shall prepare and submit, to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate, and the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives, a report describing the services provided pursuant to this section.

''(g) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section, $40,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2023 through 2027.''.

Subtitle B—Summer Barrow Prevention, Treatment, and Recovery

SEC. 211. GRANTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF HOMELESS INDIVIDUALS.

Section 506(e) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 290aa–5(e)) is amended by striking ''2018 through 2022'' and inserting ''2023 through 2027''.

SEC. 212. PRIORITY SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT NEEDS OF REGIONAL AND NATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE.

Section 509 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 290bb–2) is amended—

*(1) in the section heading, by striking ''**ABUSE**'' and inserting ''**USE DISORDER**'';*

(2) in subsection (a)—

(A) by striking ''tribes and tribal organizations (as the terms 'Indian tribes' and 'tribal organizations' are defined'' and inserting ''Tribes and Tribal organizations (as such terms are defined''; and

(B) in paragraph (3), by striking ''in substance abuse'';

(3) in subsection (b), in the subsection heading, by striking ''ABUSE'' and inserting ''USE DISORDER''; and

(4) in subsection (f), by striking ''$333,806,000 for each of fiscal years 2018 through 2022'' and inserting ''$521,517,000 for each of fiscal years 2023 through 2027''.

SEC. 213. EVIDENCE-BASED PRESCRIPTION OPIOID AND HEROIN TREATMENT AND INTERVENTIONS DEMONSTRATION.

Section 514B of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 290bb–10) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(1)—

(A) by striking ''substance abuse'' and inserting ''substance use disorder'';

(B) by striking ''tribes and tribal organizations'' and inserting ''Tribes and Tribal organizations''; and

(C) by striking ''addiction'' and inserting ''substance use disorders'';

(2) in subsection (e)(3), by striking ''tribes and tribal organizations'' and inserting ''Tribes and Tribal organizations''; and

(3) in subsection (f), by striking ''2017 through 2021'' and inserting ''2023 through 2027''.

SEC. 214. PRIORITY SUBSTANCE USE DISORDER PREVENTION NEEDS OF REGIONAL AND NATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE.

Section 516 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 290bb–22) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in paragraph (3), by striking ''abuse'' and inserting ''use''; and

(B) in the matter following paragraph (3), by striking ''tribes or tribal organizations'' and inserting ''Tribes or Tribal organizations'';

(2) in subsection (b), in the subsection heading, by striking ''ABUSE'' and inserting ''USE DISORDER''; and

(3) in subsection (f), by striking ''$211,148,000 for each of fiscal years 2018 through 2022'' and inserting ''$218,219,000 for each of fiscal years 2023 through 2027''.

SEC. 215. SOBER TRUTH ON PREVENTING (STOP) UNDERAGE DRINKING REAUTHORIZATION.

Section 519B of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 290bb–25b) is amended—

(1) by amending subsection (a) to read as follows:

''(a) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this section:

''(1) The term 'alcohol beverage industry' means the brewers, vintners, distillers, importers, distributors, and retail or online outlets that sell or serve beer, wine, and distilled spirits.

''(2) The term 'school-based prevention' means programs, which are institutionalized, and run by staff members or school-designated persons or organizations in any grade of school, kindergarten through 12th grade.

''(3) The term 'youth' means persons under the age of 21.''; and

(2) by striking subsections (c) through (g) and inserting the following:

''(c) INTERAGENCY COORDINATING COMMITTEE; ANNUAL REPORT ON STATE UNDERAGE DRINKING PREVENTION AND ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITIES.—

''(1) INTERAGENCY COORDINATING COMMITTEE ON THE PREVENTION OF UNDERAGE DRINKING.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, in collaboration with the Federal officials specified in subparagraph (B), shall continue to support and enhance the efforts of the interagency coordinating committee, that began operating in 2004, focusing on underage drinking (referred to in this subsection as the 'Committee').

''(B) OTHER AGENCIES.—The officials referred to in subparagraph (A) are the Secretary of Education, the Attorney General, the Secretary of Transportation, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Defense, the Surgeon General, the Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the Director of the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, the Assistant Secretary for Mental Health and Substance Use, the Director of the National Institute on Drug Abuse, the Assistant Secretary for Children and Families, the Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy, the Administrator of the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, the Administrator of the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, the Chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, and such other Federal officials as the Secretary of Health and Human Services determines to be appropriate.

''(C) CHAIR.—The Secretary of Health and Human Services shall serve as the chair of the Committee.

''(D) DUTIES.—The Committee shall guide policy and program development across the Federal Government with respect to underage drinking, provided, however, that nothing in this section shall be construed as transferring regulatory or program authority from an Agency to the Coordinating Committee.

''(E) CONSULTATIONS.—The Committee shall actively seek the input of and shall consult with all appropriate and interested parties, including States, public health research and interest groups, foundations, and alcohol beverage industry trade associations and companies.

''(F) ANNUAL REPORT.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, on behalf of the Committee, shall annually submit to the Congress a report that summarizes—

''(I) all programs and policies of Federal agencies designed to prevent and reduce underage drinking, focusing particularly on programs and policies that support the adoption and enforcement of State policies designed to prevent and reduce underage drinking as specified in paragraph (2);

''(II) the extent of progress in preventing and reducing underage drinking at State and national levels;

''(III) data that the Secretary shall collect with respect to the information specified in clause (ii); and

''(IV) such other information regarding underage drinking as the Secretary determines to be appropriate.

''(ii) CERTAIN INFORMATION.—The report under clause (i) shall include information on the following:

''(I) Patterns and consequences of underage drinking as reported in research and surveys such as, but not limited to, Monitoring the Future, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, the National Survey on Drug Use and Health, and the Fatality Analysis Reporting System.

''(II) Measures of the availability of alcohol from commercial and non-commercial sources to underage populations.

''(III) Measures of the exposure of underage populations to messages regarding alcohol in advertising, social media, and the entertainment media.

''(IV) Surveillance data, including information on the onset and prevalence of underage drinking, consumption patterns, beverage preferences, prevalence of drinking among students at institutions of higher education, correlations between adult and youth drinking, and the means of underage access, including trends over time for these surveillance data. The Secretary shall develop a plan to improve the collection, measurement, and consistency of reporting Federal underage alcohol data.

''(V) Any additional findings resulting from research conducted or supported under subsection (f).

''(VI) Evidence-based best practices to prevent and reduce underage drinking including a review of the research literature related to State laws, regulations, and policies designed to prevent and reduce underage drinking, as described in paragraph (2)(B)(i).

''(2) ANNUAL REPORT ON STATE UNDERAGE DRINKING PREVENTION AND ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITIES.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall, with input and collaboration from other appropriate Federal agencies, States, Indian Tribes, territories, and public health, consumer, and alcohol beverage industry groups, annually issue a report on each State's performance in enacting, enforcing, and creating laws, regulations, and policies to prevent or reduce underage drinking based on an assessment of best practices developed pursuant to paragraph (1)(F)(ii)(VI) and subparagraph (B)(i). For purposes of this paragraph, each such report, with respect to a year, shall be referred to as the 'State Report'. Each State Report shall be designed as a resource tool for Federal agencies assisting States in the their underage drinking prevention efforts, State public health and law enforcement agencies, State and local policymakers, and underage drinking prevention coalitions including those receiving grants pursuant to subsection (e).

''(B) STATE PERFORMANCE MEASURES.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall develop, in consultation with the Committee, a set of measures to be used in preparing the State Report on best practices as they relate to State laws, regulations, policies, and enforcement practices.

''(ii) STATE REPORT CONTENT.—The State Report shall include updates on State laws, regulations, and policies included in previous reports to Congress, including with respect to the following:

''(I) Whether or not the State has comprehensive anti-underage drinking laws such as for the illegal sale, purchase, attempt to purchase, consumption, or possession of alcohol; illegal use of fraudulent ID; illegal furnishing or obtaining of alcohol for an individual under 21 years; the degree of strictness of the penalties for such offenses; and the prevalence of the enforcement of each of these infractions.

''(II) Whether or not the State has comprehensive liability statutes pertaining to underage access to alcohol such as dram shop, social host,

and house party laws, and the prevalence of enforcement of each of these laws.

''(III) Whether or not the State encourages and conducts comprehensive enforcement efforts to prevent underage access to alcohol at retail outlets, such as random compliance checks and shoulder tap programs, and the number of compliance checks within alcohol retail outlets measured against the number of total alcohol retail outlets in each State, and the result of such checks.

''(IV) Whether or not the State encourages training on the proper selling and serving of alcohol for all sellers and servers of alcohol as a condition of employment.

''(V) Whether or not the State has policies and regulations with regard to direct sales to consumers and home delivery of alcoholic beverages.

''(VI) Whether or not the State has programs or laws to deter adults from purchasing alcohol for minors; and the number of adults targeted by these programs.

''(VII) Whether or not the State has enacted graduated drivers licenses and the extent of those provisions.

''(iii) ADDITIONAL CATEGORIES.—In addition to the updates on State laws, regulations, and policies listed in clause (ii), the Secretary shall consider the following:

''(I) Whether or not States have adopted laws, regulations, and policies that deter underage alcohol use, as described in 'The Surgeon General's Call to Action to Prevent and Reduce Underage Drinking' issued in 2007 and 'Facing Addiction in America: The Surgeon General's Report on Alcohol, Drugs and Health' issued in 2016, including restrictions on low-price, high-volume drink specials, and wholesaler pricing provisions.

''(II) Whether or not States have adopted laws, regulations, and policies designed to reduce alcohol advertising messages attractive to youth and youth exposure to alcohol advertising and marketing in measured and unmeasured media and digital and social media.

''(III) Whether or not States have laws and policies that promote underage drinking prevention policy development by local jurisdictions.

''(IV) Whether or not States have adopted laws, regulations, and policies to restrict youth access to alcoholic beverages that may pose special risks to youth, including but not limited to alcoholic mists, gelatins, freezer pops, premixed caffeinated alcoholic beverages, and flavored malt beverages.

''(V) Whether or not States have adopted uniform best practices protocols for conducting compliance checks and shoulder tap programs.

''(VI) Whether or not States have adopted uniform best practices penalty protocols for violations of laws prohibiting retail licensees from selling or furnishing of alcohol to minors.

''(iv) UNIFORM DATA SYSTEM.—For performance measures related to enforcement of underage drinking laws as specified in clauses (ii) and (iii), the Secretary shall develop and test a uniform data system for reporting State enforcement data, including the development of a pilot program for this purpose. The pilot program shall include procedures for collecting enforcement data from both State and local law enforcement jurisdictions.

''(3) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this subsection $1,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2023 through 2027.

''(d) NATIONAL MEDIA CAMPAIGN TO PREVENT UNDERAGE DRINKING.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, in consultation with the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, shall develop an intensive, multifaceted, adult-oriented national media campaign to reduce underage drinking by influencing attitudes regarding underage drinking, increasing the willingness of adults to take actions to reduce underage drinking, and encouraging public policy changes known to decrease underage drinking rates.

''(2) PURPOSE.—The purpose of the national media campaign described in this section shall be to achieve the following objectives:

''(A) Instill a broad societal commitment to reduce underage drinking.

''(B) Increase specific actions by adults that are meant to discourage or inhibit underage drinking.

''(C) Decrease adult conduct that tends to facilitate or condone underage drinking.

''(3) COMPONENTS.—When implementing the national media campaign described in this section, the Secretary shall—

''(A) educate the public about the public health and safety benefits of evidence-based policies to reduce underage drinking, including minimum legal drinking age laws, and build public and parental support for and cooperation with enforcement of such policies;

''(B) educate the public about the negative consequences of underage drinking;

''(C) promote specific actions by adults that are meant to discourage or inhibit underage drinking, including positive behavior modeling, general parental monitoring, and consistent and appropriate discipline;

''(D) discourage adult conduct that tends to facilitate underage drinking, including the hosting of underage parties with alcohol and the purchasing of alcoholic beverages on behalf of underage youth;

''(E) establish collaborative relationships with local and national organizations and institutions to further the goals of the campaign and assure that the messages of the campaign are disseminated from a variety of sources;

''(F) conduct the campaign through multimedia sources; and

''(G) conduct the campaign with regard to changing demographics and cultural and linguistic factors.

''(4) CONSULTATION REQUIREMENT.—In developing and implementing the national media campaign described in this section, the Secretary shall consult recommendations for reducing underage drinking published by the National Academy of Sciences and the Surgeon General. The Secretary shall also consult with interested parties including medical, public health, and consumer and parent groups, law enforcement, institutions of higher education, community organizations and coalitions, and other stakeholders supportive of the goals of the campaign.

''(5) ANNUAL REPORT.—The Secretary shall produce an annual report on the progress of the development or implementation of the media campaign described in this subsection, including expenses and projected costs, and, as such information is available, report on the effectiveness of such campaign in affecting adult attitudes toward underage drinking and adult willingness to take actions to decrease underage drinking.

''(6) RESEARCH ON YOUTH-ORIENTED CAMPAIGN.—The Secretary may, based on the availability of funds, conduct research on the potential success of a youth-oriented national media campaign to reduce underage drinking. The Secretary shall report any such results to Congress with policy recommendations on establishing such a campaign.

''(7) ADMINISTRATION.—The Secretary may enter into a subcontract with another Federal agency to delegate the authority for execution and administration of the adult-oriented national media campaign.

''(8) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section $2,500,000 for each of fiscal years 2023 through 2027.

''(e) COMMUNITY-BASED COALITION ENHANCEMENT GRANTS TO PREVENT UNDERAGE DRINKING.—

''(1) AUTHORIZATION OF PROGRAM.—The Assistant Secretary for Mental Health and Substance Use, in consultation with the Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy, shall award enhancement grants to eligible entities to design, implement, evaluate, and disseminate comprehensive strategies to maximize the effectiveness of community-wide approaches to preventing and reducing underage drinking. This subsection is subject to the availability of appropriations.

''(2) PURPOSES.—The purposes of this subsection are to—

''(A) prevent and reduce alcohol use among youth in communities throughout the United States;

''(B) strengthen collaboration among communities, the Federal Government, Tribal Governments, and State and local governments;

''(C) enhance intergovernmental cooperation and coordination on the issue of alcohol use among youth;

''(D) serve as a catalyst for increased citizen participation and greater collaboration among all sectors and organizations of a community that first demonstrates a long-term commitment to reducing alcohol use among youth;

''(E) implement state-of-the-art science-based strategies to prevent and reduce underage drinking by changing local conditions in communities; and

''(F) enhance, not supplant, effective local community initiatives for preventing and reducing alcohol use among youth.

''(3) APPLICATION.—An eligible entity desiring an enhancement grant under this subsection shall submit an application to the Assistant Secretary at such time, and in such manner, and accompanied by such information and assurances, as the Assistant Secretary may require. Each application shall include—

''(A) a complete description of the entity's current underage alcohol use prevention initiatives and how the grant will appropriately enhance the focus on underage drinking issues; or

''(B) a complete description of the entity's current initiatives, and how it will use this grant to enhance those initiatives by adding a focus on underage drinking prevention.

''(4) USES OF FUNDS.—Each eligible entity that receives a grant under this subsection shall use the grant funds to carry out the activities described in such entity's application submitted pursuant to paragraph (3) and obtain specialized training and technical assistance by the entity funded under section 4 of Public Law 107–82, as amended (21 U.S.C. 1521 note). Grants under this subsection shall not exceed $60,000 per year and may not exceed four years.

''(5) SUPPLEMENT NOT SUPPLANT.—Grant funds provided under this subsection shall be used to supplement, not supplant, Federal and non-Federal funds available for carrying out the activities described in this subsection.

''(6) EVALUATION.—Grants under this subsection shall be subject to the same evaluation requirements and procedures as the evaluation requirements and procedures imposed on recipients of drug-free community grants.

''(7) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this subsection, the term 'eligible entity' means an organization that is currently receiving or has received grant funds under the Drug-Free Communities Act of 1997.

''(8) ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES.—Not more than 6 percent of a grant under this subsection may be expended for administrative expenses.

''(9) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this subsection $11,500,000 for each of fiscal years 2023 through 2027.

''(f) GRANTS TO PROFESSIONAL PEDIATRIC PROVIDER ORGANIZATIONS TO REDUCE UNDERAGE DRINKING THROUGH SCREENING AND BRIEF INTERVENTIONS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, acting through the Assistant Secretary for Mental Health and Substance Use, shall make one or more grants to professional pediatric provider organizations to increase among the members of such organizations effective practices to reduce the prevalence of alcohol use among individuals under the age of 21, including college students.

''(2) PURPOSES.—Grants under this subsection shall be made to promote the practices of—

''(A) screening adolescents for alcohol use;

''(B) offering brief interventions to adolescents to discourage such use;

''(C) educating parents about the dangers of and methods of discouraging such use;

''(D) diagnosing and treating alcohol use disorders; and

''(E) referring patients, when necessary, to other appropriate care.

''(3) USE OF FUNDS.—A professional pediatric provider organization receiving a grant under this section may use the grant funding to promote the practices specified in paragraph (2) among its members by—

''(A) providing training to health care providers;

''(B) disseminating best practices, including culturally and linguistically appropriate best practices, and developing, printing, and distributing materials; and

''(C) supporting other activities approved by the Assistant Secretary.

''(4) APPLICATION.—To be eligible to receive a grant under this subsection, a professional pediatric provider organization shall submit an application to the Assistant Secretary at such time, and in such manner, and accompanied by such information and assurances as the Secretary may require. Each application shall include—

''(A) a description of the pediatric provider organization;

''(B) a description of the activities to be completed that will promote the practices specified in paragraph (2);

''(C) a description of the organization's qualifications for performing such practices; and

''(D) a timeline for the completion of such activities.

''(5) DEFINITIONS.—For the purpose of this subsection:

''(A) BRIEF INTERVENTION.—The term 'brief intervention' means, after screening a patient, providing the patient with brief advice and other brief motivational enhancement techniques designed to increase the insight of the patient regarding the patient's alcohol use, and any realized or potential consequences of such use to effect the desired related behavioral change.

''(B) ADOLESCENTS.—The term 'adolescents' means individuals under 21 years of age.

''(C) PROFESSIONAL PEDIATRIC PROVIDER ORGANIZATION.—The term 'professional pediatric provider organization' means an organization or association that—

''(i) consists of or represents pediatric health care providers; and

''(ii) is qualified to promote the practices specified in paragraph (2).

''(D) SCREENING.—The term 'screening' means using validated patient interview techniques to identify and assess the existence and extent of alcohol use in a patient.

''(6) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this subsection $3,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2023 through 2027.

''(g) DATA COLLECTION AND RESEARCH.—

''(1) ADDITIONAL RESEARCH ON UNDERAGE DRINKING.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall, subject to the availability of appropriations, collect data, and conduct or support research that is not duplicative of research currently being conducted or supported by the Department of Health and Human Services, on underage drinking, with respect to the following:

''(i) Improve data collection in support of evaluation of the effectiveness of comprehensive community-based programs or strategies and statewide systems to prevent and reduce underage drinking, across the underage years from early childhood to age 21, such as programs funded and implemented by governmental entities, public health interest groups and foundations, and alcohol beverage companies and trade associations, through the development of models of State-level epidemiological surveillance of underage drinking by funding in States or large metropolitan areas new epidemiologists focused on excessive drinking including underage alcohol use.

''(ii) Obtain and report more precise information than is currently collected on the scope of the underage drinking problem and patterns of underage alcohol consumption, including improved knowledge about the problem and progress in preventing, reducing, and treating underage drinking, as well as information on the rate of exposure of youth to advertising and other media messages encouraging and discouraging alcohol consumption.

''(iii) Synthesize, expand on, and widely disseminate existing research on effective strategies for reducing underage drinking, including translational research, and make this research easily accessible to the general public.

''(iv) Improve and conduct public health surveillance on alcohol use and alcohol-related conditions in States by increasing the use of surveys, such as the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, to monitor binge and excessive drinking and related harms among individuals who are at least 18 years of age, but not more than 20 years of age, including harm caused to self or others as a result of alcohol use that is not duplicative of research currently being conducted or supported by the Department of Health and Human Services.

''(B) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this paragraph $5,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2023 through 2027.

''(2) NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES STUDY.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 12 months after the enactment of the Restoring Hope for Mental Health and Well-Being Act of 2022, the Secretary shall—

''(i) contract with the National Academy of Sciences to study developments in research on underage drinking and the public policy implications of these developments; and

''(ii) report to the Congress on the results of such review.

''(B) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this paragraph $500,000 for fiscal year 2023.''.

SEC. 216. GRANTS FOR JAIL DIVERSION PROGRAMS.

Section 520G of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 290bb–38) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) by striking ''up to 125''; and

(B) by striking ''tribes and tribal organizations'' and inserting ''Tribes and Tribal organizations'';

(2) in subsection (b)(2), by striking ''tribes, and tribal organizations'' and inserting ''Tribes, and Tribal organizations'';

(3) in subsection (c)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking ''tribe or tribal organization'' and inserting ''Tribe or Tribal organization, health facility or program described in subsection (a), or public or nonprofit entity referred to in subsection (a)''; and

(B) in paragraph (2)(A)(iii), by striking ''tribe, or tribal organization'' and inserting ''Tribe, or Tribal organization'';

(4) in subsection (e)—

(A) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking ''tribe, or tribal organization'' and inserting ''Tribe, or Tribal organization''; and

(B) in paragraph (5), by striking ''or arrest'' and inserting '', arrest, or release'';

(5) in subsection (f), by striking ''tribe, or tribal organization'' each place it appears and inserting ''Tribe, or Tribal organization'';

(6) in subsection (h), by striking ''tribe, or tribal organization'' and inserting ''Tribe, or Tribal organization''; and

(7) in subsection (j), by striking ''$4,269,000 for each of fiscal years 2018 through 2022'' and inserting ''$14,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2023 through 2027''.

SEC. 217. FORMULA GRANTS TO STATES.

Section 521 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 290cc–21) is amended by striking ''2018 through 2022'' and inserting ''2023 through 2027''.

SEC. 218. PROJECTS FOR ASSISTANCE IN TRANSITION FROM HOMELESSNESS.

Section 535(a) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 290cc–35(a)) is amended by striking ''2018 through 2022'' and inserting ''2023 through 2027''.

SEC. 219. GRANTS FOR REDUCING OVERDOSE DEATHS.

(a) GRANTS.—

(1) REPEAL OF MAXIMUM GRANT AMOUNT.—Paragraph (2) of section 544(a) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 290dd–3(a)) is hereby repealed.

(2) ELIGIBLE ENTITY; SUBGRANTS.—Section 544(a) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 290dd–3(a)) is amended by striking paragraph (3) and inserting the following:

''(2) ELIGIBLE ENTITY.—For purposes of this section, the term 'eligible entity' means a State, Territory, locality, Indian Tribe (as defined in the Federally Recognized Indian Tribe List Act of 1994), Tribal organization, or Urban Indian organization (as those terms are defined in section 4 of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act).

''(3) SUBGRANTS.—For the purposes for which a grant is awarded under this section, the eligible entity receiving the grant may award subgrants to a Federally qualified health center (as defined in section 1861(aa) of the Social Security Act), an opioid treatment program (as defined in section 8.2 of title 42, Code of Federal Regulations (or any successor regulations)), any practitioner dispensing narcotic drugs pursuant to section 303(g) of the Controlled Substances Act, or any nonprofit organization that the Secretary deems appropriate.''.

(3) PRESCRIBING.—Section 544(a)(4) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 290dd–3(a)(4)) is amended—

(A) in subparagraph (A), by inserting '', including patients prescribed with both an opioid and a benzodiazepine'' before the semicolon at the end; and

(B) in subparagraph (D), by striking ''drug overdose'' and inserting ''substance overdose''.

(4) USE OF FUNDS.—Paragraph (5) of section 544(c) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 290dd–3(c)) is amended to read as follows:

''(5) To establish protocols to connect patients who have experienced an overdose with appropriate treatment, including overdose reversal medications, medication assisted treatment, and appropriate counseling and behavioral therapies.''.

(5) IMPROVING ACCESS TO OVERDOSE TREATMENT.—Section 544 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 290dd–3) is amended—

(A) by redesignating subsections (d) through (f) as subsections (e) through (g), respectively;

(B) in subsection (f), as so redesignated, by striking ''subsection (d)'' and inserting ''subsection (e)''; and

(C) by inserting after subsection (c) the following:

''(d) IMPROVING ACCESS TO OVERDOSE TREATMENT.—

''(1) INFORMATION ON BEST PRACTICES.—

''(A) HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES.—The Secretary of Health and Human Services may provide information to States, localities, Indian Tribes, Tribal organizations, and Urban Indian organizations on best practices for prescribing or co-prescribing a drug or device approved, cleared, or otherwise authorized under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act for emergency treatment of known or suspected opioid overdose, including for patients receiving chronic opioid therapy and patients being treated for opioid use disorders.

''(B) DEFENSE.—The Secretary of Defense may provide information to prescribers within Department of Defense medical facilities on best practices for prescribing or co-prescribing a drug or device approved, cleared, or otherwise authorized under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act for emergency treatment of known or suspected opioid overdose, including for patients receiving chronic opioid therapy and patients being treated for opioid use disorders.

''(C) VETERANS AFFAIRS.—The Secretary of Veterans Affairs may provide information to prescribers within Department of Veterans Affairs medical facilities on best practices for prescribing or co-prescribing a drug or device approved, cleared, or otherwise authorized under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act for emergency treatment of known or suspected opioid overdose, including for patients receiving chronic opioid therapy and patients being treated for opioid use disorders.

''(2) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this subsection shall be construed as establishing or contributing to a medical standard of care.''.

(6) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Section 544(g) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 290dd–3), as redesignated, is amended by striking ''fiscal years 2017 through 2021'' and inserting ''fiscal years 2023 through 2027''.

(7) TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS.—

(A) Section 544 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 290dd–3), as amended, is further amended by striking ''approved or cleared'' each place it appears and inserting ''approved, cleared, or otherwise authorized''.

(B) Section 107 of the Comprehensive Addiction and Recovery Act of 2016 (Public Law 114–198) is amended by striking subsection (b).

SEC. 220. OPIOID OVERDOSE REVERSAL MEDICATION ACCESS AND EDUCATION GRANT PROGRAMS.

(a) GRANTS.—Section 545 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 290ee) is amended—

(1) in the section heading, by striking ''**ACCESS AND EDUCATION GRANT PROGRAMS**'' and inserting ''**ACCESS, EDUCATION, AND CO-PRESCRIBING GRANT PROGRAMS**'';

(2) in the heading of subsection (a), by striking ''GRANTS TO STATES'' and inserting ''GRANTS'';

(3) in subsection (a), by striking ''shall make grants to States'' and inserting ''shall make grants to States, localities, Indian Tribes (as defined by the Federally Recognized Indian Tribe List Act of 1994), Tribal organizations, and Urban Indian organizations (as those terms are defined in section 4 of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act)'';

(4) in subsection (a)(1), by striking ''implement strategies for pharmacists to dispense a drug or device'' and inserting ''implement strategies that increase access to drugs or devices'';

(5) by redesignating paragraphs (3) and (4) as paragraphs (4) and (5), respectively; and

(6) by inserting after paragraph (2) the following:

''(3) encourage health care providers to co-prescribe, as appropriate, drugs or devices approved, cleared, or otherwise authorized under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act for emergency treatment of known or suspected opioid overdose;''.

(b) GRANT PERIOD.—Section 545(d)(2) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 290ee(d)(2)) is amended by striking ''3 years'' and inserting ''5 years''.

(c) LIMITATION.—Paragraph (3) of section 545(d) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 290ee(d)) is amended to read as follows:

''(3) LIMITATIONS.—A State may—

''(A) use not more than 10 percent of a grant under this section for educating the public pursuant to subsection (a)(5); and

''(B) use not less than 20 percent of a grant under this section to offset cost-sharing for distribution and dispensing of drugs or devices approved, cleared, or otherwise authorized under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act for emergency treatment of known or suspected opioid overdose.''.

(d) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Section 545(h)(1) of the Public Health Service Act, is amended by striking ''fiscal years 2017 through 2019'' and inserting ''fiscal years 2023 through 2027''.

(e) TECHNICAL AMENDMENT.—Section 545 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 290ee), as amended, is further amended by striking ''approved or cleared'' each place it appears and inserting ''approved, cleared, or otherwise authorized''.

SEC. 221. STATE DEMONSTRATION GRANTS FOR COMPREHENSIVE OPIOID ABUSE RESPONSE.

Section 548 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 290ee–3) is amended—

(1) in the section heading, by striking ''**ABUSE**'' and inserting ''**USE DISORDER**'';

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) in the subsection heading, by striking ''ABUSE'' and inserting ''USE DISORDER'';

(B) in paragraph (1), by striking ''abuse'' and inserting ''use disorder'';

(C) in paragraph (2)—

(i) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking ''abuse'' and inserting ''use disorder'';

(ii) in subparagraph (A), by striking ''opioid use, treatment, and addiction recovery'' and inserting ''opioid use disorders, and treatment for, and recovery from opioid use disorders'';

(iii) in subparagraph (C), by striking ''addiction'' each place it appears and inserting ''use disorder'';

(iv) by amending subparagraph (D) to read as follows:

''(D) developing, implementing, and expanding efforts to prevent overdose death from opioid or other prescription medication use disorders; and''; and

(v) in subparagraph (E), by striking ''abuse'' and inserting ''use disorders''; and

(D) in paragraph (4), by striking ''abuse'' each place it appears and inserting ''use disorders''; and

(3) by striking ''2017 through 2021'' and inserting ''2023 through 2027''.

SEC. 222. EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT ALTERNATIVES TO OPIOIDS.

Section 7091 of the SUPPORT for Patients and Communities Act (Public Law 115–271) is amended—

(1) in the section heading, by striking ''**DEMONSTRATION**'' (and by conforming the item relating to such section in the table of contents in section 1(b));

(2) in subsection (a)—

(A) by amending the subsection heading to read as follows: ''GRANT PROGRAM''; and

(B) in paragraph (1), by striking ''demonstration'';

(3) in subsection (b), in the subsection heading, by striking ''DEMONSTRATION'';

(4) in subsection (d)(4), by striking ''tribal'' and inserting ''Tribal'';

(5) in subsection (f), by striking ''Not later than 1 year after completion of the demonstration program under this section, the Secretary shall submit a report to the Congress on the results of the demonstration program'' and inserting ''Not later than the end of each of fiscal years 2024 and 2027, the Secretary shall submit to the Congress a report on the results of the program''; and

(6) in subsection (g), by striking ''2019 through 2021'' and inserting ''2023 through 2027''.

Subtitle C—Excellence in Recovery Housing

SEC. 231. CLARIFYING THE ROLE OF SAMHSA IN PROMOTING THE AVAILABILITY OF HIGH-QUALITY RECOVERY HOUSING.

Section 501(d) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 290aa) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (24)(E), by striking ''and'' at the end;

(2) in paragraph (25), by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; and''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

''(26) collaborate with national accrediting entities, reputable providers, organizations or individuals with established expertise in delivery of recovery housing services, States, Federal agencies (including the Department of Health and Human Services, the Department of Housing and Urban Development, and the agencies listed in section 550(e)(2)(B)), and other relevant stakeholders, to promote the availability of high-quality recovery housing and services for individuals with a substance use disorder.''.

SEC. 232. DEVELOPING GUIDELINES FOR STATES TO PROMOTE THE AVAILABILITY OF HIGH-QUALITY RECOVERY HOUSING.

Section 550(a) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 290ee–5(a)) (relating to national recovery housing best practices) is amended—

(1) by amending paragraph (1) to read as follows:

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, in consultation with the individuals and entities specified in paragraph (2), shall build on existing best practices and previously developed guidelines to develop and periodically update consensus-based best practices, which may include model laws for implementing suggested minimum standards for operating, and promoting the availability of, high-quality recovery housing.'';

(2) in paragraph (2)—

(A) by striking subparagraphs (A) and (B) and inserting the following:

''(A) Officials representing the agencies described in subsection (e)(2).''; and

(B) by redesignating subparagraphs (C) through (G) as subparagraphs (B) through (F), respectively; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

''(3) AVAILABILITY.—The best practices referred to in paragraph (1) shall be—

''(A) made publicly available; and

''(B) published on the public website of the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

''(4) EXCLUSION OF GUIDELINE ON TREATMENT SERVICES.—In developing the guidelines under paragraph (1), the Secretary may not include any guidelines with respect to substance use disorder treatment services.''.

SEC. 233. COORDINATION OF FEDERAL ACTIVITIES TO PROMOTE THE AVAILABILITY OF RECOVERY HOUSING.

Section 550 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 290ee–5) (relating to national recovery housing best practices) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsections (e), (f), and (g) as subsections (g), (h), and (i), respectively; and

(2) by inserting after subsection (d) the following:

''(e) COORDINATION OF FEDERAL ACTIVITIES TO PROMOTE THE AVAILABILITY OF HOUSING FOR INDIVIDUALS EXPERIENCING HOMELESSNESS, INDIVIDUALS WITH A MENTAL ILLNESS, AND INDIVIDUALS WITH A SUBSTANCE USE DISORDER.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, acting through the Assistant Secretary, and the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development shall convene an interagency working group for the following purposes:

''(A) To increase collaboration, cooperation, and consultation among the Department of Health and Human Services, the Department of Housing and Urban Development, and the Federal agencies listed in paragraph (2)(B), with respect to promoting the availability of housing, including recovery housing, for individuals experiencing homelessness, individuals with mental illnesses, and individuals with substance use disorder.

''(B) To align the efforts of such agencies and avoid duplication of such efforts by such agencies.

''(C) To develop objectives, priorities, and a long-term plan for supporting State, Tribal, and local efforts with respect to the operation of recovery housing that is consistent with the best practices developed under this section.

''(D) To coordinate enforcement of fair housing practices, as appropriate, among Federal and State agencies.

''(E) To coordinate data collection on the quality of recovery housing.

''(2) COMPOSITION.—The interagency working group under paragraph (1) shall be composed of—

''(A) the Secretary, acting through the Assistant Secretary, and the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, who shall serve as the co-chairs; and

''(B) representatives of each of the following Federal agencies:

''(i) The Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services.

''(ii) The Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

''(iii) The Health Resources and Services Administration.

''(iv) The Office of Inspector General.

''(v) The Indian Health Service.

''(vi) The Department of Agriculture.

''(vii) The Department of Justice.

''(viii) The Office of National Drug Control Policy.

''(ix) The Bureau of Indian Affairs.

''(x) The Department of Labor.

''(xi) The Department of Veterans Affairs.

''(xii) Any other Federal agency as the co-chairs determine appropriate.

''(3) MEETINGS.—The working group shall meet on a quarterly basis.

''(4) REPORTS TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 4 years after the date of the enactment of this section, the working group shall submit to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, the Committee on Ways and Means, the Committee on Agriculture, and the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions, the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry, and the Committee on Finance of the Senate a report describing the work of the working group and any recommendations of the working group to improve Federal, State, and local coordination with respect to recovery housing and other housing resources and operations for individuals experiencing homelessness, individuals with a mental illness, and individuals with a substance use disorder.''.

SEC. 234. NAS STUDY AND REPORT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Health and Human Services, acting through the Assistant Secretary for Mental Health and Substance Use shall—

(1) contract with the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine—

(A) to study the quality and effectiveness of recovery housing in the United States and whether the availability of such housing meets demand; and

(B) to identify recommendations to promote the availability of high-quality recovery housing; and

(2) report to the Congress on the results of such review.

(b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—To carry out this section there is authorized to be appropriated $1,500,000 for fiscal year 2023.

SEC. 235. GRANTS FOR STATES TO PROMOTE THE AVAILABILITY OF RECOVERY HOUSING AND SERVICES.

Section 550 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 290ee–5) (relating to national recovery housing best practices), as amended by sections 232 and 233, is further amended by inserting after subsection (e) (as inserted by section 233) the following:

''(f) GRANTS FOR IMPLEMENTING NATIONAL RECOVERY HOUSING BEST PRACTICES.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall award grants to States (and political subdivisions thereof), Tribes, and territories—

''(A) for the provision of technical assistance to implement the guidelines and recommendations developed under subsection (a); and

''(B) to promote—

''(i) the availability of recovery housing for individuals with a substance use disorder; and

''(ii) the maintenance of recovery housing in accordance with best practices developed under this section.

''(2) STATE PROMOTION PLANS.—Not later than 90 days after receipt of a grant under paragraph (1), and every 2 years thereafter, each State (or political subdivisions thereof,) Tribe, or territory receiving a grant under paragraph (1) shall submit to the Secretary, and publish on a publicly accessible internet website of the State (or political subdivisions thereof), Tribe, or territory—

''(A) the plan of the State (or political subdivisions thereof), Tribe, or territory, with respect to the promotion of recovery housing for individuals with a substance use disorder located within the jurisdiction of such State (or political subdivisions thereof), Tribe, or territory; and

''(B) a description of how such plan is consistent with the best practices developed under this section.''.

SEC. 236. FUNDING.

Subsection (i) of section 550 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 290ee–5) (relating to national recovery housing best practices), as redesignated by section 233, is amended by striking ''$3,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2019 through 2021'' and inserting ''$5,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2023 through 2027''.

SEC. 237. TECHNICAL CORRECTION.

Title V of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 290aa et seq.) is amended—

(1) by redesignating section 550 (relating to Sobriety Treatment and Recovery Teams) (42 U.S.C. 290ee–10), as added by section 8214 of Public Law 115–271, as section 550A; and

(2) by moving such section so it appears after section 550 (relating to national recovery housing best practices).

Subtitle D—Substance Use Prevention, Treatment, and Recovery Services Block Grant

SEC. 241. ELIMINATING STIGMATIZING LANGUAGE RELATING TO SUBSTANCE USE.

(a) BLOCK GRANTS FOR PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF SUBSTANCE USE.—Part B of title XIX of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300x et seq.) is amended—

(1) in the part heading, by striking ''**SUBSTANCE ABUSE**'' and inserting ''**SUBSTANCE USE**'';

(2) in subpart II, by amending the subpart heading to read as follows: ''***Block Grants for Substance Use Prevention, Treatment, and Recovery Services***'';

(3) in section 1922(a) (42 U.S.C. 300x–22(a))—

(A) in paragraph (1), in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking ''substance abuse'' and inserting ''substance use disorders''; and

(B) by striking ''such abuse'' each place it appears in paragraphs (1) and (2) and inserting ''such disorders'';

(4) in section 1923 (42 U.S.C. 300x–23)—

(A) in the section heading, by striking ''**SUBSTANCE ABUSE**'' and inserting ''**SUBSTANCE USE**''; and

(B) in subsection (a), by striking ''drug abuse'' and inserting ''substance use disorders'';

(5) in section 1925(a)(1) (42 U.S.C. 300x–25(a)(1)), by striking ''alcohol or drug abuse'' and inserting ''alcohol or other substance use disorders'';

(6) in section 1926(b)(2)(B) (42 U.S.C. 300x–26(b)(2)(B)), by striking ''substance abuse'';

(7) in section 1931(b)(2) (42 U.S.C. 300x–31(b)(2)), by striking ''substance abuse'' and inserting ''substance use disorders'';

(8) in section 1933(d)(1) (42 U.S.C. 300x–33(d)), in the matter following subparagraph (B), by striking ''abuse of alcohol and other drugs'' and inserting ''use of substances'';

(9) by amending paragraph (4) of section 1934 (42 U.S.C. 300x–34) to read as follows:

''(4) The term 'substance use disorder' means the recurrent use of alcohol or other drugs that causes clinically significant impairment.'';

(10) in section 1935 (42 U.S.C. 300x–35)—

(A) in subsection (a), by striking ''substance abuse'' and inserting ''substance use disorders''; and

(B) in subsection (b)(1), by striking ''substance abuse'' each place it appears and inserting ''substance use disorders'';

(11) in section 1949 (42 U.S.C. 300x–59), by striking ''substance abuse'' each place it appears in subsections (a) and (d) and inserting ''substance use disorders'';

(12) in section 1954(b)(4) (42 U.S.C. 300x–64(b)(4))—

(A) by striking ''substance abuse'' and inserting ''substance use disorders''; and

(B) by striking ''such abuse'' and inserting ''such disorders'';

(13) in section 1955 (42 U.S.C. 300x–65), by striking ''substance abuse'' each place it appears and inserting ''substance use disorder''; and

(14) in section 1956 (42 U.S.C. 300x–66), by striking ''substance abuse'' and inserting ''substance use disorders''.

(b) CERTAIN PROGRAMS REGARDING MENTAL HEALTH AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE.—Part C of title XIX of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300y et seq.) is amended—

(1) in the part heading, by striking ''**SUBSTANCE ABUSE**'' and inserting ''**SUBSTANCE USE**'';

(2) in section 1971 (42 U.S.C. 300y), by striking ''substance abuse'' each place it appears in subsections (a), (b), and (f) and inserting ''substance use''; and

(3) in section 1976 (42 U.S.C. 300y–11), by striking ''intravenous abuse'' each place it appears and inserting ''intravenous use''.

SEC. 242. AUTHORIZED ACTIVITIES.

Section 1921(b) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300x–21(b)) is amended by striking ''prevent and treat substance use disorders'' and inserting ''prevent, treat, and provide recovery support services for substance use disorders''.

SEC. 243. REQUIREMENTS RELATING TO CERTAIN INFECTIOUS DISEASES AND HUMAN IMMUNODEFICIENCY VIRUS.

Section 1924 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300x–24) is amended—

(1) in the section heading, by striking ''**TUBERCULOSIS AND HUMAN IMMUNODEFICIENCY VIRUS**'' and inserting ''**TUBERCULOSIS, VIRAL HEPATITIS, AND HUMAN IMMUNODEFICIENCY VIRUS**'';

(2) by amending subsection (a)(2) to read as follows:

''(2) DESIGNATED STATES.—

''(A) FISCAL YEARS THROUGH FISCAL YEAR 2024.—For purposes of this subsection, through September 30, 2024, a State described in this paragraph is any State whose rate of cases of acquired immune deficiency syndrome is 10 or more such cases per 100,000 individuals (as indicated by the number of such cases reported to and confirmed by the Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention for the most recent calendar year for which such data are available).

''(B) FISCAL YEAR 2025 AND SUCCEEDING FISCAL YEARS.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—Beginning with fiscal year 2025, for purposes of this subsection, a State described in this paragraph is any State whose rate of cases of human immunodeficiency virus is 10 or more such cases per 100,000 individuals (as indicated by the number of such cases newly reported to and confirmed by the Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention for the most recent calendar year for which such data are available).

''(ii) CONTINUATION OF DESIGNATED STATE STATUS.—In the case of a State whose rate of cases of human immunodeficiency virus falls below the threshold specified in clause (i) for a calendar year, such State shall, notwithstanding clause (i), continue to be described in this paragraph unless the rate of cases falls below such threshold for three consecutive calendar years.''.

(3) by redesignating subsections (c) and (d) as subsections (d) and (e), respectively; and

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

''(c) VIRAL HEPATITIS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—A funding agreement for a grant under section 1921 is that the State involved will require that any entity receiving amounts from the grant for operating a program of treatment for substance use disorders—

''(A) will, directly or through arrangements with other public or nonprofit private entities, routinely make available viral hepatitis services to each individual receiving treatment for such disorders; and

''(B) in the case of an individual in need of such treatment who is denied admission to the program on the basis of the lack of the capacity of the program to admit the individual, will refer the individual to another provider of viral hepatitis services.

''(2) VIRAL HEPATITIS SERVICES.—For purposes of paragraph (1), the term 'viral hepatitis services', with respect to an individual, means—

''(A) screening the individual for viral hepatitis; and

''(B) referring the individual to a provider whose practice includes viral hepatitis vaccination and treatment.''.

SEC. 244. STATE PLAN REQUIREMENTS.

Section 1932(b)(1)(A) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300x–32(b)(1)(A)) is amended—

(1) by redesignating clauses (vi) through (ix) as clauses (vii) through (x), respectively; and

(2) by inserting after clause (v) the following:

''(vi) provides a description of—

''(I) the State's comprehensive statewide recovery support services activities, including the number of individuals being served, target populations, and priority needs; and

''(II) the amount of funds received under this subpart expended on recovery support services, disaggregated by the amount expended for type of service activity;''.

SEC. 245. UPDATING CERTAIN LANGUAGE RELATING TO TRIBES.

Section 1933(d) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300x–33(d)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)—

(A) in subparagraph (A)—

(i) by striking ''of an Indian tribe or tribal organization'' and inserting ''of an Indian Tribe or Tribal organization''; and

(ii) by striking ''such tribe'' and inserting ''such Tribe'';

(B) in subparagraph (B)—

(i) by striking ''tribe or tribal organization'' and inserting ''Tribe or Tribal organization''; and

(ii) by striking ''Secretary under this'' and inserting ''Secretary under this subpart''; and

(C) in the matter following subparagraph (B), by striking ''tribe or tribal organization'' and inserting ''Tribe or Tribal organization'';

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

''(2) INDIAN TRIBE OR TRIBAL ORGANIZATION AS GRANTEE.—The amount reserved by the Secretary on the basis of a determination under this subsection shall be granted to the Indian Tribe or Tribal organization serving the individuals for whom such a determination has been made.'';

(3) in paragraph (3), by striking ''tribe or tribal organization'' and inserting ''Tribe or Tribal organization''; and

(4) in paragraph (4)—

(A) in the paragraph heading, by striking ''DEFINITION'' and inserting ''DEFINITIONS''; and

(B) by striking ''The terms'' and all that follows through ''given such terms'' and inserting the following: ''The terms 'Indian Tribe' and 'Tribal organization' have the meanings given the terms 'Indian tribe' and 'tribal organization' ''.

SEC. 246. BLOCK GRANTS FOR SUBSTANCE USE PREVENTION, TREATMENT, AND RECOVERY SERVICES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 1935(a) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300x–35(a)), as amended by section 241, is further amended by striking ''appropriated'' and all that follows through ''2022..'' and inserting the following: ''appropriated $1,908,079,000 for each of fiscal years 2023 through 2027.''.

(b) TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS.—Section 1935(b)(1)(B) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300x–35(b)(1)(B)) is amended by striking ''the collection of data in this paragraph is''.

SEC. 247. REQUIREMENT OF REPORTS AND AUDITS BY STATES.

Section 1942(a) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300x–52(a)) is amended—

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

(2) in paragraph (2), by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; and''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

''(3) the amount provided to each recipient in the previous fiscal year.''.

SEC. 248. STUDY ON ASSESSMENT FOR USE IN DISTRIBUTION OF LIMITED STATE RESOURCES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Health and Human Services, acting through the Assistant Secretary for Mental Health and Substance Use (in this section referred to as the ''Secretary''), shall, in consultation with States and other local entities providing prevention, treatment, or recovery support services related to substance use, conduct a study to develop a model needs assessment process for States to consider to help determine how best to allocate block grant funding received under subpart II of part B of title XIX of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300x–21) to provide services to substance use disorder prevention, treatment, and recovery support. The study shall include cost estimates with each model needs assessment process.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 2 years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate a report on the results of the study conducted under paragraph (1).

Subtitle E—Timely Treatment for Opioid Use Disorder

SEC. 251. STUDY ON EXEMPTIONS FOR TREATMENT OF OPIOID USE DISORDER THROUGH OPIOID TREATMENT PROGRAMS DURING THE COVID–19 PUBLIC HEALTH EMERGENCY.

(a) STUDY.—The Assistant Secretary for Mental Health and Substance Use shall conduct a study, in consultation with patients and other stakeholders, on activities carried out pursuant to exemptions granted—

(1) to a State (including the District of Columbia or any territory of the United States) or an opioid treatment program;

(2) pursuant to section 8.11(h) of title 42, Code of Federal Regulations; and

(3) during the period—

(A) beginning on the declaration of the public health emergency for the COVID–19 pandemic under section 319 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 247d); and

(B) ending on the earlier of—

(i) the termination of such public health emergency, including extensions thereof pursuant to such section 319; and

(ii) the end of calendar year 2022.

(b) PRIVACY.—The section does not authorize the disclosure by the Department of Health and Human Services of individually identifiable information about patients.

(c) FEEDBACK.—In conducting the study under subsection (a), the Assistant Secretary for Mental Health and Substance Use shall gather feedback from the States and opioid treatment programs on their experiences in implementing exemptions described in subsection (a).

(d) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the end of the period described in subsection (a)(3)(B), and subject to subsection (c), the Assistant Secretary for Mental Health and Substance Use shall publish a report on the results of the study under this section.

SEC. 252. CHANGES TO FEDERAL OPIOID TREATMENT STANDARDS.

(a) MOBILE MEDICATION UNITS.—Section 302(e) of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 822(e)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(3) Notwithstanding paragraph (1), a registrant that is dispensing pursuant to section 303(g) narcotic drugs to individuals for maintenance treatment or detoxification treatment shall not be required to have a separate registration to incorporate one or more mobile medication units into the registrant's practice to dispense such narcotics at locations other than the registrant's principal place of business or professional practice described in paragraph (1), so long as the registrant meets such standards for operation of a mobile medication unit as the Attorney General may establish.''.

(b) REVISE OPIOID TREATMENT PROGRAM ADMISSION CRITERIA TO ELIMINATE REQUIREMENT THAT PATIENTS HAVE AN OPIOID USE DISORDER FOR AT LEAST 1 YEAR.—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Health and Human Services shall revise section 8.12(e)(1) of title 42, Code of Federal Regulations (or successor regulations), to eliminate the requirement that an opioid treatment program only admit an individual for treatment under the program if the individual has been addicted to opioids for at least 1 year before being so admitted for treatment.

(c) FINAL REGULATION ON PERIODS FOR TAKE-HOME SUPPLY REQUIREMENTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Health and Human Services shall promulgate a final regulation amending paragraphs (i)(3)(i) through (i)(3)(vi) of section 8.12 of title 42, Code of Federal Regulations, as appropriate based on the findings of the study under section 251 of this Act.

(2) CRITERIA.—The regulation under paragraph (1) shall establish relevant criteria for the medical director or an appropriately licensed practitioner of an opioid treatment program, to determine whether a patient is stable and may qualify for unsupervised use, which criteria may allow for consideration of each of the following:

(A) Whether the benefits of providing unsupervised doses to a patient outweigh the risks.

(B) The patient's demonstrated adherence to their treatment plan.

(C) The patient's history of negative toxicology tests.

(D) Whether there is an absence of serious behavioral problems.

(E) The patient's stability in living arrangements and social relationships.

(F) Whether there is an absence of substance misuse-related behaviors.

(G) Whether there is an absence of recent diversion activity.

(H) Whether there is an assurance that the medication can be safely stored by the patient.

(I) Any other criterion the Secretary of Health and Human Services determines appropriate.

(3) PROHIBITED SOLE CONSIDERATION.—The regulation under paragraph (1) shall prohibit the medical director of an opioid treatment program from considering, as the sole consideration in determining whether a patient is sufficiently responsible in handling opioid drugs for unsupervised use, whether the patient has an absence of recent misuse of drugs (whether narcotic or nonnarcotic), including alcohol.

Subtitle F—Additional Provisions Relating to Addiction Treatment

SEC. 261. PROHIBITION.

Notwithstanding any provision of this Act and the amendments made by this Act, no funds

made available to carry out this Act or any amendment made by this Act shall be used to purchase, procure, or distribute pipes or cylindrical objects intended to be used to smoke or inhale illegal scheduled substances.

SEC. 262. ELIMINATING ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR DISPENSING NARCOTIC DRUGS IN SCHEDULE III, IV, AND V FOR MAINTENANCE OR DETOXIFICATION TREATMENT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 303(g) of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 823(g)) is amended—

(1) by striking paragraph (2);

(2) by striking ''(g)(1) Except as provided in paragraph (2), practitioners who dispense narcotic drugs to individuals for maintenance treatment or detoxification treatment'' and inserting ''(g) Practitioners who dispense narcotic drugs (other than narcotic drugs in schedule III, IV, or V) to individuals for maintenance treatment or detoxification treatment'';

(3) by redesignating subparagraphs (A), (B), and (C) as paragraphs (1), (2), and (3), respectively; and

(4) in paragraph (2), as so redesignated—

(A) by striking ''(i) security of stocks'' and inserting ''(A) security of stocks''; and

(B) by striking ''(ii) the maintenance of records'' and inserting ''(B) the maintenance of records''.

(b) CONFORMING CHANGES.—

(1) Subsections (a) and (d)(1) of section 304 of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 824) are each amended by striking ''303(g)(1)'' each place it appears and inserting ''303(g)''.

(2) Section 309A(a)(2) of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 829a) is amended—

(A) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking ''the controlled substance is to be administered for the purpose of maintenance or detoxification treatment under section 303(g)(2)'' and inserting ''the controlled substance is a narcotic drug in schedule III, IV, or V to be administered for the purpose of maintenance or detoxification treatment''; and

(B) by striking ''and—'' and all that follows through ''is to be administered by injection or implantation;'' and inserting ''and is to be administered by injection or implantation;''.

(3) Section 520E–4(c) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 290bb–36d(c)) is amended by striking ''information on any qualified practitioner that is certified to prescribe medication for opioid dependency under section 303(g)(2)(B) of the Controlled Substances Act'' and inserting ''information on any practitioner who prescribes narcotic drugs in schedule III, IV, or V of section 202 of the Controlled Substances Act for the purpose of maintenance or detoxification treatment''.

(4) Section 544(a)(3) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 290dd–3), as added by section 219(a)(2), is amended by striking ''any practitioner dispensing narcotic drugs pursuant to section 303(g) of the Controlled Substances Act'' and inserting ''any practitioner dispensing narcotic drugs for the purpose of maintenance or detoxification treatment''.

(5) Section 1833(bb)(3)(B) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395l(bb)(3)(B)) is amended by striking ''first receives a waiver under section 303(g) of the Controlled Substances Act on or after January 1, 2019'' and inserting ''first begins prescribing narcotic drugs in schedule III, IV, or V of section 202 of the Controlled Substances Act for the purpose of maintenance or detoxification treatment on or after January 1, 2021''.

(6) Section 1834(o)(3)(C)(ii) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395m(o)(3)(C)(ii)) is amended by striking ''first receives a waiver under section 303(g) of the Controlled Substances Act on or after January 1, 2019'' and inserting ''first begins prescribing narcotic drugs in schedule III, IV, or V of section 202 of the Controlled Substances Act for the purpose of maintenance or detoxification treatment on or after January 1, 2021''.

(7) Section 1866F(c)(3) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395cc–6(c)(3)) is amended—

(A) in subparagraph (A), by adding ''and'' at the end;

(B) in subparagraph (B), by striking ''; and'' and inserting a period; and

(C) by striking subparagraph (C).

(8) Section 1903(aa)(2)(C) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396b(aa)(2)(C)) is amended—

(A) in clause (i), by adding ''and'' at the end;

(B) by striking clause (ii); and

(C) by redesignating clause (iii) as clause (ii).

SEC. 263. REQUIRING PRESCRIBERS OF CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES TO COMPLETE TRAINING.

Section 303 of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 823) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(l) REQUIRED TRAINING FOR PRESCRIBERS.—

''(1) TRAINING REQUIRED.—As a condition on registration under this section to dispense controlled substances in schedule II, III, IV, or V, the Attorney General shall require any qualified practitioner, beginning with the first applicable registration for the practitioner, to meet the following:

''(A) If the practitioner is a physician is a physician (as defined under section 1861(r) of the Social Security Act), the practitioner meets one ore more of the following conditions:

''(i) The physician holds a board certification in addiction psychiatry or addiction medicine from the American Board of Medical Specialties.

''(ii) The physician holds a board certification from the American Board of Addiction Medicine.

''(iii) The physician holds a board certification in addiction medicine from the American Osteopathic Association.

''(iv) The physician has, with respect to the treatment and management of patients with opioid or other substance use disorders, of the safe pharmacological management of dental pain and screening, brief intervention, and referral for appropriate treatment of patients with or at risk of developing opioid or other substance use disorders, completed not less than 8 hours of training (through classroom situations, seminars at professional society meetings, electronic communications, or otherwise that is provided by—

''(I) the American Society of Addiction Medicine, the American Academy of Addiction Psychiatry, the American Medical Association, the American Osteopathic Association, the American Dental Association, the American Association of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgeons, the American Psychiatric Assocation, or any other organization accredited by the Accreditation Council for Continuing Medical Education (commonly known as the 'ACCME') or the Commission on Dental Accreditation;

''(II) any organization accredited by a State medical society accreditor that is recognized by the ACCME or the Commission on Dental Accreditation;

''(III) any organization accredited by the American Osteopathic Association to provide continuing medical education; or

''(IV) any organization approved by the Assistant Secretary for Mental Health and Substance Abuse or the ACCME, of the Commission on Dental Accreditation.

''(v) The physician graduated in good standing from an accredited school of allopathic medicine or osteopathic medicine, dental surgery, or dental medicine in the United States during the 5-year period immediately preceding the date on which the physician first registers or renews under this section and has successfully completed a comprehensive allopathic or osteopathic medicine curriculum or accredited medical residency or dental surgery or dental medicine curriculum that included not less than 8 hours of training on—hat included not less than 8 hours of training on treating and managing patients with opioid and other substance use disorders, including the appropriate clinical use of all drugs approved by the Food and Drug Administration for the treatment of a substance use disorder.

''(I) treating and managing patents with opioid and other substance use disorders, including the appropriate clinical use of all drugs approved by the Food and Drug Administration for the treatment of a substance use disorder; or

''(II) the safe pharmacological management of dental pain and screening, brief intervention, and referral for appropriate treatment of patients with or at risk of developing opioid and other substance us disorders.

''(B) If the practitioner is not a physician (as defined under section 1861(r) of the Social Security Act), the practitioner meets one or more of the following conditions:

''(i) The practitioner has completed not fewer than 8 hours of training with respect to the treatment and management of patients with opioid or other substance use disorders (through classroom situations, seminars at professional society meetings, electronic communications, or otherwise) provided by the American Society of Addiction Medicine, the American Academy of Addiction Psychiatry, the American Medical Association, the American Osteopathic Association, the American Nurses Credentialing Center, the American Psychiatric Association, the American Association of Nurse Practitioners, the American Academy of Physician Associates, or any other organization approved or accredited by the Assistant Secretary for Mental Health and Substance Abuse or the or the Accreditation Council for Continuing Medical Education.

''(ii) The practitioner has graduated in good standing from an accredited physician assistant school or accredited school of advanced practice nursing in the United States during the 5-year period immediately preceding the date on which the practitioner first registers or renews under this section and has successfully completed a comprehensive physician assistant or advanced practice nursing curriculum that included not fewer than 8 hours of training on treating and managing patients with opioid and other substance use disorders, including the appropriate clinical use of all drugs approved by the Food and Drug Administration for the treatment of a substance use disorder.

''(2) ONE-TIME TRAINING.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The Attorney General shall not require any qualified practitioner to complete the training described in clause (iv) or (v) of paragraph (1)(A) or clause (i) or (ii) of paragraph (1)(B) more than once.

''(B) Notification.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of the Restoring Hope for mental health and Well-Being Act of 2022, the Attorney General shall provide to qualified practitioners a single written, electronic notification of the training described in clauses (i) and (ii) of paragraph (1)(B).

''(3) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to preclude the use, by a qualified practitioner, of training received pursuant to this subsection to satisfy registration requirements of a State or for some other lawful purpose.

''(4) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

''(A) FIRST APPLICABLE REGISTRATION.—The term 'first applicable registration' means the first registration or renewal of registration by a qualified practitioner under this section that occurs on or after the date that is 180 days after the date of enactment of the Restoring Hope for Mental Health and Well-Being Act of 2022.

''(B) QUALIFIED PRACTITIONER.—In this subsection, the term 'qualified practitioner' means a practitioner who—

''(i) is licensed under State law to prescribe controlled substances; and

''(ii) is not solely a veterinarian.''.

TITLE III—ACCESS TO MENTAL HEALTH CARE AND COVERAGE

Subtitle A—Collaborate in an Orderly and Cohesive Manner

SEC. 301. INCREASING UPTAKE OF THE COLLABORATIVE CARE MODEL.

Section 520K of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 290bb–42) is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 520K. INTEGRATION INCENTIVE GRANTS AND COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.

''(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

''(1) COLLABORATIVE CARE MODEL.—The term 'collaborative care model' means the evidence-based, integrated behavioral health service delivery method that includes—

''(A) care directed by the primary care team;

''(B) structured care management;

''(C) regular assessments of clinical status using developmentally appropriate, validated tools; and

''(D) modification of treatment as appropriate.

''(2) ELIGIBLE ENTITY.—The term 'eligible entity' means a State, or an appropriate State agency, in collaboration with—

''(A) 1 or more qualified community programs as described in section 1913(b)(1);

''(B) 1 or more health centers (as defined in section 330(a)), a rural health clinic (as defined in section 1961(aa) of the Social Security Act), or a Federally qualified health center (as defined in such section); or

''(C) 1 or more primary health care practices.

''(3) INTEGRATED CARE; BIDIRECTIONAL INTEGRATED CARE.—

''(A) The term 'integrated care' means models or practices for coordinating and jointly delivering behavioral and physical health services, which may include practices that share the same space in the same facility.

''(B) The term 'bidirectional integrated care' means the integration of behavioral health care and specialty physical health care, as well as the integration of primary and physical health care with specialty behavioral health settings, including within primary health care settings.

''(4) PRIMARY HEALTH CARE PROVIDER.—The term 'primary health care provider' means a provider who—

''(A) provides health services related to family medicine, internal medicine, pediatrics, obstetrics, gynecology, or geriatrics; or

''(B) is a doctor of medicine or osteopathy, physician assistant, or nurse practitioner, who is licensed to practice medicine by the State in which such physician, assistant, or practitioner primarily practices, including within primary health care settings.

''(5) PRIMARY HEALTH CARE PRACTICE.—The term 'primary health care practice' means a medical practice of primary health care providers, including a practice within a larger health care system.

''(6) SPECIAL POPULATION.—The term 'special population', for an eligible entity that is collaborating with an entity described in subparagraph (A) or (B) of paragraph (3), means—

''(A) adults with a serious mental illness who have a co-occurring physical health condition or chronic disease;

''(B) children and adolescents with a mental illness who have a co-occurring physical health condition or chronic disease;

''(C) individuals with a substance use disorder; or

''(D) individuals with a mental illness who have a co-occurring substance use disorder.

''(b) GRANTS AND COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may award grants and cooperative agreements to eligible entities to support the improvement of integrated care for physical and behavioral health care in accordance with paragraph (2).

''(2) USE OF FUNDS.—A grant or cooperative agreement awarded under this section shall be used—

''(A) in the case of an eligible entity that is collaborating with an entity described in subparagraph (A) or (B) of subsection (a)(2)—

''(i) to promote full integration and collaboration in clinical practices between physical and behavioral health care for special populations including each population listed in subsection (a)(7);

''(ii) to support the improvement of integrated care models for physical and behavioral health care to improve the overall wellness and physical health status of—

''(I) adults with a serious mental illness or children with a serious emotional disturbance; and

''(II) individuals with a substance use disorder; and

''(iii) to promote bidirectional integrated care services including screening, diagnosis, prevention, treatment, and recovery of mental and substance use disorders, and co-occurring physical health conditions and chronic diseases; and

''(B) in the case of an eligible entity that is collaborating with a primary health care practice, to support the uptake of the collaborative care model, including by—

''(i) hiring staff;

''(ii) identifying and formalizing contractual relationships with other health care providers, including providers who will function as psychiatric consultants and behavioral health care managers in providing behavioral health integration services through the collaborative care model;

''(iii) purchasing or upgrading software and other resources needed to appropriately provide behavioral health integration services through the collaborative care model, including resources needed to establish a patient registry and implement measurement-based care; and

''(iv) for such other purposes as the Secretary determines to be necessary.

''(c) APPLICATIONS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—An eligible entity that is collaborating with an entity described in subparagraph (A) or (B) of subsection (a)(2) seeking a grant or cooperative agreement under subsection (b)(2)(A) shall submit an application to the Secretary at such time, in such manner, and accompanied by such information as the Secretary may require, including the contents described in paragraph (2).

''(2) CONTENTS.—Any such application of an eligible entity described in subparagraph (A) or (B) of subsection (a)(2) shall include—

''(A) a description of a plan to achieve fully collaborative agreements to provide bidirectional integrated care to special populations;

''(B) a document that summarizes the policies, if any, that are barriers to the provision of integrated care, and the specific steps, if applicable, that will be taken to address such barriers;

''(C) a description of partnerships or other arrangements with local health care providers to provide services to special populations;

''(D) an agreement and plan to report to the Secretary performance measures necessary to evaluate patient outcomes and facilitate evaluations across participating projects;

''(E) a description of how validated rating scales will be implemented to support the improvement of patient outcomes using measurement-based care, including those related to depression screening, patient follow-up, and symptom remission; and

''(F) a plan for sustainability beyond the grant or cooperative agreement period under subsection (e).

''(3) COLLABORATIVE CARE MODEL GRANTS.—An eligible entity that is collaborating with a primary health care practice seeking a grant pursuant to subsection (b)(2)(B) shall submit an application to the Secretary at such time, in such manner, and accompanied by such information as the Secretary may require.

''(d) GRANT AND COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT AMOUNTS.—

''(1) TARGET AMOUNT.—The target amount that an eligible entity may receive for a year through a grant or cooperative agreement under this section shall be—

''(A) $2,000,000 for an eligible entity described in subparagraph (A) or (B) of subsection (a)(2); or

''(B) $100,000 or less for an eligible entity described in subparagraph (C) of subsection (a)(2).

''(2) ADJUSTMENT PERMITTED.—The Secretary, taking into consideration the quality of an eligible entity's application and the number of eligible entities that received grants under this section prior to the date of enactment of the Restoring Hope for Mental Health and Well-Being Act of 2022, may adjust the target amount that an eligible entity may receive for a year through a grant or cooperative agreement under this section.

''(3) LIMITATION.—An eligible entity that is collaborating with an entity described in subparagraph (A) or (B) of subsection (a)(2) receiving funding under this section—

''(A) may not allocate more than 20 percent of the funds awarded to such eligible entity under this section to administrative functions; and

''(B) shall allocate the remainder of such funding to health facilities that provide integrated care.

''(e) DURATION.—A grant or cooperative agreement under this section shall be for a period not to exceed 5 years.

''(f) REPORT ON PROGRAM OUTCOMES.—An eligible entity receiving a grant or cooperative agreement under this section—

''(1) that is collaborating with an entity described in subparagraph (A) or (B) of subsection (a)(2) shall submit an annual report to the Secretary that includes—

''(A) the progress made to reduce barriers to integrated care as described in the entity's application under subsection (c); and

''(B) a description of outcomes with respect to each special population listed in subsection (a)(7), including outcomes related to education, employment, and housing; or

''(2) that is collaborating with a primary health care practice shall submit an annual report to the Secretary that includes—

''(A) the progress made to improve access;

''(B) the progress made to improve patient outcomes; and

''(C) the progress made to reduce referrals to specialty care.

''(g) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FOR PRIMARY-BEHAVIORAL HEALTH CARE INTEGRATION.—

''(1) CERTAIN RECIPIENTS.—The Secretary may provide appropriate information, training, and technical assistance to eligible entities that are collaborating with an entity described in subparagraph (A) or (B) of subsection (a)(2) that receive a grant or cooperative agreement under this section, in order to help such entities meet the requirements of this section, including assistance with—

''(A) development and selection of integrated care models;

''(B) dissemination of evidence-based interventions in integrated care;

''(C) establishment of organizational practices to support operational and administrative success; and

''(D) other activities, as the Secretary determines appropriate.

''(2) COLLABORATIVE CARE MODEL RECIPIENTS.—The Secretary shall provide appropriate information, training, and technical assistance to eligible entities that are collaborating with primary health care practices that receive funds under this section to help such entities implement the collaborative care model, including—

''(A) developing financial models and budgets for implementing and maintaining a collaborative care model, based on practice size;

''(B) developing staffing models for essential staff roles;

''(C) providing strategic advice to assist practices seeking to utilize other clinicians for additional psychotherapeutic interventions;

''(D) providing information technology expertise to assist with building the collaborative care

model into electronic health records, including assistance with care manager tools, patient registry, ongoing patient monitoring, and patient records;

''(E) training support for all key staff and operational consultation to develop practice workflows;

''(F) establishing methods to ensure the sharing of best practices and operational knowledge among primary health care physicians and primary health care practices that provide behavioral health integration services through the collaborative care model; and

''(G) providing guidance and instruction to primary health care physicians and primary health care practices on developing and maintaining relationships with community-based mental health and substance use disorder facilities for referral and treatment of patients whose clinical presentation or diagnosis is best suited for treatment at such facilities.

''(3) ADDITIONAL DISSEMINATION OF TECHNICAL INFORMATION.—In addition to providing the assistance described in paragraphs (1) and (2) to recipients of a grant or cooperative agreement under this section, the Secretary may also provide such assistance to other States and political subdivisions of States, Indian Tribes and Tribal organizations (as defined under the Federally Recognized Indian Tribe List Act of 1994), outpatient mental health and addiction treatment centers, community mental health centers that meet the criteria under section 1913(c), certified community behavioral health clinics described in section 223 of the Protecting Access to Medicare Act of 2014, primary care organizations such as Federally qualified health centers or rural health clinics as defined in section 1861(aa) of the Social Security Act, primary health care practices, other community-based organizations, and other entities engaging in integrated care activities, as the Secretary determines appropriate.

''(h) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—To carry out this section, there is authorized to be appropriated $60,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2023 through 2027.''.

Subtitle B—Helping Enable Access to Lifesaving Services

SEC. 311. REAUTHORIZATION AND PROVISION OF CERTAIN PROGRAMS TO STRENGTHEN THE HEALTH CARE WORKFORCE.

(a) LIABILITY PROTECTIONS FOR HEALTH PROFESSIONAL VOLUNTEERS.—Section 224(q)(6) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 233(q)(6)) is amended by striking ''October 1, 2022'' and inserting ''October 1, 2027''.

(b) MINORITY FELLOWSHIPS IN CRISIS CARE MANAGEMENT.—Section 597(b) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 290ll(b)) is amended by striking ''in the fields of psychiatry,'' and inserting ''in the fields of crisis care management, psychiatry,''.

(c) MENTAL AND BEHAVIORAL HEALTH EDUCATION AND TRAINING GRANTS.—Section 756 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 294e–1) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(1), by inserting ''(which may include master's and doctoral level programs)'' after ''occupational therapy''; and

(2) in subsection (f), by striking ''For each of fiscal years 2019 through 2023'' and inserting ''For each of fiscal years 2023 through 2027''.

(d) TRAINING DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM.—Section 760(g) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 294k(g)) is amended by inserting ''and $31,700,000 for each of fiscal years 2023 through 2027'' before the period at the end.

SEC. 312. REAUTHORIZATION OF MINORITY FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM.

Section 597(c) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 290ll(c)) is amended by striking ''$12,669,000 for each of fiscal years 2018 through 2022'' and inserting $25,000,000 for each fiscal years 2023 through 2027''.

Subtitle C—Eliminating the Opt-Out for Nonfederal Governmental Health Plans

SEC. 321. ELIMINATING THE OPT-OUT FOR NONFEDERAL GOVERNMENTAL HEALTH PLANS.

Section 2722(a)(2) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300gg–21(a)(2)) is amended by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

''(F) SUNSET OF ELECTION OPTION.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding the preceding provisions of this paragraph—

''(I) no election described in subparagraph (A) with respect to section 2726 may be made on or after the date of the enactment of this subparagraph; and

''(II) except as provided in clause (ii), no such election with respect to section 2726 expiring on or after the date that is 180 days after the date of such enactment may be renewed.

''(ii) EXCEPTION FOR CERTAIN COLLECTIVELY BARGAINED PLANS.—Notwithstanding clause (i)(II), a plan described in subparagraph (B)(ii) that is subject to multiple agreements described in such subparagraph of varying lengths and that has an election described in subparagraph (A) with respect to section 2726 in effect as of the date of the enactment of this subparagraph that expires on or after the date that is 180 days after the date of such enactment may extend such election until the date on which the term of the last such agreement expires.''.

Subtitle D—Mental Health and Substance Use Disorder Parity Implementation

SEC. 331. GRANTS TO SUPPORT MENTAL HEALTH AND SUBSTANCE USE DISORDER PARITY IMPLEMENTATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 2794(c) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300gg–94(c)) (as added by section 1003 of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (Public Law 111–148)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(3) PARITY IMPLEMENTATION.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Beginning during the first fiscal year that begins after the date of enactment of this paragraph, the Secretary shall, out of funds made available pursuant to subparagraph (C), award grants to eligible States to enforce and ensure compliance with the mental health and substance use disorder parity provisions of section 2726.

''(B) ELIGIBLE STATE.—A State shall be eligible for a grant awarded under this paragraph only if such State—

''(i) submits to the Secretary an application for such grant at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as specified by the Secretary; and

''(ii) agrees to request and review from health insurance issuers offering group or individual health insurance coverage the comparative analyses and other information required of such health insurance issuers under subsection (a)(8)(A) of section 2726 relating to the design and application of nonquantitative treatment limitations imposed on mental health or substance use disorder benefits.

''(C) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated $10,000,000 for each of the first five fiscal years beginning after the date of the enactment of this paragraph, to remain available until expended, for purposes of awarding grants under subparagraph (A).''.

(b) TECHNICAL AMENDMENT.—Section 2794 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300gg–95), as added by section 6603 of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (Public Law 111–148) is redesignated as section 2795.

TITLE IV—CHILDREN AND YOUTH

Subtitle A—Supporting Children's Mental Health Care Access

SEC. 401. PEDIATRIC MENTAL HEALTH CARE ACCESS GRANTS.

Section 330M of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 254c–19) is amended—

(1) in the section enumerator, by striking ''**330M**'' and inserting ''**330M.**'';

(2) in subsection (a)—

(A) by striking ''Indian tribes and tribal organizations'' and inserting ''Indian Tribes and Tribal organizations''; and

(B) by inserting ''or, in the case of a State that does not submit an application, a nonprofit entity that has the support of the State'' after ''450b))'';

(3) in subsection (b)—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) in subparagraph (G), by inserting ''developmental-behavioral pediatricians,'' after ''adolescent psychiatrists,'';

(ii) in subparagraph (H), by striking ''; and'' at the end and inserting a semicolon;

(iii) by redesignating subparagraph (I) as subparagraph (J); and

(iv) by inserting after subparagraph (H) the following:

''(I) maintain an up-to-date list of community-based supports for children with mental health problems; and'';

(B) by redesignating paragraph (2) as paragraph (4);

(C) by inserting after paragraph (1) the following:

''(2) SUPPORT TO SCHOOLS AND EMERGENCY DEPARTMENTS.—In addition to the activities required by paragraph (1), a pediatric mental health care telehealth access program referred to in subsection (a), with respect to which a grant under such subsection may be used, may provide support to schools and emergency departments.

''(3) PRIORITY.—In awarding grants under this section, the Secretary shall give priority to applicants proposing to—

''(A) continue existing programs that meet the requirements of paragraph (1);

''(B) establish a pediatric mental health care telehealth access program in the jurisdiction of a State, Territory, Indian Tribe, or Tribal organization that does not yet have such a program; or

''(C) expand a pediatric mental health care telehealth access program to include one or more new sites of care, such as a school or emergency department.''; and

(D) in paragraph (4), as redesignated by subparagraph (B), by inserting ''Such a team may include a developmental-behavioral pediatrician.'' after ''mental health counselor.'';

(4) in subsections (c), (d), and (f), by striking ''Indian tribe, or tribal organization'' each place it appears and inserting ''Indian Tribe, Tribal organization, or nonprofit entity''; and

(5) by striking subsection (g) and inserting the following:

''(g) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—The Secretary shall award grants or contracts to one or more eligible entities (as defined by the Secretary) for the purposes of providing technical assistance and evaluation support to grantees under subsection (a).

''(h) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—To carry out this section, there are authorized to be appropriated—

''(1) $14,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2023 through 2025; and

''(2) $30,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2026 through 2027.''.

SEC. 402. INFANT AND EARLY CHILDHOOD MENTAL HEALTH PROMOTION, INTERVENTION, AND TREATMENT.

Section 399Z–2(f) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 280h–6(f)) is amended by striking ''$20,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2018 through 2022'' and inserting ''$50,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2023 through 2027''.

Subtitle B—Continuing Systems of Care for Children

SEC. 411. COMPREHENSIVE COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES FOR CHILDREN WITH SERIOUS EMOTIONAL DISTURBANCES.

(a) DEFINITION OF FAMILY.—Section 565(d)(2)(B) of the Public Health Service Act (42

U.S.C. 290ff–4(d)(2)(B)) is amended by striking ''as appropriate regarding mental health services for the child, the parents of the child (biological or adoptive, as the case may be) and any foster parents of the child'' and inserting ''as appropriate regarding mental health services for the child and the parents or kinship caregivers of the child''.

(b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Paragraph (1) of section 565(f) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 290ff–4(f)) is amended—

(1) by moving the margin of such paragraph 2 ems to the right; and

(2) by striking ''$119,026,000 for each of fiscal years 2018 through 2022'' and inserting ''$125,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2023 through 2027''.

SEC. 412. SUBSTANCE USE DISORDER TREATMENT AND EARLY INTERVENTION SERVICES FOR CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS.

Section 514 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 290bb–7) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking ''Indian tribes or tribal organizations'' and inserting ''Indian Tribes or Tribal organizations''; and

(2) in subsection (f), by striking ''2018 through 2022'' and inserting ''2023 through 2027''.

Subtitle C—Garrett Lee Smith Memorial Reauthorization

SEC. 421. SUICIDE PREVENTION TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE CENTER.

(a) TECHNICAL AMENDMENT.—Section 520C of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 290bb–34) is amended—

(1) by striking ''tribes'' and inserting ''Tribes''; and

(2) by striking ''tribal'' each place it appears and inserting ''Tribal''.

(b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Section 520C(c) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 290bb–34(c)) is amended by striking ''$5,988,000 for each of fiscal years 2018 through 2022'' and inserting ''$9,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2023 through 2027''.

(c) ANNUAL REPORT.—Section 520C(d) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 290bb–34(d)) is amended by striking ''Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this subsection'' and inserting ''Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of the Restoring Hope for Mental Health and Well-Being Act of 2022''.

SEC. 422. YOUTH SUICIDE EARLY INTERVENTION AND PREVENTION STRATEGIES.

Section 520E of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 290bb–36) is amended—

(1) by striking ''tribe'' and inserting ''Tribe'';

(2) by striking ''tribal'' each place it appears and inserting ''Tribal'';

(3) in subsection (a)(1), by inserting ''pediatric health programs,'' after ''foster care systems,'';

(4) by amending subsection (b)(1)(B) to read as follows:

''(B) a public organization or private nonprofit organization designated by a State or Indian Tribe (as defined under the Federally Recognized Indian Tribe List Act of 1994) to develop or direct the State-sponsored statewide or Tribal youth suicide early intervention and prevention strategy; or'';

(5) in subsection (c)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by inserting ''pediatric health programs,'' after ''foster care systems,'';

(B) in paragraph (7), by inserting ''pediatric health programs,'' after ''foster care systems,'';

(C) in paragraph (9), by inserting ''pediatric health programs,'' after ''educational institutions,'';

(D) in paragraph (13), by striking ''and'' at the end;

(E) in paragraph (14), by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; and''; and

(F) by adding at the end the following:

''(15) provide to parents, legal guardians, and family members of youth, supplies to securely store means commonly used in suicide, if applicable, within the household.'';

(6) in subsection (d)—

(A) in the heading, by striking ''DIRECT SERVICES'' and inserting ''SUICIDE PREVENTION ACTIVITIES''; and

(B) by striking ''direct services, of which not less than 5 percent shall be used for activities authorized under subsection (a)(3)'' and inserting ''suicide prevention activities'';

(7) in subsection (e)(3)(A), by inserting ''and Department of Education'' after ''Department of Health and Human Services'';

(8) in subsection (g)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking ''18'' and inserting ''24''; and

(B) in paragraph (2), by striking ''2 years after the date of enactment of Helping Families in Mental Health Crisis Reform Act of 2016'' and inserting ''3 years after December 31, 2022'';

(9) in subsection (l)(4), by striking ''between 10 and 24 years of age'' and inserting ''up to 24 years of age''; and

(10) in subsection (m), by striking ''$30,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2018 through 2022'' and inserting ''$40,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2023 through 2027''.

SEC. 423. MENTAL HEALTH AND SUBSTANCE USE DISORDER SERVICES FOR STUDENTS IN HIGHER EDUCATION.

Section 520E–2 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 290bb–36b) is amended—

*(1) in the heading, by striking ''**ON CAMPUS**'' and inserting ''**FOR STUDENTS IN HIGHER EDUCATION**''; and*

(2) in subsection (i), by striking ''2018 through 2022'' and inserting ''2023 through 2027''.

SEC. 424. MENTAL AND BEHAVIORAL HEALTH OUTREACH AND EDUCATION AT INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION.

Section 549 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 290ee–4) is amended—

*(1) in the heading, by striking ''**ON COLLEGE CAMPUSES**'' and inserting ''**AT INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION**'';*

(2) in subsection (c)(2), by inserting '', including minority-serving institutions as described in section 371(a) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1067q) and community colleges'' after ''higher education''; and

(3) in subsection (f), by striking ''2018 through 2022'' and inserting ''2023 through 2027''.

Subtitle D—Media and Mental Health

SEC. 431. STUDY ON THE EFFECTS OF SMARTPHONE AND SOECIAL MEDIA USE OF ADOLESCENTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Health and Human Services shall conduct or support research on—

(1) smartphone and social media use by adolescents; and

(2) the effects of such use on—

(A) emotional, behavioral, and physical health and development; and

(B) any disparities in the mental health outcomes of rural, minority, and other under-served populations.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 5 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Health and Human Services shall submit to the Congress, and make publicly available, a report on the findings of research under this section.

SEC. 432. RESEARCH ON THE HEALTH AND DEVELOPMENT EFFECTS OF MEDIA ON INFANTS, CHILDREN, AND ADOLESCENTS.

Subpart 7 of part C of title IV of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 285g et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

SEC. 452H. RESEARCH ON THE HEALTH AND DEVELOPMENT EFFECTS OF MEDIA ON INFANTS, CHILDREN, AND ADOLESCENTS.

''(a) IN GENERAL.—The Director of the National Institutes of Health, in coordination with or acting through the Director of the Institute, shall conduct and support research and related activities concerning the health and developmental effects of media on infants, children, and adolescents, which may include the positive and negative effects of exposure to and use of media, such as social media, applications, websites, television, motion pictures, artificial intelligence, mobile devices, computers, video games, virtual and augmented reality, and other media formats as they become available. Such research shall attempt to better understand the relationships between media and technology use and individual differences and characteristics of children and shall include longitudinally designed studies to assess the impact of media on youth over time. Such research shall include consideration of core areas of child and adolescent health and development including the following:

''(1) COGNITIVE.—The role and impact of media use and exposure in the development children and adolescents within such cognitive areas as language development, executive functioning, attention, creative program solving skills, visual and spatial skills, literacy, critical thinking, and other learning abilities, and the impact of early technology use on developmental trajectories.

''(2) PHYSICAL—The role and impact of media use and exposure on children's and adolescent's physical development and health behaviors, including diet, exercise, sleeping and eating routines, and other areas of physical development.

''(3) SOCIO-EMOTIONAL.—The role and impact of media use and exposure on children's and adolescents' social-emotional competencies, including self-awareness, self-regulation, social awareness, relationship skills, empathy, distress tolerance, perception of social cues, awareness of one's relationship with the media, and decision-making, as well as outcomes such as violations of privacy, perpetration of or exposure to violence, bullying or other forms of aggression, depression, anxiety, substance use, misuse or disorder, and suicidal ideation/behavior and self-harm.

''(b) DEVELOPING RESEARCH AGENDA.—The Director of the National Institutes of Health, in consultation with the Director of the Institute, other appropriate national research institutes, academies, and centers, the Trans-NIH Pediatric Research Consortium, and non-Federal exports as needed, shall develop a research agenda on the health and development effects of media on infants, children, and adolescents to inform research activities under subsection (a). In developing such research agenda, the Director may use whatever means necessary (such as scientific workshops and literature reviews) to assess current knowledge and research gaps in this area.

''(c) RESEARCH PROGRAM.—In coordination with the Institute and other national research institutes and centers, and utilizing the National Institutes of Health's process of scientific peer review, the Director of the National Institutes of Health shall fund an expanded research program on the health and developmental effects of media on infants, children, and adolescents.

''(d) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment o this Act, the Director of the National Institutes of Health shall submit a report to Congress on the progress made in gathering data and expanding research on the health and developmental effects of media on infants, children, and adolescents in accordance with this section. Such report shall summarize the grants and research funded, by year, under this section''.

TITLE V—MEDICAID AND CHIP

SEC. 501. MEDICAID AND CHIP REQUIREMENTS FOR HEALTH SCREENINGS AND REFERRALS FOR ELIGIBLE JUVENILES IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

(a) MEDICAID STATE PLAN REQUIREMENT.—Section 1902 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396a) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(84)—

(A) in subparagraph (A), by inserting ``, subject to subparagraph (D),'' after ``but'';

(B) in subparagraph (B), by striking ``and'' at the end;

(C) in subparagraph (C), by adding ``and'' at the end; and

(D) by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

``(D) beginning on the first day of the first calendar quarter that begins two years after the date of enactment of this subparagraph, in the case of individuals who are eligible juveniles described in subsection (nn)(2), are within 30 days of the date on which such eligible juvenile is scheduled to be released from a public institution following adjudication, the State shall have in place a plan to ensure, and in accordance with such plan, provide—

``(i) for, in the 30 days prior to the release of such an eligible juvenile from such public institution (or not later than one week after release from the public institution), and in coordination with such institution—

``(I) any screening or diagnostic service which meets reasonable standards of medical and dental practice, as determined by the State, or as indicated as medically necessary, in accordance with paragraphs (1)(A) and (5) of section 1905(r); and

``(II) a mental health or other behavioral health screening that is a screening service described under section 1905(r)(1), or a diagnostic service described under paragraph (5) of such section, if such screening or diagnostic service was not otherwise conducted pursuant to this clause;

``(ii) for, not later than one week after release from the public institution, referrals for such eligible juvenile to the appropriate care and services available under the State plan (or waiver of such plan) in the geographic region of the home or residence of such eligible juvenile, based on such screenings; and

``(iii) for, following the release of such eligible juvenile from such institution, not less than 30 days of targeted case management services furnished by a provider in the geographic region of the home or residence of such eligible juvenile.''; and

(2) in subsection (nn)(3), by striking ``(30)'' and inserting ``(31)''.

(b) AUTHORIZATION OF FEDERAL FINANCIAL PARTICIPATION.—The subdivision (A) of section 1905(a) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396d(a)) following paragraph (31) of such section is amended by inserting ``, or in the case of an eligible juvenile described in section 1902(a)(84)(D) with respect to the screenings, diagnostic services, referrals, and case management required under such subparagraph (D)'' after ``(except as a patient in a medical institution''.

(c) CHIP CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) Section 2103(c) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1397cc(c)) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

``(12) REQUIRED COVERAGE OF SCREENINGS, DIAGNOSTIC SERVICES, REFERRALS, AND CASE MANAGEMENT FOR CERTAIN INMATES PRE-RELEASE.—With respect to individuals described in section 2110(b)(7), the State shall provide screenings, diagnostic services, referrals, and case management otherwise covered under the State child health plan (or waiver of such plan) during the period described in such section with respect to such screenings, services, referrals, and case management.''.

(2) Section 2110(b) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1397jj(b)) is amended—

(A) in paragraph (2)(A), by inserting ``except as provided in paragraph (7),'' before ``a child who is an inmate of a public institution''; and

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

``(7) EXCEPTION TO EXCLUSION OF CHILDREN WHO ARE INMATES OF A PUBLIC INSTITUTION.—A child shall not be considered to be described in paragraph (2)(A) if such child is an eligible juvenile (as described in section 1902(a)(84)(D)) with respect to the screenings, diagnostic services, referrals, and case management otherwise covered under the State child health plan (or waiver of such plan) during the period with respect to which such screenings, services, referrals, and case management is respectively required under such section.''.

SEC. 502. GUIDANCE ON REDUCING ADMINISTRATIVE BARRIERS TO PROVIDING HEALTH CARE SERVICES IN SCHOOLS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 12 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Health and Human Services shall issue guidance to State Medicaid agencies, elementary and secondary schools, and school-based health centers on reducing administrative barriers to such schools and centers furnishing medical assistance and obtaining payment for such assistance under titles XIX and XXI of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396 et seq., 1397aa et seq.).

(b) CONTENTS OF GUIDANCE.—The guidance issued pursuant to subsection (a) shall—

(1) include revisions to the May 2003 Medicaid School-Based Administrative Claiming Guide, the 1997 Medicaid and Schools Technical Assistance Guide, and other relevant guidance in effect on the date of enactment of this Act;

(2) provide information on payment under titles XIX and XXI of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396 et seq., 1397aa et seq.) for the provision of medical assistance, including such assistance provided in accordance with an individualized education program or under the policy described in the State Medicaid Director letter on payment for services issued on December 15, 2014 (#14-006);

(3) take into account reasons why small and rural local education agencies may not provide medical assistance and provide information on best practices to encourage such agencies to provide such assistance; and

(4) include best practices and examples of methods that State Medicaid agencies and local education agencies have used to pay for, and increase the availability of, medical assistance.

(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this Act:

(1) INDIVIDUALIZED EDUCATION PROGRAM.—The term ``individualized education program'' has the meaning given such term in section 602(14) of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (20 U.S.C. 1401(14)).

(2) SCHOOL-BASED HEALTH CENTER.—The term ``school-based health center'' has the meaning given such term in section 2110(c)(9) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1397jj(c)(9)), and includes an entity that provides Medicaid-covered services in school-based settings for which Federal financial participation is permitted.

SEC. 503. GUIDANCE TO STATES ON SUPPORTING PEDIATRIC BEHAVIORAL HEALTH SERVICES UNDER MEDICAID AND CHIP.

Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Health and Human Services shall issue guidance to States on how to expand the provision of, and access to, behavioral health services, including mental health services, for children covered under State plans (or waivers of such plans) under title XIX of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396 et seq.), or State child health plans (or waivers of such plans) under title XXI of such Act (42 U.S.C. 1397aa et seq.), including a description of best practices for—

(1) expanding access to such services;

(2) expanding access to such services in underserved communities;

(3) flexibilities that States may offer for pediatric hospitals and other pediatric behavioral health providers to expand access to services; and

(4) recruitment and retention of providers of such services.

SEC. 504. ENSURING CHILDREN RECEIVE TIMELY ACCESS TO CARE.

(a) GUIDANCE TO STATES ON FLEXIBILITIES TO ENSURE PROVIDER CAPACITY TO PROVIDE PEDIATRIC BEHAVIORAL HEALTH, INCLUDING MENTAL HEALTH, CRISIS CARE.—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Health and Human Services shall provide guidance to States on existing flexibilities under State plans (or waivers of such plans) under title XIX of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396 et seq.), or State child health plans under title XXI of such Act (42 U.S.C. 1397aa et seq.), to support children experiencing a behavioral health crisis or in need of intensive behavioral health, including mental health, services.

(b) ENSURING CONSISTENT REVIEW AND STATE IMPLEMENTATION OF EARLY AND PERIODIC SCREENING, DIAGNOSTIC, AND TREATMENT SERVICES.—Section 1905(r) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396d(r)) is amended by adding at the end the following: ``Not later than January 1, 2025, and every 5 years thereafter, the Secretary shall review implementation of the requirements of this subsection by States, including such requirements relating to services provided by managed care organizations, prepaid inpatient health plans, prepaid ambulatory health plans, and primary care case managers, to identify and disseminate best practices for ensuring comprehensive coverage of services, to identify gaps and deficiencies in meeting Federal requirements, and to provide guidance to States on addressing identified gaps and disparities and meeting Federal coverage requirements in order to ensure children have access to health services.''.

SEC. 505. STRATEGIES TO INCREASE ACCESS TO TELEHEALTH UNDER MEDICAID AND CHIP.

Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, and in the event updates are available, once every five years thereafter, the Secretary of Health and Human Services shall update guidance issued by the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services to States, the State Medicaid & CHIP Telehealth Toolkit, or any successor guidance, to describe strategies States may use to overcome existing barriers and increase access to telehealth services under the Medicaid program under title XIX of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396 et seq.) and the Children's Health Insurance Program under title XXI of such Act (42 U.S.C. 1397aa et seq.). Such updated guidance shall include examples of and promising practices regarding—

(1) telehealth delivery of covered services;

(2) recommended voluntary billing codes, modifiers, and place-of-service designations for telehealth and other virtual health care services;

(3) strategies States can use for the simplification or alignment of provider credentialing and enrollment protocols with respect to telehealth across States, State Medicaid plans under title XIX, State child health plans under title XXI, Medicaid managed care organizations, prepaid inpatient health plans, prepaid ambulatory health plans, and primary care case managers, including during national public health emergencies; and

(4) strategies States can use to integrate telehealth and other virtual health care services into value-based health care models.

SEC. 506. REMOVAL OF LIMITATIONS ON FEDERAL FINANCIAL PARTICIPATION FOR INMATES WHO ARE ELIGIBLE JUVENILES PENDING DISPOSITION OF CHARGES.

(a) MEDICAID.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The subdivision (A) of section 1905(a) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396d(a)) following paragraph (31) of such section, as amended by section 501(b), is further amended by inserting ``, or, at the option of the State, for an individual who is an eligible juvenile (as defined in section 1902(nn)(2)), while such individual is an inmate of a public institution (as defined in section 1902(nn)(3)) pending disposition of charges'' after ``or in the case of an eligible juvenile described in section

1902(a)(84)(D) with respect to the screenings, diagnostic services, referrals, and case management required under such subparagraph (D)''.

(2) CONFORMING.—Section 1902(a)(84)(A) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396a(a)(84)(A)) is amended by inserting ''(or in the case of a State electing the option described in the subdivision (A) following paragraph (31) of section 1905(a), during such period beginning after the disposition of charges with respect to such individual)'' after ''is such an inmate''.

(b) CHIP.—Section 2110(b)(7) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 13977jj(b)(7)), as added by section 501(c)(2)(B), is further amended by inserting ''or, at the option of the State, for an individual who is a juvenile, while such individual is an inmate of a public institution pending disposition of charges'' after ''if such child is an eligible juvenile (as described in section 1902(a)(84)(D)) with respect to screenings, diagnostic services, referrals, and case management otherwise covered under the State child health plan (or waiver of such plan)''.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall take effect on the first day of the first calendar quarter that begins after the date that is 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act and shall apply to items and services furnished for periods beginning on or after such date.

TITLE VI—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

SEC. 601. 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.

SEC. 602. OVERSIGHT OF PHARMACY BENEFIT MANAGER SERVICES.

(a) PHSA.—Title XXVII of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300gg et seq.) is amended—

(1) in part D (42 U.S.C. 300gg–111 et seq.), by adding at the end the following new section:

''SEC. 2799A–11. OVERSIGHT OF PHARMACY BENEFIT MANAGER SERVICES.

''(a) IN GENERAL.—For plan years beginning on or after January 1, 2024, a group health plan or health insurance issuer offering group health insurance coverage or an entity or subsidiary providing pharmacy benefits management services on behalf of such a plan or issuer shall not enter into a contract with a drug manufacturer, distributor, wholesaler, subcontractor, rebate aggregator, or any associated third party that limits the disclosure of information to plan sponsors in such a manner that prevents the plan or issuer, or an entity or subsidiary providing pharmacy benefits management services on behalf of a plan or issuer, from making the reports described in subsection (b).

''(b) REPORTS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—For plan years beginning on or after January 1, 2024, not less frequently than once every 6 months, a health insurance issuer offering group health insurance coverage or an entity providing pharmacy benefits management services on behalf of a group health plan or an issuer providing group health insurance coverage shall submit to the plan sponsor (as defined in section 3(16)(B) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974) of such group health plan or health insurance coverage a report in accordance with this subsection and make such report available to the plan sponsor in a machine-readable format. Each such report shall include, with respect to the applicable group health plan or health insurance coverage—

''(A) as applicable, information collected from drug manufacturers by such issuer or entity on the total amount of copayment assistance dollars paid, or copayment cards applied, that were funded by the drug manufacturer with respect to the participants and beneficiaries in such plan or coverage;

''(B) a list of each drug covered by such plan, issuer, or entity providing pharmacy benefit management services that was dispensed during the reporting period, including, with respect to each such drug during the reporting period—

''(i) the brand name, chemical entity, and National Drug Code;

''(ii) the number of participants and beneficiaries for whom the drug was filled during the plan year, the total number of prescription fills for the drug (including original prescriptions and refills), and the total number of dosage units of the drug dispensed across the plan year, including whether the dispensing channel was by retail, mail order, or specialty pharmacy;

''(iii) the wholesale acquisition cost, listed as cost per days supply and cost per pill, or in the case of a drug in another form, per dose;

''(iv) the total out-of-pocket spending by participants and beneficiaries on such drug, including participant and beneficiary spending through copayments, coinsurance, and deductibles; and

''(v) for any drug for which gross spending of the group health plan or health insurance coverage exceeded $10,000 during the reporting period—

''(I) a list of all other drugs in the same therapeutic category or class, including brand name drugs and biological products and generic drugs or biosimilar biological products that are in the same therapeutic category or class as such drug; and

''(II) the rationale for preferred formulary placement of such drug in that therapeutic category or class, if applicable;

''(C) a list of each therapeutic category or class of drugs that were dispensed under the health plan or health insurance coverage during the reporting period, and, with respect to each such therapeutic category or class of drugs, during the reporting period—

''(i) total gross spending by the plan, before manufacturer rebates, fees, or other manufacturer remuneration;

''(ii) the number of participants and beneficiaries who filled a prescription for a drug in that category or class;

''(iii) if applicable to that category or class, a description of the formulary tiers and utilization mechanisms (such as prior authorization or step therapy) employed for drugs in that category or class;

''(iv) the total out-of-pocket spending by participants and beneficiaries, including participant and beneficiary spending through copayments, coinsurance, and deductibles; and

''(v) for each therapeutic category or class under which 3 or more drugs are included on the formulary of such plan or coverage—

''(I) the amount received, or expected to be received, from drug manufacturers in rebates, fees, alternative discounts, or other remuneration—

''(aa) that has been paid, or is to be paid, by drug manufacturers for claims incurred during the reporting period; or

''(bb) that is related to utilization of drugs, in such therapeutic category or class;

''(II) the total net spending, after deducting rebates, price concessions, alternative discounts or other remuneration from drug manufacturers, by the health plan or health insurance coverage on that category or class of drugs; and

''(III) the net price per course of treatment or single fill, such as a 30-day supply or 90-day supply, incurred by the health plan or health insurance coverage and its participants and beneficiaries, after manufacturer rebates, fees, and other remuneration for drugs dispensed within such therapeutic category or class during the reporting period;

''(D) total gross spending on prescription drugs by the plan or coverage during the reporting period, before rebates and other manufacturer fees or remuneration;

''(E) total amount received, or expected to be received, by the health plan or health insurance coverage in drug manufacturer rebates, fees, alternative discounts, and all other remuneration received from the manufacturer or any third party, other than the plan sponsor, related to utilization of drug or drug spending under that health plan or health insurance coverage during the reporting period;

''(F) the total net spending on prescription drugs by the health plan or health insurance coverage during the reporting period; and

''(G) amounts paid directly or indirectly in rebates, fees, or any other type of remuneration to brokers, consultants, advisors, or any other individual or firm who referred the group health plan's or health insurance issuer's business to the pharmacy benefit manager.

''(2) PRIVACY REQUIREMENTS.—Health insurance issuers offering group health insurance coverage and entities providing pharmacy benefits management services on behalf of a group health plan shall provide information under paragraph (1) in a manner consistent with the privacy, security, and breach notification regulations promulgated under section 264(c) of the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996, and shall restrict the use and disclosure of such information according to such privacy regulations.

''(3) DISCLOSURE AND REDISCLOSURE.—

''(A) LIMITATION TO BUSINESS ASSOCIATES.—A group health plan receiving a report under paragraph (1) may disclose such information only to business associates of such plan as defined in section 160.103 of title 45, Code of Federal Regulations (or successor regulations).

''(B) CLARIFICATION REGARDING PUBLIC DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION.—Nothing in this section prevents a health insurance issuer offering group health insurance coverage or an entity providing pharmacy benefits management services on behalf of a group health plan from placing reasonable restrictions on the public disclosure of the information contained in a report described in paragraph (1), except that such issuer or entity may not restrict disclosure of such report to the Department of Health and Human Services, the Department of Labor, the Department of the Treasury, or applicable State agencies.

''(C) LIMITED FORM OF REPORT.—The Secretary shall define through rulemaking a limited form of the report under paragraph (1) required of plan sponsors who are drug manufacturers, drug wholesalers, or other direct participants in the drug supply chain, in order to prevent anticompetitive behavior.

''(4) REPORT TO GAO.—A health insurance issuer offering group health insurance coverage or an entity providing pharmacy benefits management services on behalf of a group health plan shall submit to the Comptroller General of the United States each of the first 4 reports submitted to a plan sponsor under paragraph (1) with respect to such coverage or plan, and other such reports as requested, in accordance with the privacy requirements under paragraph (2), the disclosure and redisclosure standards under paragraph (3), the standards specified pursuant to paragraph (5), and such other information that the Comptroller General determines necessary to carry out the study under section 602(d) of the Restoring Hope for Mental Health and Well-Being Act of 2022.

''(5) STANDARD FORMAT.—Not later than June 1, 2023, the Secretary shall specify through rulemaking standards for health insurance issuers and entities required to submit reports under paragraph (4) to submit such reports in a standard format.

''(c) ENFORCEMENT.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, in consultation with the Secretary of Labor and the Secretary of the Treasury, shall enforce this section.

''(2) FAILURE TO PROVIDE TIMELY INFORMATION.—A health insurance issuer or an entity providing pharmacy benefit management services that violates subsection (a) or fails to provide information required under subsection (b), or a drug manufacturer that fails to provide information under subsection (b)(1)(A) in a timely manner, shall be subject to a civil monetary penalty in the amount of $10,000 for each day during which such violation continues or such information is not disclosed or reported.

''(3) FALSE INFORMATION.—A health insurance issuer, entity providing pharmacy benefit management services, or drug manufacturer that knowingly provides false information under this section shall be subject to a civil money penalty in an amount not to exceed $100,000 for each item of false information. Such civil money penalty shall be in addition to other penalties as may be prescribed by law.

''(4) PROCEDURE.—The provisions of section 1128A of the Social Security Act, other than subsection (a) and (b) and the first sentence of subsection (c)(1) of such section shall apply to civil monetary penalties under this subsection in the same manner as such provisions apply to a penalty or proceeding under section 1128A of the Social Security Act.

''(5) WAIVERS.—The Secretary may waive penalties under paragraph (2), or extend the period of time for compliance with a requirement of this section, for an entity in violation of this section that has made a good-faith effort to comply with this section.

''(d) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to permit a health insurance issuer, group health plan, or other entity to restrict disclosure to, or otherwise limit the access of, the Department of Health and Human Services to a report described in subsection (b)(1) or information related to compliance with subsection (a) by such issuer, plan, or entity.

''(e) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term 'wholesale acquisition cost' has the meaning given such term in section 1847A(c)(6)(B) of the Social Security Act.''; and

(2) in section 2723 (42 U.S.C. 300gg–22)—

(A) in subsection (a)—

(i) in paragraph (1), by inserting ''(other than subsections (a) and (b) of section 2799A–11)'' after ''part D''; and

(ii) in paragraph (2), by inserting ''(other than subsections (a) and (b) of section 2799A–11)'' after ''part D''; and

(B) in subsection (b)—

(i) in paragraph (1), by inserting ''(other than subsections (a) and (b) of section 2799A–11)'' after ''part D'';

(ii) in paragraph (2)(A), by inserting ''(other than subsections (a) and (b) of section 2799A–11)'' after ''part D''; and

(iii) in paragraph (2)(C)(ii), by inserting ''(other than subsections (a) and (b) of section 2799A–11)'' after ''part D''.

(b) ERISA.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subtitle B of title I of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (29 U.S.C. 1021 et seq.) is amended—

(A) in subpart B of part 7 (29 U.S.C. 1185 et seq.), by adding at the end the following:

''SEC. 726. OVERSIGHT OF PHARMACY BENEFIT MANAGER SERVICES.

''(a) IN GENERAL.—For plan years beginning on or after January 1, 2024, a group health plan (or health insurance issuer offering group health insurance coverage in connection with such a plan) or an entity or subsidiary providing pharmacy benefits management services on behalf of such a plan or issuer shall not enter into a contract with a drug manufacturer, distributor, wholesaler, subcontractor, rebate aggregator, or any associated third party that limits the disclosure of information to plan sponsors in such a manner that prevents the plan or issuer, or an entity or subsidiary providing pharmacy benefits management services on behalf of a plan or issuer, from making the reports described in subsection (b).

''(b) REPORTS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—For plan years beginning on or after January 1, 2024, not less frequently than once every 6 months, a health insurance issuer offering group health insurance coverage or an entity providing pharmacy benefits management services on behalf of a group health plan or an issuer providing group health insurance coverage shall submit to the plan sponsor (as defined in section 3(16)(B)) of such group health plan or group health insurance coverage a report in accordance with this subsection and make such report available to the plan sponsor in a machine-readable format. Each such report shall include, with respect to the applicable group health plan or health insurance coverage—

''(A) as applicable, information collected from drug manufacturers by such issuer or entity on the total amount of copayment assistance dollars paid, or copayment cards applied, that were funded by the drug manufacturer with respect to the participants and beneficiaries in such plan or coverage;

''(B) a list of each drug covered by such plan, issuer, or entity providing pharmacy benefit management services that was dispensed during the reporting period, including, with respect to each such drug during the reporting period—

''(i) the brand name, chemical entity, and National Drug Code;

''(ii) the number of participants and beneficiaries for whom the drug was filled during the plan year, the total number of prescription fills for the drug (including original prescriptions and refills), and the total number of dosage units of the drug dispensed across the plan year, including whether the dispensing channel was by retail, mail order, or specialty pharmacy;

''(iii) the wholesale acquisition cost, listed as cost per days supply and cost per pill, or in the case of a drug in another form, per dose;

''(iv) the total out-of-pocket spending by participants and beneficiaries on such drug, including participant and beneficiary spending through copayments, coinsurance, and deductibles; and

''(v) for any drug for which gross spending of the group health plan or health insurance coverage exceeded $10,000 during the reporting period—

''(I) a list of all other drugs in the same therapeutic category or class, including brand name drugs and biological products and generic drugs or biosimilar biological products that are in the same therapeutic category or class as such drug; and

''(II) the rationale for preferred formulary placement of such drug in that therapeutic category or class, if applicable;

''(C) a list of each therapeutic category or class of drugs that were dispensed under the health plan or health insurance coverage during the reporting period, and, with respect to each such therapeutic category or class of drugs, during the reporting period—

''(i) total gross spending by the plan, before manufacturer rebates, fees, or other manufacturer remuneration;

''(ii) the number of participants and beneficiaries who filled a prescription for a drug in that category or class;

''(iii) if applicable to that category or class, a description of the formulary tiers and utilization mechanisms (such as prior authorization or step therapy) employed for drugs in that category or class;

''(iv) the total out-of-pocket spending by participants and beneficiaries, including participant and beneficiary spending through copayments, coinsurance, and deductibles; and

''(v) for each therapeutic category or class under which 3 or more drugs are included on the formulary of such plan or coverage—

''(I) the amount received, or expected to be received, from drug manufacturers in rebates, fees, alternative discounts, or other remuneration—

''(aa) that has been paid, or is to be paid, by drug manufacturers for claims incurred during the reporting period; or

''(bb) that is related to utilization of drugs, in such therapeutic category or class;

''(II) the total net spending, after deducting rebates, price concessions, alternative discounts or other remuneration from drug manufacturers, by the health plan or health insurance coverage on that category or class of drugs; and

''(III) the net price per course of treatment or single fill, such as a 30-day supply or 90-day supply, incurred by the health plan or health insurance coverage and its participants and beneficiaries, after manufacturer rebates, fees, and other remuneration for drugs dispensed within such therapeutic category or class during the reporting period;

''(D) total gross spending on prescription drugs by the plan or coverage during the reporting period, before rebates and other manufacturer fees or remuneration;

''(E) total amount received, or expected to be received, by the health plan or health insurance coverage in drug manufacturer rebates, fees, alternative discounts, and all other remuneration received from the manufacturer or any third party, other than the plan sponsor, related to utilization of drug or drug spending under that health plan or health insurance coverage during the reporting period;

''(F) the total net spending on prescription drugs by the health plan or health insurance coverage during the reporting period; and

''(G) amounts paid directly or indirectly in rebates, fees, or any other type of remuneration to brokers, consultants, advisors, or any other individual or firm who referred the group health plan's or health insurance issuer's business to the pharmacy benefit manager.

''(2) PRIVACY REQUIREMENTS.—Health insurance issuers offering group health insurance coverage and entities providing pharmacy benefits management services on behalf of a group health plan shall provide information under paragraph (1) in a manner consistent with the privacy, security, and breach notification regulations promulgated under section 264(c) of the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996, and shall restrict the use and disclosure of such information according to such privacy regulations.

''(3) DISCLOSURE AND REDISCLOSURE.—

''(A) LIMITATION TO BUSINESS ASSOCIATES.—A group health plan receiving a report under paragraph (1) may disclose such information only to business associates of such plan as defined in section 160.103 of title 45, Code of Federal Regulations (or successor regulations).

''(B) CLARIFICATION REGARDING PUBLIC DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION.—Nothing in this section prevents a health insurance issuer offering group health insurance coverage or an entity providing pharmacy benefits management services on behalf of a group health plan from placing reasonable restrictions on the public disclosure of the information contained in a report described in paragraph (1), except that such issuer or entity may not restrict disclosure of such report to the Department of Health and Human Services, the Department of Labor, the Department of the Treasury, or applicable State agencies.

''(C) LIMITED FORM OF REPORT.—The Secretary shall define through rulemaking a limited form of the report under paragraph (1) required of plan sponsors who are drug manufacturers, drug wholesalers, or other direct participants in the drug supply chain, in order to prevent anticompetitive behavior.

''(4) REPORT TO GAO.—A health insurance issuer offering group health insurance coverage or an entity providing pharmacy benefits management services on behalf of a group health plan shall submit to the Comptroller General of the United States each of the first 4 reports submitted to a plan sponsor under paragraph (1) with respect to such coverage or plan, and other

such reports as requested, in accordance with the privacy requirements under paragraph (2), the disclosure and redisclosure standards under paragraph (3), the standards specified pursuant to paragraph (5), and such other information that the Comptroller General determines necessary to carry out the study under section 602(d) of the Restoring Hope for Mental Health and Well-Being Act of 2022.

''(5) STANDARD FORMAT.—Not later than June 1, 2023, the Secretary shall specify through rulemaking standards for health insurance issuers and entities required to submit reports under paragraph (4) to submit such reports in a standard format.

''(c) ENFORCEMENT.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, in consultation with the Secretary of Health and Human Services and the Secretary of the Treasury, shall enforce this section.

''(2) FAILURE TO PROVIDE TIMELY INFORMATION.—A health insurance issuer or an entity providing pharmacy benefit management services that violates subsection (a) or fails to provide information required under subsection (b), or a drug manufacturer that fails to provide information under subsection (b)(1)(A) in a timely manner, shall be subject to a civil monetary penalty in the amount of $10,000 for each day during which such violation continues or such information is not disclosed or reported.

''(3) FALSE INFORMATION.—A health insurance issuer, entity providing pharmacy benefit management services, or drug manufacturer that knowingly provides false information under this section shall be subject to a civil money penalty in an amount not to exceed $100,000 for each item of false information. Such civil money penalty shall be in addition to other penalties as may be prescribed by law.

''(4) PROCEDURE.—The provisions of section 1128A of the Social Security Act, other than subsection (a) and (b) and the first sentence of subsection (c)(1) of such section shall apply to civil monetary penalties under this subsection in the same manner as such provisions apply to a penalty or proceeding under section 1128A of the Social Security Act.

''(5) WAIVERS.—The Secretary may waive penalties under paragraph (2), or extend the period of time for compliance with a requirement of this section, for an entity in violation of this section that has made a good-faith effort to comply with this section.

''(d) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to permit a health insurance issuer, group health plan, or other entity to restrict disclosure to, or otherwise limit the access of, the Department of Labor to a report described in subsection (b)(1) or information related to compliance with subsection (a) by such issuer, plan, or entity.

''(e) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term 'wholesale acquisition cost' has the meaning given such term in section 1847A(c)(6)(B) of the Social Security Act.''; and

(B) in section 502(b)(3) (29 U.S.C. 1132(b)(3)), by inserting ''(other than section 726)'' after ''part 7''.

(2) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents in section 1 of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (29 U.S.C. 1001 et seq.) is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 725 the following new item:

''Sec. 726. Oversight of pharmacy benefit manager services.''.

(c) IRC.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter B of chapter 100 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by adding at the end the following:

''SEC. 9826. OVERSIGHT OF PHARMACY BENEFIT MANAGER SERVICES.

''(a) IN GENERAL.—For plan years beginning on or after January 1, 2024, a group health plan or an entity or subsidiary providing pharmacy benefits management services on behalf of such a plan shall not enter into a contract with a drug manufacturer, distributor, wholesaler, subcontractor, rebate aggregator, or any associated third party that limits the disclosure of information to plan sponsors in such a manner that prevents the plan, or an entity or subsidiary providing pharmacy benefits management services on behalf of a plan, from making the reports described in subsection (b).

''(b) REPORTS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—For plan years beginning on or after January 1, 2024, not less frequently than once every 6 months, an entity providing pharmacy benefits management services on behalf of a group health plan shall submit to the plan sponsor (as defined in section 3(16)(B) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974) of such group health plan a report in accordance with this subsection and make such report available to the plan sponsor in a machine-readable format. Each such report shall include, with respect to the applicable group health plan—

''(A) as applicable, information collected from drug manufacturers by such entity on the total amount of copayment assistance dollars paid, or copayment cards applied, that were funded by the drug manufacturer with respect to the participants and beneficiaries in such plan;

''(B) a list of each drug covered by such plan or entity providing pharmacy benefit management services that was dispensed during the reporting period, including, with respect to each such drug during the reporting period—

''(i) the brand name, chemical entity, and National Drug Code;

''(ii) the number of participants and beneficiaries for whom the drug was filled during the plan year, the total number of prescription fills for the drug (including original prescriptions and refills), and the total number of dosage units of the drug dispensed across the plan year, including whether the dispensing channel was by retail, mail order, or specialty pharmacy;

''(iii) the wholesale acquisition cost, listed as cost per days supply and cost per pill, or in the case of a drug in another form, per dose;

''(iv) the total out-of-pocket spending by participants and beneficiaries on such drug, including participant and beneficiary spending through copayments, coinsurance, and deductibles; and

''(v) for any drug for which gross spending of the group health plan exceeded $10,000 during the reporting period—

''(I) a list of all other drugs in the same therapeutic category or class, including brand name drugs and biological products and generic drugs or biosimilar biological products that are in the same therapeutic category or class as such drug; and

''(II) the rationale for preferred formulary placement of such drug in that therapeutic category or class, if applicable;

''(C) a list of each therapeutic category or class of drugs that were dispensed under the health plan during the reporting period, and, with respect to each such therapeutic category or class of drugs, during the reporting period—

''(i) total gross spending by the plan, before manufacturer rebates, fees, or other manufacturer remuneration;

''(ii) the number of participants and beneficiaries who filled a prescription for a drug in that category or class;

''(iii) if applicable to that category or class, a description of the formulary tiers and utilization mechanisms (such as prior authorization or step therapy) employed for drugs in that category or class;

''(iv) the total out-of-pocket spending by participants and beneficiaries, including participant and beneficiary spending through copayments, coinsurance, and deductibles; and

''(v) for each therapeutic category or class under which 3 or more drugs are included on the formulary of such plan—

''(I) the amount received, or expected to be received, from drug manufacturers in rebates, fees, alternative discounts, or other remuneration—

''(aa) that has been paid, or is to be paid, by drug manufacturers for claims incurred during the reporting period; or

''(bb) that is related to utilization of drugs, in such therapeutic category or class;

''(II) the total net spending, after deducting rebates, price concessions, alternative discounts or other remuneration from drug manufacturers, by the health plan on that category or class of drugs; and

''(III) the net price per course of treatment or single fill, such as a 30-day supply or 90-day supply, incurred by the health plan and its participants and beneficiaries, after manufacturer rebates, fees, and other remuneration for drugs dispensed within such therapeutic category or class during the reporting period;

''(D) total gross spending on prescription drugs by the plan during the reporting period, before rebates and other manufacturer fees or remuneration;

''(E) total amount received, or expected to be received, by the health plan in drug manufacturer rebates, fees, alternative discounts, and all other remuneration received from the manufacturer or any third party, other than the plan sponsor, related to utilization of drug or drug spending under that health plan during the reporting period;

''(F) the total net spending on prescription drugs by the health plan during the reporting period; and

''(G) amounts paid directly or indirectly in rebates, fees, or any other type of remuneration to brokers, consultants, advisors, or any other individual or firm who referred the group health plan's business to the pharmacy benefit manager.

''(2) PRIVACY REQUIREMENTS.—Entities providing pharmacy benefits management services on behalf of a group health plan shall provide information under paragraph (1) in a manner consistent with the privacy, security, and breach notification regulations promulgated under section 264(c) of the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996, and shall restrict the use and disclosure of such information according to such privacy regulations.

''(3) DISCLOSURE AND REDISCLOSURE.—

''(A) LIMITATION TO BUSINESS ASSOCIATES.—A group health plan receiving a report under paragraph (1) may disclose such information only to business associates of such plan as defined in section 160.103 of title 45, Code of Federal Regulations (or successor regulations).

''(B) CLARIFICATION REGARDING PUBLIC DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION.—Nothing in this section prevents an entity providing pharmacy benefits management services on behalf of a group health plan from placing reasonable restrictions on the public disclosure of the information contained in a report described in paragraph (1), except that such entity may not restrict disclosure of such report to the Department of Health and Human Services, the Department of Labor, the Department of the Treasury, or applicable State agencies.

''(C) LIMITED FORM OF REPORT.—The Secretary shall define through rulemaking a limited form of the report under paragraph (1) required of plan sponsors who are drug manufacturers, drug wholesalers, or other direct participants in the drug supply chain, in order to prevent anticompetitive behavior.

''(4) REPORT TO GAO.—An entity providing pharmacy benefits management services on behalf of a group health plan shall submit to the Comptroller General of the United States each of the first 4 reports submitted to a plan sponsor under paragraph (1) with respect to such plan, and other such reports as requested, in accordance with the privacy requirements under paragraph (2), the disclosure and redisclosure standards under paragraph (3), the standards specified pursuant to paragraph (5), and such other

information that the Comptroller General determines necessary to carry out the study under section 602(d) of the Restoring Hope for Mental Health and Well-Being Act of 2022.

''(5) STANDARD FORMAT.—Not later than June 1, 2023, the Secretary shall specify through rulemaking standards for entities required to submit reports under paragraph (4) to submit such reports in a standard format.

''(c) ENFORCEMENT.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, in consultation with the Secretary of Labor and the Secretary of Health and Human Services, shall enforce this section.

''(2) FAILURE TO PROVIDE TIMELY INFORMATION.—An entity providing pharmacy benefit management services that violates subsection (a) or fails to provide information required under subsection (b), or a drug manufacturer that fails to provide information under subsection (b)(1)(A) in a timely manner, shall be subject to a civil monetary penalty in the amount of $10,000 for each day during which such violation continues or such information is not disclosed or reported.

''(3) FALSE INFORMATION.—An entity providing pharmacy benefit management services, or drug manufacturer that knowingly provides false information under this section shall be subject to a civil money penalty in an amount not to exceed $100,000 for each item of false information. Such civil money penalty shall be in addition to other penalties as may be prescribed by law.

''(4) PROCEDURE.—The provisions of section 1128A of the Social Security Act, other than subsection (a) and (b) and the first sentence of subsection (c)(1) of such section shall apply to civil monetary penalties under this subsection in the same manner as such provisions apply to a penalty or proceeding under section 1128A of the Social Security Act.

''(5) WAIVERS.—The Secretary may waive penalties under paragraph (2), or extend the period of time for compliance with a requirement of this section, for an entity in violation of this section that has made a good-faith effort to comply with this section.

''(d) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to permit a group health plan or other entity to restrict disclosure to, or otherwise limit the access of, the Department of the Treasury to a report described in subsection (b)(1) or information related to compliance with subsection (a) by such plan or entity.

''(e) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term 'wholesale acquisition cost' has the meaning given such term in section 1847A(c)(6)(B) of the Social Security Act.''.

(2) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections for subchapter B of chapter 100 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by adding at the end the following new item:

''Sec. 9826. Oversight of pharmacy benefit manager services.''.

(d) GAO STUDY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to Congress a report on—

(A) pharmacy networks of group health plans, health insurance issuers, and entities providing pharmacy benefit management services under such group health plan or group or individual health insurance coverage, including networks that have pharmacies that are under common ownership (in whole or part) with group health plans, health insurance issuers, or entities providing pharmacy benefit management services or pharmacy benefit administrative services under group health plan or group or individual health insurance coverage;

(B) as it relates to pharmacy networks that include pharmacies under common ownership described in subparagraph (A)—

(i) whether such networks are designed to encourage enrollees of a plan or coverage to use such pharmacies over other network pharmacies for specific services or drugs, and if so, the reasons the networks give for encouraging use of such pharmacies; and

(ii) whether such pharmacies are used by enrollees disproportionately more in the aggregate or for specific services or drugs compared to other network pharmacies;

(C) whether group health plans and health insurance issuers offering group or individual health insurance coverage have options to elect different network pricing arrangements in the marketplace with entities that provide pharmacy benefit management services, the prevalence of electing such different network pricing arrangements;

(D) pharmacy network design parameters that encourage enrollees in the plan or coverage to fill prescriptions at mail order, specialty, or retail pharmacies that are wholly or partially-owned by that issuer or entity; and

(E) the degree to which mail order, specialty, or retail pharmacies that dispense prescription drugs to an enrollee in a group health plan or health insurance coverage that are under common ownership (in whole or part) with group health plans, health insurance issuers, or entities providing pharmacy benefit management services or pharmacy benefit administrative services under group health plan or group or individual health insurance coverage receive reimbursement that is greater than the median price charged to the group health plan or health insurance issuer when the same drug is dispensed to enrollees in the plan or coverage by other pharmacies included in the pharmacy network of that plan, issuer, or entity that are not wholly or partially owned by the health insurance issuer or entity providing pharmacy benefit management services.

(2) REQUIREMENT.—The Comptroller General of the United States shall ensure that the report under paragraph (1) does not contain information that would allow a reader to identify a specific plan or entity providing pharmacy benefits management services or otherwise contain commercial or financial information that is privileged or confidential.

(3) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection, the terms ''group health plan'', ''health insurance coverage'', and ''health insurance issuer'' have the meanings given such terms in section 2791 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300gg–91).

SEC. 603. MEDICARE IMPROVEMENT FUND.

Section 1898(b)(1) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395iii(b)(1)) is amended by striking ''$5,000,000'' and inserting ''$1,029,000,000''.

SEC. 604. LIMITATIONS ON AUTHORITY.

In carrying out any program of the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration whose statutory authorization is enacted or amended by this Act, the Secretary of Health and Human Services shall not allocate funding, or require award recipients to prioritize, dedicate, or allocate funding, without consideration of the incidence, prevalence, or determinants of mental health or substance use issues, unless such allocation or requirement is consistent with statute, regulation, or other Federal law.

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

The gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) and the gentlewoman from Washington (Mrs. RODGERS) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and add extraneous material on H.R. 7666.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 7666, the Restoring Hope for Mental Health and Well-Being Act of 2022, and I thank Ranking Member RODGERS for working with me these past few months to develop this comprehensive legislation that will help address the mental health and substance use disorder crisis facing millions of Americans.

This bill is needed today more than ever. Americans report rising anxiety and depression and increased use of alcohol, opiates, and other substances. One in five adults are battling a mental illness. Suicide is now the second leading cause of death for children ages 10 to 14, and earlier this year the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention released a report finding that 4 in 10 high school students said they felt persistently sad or hopeless during the COVID–19 pandemic. The opioid crisis also continues to devastate families and communities all around the Nation. 108,000 people lost their lives due to drug overdoses just last year alone.

The Restoring Hope for Mental Health and Well-Being Act will help restore hope for millions of Americans. The bill strengthens and expands more than 30 critical programs that collectively support mental health care and substance use disorder prevention, care, treatment, and recovery support services in communities across the Nation.

As the Nation prepares for the launch of the 988 National Suicide Prevention Lifeline dialing code next month, H.R. 7666 provides key crisis response efforts, establishing the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Behavioral Health Crisis Coordination Office and requiring the development of crisis response best practices. The legislation also continues investments in critical mental health and substance use services block grant funding to States, territories, and Tribes.

The Restoring Hope Act includes crucial provisions to meet the challenges of the Nation's opioid epidemic, expanding and ensuring timely patient access to lifesaving treatment for opioid use disorders through the elimination of barriers to treatment. It includes Representative TONKO's MAT Act, which eliminates the X-waiver, a burdensome registration requirement that establishes arbitrary caps on the number of patients a provider can treat for opioid use disorder using buprenorphine.

This bill also establishes a one-time, 8-hour training requirement on treating and identifying substance use disorders that providers must complete

before their first registration or renewal of a license to dispense controlled substances.

H.R. 7666 also helps bolster the behavioral health workforce capacity and training. It also increases access to mental health and substance use disorder care and coverage by applying the mental health parity law to State and local government workers, such as teachers and frontline workers.

The legislation also supports the mental health of children and young people. It continues investment in the integration of behavioral health into pediatric primary care through Pediatric Mental Health Access Grants and enhances research at the National Institutes of Health on the cognitive, physical, and socioemotional impacts of modern technology and multimedia on infants, children, and adolescents.

I can't stress enough that this is an epidemic that focuses a lot on children and adolescents. Older youth need help with suicide prevention and other mental health support and substance use disorder services. Students in higher education need that help, and they get it through a program called the Garrett Lee Smith Memorial Act.

The bill also ensures that State Medicaid programs have resources to implement and strengthen school-based mental health services while preserving the continuity of coverage for justice-involved youth. These important provisions will increase children's access to care.

Mr. Speaker, the scope and reach of this bipartisan legislation—and I stress that. This was reported out of the Energy and Commerce Committee unanimously, Mr. Speaker. It is truly bipartisan. It is going to help to support the mental health and well-being of millions of Americans, their families, and communities for years to come.

I thank Members on both sides of the aisle, not only Ranking Member RODGERS, but the subcommittee leadership as well, both Democrat and Republican.

The reason that we try to do this on a bipartisan level and get everybody's support is because we have a good chance of passing this in the Senate, which is also acting on similar legislation. We are hopeful that as a result of a large vote today, that will spur the Senate into action, and we can actually get this bill signed into law.

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

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY,
Washington, DC, June 10, 2022.

Hon. FRANK PALLONE, Jr.,
Chairman, Committee on Energy and Commerce, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN PALLONE: This letter is to advise you that the Committee on the Judiciary has now had an opportunity to review the provisions in H.R. 7666, the ''Restoring Hope for Mental Health and Well-Being Act of 2022,'' that fall within our Rule X jurisdiction. I appreciate your consulting with us on those provisions. The Judiciary Committee has no objection to your including them in the bill for consideration on the House floor, and to expedite that consideration is willing to forgo action on H.R. 7666, with the understanding that we do not thereby waive any future jurisdictional claim over those provisions or their subject matters.

In the event a House-Senate conference on this or similar legislation is convened, the Judiciary Committee reserves the right to request an appropriate number of conferees to address any concerns with these or similar provisions that may arise in conference.

Please place this letter into the Congressional Record during consideration of the measure on the House floor. Thank you for the cooperative spirit in which you have worked regarding this matter and others between our committees.

Sincerely,

JERROLD NADLER,
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND COMMERCE,
Washington, DC, June 13, 2022.

Hon. JERROLD NADLER,
Chairman, Committee on Judiciary, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN NADLER: Thank you for consulting with the Committee on Energy and Commerce and agreeing to be discharged from further consideration of H.R. 7666, the ''Restoring Hope for Mental Health and Well-Being Act of 2022,'' so that the bill may proceed expeditiously to the House floor.

I agree that your forgoing further action on this measure does not in any way diminish or alter the jurisdiction of your committee or prejudice its jurisdictional prerogatives on this measure or similar legislation in the future. I would support your effort to seek appointment of an appropriate number of conferees from your committee to any House-Senate conference on this legislation.

I will ensure our letters on H.R. 7666 are included in the report for this bill and entered into the Congressional Record during floor consideration of the bill. I appreciate your cooperation regarding this legislation and look forward to continuing to work together as this measure moves through the legislative process.

Sincerely,

FRANK PALLONE, Jr.,
Chairman.

Mrs. RODGERS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 7666, the Restoring Hope for Mental Health and Well-Being Act.

We are taking urgent action to help States and communities provide life-saving mental health care to people in need, especially for our children and those suffering from severe mental illness.

I think about Austin, a 9-year-old boy who struggled to cope when his school was shut down, and his parents were going through a divorce. He was socially isolated and didn't know where to turn. When he confessed suicidal thoughts to his mom, they faced long waiting lists and no beds for the care that he needed.

Cases like Austin's can't be ignored. Parents, teachers, and medical professionals are talking about this everywhere I go.

In Spokane, Washington, we are seeing more violence in our schools and rising crime. Drug overdose deaths and fentanyl poisoning were up 300 percent last year. There is an overwhelming sense of despair, anxiety, fear, and isolation. This has been heightened by the horrific shootings in Uvalde and Buffalo. Especially for our children, we need to deliver hope and healing in every community in our country.

This bill will help children in crisis and improve school safety. For example, Congresswoman ASHLEY HINSON is leading with RICHARD HUDSON on a provision that will expand access to behavioral and mental health services to kids in schools.

It also includes a solution I led on with Congresswoman YOUNG KIM to reauthorize the Garrett Lee Smith Memorial Act, which supports community-based youth and young adult suicide prevention programs.

Like with Representative FRENCH HILL's solution in this, we are removing red tape, boosting treatment access, and making sure communities have resources to combat the substance use disorder epidemic in America.

More than 100,000 people are dying a year, and our communities are in desperate need of help to prevent, treat, and rescue people from overdoses and despair.

The priorities in this bill are targeted to responsibly address our most urgent needs so we can build stronger families, communities, and a brighter future. We are accomplishing this by stopping duplicative programs and cutting the deficit by $200 million. The bulk of the programs in this bill are block grants that have been successful in providing our States and communities with the resources and flexibilities to meet the specific and unique needs in combating mental illness and addiction while keeping the Federal Government out of the decisionmaking process for treatments and care.

By protecting charitable choice, we are also making sure faith-based and religious organizations are competing on an equal footing. This is a victory for conscience protections.

The provisions in this bill also support care for maternal mental health and substance use disorders, which are among the leading causes of death for pregnant and postpartum women. We are saving lives and caring for women at every stage of pregnancy and beyond.

Mr. Speaker, I again urge support for this legislation. I thank Chairman PALLONE for his leadership and for working with us on solutions from our colleagues on both sides of the aisle.

While families and communities will lead the way to address the root causes of despair, isolation, violence, and overdose deaths that are tearing nearly every community apart and destroying people's lives, this bill takes an important step forward to help them in these efforts.

We are taking action to turn this despair into hope. Children like Austin in communities like mine in eastern Washington are counting on it. Let's

deliver today and keep building on this work.

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

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Illinois (Ms. SCHAKOWSKY), who chairs our Subcommittee on Consumer Protection and Commerce.

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Mr. Speaker, I am so happy about this bipartisan legislation and really excited about the changes that are going to be made, because for all 24 years that I have been in Congress, I have not had a townhall meeting or a meeting with my constituents where the issue of access and affordability of mental health services has not come up.

Right now, our country is facing a mental health crisis like we have not seen before. We are seeing that families are losing loved ones to COVID, to suicide, and to overdoses.

This bill will provide vital services in substance abuse and mental health, four things mainly. We will see a strengthening of parity. We voted for parity a long time ago, and now we are going to make sure that mental health and physical health are on the same page.

We are going to have 30 programs that are going to strengthen and reauthorize mental health services. We are going to have more education for doctors. We are going to have doctors be able to have more patients for certain mental assistance treatment.

This is a great bill. We should all be proud to vote for it.

Mrs. RODGERS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. EMMER), who has led on important provisions for children in this bill.

Mr. EMMER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the ranking member, soon to be chair, for yielding.

I rise in support of H.R. 7666, the Restoring Hope for Mental Health and Well-Being Act.

After years of lockdowns and social isolation, the mental health of our Nation's citizens, and especially our youth, is at an all-time low. But H.R. 7666 begins to return us to a better path, so I thank the chairman and ranking member for all their hard work to make this a reality.

I am especially pleased that portions of two bills that I had the pleasure of working on with my colleague from Maryland were included in this legislation. One such provision would amend the Medicaid Inmate Exclusion Policy to allow incarcerated juveniles who have been detained pending trial to continue to receive Medicaid coverage. Pretrial detainees are, by definition, presumed innocent. As a matter of due process, we should not be denying critical health benefits to anyone who has not been convicted of a crime.

From a practical standpoint, reforms to the Medicaid Inmates Exclusion Policy will help our local law enforcement better manage the shockingly high percentage of inmates who suffer from mental illness.

H.R. 7666 also includes language to create a behavioral health coordinating office, another issue that I have had the pleasure of working on. Many Federal programs to address the mental health crisis currently lack clear, unified direction and coordination, which is a recipe for redundancy and waste.

□ 1415

The reforms in today's bill will bring all the major agencies into the room, including the Secretary of Education, the Secretary of Health and Human Services, and the Director of National Drug Control Policy to develop a unified approach to addressing topics ranging from substance abuse care to delivery of better telehealth.

There is always more work to be done to improve the mental health of our Nation, but H.R. 7666 is an important step, and one we need now more than ever.

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

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. SARBANES), who has been involved with these health and behavioral issues for a long time.

Mr. SARBANES. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I, too, rise today in support of H.R. 7666, the Restoring Hope for Mental Health and Well-Being Act of 2022.

Our Nation, as you know, is facing a continuing mental health and substance use crisis that has only been exacerbated by the COVID–19 pandemic. This crisis touches the lives of individuals in each and every corner of our country and has a particularly acute impact on children and teens.

Recognizing this, last October, the American Academy of Pediatrics, the American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, and the Children's Hospital Association declared a national emergency in child and adolescent mental health.

To wrap our arms as a society around children facing mental and behavioral health challenges, I recently joined in introducing H.R. 7248, the Continuing Systems of Care for Children Act, with my colleagues Representatives Joyce, Underwood, and Gimenez, a bipartisan bill that I am proud is included in H.R. 7666 today.

This legislation would reauthorize for 5 years two important grant programs; one that provides comprehensive community mental health services for children with serious emotional disturbances, as well as the Youth and Family TREE Program.

These programs connect children and teenagers to services that meet their individual needs and have a sustained positive impact on their well-being.

As we confront the compounding challenges posed by our mental health and behavioral health crisis and our national gun violence crisis, Congress must provide our children every resource they need to lead safe and healthy lives.

That is why it is so important that we pass the Restoring Hope for Mental Health and Well-Being Act today to bolster mental health services and better support our communities now and into the future.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote ''yes'' on this legislation.

Mrs. RODGERS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. GUTHRIE), our lead on the Subcommittee on Health.

Mr. GUTHRIE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 7666 the Restoring Hope for Mental Health and Well-Being Act is a significant bill that will help support our mental health workforce, increase access to pediatric mental health treatment, and help make schools safer.

This bill will bolster substance use disorder prevention, treatment, and recovery resources. The Committee on Energy and Commerce has worked on this for many months, held hearings, and reported it out by a voice vote in May.

Recognizing children's mental health has been negatively impacted by school closures, ineffective lockdowns, and increased violence. This bill provides specific resources to help communities respond to the children's mental health crisis. This legislation also supports community mental health services for children with serious emotional disturbances through crisis-care service and early intervention activities.

The need to strengthen resources for children's mental health has been further heightened after the horrific school violence we have seen in Uvalde.

This bill also works to reauthorize the Garrett Lee Smith Suicide Prevention Program, provide funding for a suicide prevention lifeline, and update a major block grant that States use to provide support to those with serious mental illness.

In addition to supporting those with mental illness, the legislation helps those with substance use disorders. Kentucky has seen a drastic rise in overdoses throughout the pandemic and, nationally, the CDC estimates that drug overdoses exceeded 107,000 between November 2020 and November 2021.

Many of these drug overdoses have been caused by synthetic opioids, like illicit fentanyl poisoning, which were involved in about 70 percent of all Kentucky overdoses in 2021.

Ultimately, fighting the drug overdose epidemic will require a two-pronged approach: Equipping our law enforcement with the tools they need to keep these deadly poisons off our streets and providing recovery and treatment resources.

Through the passage of this bill, we are advancing the second part of this

approach by increasing access to critical treatment and recovery resources for people from all walks of life and every stage of life. This includes resources for moms and pregnant women by supporting care for maternal health and substance use disorders, which are among the leading cause of death for pregnant and postpartum women.

In addition, this legislation also has a provision led by Representative BUCSHON, alongside Representatives Miller-Meeks, Axne, and Pappas, to remove unnecessary regulatory barriers to help those with opioid use disorder seek the care that they need as quickly as possible.

The Timely Treatment for Opioid Use Disorder Act removes a Federal requirement of having to live with opioid disorder for more than 1 year to be admitted for in-person treatment. I am proud that my bill, the Substance Use Prevention, Treatment, and Recovery Services Block Grant Act of 2022, which I have worked together with my colleagues, Messrs. TONKO, MCKINLEY, and Ms. WILD, is also included in this bill.

The legislation would deliver more coordinated substance use disorder care as well as explicitly reauthorizing funding for recovery support services, which include workforce training and others.

Mr. Speaker, I encourage my colleagues to vote for this bill.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. TONKO), who chairs our Environment and Climate Change Subcommittee.

Mr. TONKO. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of the Restoring Hope for Mental Health and Well-Being Act.

I offer my thanks to Chairman PALLONE and Ranking Member RODGERS and their staffs for their tireless work on this bill. It is yet another example of the profound good our committee can produce when we work together in a collaborative and bipartisan fashion.

This strongly bipartisan legislation will take several steps to improve mental health and substance use care.

Importantly, H.R. 7666 includes my Mainstreaming Addiction Treatment Act, which will eliminate outdated barriers that prevent more people in need from having access to buprenorphine, a lifesaving drug. I have worked on this legislation for years and was pleased to see it advance out of committee with a strong bipartisan majority.

By passing this legislation, we will vastly expand access to addiction medicine and move us toward a system of treatment on demand for those struggling with addiction.

It is not hyperbole to say this is one of the most meaningful steps that Congress has taken to date to address the opioid epidemic. It will save countless lives, and I am indeed grateful for the bipartisan push here to get it over the finish line.

H.R. 7666 also includes a bill that I authored to reauthorize and strengthen the Substance Use Prevention and Treatment Block Grant, which serves as the foundation for State's substance use prevention and treatment programs.

We made important improvements to the block grant, including clarifying that recovery support services are eligible for funding through this program.

We are going to keep working to increase funding levels and hopefully implement a recovery set-aside, ensuring that all States invest in critical recovery services.

Taken together, the pieces of the Restoring Hope for Mental Health and Well-Being Act will truly make a difference to families and communities struggling with mental health and substance use challenges.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all my colleagues to support this critically important legislation that delivers hope to our communities, delivers hope to the doorstep of our families.

Mrs. RODGERS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. HILL), a leader on this issue, who sponsored the underlying bill that is incorporated in this package.

Mr. HILL of Arkansas. Mr. Speaker, I thank Mr. PALLONE and Mrs. MCMORRIS RODGERS for their excellent bipartisan leadership in bringing these bills to the floor. It is the way Congress is supposed to work.

Mr. Speaker, I didn't know anyone who died of a drug overdose when I was in high school or college. But my two sweet kids can count five or six of their peers who have been lost to suicide, drug overdose-related. It is heartbreaking. Everybody in this House knows the horrifying 107,000 losses we have seen from opioid deaths last year.

So I do, in fact, rise in support of H.R. 7666, and to discuss my co-prescribing legislation that was included in this mental health package. My bill seeks to prevent opioid overdoses through co-prescription. This effort was inspired by my home State of Arkansas, which is one of 14 States that has co-prescribing now.

Co-prescribing is when a doctor prescribes an opioid overdose reversal drug like naloxone along with the prescription. My legislation encourages co-prescribing when medically appropriate. It also supports existing standing orders to increase laypersons' access to opioid overdose reversal drugs like naloxone.

Statistical modeling reported to the International Journal of Drug Policy suggests that high rates of naloxone distribution among laypersons and emergency personnel could avert 21 percent of opioid overdose deaths. The majority of overdose death reduction would be as a result of that increased naloxone distribution to patients.

Mr. Speaker, in 2021, 551 of our citizens of Arkansas are alive today because of a co-prescription legislation.

Mr. Speaker, the data is clear. Co-prescribing saves lives, and that is why I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 7666.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. O'HALLERAN), a member of the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

Mr. O'HALLERAN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 7666, the Restoring Hope for Mental Health and Well-Being Act, legislation that works to increase the accessibility of our mental health care system and breaks down the unique barriers to care for rural communities that are facing it.

Each year, hundreds of thousands of Arizonians do not receive the mental health care they need. Without access to this essential care, our families and our communities suffer.

In recent years, we have lost too many loved ones to opioid abuse, suicide, and senseless violence in our communities. It has gone on far too long. As a homicide investigator in Chicago, I can tell you of the hundreds and hundreds of these types of cases I saw day in and day out.

Affordable, accessible mental health care plays an important role in holistically addressing each one of these issues. That is why I worked with my colleagues on the Committee on Energy and Commerce, a bipartisan effort, to bring this urgently needed legislation to the House floor for a vote.

By investing in workforce education and training, and supporting critical mental health programs, the Restoring Hope for Mental Health and Well-Being Act works to address the provider shortage millions of Americans are experiencing and expands access to the care our vulnerable and underserved communities need.

I am pleased to see the initiative to reauthorize and improve critical SAMHSA programs included in this bill. In Arizona, more than five people die every day from overdoses. This crisis is tearing entire families and communities apart.

Our legislation would assist in developing coordinated local opioid response plans, expand access to medications that reverse an opioid overdose, and improve substance use disorder and mental health treatment for homeless individuals.

Our bill also invests in mental health care for our children through programs that serve a wide range of ages and mental health needs, including suicide prevention for students.

Mr. Speaker, it is time we fill those gaps, and I urge my colleagues to vote for this bill.

Mrs. RODGERS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. TONY GONZALES), whose community understands the importance of hope and healing like no other right now.

Mr. TONY GONZALES of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to support H.R. 7666, the Restoring Hope for Mental Health and Well-Being Act of 2022.

One month ago, a gunman fired on Robb Elementary School in Uvalde,

Texas, 38 miles from where I grew up. This despicable crime led to the death of 19 innocent children and two teachers. As a father of six, I am absolutely heartbroken.

As a Congressman who represents Uvalde, I am focusing on delivering change. The change starts with addressing the serious lack of mental health resources in our country.

□ 1430

In a 2022 report by Mental Health America, Texas was ranked as the worst State for access to mental health care. In rural communities, that gap is felt even more intensely.

It is in places like Uvalde that mental health clinicians are few and far between, and parents have to drive more than 4 hours roundtrip for access to inpatient care. Communities like Uvalde are desperately in need of mental health resources now and well into the future.

That is why I am proud to support this bipartisan package that will commit significant resources to mental health awareness, training, and treatment.

It is time for Congress to address the solution to the mental health crisis in America, and that starts with supporting H.R. 7666.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from New Hampshire (Ms. KUSTER), a member of the Energy and Commerce Committee.

Ms. KUSTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 7666, the Restoring Hope for Mental Health and Well-Being Act of 2022.

It has never been more urgent to pass this comprehensive legislation that will help deliver essential mental health and substance use disorder treatment and support to communities across this country.

Americans continue to lose loved ones to addiction and mental health struggles every day. Mr. Speaker, 2021 marked the deadliest year yet, with nearly 108,000 overdose deaths here in the United States. In Nashua, New Hampshire, in my district, the rate of fatal overdoses doubled from March to April just this year, and it is on track to reach the highest number of opioid deaths since the epidemic began.

We cannot wait another day to pass this critical legislation.

As founder and co-chair of the Bipartisan Addiction and Mental Health Task Force, I am pleased to see the Restoring Hope for Mental Health and Well-Being Act include many of the bills from our task force agenda, bills like the Mainstreaming Addiction Treatment Act to remove outdated barriers that prevent healthcare providers from prescribing essential treatment for substance use disorder.

I am also pleased to see the Restoring Hope for Mental Health and Well-Being Act include the KIDS CARE Act, legislation I introduced with Congressman HUDSON to improve Medicaid in schools and provide mental health screenings for justice-involved youth.

Importantly, H.R. 7666 addresses the many unmet needs of communities that have suffered because of inadequate mental health resources, from bolstering grants for depression screening and suicide prevention to strengthening the behavioral health workforce.

I support this legislation because it responds to the urgency of today's crisis and will improve mental health and addiction care all across the country.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Chairman PALLONE and his staff for his leadership on this bill and the Speaker for giving us the opportunity to discuss this legislation. I urge a ''yes'' vote.

Mrs. RODGERS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlemen from North Dakota (Mr. ARMSTRONG), a leader on the committee.

Mr. ARMSTRONG. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of the Restoring Hope for Mental Health and Well-Being Act.

This bipartisan mental health package includes my legislation, the Summer Barrow Prevention, Treatment, and Recovery Act. This bill reauthorizes several substance use disorder programs administered by SAMHSA that help local communities provide substance use disorder and mental health services to those most in need.

This is particularly important for rural States like North Dakota, where individuals struggle to access all treatment options that may work for them.

The package also includes the Mainstreaming Addiction Treatment Act, or MAT Act. The MAT Act would remove the burdensome requirement that a healthcare practitioner apply for a separate waiver, known as the X waiver, through the Drug Enforcement Agency to prescribe certain drugs for substance use disorder treatment.

The X waiver requirement limits access to lifesaving treatment, which is particularly painful considering recent news that drug overdose deaths hit a record high of more than 107,000 in 2021.

Lastly, I offer my support for an amendment I offered with my friend Congressman TRONE of Maryland that will come to the floor soon. Our amendment would add the State Opioid Response Grants Act to this program.

This amendment will provide $8.75 billion over 5 years in flexible financing for State Opioid Response grants and Tribal Opioid Response grants, providing States and Tribes certainty and stability to implement prevention, treatment, and recovery.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER), the House majority leader.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairman and ranking member for the work they have done together and with the committee to bring this very important bipartisan bill to the floor. I thank them both for their hard work, and the committee for its hard work, in compiling this bipartisan package to combat two of the most important issues, Mr. Speaker, facing communities today: mental health and drug addiction.

The COVID–19 pandemic exacerbated mental health and addiction challenges that were already present in our communities. For those already experiencing severe depression, anxiety, or even substance abuse and addiction disorders, the pandemic made it harder to access mental health care and essential help and resources, and it created, of course, much greater anxiety.

This bill would reauthorize key mental health and addiction programs while helping to strengthen communities' crisis response.

There are many important programs included, but I will highlight just a few.

Mr. Speaker, among them is legislation from my friend Representative DAVID TRONE to help States expand the availability of high-quality recovery housing for treatment from substance abuse. Representative TRONE has been a leader on this issue as co-chair of the Bipartisan Addiction and Mental Health Task Force.

Mr. Speaker, also included is legislation from my friends Representatives CINDY AXNE and CHRIS PAPPAS to revise opioid treatment program criteria to help those in need of treatment access it more quickly.

Our in-house pediatrician, Representative KIM SCHRIER, authored a provision to help children and teens who have had their lives upended by the pandemic access the mental health care and services that they so badly need.

Mr. Speaker, I also mention a critical section added by Representative SUSIE LEE to provide important resources for virtual peer support programs. Representative LEE knows how much her constituents have benefited from these types of programs and how much more good they can do if given the proper resources.

Representative TONKO from New York, included legislation to expand access to prescription medications that help patients overcome addiction disorders.

Mr. Speaker, these are just a few of the very beneficial policies included in this legislation that will improve lives and, indeed, save lives.

I am so proud of the Energy and Commerce Committee and all the Members whose legislation is included in this bipartisan package, which demonstrates how we can join together, Democrats and Republicans, to pass important legislation and show those we serve they are not alone in facing these challenges.

Mr. Speaker, I hope this strong vote today will help move these critical policies through the Senate and see them quickly enacted into law.

Mr. Speaker, I urge a ''yes'' vote.

Mrs. RODGERS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from

Washington (Ms. SCHRIER), a member of the Energy and Commerce Committee.

Ms. SCHRIER. Mr. Speaker, I express my support for H.R. 7666, the Restoring Hope for Mental Health and Well-Being Act of 2022.

In over 20 years as a pediatrician, I saw steadily escalating levels of mental illness in my patients. There was a big uptick after 2007 that many associate with ubiquitous social media use. Of course, the pandemic further accelerated rates of depression, anxiety, eating disorders, and self-harm. We are seeing 9-year-olds with eating disorders and 10-year-olds with suicidal ideation. This is alarming.

We all agree that our children need help, but resources are limited. There just aren't enough behavioral health specialists out there to meet the need, particularly in rural areas like some of those I represent.

There are ways to extend the reach of people who have dedicated their lives to supporting our mental health, to leverage those resources so they stretch a little further. One example is the Partnership Access Line, or PAL, that I was able to access as a pediatrician. If I was seeing a patient with a more complicated behavioral health concern, something really beyond the scope of a general pediatrician, I could get a psychiatrist on the line and in-the-moment advice on how to treat that patient.

Another example is integrative care, where a mental worker works alongside physicians and other healthcare providers, providing support as needed throughout the day for patients who are struggling with mental illness.

These programs and more are supported in the package of bills we will be voting on this week, including mine, the Supporting Children's Mental Health Care Access Act.

Mr. Speaker, I encourage my colleagues to vote ''yes'' on this excellent bill.

Mrs. RODGERS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Michigan (Mrs. DINGELL), a member of the committee.

Mrs. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the Restoring Hope for Mental Health and Well-Being Act of 2022.

I thank all of my committee members on both sides for months of work on this important bipartisan legislation, which reauthorizes and strengthens critical mental and behavioral health programs that will help address public health issues like the opioid epidemic, which claimed over 107,000 lives in the United States last year alone.

The mental health package before us contains strong mental health parity provisions that my colleague Congresswoman KATIE PORTER and I led. This will close a critical gap in healthcare coverage for mental health and substance abuse treatment for thousands of frontline workers across the country.

It also includes a provision I worked on with my friend and colleague, Congressman FRENCH HILL, that provides incentives for co-prescribing when a doctor pairs an opioid prescription with a prescription of an opioid overdose reversal drug like naloxone. This is a proven method to reduce overdose deaths.

Finally, it is good to see consideration of an amendment I coauthored with Congressman MCKINLEY cracking down on suspicious orders of opioids, which will help further curb abuses and save lives.

Mr. Speaker, all of us have had family members or know someone who has had a mental health crisis or issue or suffered from depression. For too long, people have been afraid to even acknowledge it, to seek help, or to get help. There has been a stigma associated with it. Today, all of us on both sides of this aisle need to help remove that stigma.

My sister died of a drug overdose, and my father was a drug addict. Perhaps we wouldn't have suffered some of the traumas had people not been afraid to speak of it.

Mr. Speaker, this is a strong package that will improve our national response, and I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

Mrs. RODGERS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. BILIRAKIS), a leader on the committee and on this legislation.

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the ranking member and the chairman for this very important bill.

I rise in strong support of H.R. 7666, the Restoring Hope for Mental Health and Well-Being Act, which reauthorizes and improves key SAMHSA block grant programs for mental health and substance use disorder prevention and treatment services. These are all targeted toward helping our constituents who have struggled with anxiety, stress, and isolation.

Sadly, our Nation is experiencing an unprecedented mental health crisis, particularly among our children and teens. It has only gotten worse during the COVID pandemic, Mr. Speaker. We have seen a disturbing spike in rates of depression, self-harm, suicide attempts, and death among teens. Teen depression, in particular, has risen by 60 percent.

We cannot afford to wait any longer to address this mental health and addiction crisis, and this package presents much-needed solutions that will enact meaningful changes to help combat the trends we have seen.

Specifically, I am very glad to see in the manager's amendment a provision I have long advocated for that will require HHS to conduct research on smartphone and social media use by adolescents and the effects of such use on emotional and behavioral health.

□ 1445

All of us agree on the need to better protect our children and their mental health from social media, and this is an excellent start. We are also going to consider an amendment I am proud to support with my good friend RODNEY DAVIS that will contain H.R. 2355, the Opioid Prescription Verification Act, to help prevent opioid abuse through e-prescribing.

In closing, this is a strong, bipartisan package, and I urge my colleagues to fully support it.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Texas (Mrs. FLETCHER), who is also a member of the Energy and Commerce Committee.

Mrs. FLETCHER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairman for his leadership and support and making it possible for us to be here today to pass the Restoring Hope for Mental Health and Well-Being Act of 2022. It is an important effort, and I am so glad that the bipartisan bill that I introduced last year with Congresswoman JAIME HERRERA BEUTLER, the Collaborate in an Orderly and Cohesive Manner Act, H.R. 5218, is included in it.

Many people first display symptoms of a mental health condition or substance use disorder in the primary care setting. Often they can't access the necessary follow-up treatment, it is either too expensive or too difficult for them to find the necessary mental health professional or overcome other obstacles, including stigma.

That is why enabling patients to access behavioral health treatment at their first point of care is critical, and that is what this bill does.

The collaborative care model addresses obstacles including stigma, a shortage of mental health professionals, and cost by integrating behavioral healthcare within the primary care setting, with their trusted family doctors, which allows patients to access the care they need in a setting where they feel most comfortable.

The collaborative care model is a measurement-based model featuring a primary care physician, a psychiatric consultant, and care manager all working together to provide mental health care for patients and ensuring that that care is delivered effectively.

There are more than 90 published trials demonstrating its success in different settings for both adults and children. It extends the reach of our psychiatrists, which is essential as we work to address demand in the face of workforce shortages. It is covered by Medicare, most private insurers, and many State Medicaid programs, alleviating the huge financial burden that can often be associated with accessing mental health care.

Despite its proven effectiveness, implementation of the collaborative care model remains low because of the upfront costs and lack of technical assistance for providers. This bill addresses this roadblock by providing grant funding for States to work with primary

care physicians and practices looking to adopt this model.

Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleagues, Congresswomen HERRERA BEUTLER and ESHOO and Chairman PALLONE for addressing the mental health crisis in this country.

Mrs. RODGERS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, may I inquire as to how much time is remaining.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentlewoman from Washington has 14½ minutes remaining. The gentleman from New Jersey has 8½ minutes remaining.

Mrs. RODGERS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. KIM), who is a leader on a provision within the larger package.

Mrs. KIM of California. Mr. Speaker, I thank Ranking Member RODGERS for yielding. I rise today in support of the Restoring Hope for Mental Health and Well-Being Act of 2022.

The pandemic and shutdowns left many Americans, especially women and children, feeling isolated, anxious, and alone. Depression, self-harm, substance abuse, and suicide have reached crisis levels.

I am glad we can help provide meaningful, targeted hope and healing to communities who need it. I am proud that two bills that I worked on, the Into the Light for Maternal Mental Health Act and the Garrett Lee Smith Memorial Act, were included in this package to prevent student suicide and support women facing mental health and substance abuse disorders during pregnancy.

We must keep working to turn despair into hope.

As a mom of four and a new grandma, I will always fight for the health and well-being of communities in southern California and across our Nation.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to pass this commonsense, bipartisan H.R. 7666.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. BLUMENAUER).

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased we are taking up this bipartisan legislation today to reauthorize critical programs to address mental health.

We cannot, however, address mental health without acknowledging and addressing the climate impact. Our children are experiencing twin crises of mental health and climate change anxiety.

Last week, the Oregon Health Authority released a report raising the alarm of the effect of climate change on our youth. From the impact of climate-related disasters to climate anxiety, our children are facing stress and trauma that we need to address with them.

If we want to invest in our youth and their mental health, we must acknowledge the impact and give them hope that we understand and are working to reduce that threat. We simply cannot leave climate out of the conversation.

I appreciate the work that Chairman PALLONE has done for both youth mental health and climate, and I look forward to working with him to address both these critical issues.

Mrs. RODGERS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. CARTER), who is a leader on the issue.

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, we are all witnessing the decline in America's mental health brought about by the COVID–19 pandemic. Between family members and friends, we all are either affected ourselves or we know someone with a mental health condition. I am a father and a grandfather, and there is nothing more important to me than the safety and well-being of my children and grandchildren.

The urgency to address this mental health crisis has become more dire as we are seeing how fear, anxiety, and particularly isolation have compounded these issues. We owe it to our constituents to turn despair into hope and keep our children safe at school and in their community.

The Restoring Hope for Mental Health and Well-Being Act will help communities provide much-needed lifesaving care to our children. America's children are our Nation's future. It is time we take action and protect our loved ones and pass the Restoring Hope for Mental Health and Well-Being Act.

Mr. Speaker, I support this bill, and I encourage my colleagues to do the same.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. BEYER).

Mr. BEYER. Mr. Speaker, the pandemic magnified suicide risk, anxiety, and depression with two out of five adults reporting symptoms of anxiety and depression. The Kaiser Family Foundation released a report this morning that found that suicide death rates rose by 12 percent from 2010 to 2020—with rates rising fastest among people of color, younger people, and our good citizens in rural areas.

Help can't come fast enough.

I thank the Rules Committee for allowing the Katko-Napolitano-Beyer amendment to be included in the first en bloc today. This reauthorizes and ensures sufficient funding and provides oversight of the National Suicide Prevention Lifeline.

As the House and Senate finalize any mental health package to be signed into law, I want to flag my bill with ADAM KINZINGER—the Campaign to Prevent Suicide—which was passed by the committee and the House last year. It would help educate the American public both on the new 988 suicide lifeline number and also change the culture from one in crisis and avoidance to one that connects to resources.

SAMHSA has stated that the campaign is crucial to the success of 988. We can save an untold number of lives. 988 can be among the most important bipartisan success we have ever had.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Chair PALLONE, CATHY MCMORRIS RODGERS, and the committee staff for their commitment to tackling mental health. It is 2022, and we know far, far more than ever before in human history. It is time to put our healing knowledge to work.

Mrs. RODGERS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentlewoman from Iowa (Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS).

Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS. Mr. Speaker, I thank Ranking Member MCMORRIS RODGERS for yielding time.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 7666, the Restoring Hope for Mental Health and Well-Being Act.

This bill takes serious action to address mental health and substance use disorder, especially as we are coming out of the COVID–19 pandemic. I am pleased that the House was able to come together to create a bipartisan solution to deliver real results to the American people, both adults and children.

I also thank Ms. SCHRIER for partnering with me as we introduced the Supporting Children's Mental Health Care Access Act, which is included in this bipartisan package. This bill reauthorizes two grant programs that support pediatric mental and behavioral health services and interventions. Reauthorizing the pediatric mental health care access grant program is an important step in ensuring that our students have equal access to quality mental health care.

I would also like to thank Representatives AXNE, BUCSHON, and PAPPAS for joining me to introduce the Timely Treatment for Opioid Use Disorder Act which is also included in H.R. 7666. This bill increases access to treatment for individuals suffering from opioid use disorder. Opioid addiction does not have a timeline and does not discriminate. Patients should be able to begin treatment for opioid addiction as soon as possible.

I strongly encourage all of my colleagues to join me in supporting H.R. 7666, the bipartisan, results driven, and commonsense Restoring Hope for Mental Health and Well-Being Act.

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

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairman for yielding. As I begin—I am going to ask the chairman to enter into a colloquy—but, first, let me express my strong support for H.R. 7666 and the work that has been done in a bipartisan manner by both the chairman and the ranking member, and the importance of the issue of dealing with opioid addictions and other addictions that require this additional work. I am gratified to rise to support that.

I thank Chairman PALLONE, and ask, as I said, that he engages in a colloquy with me on the need to support the mental health needs of trauma victims impacted by trauma and, yes, mass

shootings. I think I have been here in the United States Congress during Columbine, Virginia Tech, Sandy Hook, Mother Emanuel, Santa Fe, Parkland—and the list goes on—and tragically Uvalde with 19 children, 2 adults, and 1 individual who died of heartbreak. I was in Uvalde, and I saw the impact on our children, to see 9-year-olds—9-year-olds—crying and saying that because I spoke to them, they said you are making me happy because you spoke to me, and you said you care. Out of the mouth of a 9-year-old.

So we know there is a mental health crisis as relates to the trauma of those who certainly are survivors and those who are in the community.

We also know that too many families and children in this country are hurting from the preventable epidemic of gun violence, shootings, and mass casualty events. These tragic events have lasting scars on the families, friends, and communities. I have seen this pain with my own eyes. And so I am interested in—as my amendment that I withdrew indicated—is there a prioritization of those children who are impacted by trauma?

Madam Speaker, I would like to be able to work with Chairman PALLONE on this issue. Will the gentleman yield for the purpose of a colloquy?

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, I just wanted to stress that H.R. 7666 includes programs focused on supporting youth mental health.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. BEATTY). The time of the gentlewoman has expired.

Mr. PALLONE. I thank the gentlewoman for her leadership on this issue. In fact, H.R. 7666 includes programs focused on supporting youth mental health including due to such traumatic events that were mentioned by the gentlewoman.

The SAMHSA Garrett Lee Smith State/Tribal Youth Suicide Prevention and Early Intervention Program, for instance, and HRSA's Pediatric Mental Health Care Access program, which helps integrate behavioral health into pediatric primary care, extends resources to support Project AWARE, building student, families, and school behavioral health resiliency. Further, the bill provides support to complement SAMHSA's launch of the new 988 National Suicide Prevention Lifeline dialing code next month that will expand access to crisis care support through call, text, or chat functions for millions of Americans.

Madam Speaker, I yield an additional 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE).

Ms. JACKSON LEE. I thank the chairman for answering my questions regarding the Restoring Hope Act that there will be provisions for mental health care and services for children, families, and communities who experience these traumatic and violent events.

I look forward working with the chairman on these vital resources. With your partnership I would like to continue to work with you and the administration to ensure that when this legislation is enacted, the needs of the vulnerable victims and those closest to them are in the front of our minds.

Will the gentleman commit to working with me on this matter?

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

Mr. PALLONE. Let me just add, I am pleased to work with the gentlewoman from Texas on this critical matter.

I thank her for her support in ensuring children and families have access to the mental health support and services they need to lead healthy and hopeful lives.

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

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, I thank the chairman for his support. I will support this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I rise as a staunch advocate for mental health services to speak in favor of the Restoring Hope for Mental Health and Well-Being Act of 2022.

This bill amends the Public Health Service Act to reauthorize critical mental health programs for those dealing with mental health or substance abuse disorders.

H.R. 7666 works to mitigate some of the most pressing issues of our time by designating grants, expanding the availability of high-quality recovery housing, reauthorizing treatment programs, and combatting substance abuse.

In 2019, an estimated 10.1 million people in the U.S. aged 12 or older misused opioids in the past year. Specifically, 9.7 million people misused prescription pain relievers and 745,000 people used heroin.

The bill eliminates a key restrictive classification of opioid addiction so that access to treatment programs is expanded.

These issues disproportionately impact tribal communities. According to the American Addiction Centers, 10% of Native Americans have a substance use disorder.

H.R. 7666 specifically funds the prevention and treatment of mental health and substance use disorders for tribal populations.

This is a needed step in protecting a community with a history of being mistreated by the Federal government.

This bill's expansion of access to mental health care services, most importantly of all, would make these services much more available to children and adolescents, who must always be our top priority.

For example, this bill increases mental health services for our youth by integrating behavioral health into public education in primary schools and creating a grant for pediatric mental health services.

This legislation also addresses another pressing issue that afflicts young Americans: eating disorders. As many as 10 in 100 young women suffer from an eating disorder.

H.R. 7666 provides federal funding for the identification and treatment of eating disorders.

But, above all, Mr. Speaker, who among all of our children, need mental health services more than those who have just experienced the unconscionable? Senseless shootings leave our students, some as young as five years old, devastated and vulnerable.

As adults, the thought of having our peers murdered in front of us is disturbing. How much more traumatizing would that be for preschool students?

This bill acts as a conduit for protecting children who are victims of a mass shooting or mass casualty event.

Mass shootings, especially school shootings, can leave lethal and obvious physical wounds on victims.

However, the long-lasting and subtle mental trauma is the invisible scar left on many survivors. Friends, family, and classmates often suffer with extreme guilt and sadness.

There have been 278 mass shooting in this year alone. Firearms are now the leading cause of death for children and teens.

In addition to those tragically killed, millions more are left behind, coping with these deaths. An estimated 3 million children in the US are exposed to shootings per year.

Since Columbine, there have been 337 school shootings and 311,000 students have experienced gun violence at school. Even more disturbing, just since Uvalde, there have been 65 mass shootings.

This is not a one-state issue. From the 28 killed at Sandy Hook in Connecticut, to the 17 killed at Marjorie Stoneman-Douglas in Florida, to the 10 killed at Red Lake in Minnesota, to the 22 killed at Robb Elementary in my home state of Texas, school shootings have become a disgusting norm.

Children exposed to violence, crime, and abuse are more likely to abuse drugs and alcohol; suffer from depression, anxiety, and posttraumatic stress disorder; fail or have difficulties in school; and engage in criminal activity.

These children don't stay children forever. These mental health struggles translate to a life of pain and suffering where crime, drug use, and suicide are more likely.

This trauma has real consequences: in the year following the 2018 massacre at Stoneman-Douglas High school, two students took their own life after suffering with the mental anguish of the events they had lived through.

Passage of this bill will not solve the gun crisis or mass shootings in this country. Only common-sense gun-control will do that.

However, this bill will set a foundation for the government to address the toll of gun violence on children's mental health.

Additionally, enactment of this legislation demonstrates Congress' support of victims of mass casualty events by prioritizing access to mental health services.

Children are the future of our country. Far too many of them have their hopes and dreams stripped away by senseless shootings.

□ 1500

Mrs. RODGERS of Washington. Madam Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. COMER).

Mr. COMER. Madam Speaker, I have become increasingly concerned that the consolidation and monopolistic nature of pharmacy benefit managers, or PBMs has negatively impacted competition in the pharmaceutical marketplace, leading Americans to spend more on prescription drugs than any

other country. These PBMs not only raise patient costs but are potentially engaged in anticompetitive behavior.

The legislation before us today includes language requiring PBMs to issue reports to employer sponsors of health plans outlining information that they have been unwilling to provide to their customers, including copays applied by insurers to drug manufacturer costs, rebates received from manufacturers, and the PBM's rationale for choosing certain brand name drugs over more affordable biosimilars, generics, or therapeutics for their formularies.

Simply providing this information to the participants in group health plans is expected to save over $2 billion over 10 years. These biannual, employer or sponsor-specific reports will allow participants in group health plans to make informed decisions about the services their PBM is providing and reduce patient costs for prescription drugs.

We cannot have a serious conversation about lowering drug prices in America without examining PBMs' ever-growing influence.

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from California (Mr. LEVIN).

Mr. LEVIN of California. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Madam Speaker, the substance use disorder crisis has touched almost every American in one way or another. Too many families have felt the extraordinary pain of burying a son or daughter, a father or a mother who struggled with the disease of addiction.

Tragically, many families have also experienced the heartbreak and deep frustration that comes after a loved one enters a residential recovery home that ultimately doesn't provide them with adequate care to get and stay on the path toward recovery.

We must ensure that residential recovery homes meet a high standard of care and provide those who are struggling with the support they need to recover.

We can and must do better. That is why I introduced the SOBER Homes Act, parts of which are included in H.R. 7666, the legislation we are voting on today. It includes $1.5 million for a Federal study of the effectiveness of recovery housing and to identify recommendations promoting the availability of high-quality recovery housing.

This legislation will help us better understand where these facilities are falling short and how we can improve them to ensure everyone in recovery housing receives the help they need and deserve.

Finally, I thank all the advocates who have been fighting so hard on this issue. The information from this effort will save lives, which is why I implore my colleagues to support this bill and vote ''aye.''

Mrs. RODGERS of Washington. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. JOYCE), a member of the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding.

Right now, today, as we all are here in the Halls of Congress, our Nation is facing a mental health crisis. And this crisis followed 2 years of lockdowns and remote learning that have left so many Americans feeling isolated, lost, and, in some cases, hopeless. Particularly, our young Americans feel all of these emotions.

I rise today in support of this legislation that would help to address this crisis head-on by helping to ensure that those who are struggling can receive the help that they so desperately need, that they need, and they need our attention to it right now.

The Restoring Hope for Mental Health and Well-Being Act of 2022 expands access to care for millions of Americans, including children and teenagers who are desperately in need of this assistance.

As a doctor, I have treated patients who have later lost their lives to mental illness. Just last week, we had physicians here on the Hill, pediatricians, family doctors, telling us that they have seen the shift of the pendulum; that they see on a daily basis more and more cases in their patients, specifically involving mental health.

And there is not a single American who has not in some way been impacted by the effects that mental illness is having today.

In the past year, over 107,000 Americans have lost their lives to drug overdoses. Far too many grandparents, far too many fathers, mothers, sons, and daughters are dying. We cannot wait to act any longer. We need to act and vote on this legislation.

To help address the tragedy of addiction, this bill increases support for opioid recovery programs that will help people who are struggling to receive the care that they need.

This bill would go on to make mental health screenings a part of each person's annual physical exam and evaluation and help to ensure that everyone who sees a doctor is able to have a conversation frankly, concisely, clearly, about their mental health and the mental health issues that they are facing.

Most importantly, this bill would provide a whole-of-care approach that would fund prevention, treatment, and recovery services for the people who are suffering with addiction. We have worked as a committee, as a conference addressing these important issues.

I urge all of my colleagues to vote to pass this important piece of legislation.

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. CICILLINE).

Mr. CICILLINE. Madam Speaker, for too long, Americans, including children, struggling with mental illness and substance abuse, have suffered in silence, intimidated by stigma and unable to access treatment.

The 2019 Rhode Island Youth Risk Behavior Survey found that 15 percent of Rhode Island high school students reported attempting suicide one or more times in the previous 12 months. That is 4 students in a class of 25.

There is a mental health crisis in Rhode Island and throughout our country, and we have to address it now.

The Restoring Hope for Mental Health and Well-Being Act will save lives by expanding access to mental health and substance abuse disorder treatment through: Establishing the Behavioral Health Crisis Coordination Office; reauthorizing critical public health programs to prevent suicide and expand access to mental health and substance use disorder treatment; and eliminating unnecessary limits on providers' ability to prescribe treatments for opioid use disorder.

I urge my colleagues to join with me in support of this critical legislation to save lives and to help us address addiction all across our country.

Mrs. RODGERS of Washington. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. BALDERSON).

Mr. BALDERSON. Madam Speaker, I thank Ranking Member RODGERS for this work.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 7666, the Restoring Hope for Mental Health and Well-Being Act.

Lockdowns, isolations, economic instability, disruptions to learning and daily routines. For well over a year, school closures, mask mandates, and online learning became the new normal for far too many young Americans.

As a result, a new crisis is afoot in our country, one with potentially dire consequences for our future, a mental health crisis among younger Americans.

Today, nearly 7 in 10 parents of young children in Ohio are worried about their kids' mental or emotional health. Drug overdose is now the leading cause of death of Americans ages 18 to 45. Our kids are counting on us, and we are counting on them.

Madam Speaker, I urge a ''yes'' vote on H.R. 7666.

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, I have no additional speakers. I am prepared to close. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. RODGERS of Washington. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BUCSHON).

Mr. BUCSHON. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 7666, the Restore Hope for Mental Health and Well-Being Act of 2022.

I am proud to be a member of a committee that works in a bipartisan way to help solve the problems facing our constituents every day. Right now, that means addressing the Nation's mental health crisis.

Though many challenges existed before the start of the COVID–19 pandemic, 2½ years of widespread fear, social isolation, and financial uncertainty has further increased Americans' need for mental health support systems.

This bill reauthorizes many of the critical mental health programs Americans currently rely on, but also provides for new measures.

Especially important to me is the inclusion of the TRIUMPH for New Moms Act, a bipartisan bill I coauthored with Representative BARRAGÁN. It aims to establish a no-cost, interdepartmental task force to address the U.S. maternal mental health crisis by eliminating duplication and coordinating Federal resources toward maternal mental health.

This task force would also work closely with State Governors to alleviate the maternal mental health challenges in their States.

Current Federal efforts to support women suffering from maternal mental health conditions lack coordinated action and organization toward this issue. And, as a result, 50 percent of these new moms never receive treatment.

This bill will increase mental health support for pregnant and new mothers by offering targeted solutions that have proven success, a fact that is particularly important to me, given Indiana's maternal mortality rate, which is one of the highest in the Nation.

Passing this bill will help provide better support for future generations of mothers and children.

Again, I thank the chair and ranking member of the Energy and Commerce Committee for their dedication to these issues, and I look forward to passage of H.R. 7666.

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

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

Madam Speaker, I want to again just express appreciation to the chairman of the committee, all the Members that have participated in helping bring this package of very important mental health proposals to the House today. I urge a strong ''yes'' vote.

As many have said, we have a mental health crisis. At a time when there is so much fear and anxiety and stress, we see increased suicide. We see drug overdoses, and it is time that we act, and act in a way that is really going to make a difference for America's families and our youth in particular.

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

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

Let me just reiterate what the ranking member said. This was really a bipartisan bill. I thank Mrs. RODGERS, Mr. GUTHRIE, Ms. ANNA ESHOO, and all the staff that worked so hard on this legislation.

It is important that we have as big a vote as possible because this bill has a real chance of passing the Senate and getting to the President's desk and will really address the mental health and substance abuse concerns that we have and the crisis that we have. So I urge everyone to vote ''yes.''

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

Mrs. NAPOLITANO. Madam Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 7666, the Restoring Hope for Mental Health and Well-Being Act. I am honored to have my bill, H.R. 721, the Mental Health Services for Students Act, included in this package. Today is a historic day in recognizing the need for more comprehensive school-based mental health resources.

The COVID–19 pandemic has upended the lives of our nation's children and youth and added additional stressors that have significantly strained and continues to strain their mental health and well-being. Children and youth across the nation continue to confront the traumatic challenges of this pandemic, including disruptions to their lives, fear and anxiety about the virus, and the tragic death of loved ones. According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), mental health disorders are chronic conditions that, without proper diagnosis and treatment, can lead to problems for children at home and in school, interfering with their health and future development.

H.R. 721 acknowledges this problem by providing $130 million in competitive grants for school-based mental health programs nationwide. It expands the scope of the Project AWARE program by providing onsite licensed mental health professionals in schools across the country.

H.R. 721 is based on the successful Youth Suicide Prevention Program that I helped establish with Pacific Clinics in Los Angeles County in 2001, after learning 1 in 3 Latina adolescents, age 9 to 11, had contemplated suicide. We need to secure the long-term availability of mental health services to ensure a bright future for our students, which my bill would help accomplish.

I would like to thank the many advocates in and outside of Congress who have played an integral role in this legislation. H.R. 721 has 86 bipartisan co-sponsors and has the support of over 50 mental health organizations, as well as local governments and teacher unions. I would also like to thank my co-lead Rep. JOHN KATKO, Chairman PALLONE and his staff, and my own staff who contributed toward today's passage.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to support the underlying bill, H.R. 7666, which will help address our ongoing mental health crisis. it is now time to act on this bill and provide the necessary funding and resources to reach children and youth early on in life.

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of this bill, which seeks to address our national mental health and substance use crisis. I thank Congressman PALLONE for this package of bills, which includes my bill, H.R. 7105, known as the STOP Act.

The STOP Act advances a comprehensive and effective national effort on underage drinking prevention, which includes a national adult-oriented media campaign and grants for community-based prevention coalitions.

The legislation recognizes the importance of alcohol regulation and the fact that alcohol is different than other consumer products and is best regulated by states, consistent with the 21st Amendment.

Since the passage of the original STOP Act in 2006, we have witnessed a 12.7 percent decrease in alcohol use amongst 12-to-20-year-olds. Yet, alcohol continues to be the most widely used substance amongst youth, accounting for 3,900 deaths and 225,000 years of potential life lost annually.

We must continue to lead efforts to reduce underage alcohol use and ensure the safety of our youth. I urge my colleagues to vote YES on this bill.

Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin. Madam Speaker, today, I rise in support of H.R. 7666, a bipartisan response to rising substance use disorders and mental health needs in our communities.

The need for this bill is clear.

We've heard about the growing mental health crisis, including about alarming rates of mental health hospitalizations, suicide rates and depression. The need for mental health services continues to grow, including among our children. In my district, the emergency department at Children's Wisconsin saw a 60 percent increase in young patients who attempted suicide between 2020 and 2021.

Substance misuse also remains a crisis in our communities. Milwaukee county has among the highest rates of overdose deaths in Wisconsin and has seen high numbers of emergency calls related to overdoses in the past few years. According to Milwaukee County, from 2014 to 2020, the opioid overdose fatality rate in the country was 30.9 per 100,000 persons, more than twice the rate statewide.

This bill includes strong provisions to reauthorize and revitalize federal programs that support access to treatment and services, while boosting access to crisis services. The whole continuum of services needs to be strengthened to ensure that no one in need of help goes without.

The bill would also reauthorize and increase funding for the Mental Health First Aid grant program. Mental Health First Aid is an evidenced-based program that teaches ordinary people how to identify, understand, and respond to the signs of mental illness and substance use disorder.

The bill would also reauthorize the Pediatric Mental Health Care Access Grant, a program that supports the ability of pediatric primary care providers to deliver mental health care with the help of rapid consultation with psychiatrists, social workers, and/or psychologists. The program also provides training and education on early identification, diagnosis, and treatment of behavioral health condition, allowing more families to access high-quality mental health treatment in their pediatrician's office.

I am pleased to offer an amendment that will improve this bill by ensuring that state and local officials who administer programs serving pregnant and postpartum individuals are consulted by those operating the new maternal mental health hotline. This hotline will provide free and confidential support before, during, and after pregnancy providing yet another tool for those in need.

Through programs such as WIC, SNAP and the Maternal and Child Health Service Block grant, among others, the federal government reaches numerous pregnant and postpartum individuals. State and local officials are key

partners in the operations of those programs and often are on the frontlines of reaching and serving populations that would immensely benefit from access to this important new resource. It only makes sense that they be involved in efforts related to making this hotline truly effective and that individuals know about the resources it offers.

I thank the chairman and Ranking Member for their support of my amendment. I urge my colleagues to support it and the underlying bill.

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

Each further amendment printed in part E of House Report 117–381 not earlier considered as part of the amendments en bloc pursuant to section 6 of House Resolution 1191 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.

It shall be in order at any time for the chair of the Committee on Energy and Commerce or his designee to offer amendments en bloc consisting of further amendments printed in part E of House Report 117–381, 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 Energy and Commerce or their respective designees, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question.

□ 1515

AMENDMENTS EN BLOC NO. 1 OFFERED BY MR. PALLONE OF NEW JERSEY

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution No. 1191, I rise to offer amendments en bloc No. 1.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the amendments en bloc.

Amendments en bloc No. 1 consisting of amendment Nos. 1, 5, 9, 10, 13, 14, 15, and 16, printed in part E of House Report 117–381, offered by Mr. PALLONE of New Jersey:

AMENDMENT NO. 1 OFFERED BY MR. BERA OF CALIFORNIA

After section 331, insert the following new subtitle:

Subtitle E—Improving Emergency Department Mental Health Access, Services, and Responders

SEC. 341. HELPING EMERGENCY RESPONDERS OVERCOME.

(a) DATA SYSTEM TO CAPTURE NATIONAL PUBLIC SAFETY OFFICER SUICIDE INCIDENCE.—The Public Health Service Act is amended by inserting before section 318 of such Act (42 U.S.C. 247c) the following:

"SEC. 317V. DATA SYSTEM TO CAPTURE NATIONAL PUBLIC SAFETY OFFICER SUICIDE INCIDENCE.

''(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, in coordination with the Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and other agencies as the Secretary determines appropriate, may—

''(1) develop and maintain a data system, to be known as the Public Safety Officer Suicide Reporting System, for the purposes of—

''(A) collecting data on the suicide incidence among public safety officers; and

''(B) facilitating the study of successful interventions to reduce suicide among public safety officers; and

''(2) integrate such system into the National Violent Death Reporting System, so long as the Secretary determines such integration to be consistent with the purposes described in paragraph (1).

''(b) DATA COLLECTION.—In collecting data for the Public Safety Officer Suicide Reporting System, the Secretary shall, at a minimum, collect the following information:

''(1) The total number of suicides in the United States among all public safety officers in a given calendar year.

''(2) Suicide rates for public safety officers in a given calendar year, disaggregated by—

''(A) age and gender of the public safety officer;

''(B) State;

''(C) occupation; including both the individual's role in their public safety agency and their primary occupation in the case of volunteer public safety officers;

''(D) where available, the status of the public safety officer as volunteer, paid-on-call, or career; and

''(E) status of the public safety officer as active or retired.

''(c) CONSULTATION DURING DEVELOPMENT.—In developing the Public Safety Officer Suicide Reporting System, the Secretary shall consult with non-Federal experts to determine the best means to collect data regarding suicide incidence in a safe, sensitive, anonymous, and effective manner. Such non-Federal experts shall include, as appropriate, the following:

''(1) Public health experts with experience in developing and maintaining suicide registries.

''(2) Organizations that track suicide among public safety officers.

''(3) Mental health experts with experience in studying suicide and other profession-related traumatic stress.

''(4) Clinicians with experience in diagnosing and treating mental health issues.

''(5) Active and retired volunteer, paid-on-call, and career public safety officers.

''(6) Relevant national police, and fire and emergency medical services, organizations.

''(d) DATA PRIVACY AND SECURITY.—In developing and maintaining the Public Safety Officer Suicide Reporting System, the Secretary shall ensure that all applicable Federal privacy and security protections are followed to ensure that—

''(1) the confidentiality and anonymity of suicide victims and their families are protected, including so as to ensure that data cannot be used to deny benefits; and

''(2) data is sufficiently secure to prevent unauthorized access.

''(e) REPORTING.—

''(1) ANNUAL REPORT.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of the Restoring Hope for Mental Health and Well-Being Act of 2022, and biannually thereafter, the Secretary shall submit a report to the Congress on the suicide incidence among public safety officers. Each such report shall—

''(A) include the number and rate of such suicide incidence, disaggregated by age, gender, and State of employment;

''(B) identify characteristics and contributing circumstances for suicide among public safety officers;

''(C) disaggregate rates of suicide by—

''(i) occupation;

''(ii) status as volunteer, paid-on-call, or career; and

''(iii) status as active or retired;

''(D) include recommendations for further study regarding the suicide incidence among public safety officers;

''(E) specify in detail, if found, any obstacles in collecting suicide rates for volunteers and include recommended improvements to overcome such obstacles;

''(F) identify options for interventions to reduce suicide among public safety officers; and

''(G) describe procedures to ensure the confidentiality and anonymity of suicide victims and their families, as described in subsection (d)(1).

''(2) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.—Upon the submission of each report to the Congress under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall make the full report publicly available on the website of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

''(f) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term 'public safety officer' means—

''(1) a public safety officer as defined in section 1204 of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968; or

''(2) a public safety telecommunicator as described in detailed occupation 43–5031 in the Standard Occupational Classification Manual of the Office of Management and Budget (2018).

''(g) PROHIBITED USE OF INFORMATION.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, if an individual is identified as deceased based on information contained in the Public Safety Officer Suicide Reporting System, such information may not be used to deny or rescind life insurance payments or other benefits to a survivor of the deceased individual.''.

(b) PEER-SUPPORT BEHAVIORAL HEALTH AND WELLNESS PROGRAMS WITHIN FIRE DEPARTMENTS AND EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICE AGENCIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Part B of title III of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 243 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"SEC. 320C. PEER-SUPPORT BEHAVIORAL HEALTH AND WELLNESS PROGRAMS WITHIN FIRE DEPARTMENTS AND EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICE AGENCIES.

''(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may award grants to eligible entities for the purpose of establishing or enhancing peer-support behavioral health and wellness programs within fire departments and emergency medical services agencies.

''(b) PROGRAM DESCRIPTION.—A peer-support behavioral health and wellness program funded under this section shall—

''(1) use career and volunteer members of fire departments or emergency medical services agencies to serve as peer counselors;

''(2) provide training to members of career, volunteer, and combination fire departments or emergency medical service agencies to serve as such peer counselors;

''(3) purchase materials to be used exclusively to provide such training; and

''(4) disseminate such information and materials as are necessary to conduct the program.

''(c) DEFINITION.—In this section:

''(1) The term 'eligible entity' means a nonprofit organization with expertise and experience with respect to the health and life safety of members of fire and emergency medical services agencies.

''(2) The term 'member'—

''(A) with respect to an emergency medical services agency, means an employee, regardless of rank or whether the employee receives compensation (as defined in section

1204(7) of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968); and

''(B) with respect to a fire department, means any employee, regardless of rank or whether the employee receives compensation, of a Federal, State, Tribal, or local fire department who is responsible for responding to calls for emergency service.''.

(2) TECHNICAL CORRECTION.—Effective as if included in the enactment of the Children's Health Act of 2000 (Public Law 106–310), the amendment instruction in section 1603 of such Act is amended by striking ''Part B of the Public Health Service Act'' and inserting ''Part B of title III of the Public Health Service Act''.

(c) HEALTH CARE PROVIDER BEHAVIORAL HEALTH AND WELLNESS PROGRAMS.—Part B of title III of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 243 et seq.), as amended by subsection (b)(1), is further amended by adding at the end the following:

''SEC. 320D. HEALTH CARE PROVIDER BEHAVIORAL HEALTH AND WELLNESS PROGRAMS.

''(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may award grants to eligible entities for the purpose of establishing or enhancing behavioral health and wellness programs for health care providers.

''(b) PROGRAM DESCRIPTION.—A behavioral health and wellness program funded under this section shall—

''(1) provide confidential support services for health care providers to help handle stressful or traumatic patient-related events, including counseling services and wellness seminars;

''(2) provide training to health care providers to serve as peer counselors to other health care providers;

''(3) purchase materials to be used exclusively to provide such training; and

''(4) disseminate such information and materials as are necessary to conduct such training and provide such peer counseling.

''(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section, the term 'eligible entity' means a hospital, including a critical access hospital (as defined in section 1861(mm)(1) of the Social Security Act) or a disproportionate share hospital (as defined under section 1923(a)(1)(A) of such Act), a Federally-qualified health center (as defined in section 1905(1)(2)(B) of such Act), or any other health care facility.''.

(d) DEVELOPMENT OF RESOURCES FOR EDUCATING MENTAL HEALTH PROFESSIONALS ABOUT TREATING FIRE FIGHTERS AND EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES PERSONNEL.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Health and Human Services shall develop and make publicly available resources that may be used by the Federal Government and other entities to educate mental health professionals about—

(A) the culture of Federal, State, Tribal, and local career, volunteer, and combination fire departments and emergency medical services agencies;

(B) the different stressors experienced by firefighters and emergency medical services personnel, supervisory firefighters and emergency medical services personnel, and chief officers of fire departments and emergency medical services agencies;

(C) challenges encountered by retired firefighters and emergency medical services personnel; and

(D) evidence-based therapies for mental health issues common to firefighters and emergency medical services personnel within such departments and agencies.

(2) CONSULTATION.—In developing resources under paragraph (1), the Secretary of Health and Human Services shall consult with national fire and emergency medical services organizations.

(3) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

(A) The term ''firefighter'' means any employee, regardless of rank or whether the employee receives compensation, of a Federal, State, Tribal, or local fire department who is responsible for responding to calls for emergency service.

(B) The term ''emergency medical services personnel'' means any employee, regardless of rank or whether the employee receives compensation, as defined in section 1204(7) of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (34 U.S.C. 10284(7)).

(C) The term ''chief officer'' means any individual who is responsible for the overall operation of a fire department or an emergency medical services agency, irrespective of whether such individual also serves as a firefighter or emergency medical services personnel.

(e) BEST PRACTICES AND OTHER RESOURCES FOR ADDRESSING POSTTRAUMATIC STRESS DISORDER IN PUBLIC SAFETY OFFICERS.—

(1) DEVELOPMENT; UPDATES.—The Secretary of Health and Human Services shall—

(A) develop and assemble evidence-based best practices and other resources to identify, prevent, and treat posttraumatic stress disorder and co-occurring disorders in public safety officers; and

(B) reassess and update, as the Secretary determines necessary, such best practices and resources, including based upon the options for interventions to reduce suicide among public safety officers identified in the annual reports required by section 317V(e)(1)(F) of the Public Health Service Act, as added by subsection (a).

(2) CONSULTATION.—In developing, assembling, and updating the best practices and resources under paragraph (1), the Secretary of Health and Human Services shall consult with, at a minimum, the following:

(A) Public health experts.

(B) Mental health experts with experience in studying suicide and other profession-related traumatic stress.

(C) Clinicians with experience in diagnosing and treating mental health issues.

(D) Relevant national police, fire, and emergency medical services organizations.

(3) AVAILABILITY.—The Secretary of Health and Human Services shall make the best practices and resources under paragraph (1) available to Federal, State, and local fire, law enforcement, and emergency medical services agencies.

(4) FEDERAL TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS.—The Secretary of Health and Human Services shall work with Federal departments and agencies, including the United States Fire Administration, to incorporate education and training on the best practices and resources under paragraph (1) into Federal training and development programs for public safety officers.

(5) DEFINITION.—In this subsection, the term ''public safety officer'' means—

(A) a public safety officer as defined in section 1204 of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (34 U.S.C. 10284); or

(B) a public safety telecommunicator as described in detailed occupation 43–5031 in the Standard Occupational Classification Manual of the Office of Management and Budget (2018).

AMENDMENT NO. 5 OFFERED BY MR. FEENSTRA OF IOWA

Page 5, after line 21, insert the following new subparagraph (and redesignate the subsequent subparagraphs accordingly):

''(B) the Veterans Crisis Line;

AMENDMENT NO. 9 OFFERED BY MR. JOYCE OF OHIO

At the end of title I, add the following new subtitle:

Subtitle G—Military Suicide Prevention in the 21st Century

SEC. 155. PILOT PROGRAM ON PRE-PROGRAMMING OF SUICIDE PREVENTION RESOURCES INTO SMART DEVICES ISSUED TO MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Commencing not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall carry out a pilot program under which the Secretary—

(1) pre-downloads the Virtual Hope Box application of the Defense Health Agency, or such successor application, on smart devices individually issued to members of the Armed Forces;

(2) pre-programs the National Suicide Hotline number and Veterans Crisis Line number into the contacts for such devices; and

(3) provides training, as part of training on suicide awareness and prevention conducted throughout the Department of Defense, on the preventative resources described in paragraphs (1) and (2).

(b) DURATION.—The Secretary shall carry out the pilot program under this section for a two-year period.

(c) SCOPE.—The Secretary shall determine the appropriate scope of individuals participating in the pilot program under this section to best represent each Armed Force and to ensure a relevant sample size.

(d) IDENTIFICATION OF OTHER RESOURCES.—In carrying out the pilot program under this section, the Secretary shall coordinate with the Director of the Defense Health Agency and the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to identify other useful technology-related resources for use in the pilot program.

(e) REPORT.—Not later than 30 days after completing the pilot program under this section, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate and the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives a report on the pilot program.

(f) VETERANS CRISIS LINE DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''Veterans Crisis Line'' means the toll-free hotline for veterans established under section 1720F(h) of title 38, United States Code.

AMENDMENT NO. 10 OFFERED BY MR. KATKO OF NEW YORK

After section 102, insert the following new section:

SEC. 103. SUICIDE PREVENTION LIFELINE IMPROVEMENT.

(a) SUICIDE PREVENTION LIFELINE.—

(1) PLAN.—Section 520E–3 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 290bb–36c) is amended—

(A) by redesignating subsection (c) as subsection (e); and

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

''(c) PLAN.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of maintaining the suicide prevention hotline under subsection (b)(2), the Secretary shall develop and implement a plan to ensure the provision of high-quality service.

''(2) CONTENTS.—The plan required by paragraph (1) shall include the following:

''(A) Quality assurance provisions, including—

''(i) clearly defined and measurable performance indicators and objectives to improve the responsiveness and performance of the hotline, including at backup call centers; and

''(ii) quantifiable timeframes to track the progress of the hotline in meeting such performance indicators and objectives.

''(B) Standards that crisis centers and backup centers must meet—

''(i) to participate in the network under subsection (b)(1); and

''(ii) to ensure that each telephone call, online chat message, and other communication received by the hotline, including at backup call centers, is answered in a timely manner by a person, consistent with the guidance established by the American Association of Suicidology or other guidance determined by the Secretary to be appropriate.

''(C) Guidelines for crisis centers and backup centers to implement evidence-based practices including with respect to followup and referral to other health and social services resources.

''(D) Guidelines to ensure that resources are available and distributed to individuals using the hotline who are not personally in a time of crisis but know of someone who is.

''(E) Guidelines to carry out periodic testing of the hotline, including at crisis centers and backup centers, during each fiscal year to identify and correct any problems in a timely manner.

''(F) Guidelines to operate in consultation with the State department of health, local governments, Indian tribes, and tribal organizations.

''(3) INITIAL PLAN; UPDATES.—The Secretary shall—

''(A) not later than 6 months after the date of enactment of the Restoring Hope for Mental Health and Well-Being Act of 2022, complete development of the initial version of the plan required by paragraph (1), begin implementation of such plan, and make such plan publicly available; and

''(B) periodically thereafter, update such plan and make the updated plan publicly available.''.

(2) TRANSMISSION OF DATA TO CDC.—Section 520E–3 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 290bb–36c) is amended by inserting after subsection (c) of such section, as added by paragraph (1), the following:

''(d) TRANSMISSION OF DATA TO CDC.—The Secretary shall formalize and strengthen agreements between the National Suicide Prevention Lifeline program and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention to transmit any necessary epidemiological data from the program to the Centers, including local call center data, to assist the Centers in suicide prevention efforts.''.

(3) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Subsection (e) of section 520E–3 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 290bb–36c) is amended to read as follows:

''(e) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—To carry out this section, there are authorized to be appropriated $101,621,000 for each of fiscal years 2023 through 2027.

''(2) ALLOCATION.—Of the amount authorized to be appropriated by paragraph (1) for each of fiscal years 2023 through 2027—

''(A) at least 80 percent shall be made available to crisis centers; and

''(B) not more than 10 percent may be used for carrying out the pilot program in section 103(b)(1) of the Restoring Hope for Mental Health and Well-Being Act of 2022.''.

(b) PILOT PROGRAM ON INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Health and Human Services, acting through the Assistant Secretary for Mental Health and Substance Use, shall carry out a pilot program to research, analyze, and employ various technologies and platforms of communication (including social media platforms, texting platforms, and email platforms) for suicide prevention in addition to the telephone and online chat service provided by the Suicide Prevention Lifeline.

(2) REPORT.—Not later than 24 months after the date on which the pilot program under paragraph (1) commences, the Secretary of Health and Human Services, acting through the Assistant Secretary for Mental Health and Substance Use, shall submit to the Congress a report on the pilot program. With respect to each platform of communication employed pursuant to the pilot program, the report shall include—

(A) a full description of the program;

(B) the number of individuals served by the program;

(C) the average wait time for each individual to receive a response;

(D) the cost of the program, including the cost per individual served; and

(E) any other information the Secretary determines appropriate.

(c) HHS STUDY AND REPORT.—Not later than 24 months after the Secretary of Health and Human Services begins implementation of the plan required by section 520E–3(c) of the Public Health Service Act, as added by subsection (a)(1)(B), the Secretary shall—

(1) complete a study on—

(A) the implementation of such plan, including the progress towards meeting the objectives identified pursuant to paragraph (2)(A)(i) of such section 520E–3(c) by the timeframes identified pursuant to paragraph (2)(A)(ii) of such section 520E–3(c); and

(B) in consultation with the Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, options to expand data gathering from calls to the Suicide Prevention Lifeline in order to better track aspects of usage such as repeat calls, consistent with applicable Federal and State privacy laws; and

(2) submit a report to the Congress on the results of such study, including recommendations on whether additional legislation or appropriations are needed.

(d) GAO STUDY AND REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 24 months after the Secretary of Health and Human Services begins implementation of the plan required by section 520E–3(c) of the Public Health Service Act, as added by subsection (a)(1)(B), the Comptroller General of the United States shall—

(A) complete a study on the Suicide Prevention Lifeline; and

(B) submit a report to the Congress on the results of such study.

(2) ISSUES TO BE STUDIED.—The study required by paragraph (1) shall address—

(A) the feasibility of geolocating callers to direct calls to the nearest crisis center;

(B) operation shortcomings of the Suicide Prevention Lifeline;

(C) geographic coverage of each crisis call center;

(D) the call answer rate of each crisis call center;

(E) the call wait time of each crisis call center;

(F) the hours of operation of each crisis call center;

(G) funding avenues of each crisis call center;

(H) the implementation of the plan under section 520E–3(c) of the Public Health Service Act, as added by subsection (a)(1)(B), including the progress towards meeting the objectives identified pursuant to paragraph (2)(A)(i) of such section 520E–3(c) by the timeframes identified pursuant to paragraph (2)(A)(ii) of such section 520E–3(c); and

(I) service to individuals requesting a foreign language speaker, including—

(i) the number of calls or chats the Lifeline receives from individuals speaking a foreign language;

(ii) the capacity of the Lifeline to handle these calls or chats; and

(iii) the number of crisis centers with the capacity to serve foreign language speakers, in house.

(3) RECOMMENDATIONS.—The report required by paragraph (1) shall include recommendations for improving the Suicide Prevention Lifeline, including recommendations for legislative and administrative actions.

(e) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term ''Suicide Prevention Lifeline'' means the suicide prevention hotline maintained pursuant to section 520E–3 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 290bb–36c).

AMENDMENT NO. 13 OFFERED BY MS. MOORE OF WISCONSIN

Page 20, line 4, strike ''and''.

Page 20, line 9, strike the period at the end and insert ''; and''.

Page 20, after line 9, add the following:

''(4) consult with appropriate State, local, and Tribal public health officials, including officials that administer programs that serve low-income pregnant and postpartum individuals.''.

AMENDMENT NO. 14 OFFERED BY MRS. NAPOLITANO OF CALIFORNIA

After section 402, insert the following new section:

SEC. 403. SCHOOL-BASED MENTAL HEALTH; CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS.

(a) TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS.—The second part G (relating to services provided through religious organizations) of title V of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 290kk et seq.) is amended—

(1) by redesignating such part as part J; and

(2) by redesignating sections 581 through 584 as sections 596 through 596C, respectively.

(b) SCHOOL-BASED MENTAL HEALTH AND CHILDREN.—Section 581 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 290hh) (relating to children and violence) is amended to read as follows:

''SEC. 581. SCHOOL-BASED MENTAL HEALTH; CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS.

''(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, in consultation with the Secretary of Education, shall, through grants, contracts, or cooperative agreements awarded to eligible entities described in subsection (c), provide comprehensive school-based mental health services and supports to assist children in local communities and schools (including schools funded by the Bureau of Indian Education) dealing with traumatic experiences, grief, bereavement, risk of suicide, and violence. Such services and supports shall be—

''(1) developmentally, linguistically, and culturally appropriate;

''(2) trauma-informed; and

''(3) incorporate positive behavioral interventions and supports.

''(b) ACTIVITIES.—Grants, contracts, or cooperative agreements awarded under subsection (a), shall, as appropriate, be used for—

''(1) implementation of school and community-based mental health programs that—

''(A) build awareness of individual trauma and the intergenerational, continuum of impacts of trauma on populations;

''(B) train appropriate staff to identify, and screen for, signs of trauma exposure, mental health disorders, or risk of suicide; and

''(C) incorporate positive behavioral interventions, family engagement, student treatment, and multigenerational supports to foster the health and development of children, prevent mental health disorders, and ameliorate the impact of trauma;

''(2) technical assistance to local communities with respect to the development of programs described in paragraph (1);

''(3) facilitating community partnerships among families, students, law enforcement agencies, education agencies, mental health and substance use disorder service systems, family-based mental health service systems, child welfare agencies, health care providers (including primary care physicians, mental health professionals, and other professionals

who specialize in children's mental health such as child and adolescent psychiatrists), institutions of higher education, faith-based programs, trauma networks, and other community-based systems to address child and adolescent trauma, mental health issues, and violence; and

''(4) establishing mechanisms for children and adolescents to report incidents of violence or plans by other children, adolescents, or adults to commit violence.

''(c) REQUIREMENTS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—To be eligible for a grant, contract, or cooperative agreement under subsection (a), an entity shall be a partnership that includes—

''(A) a State educational agency, as defined in section 8101 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, in coordination with one or more local educational agencies, as defined in section 8101 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, or a consortium of any entities described in subparagraph (B), (C), (D), or (E) of section 8101(30) of such Act; and

''(B) at least 1 community-based mental health provider, including a public or private mental health entity, health care entity, family-based mental health entity, trauma network, or other community-based entity, as determined by the Secretary (and which may include additional entities such as a human services agency, law enforcement or juvenile justice entity, child welfare agency, agency, an institution of higher education, or another entity, as determined by the Secretary).

''(2) COMPLIANCE WITH HIPAA.—Any patient records developed by covered entities through activities under the grant shall meet the regulations promulgated under section 264(c) of the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996.

''(3) COMPLIANCE WITH FERPA.—Section 444 of the General Education Provisions Act (commonly known as the 'Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974') shall apply to any entity that is a member of the partnership in the same manner that such section applies to an educational agency or institution (as that term is defined in such section).

''(d) GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION.—The Secretary shall ensure that grants, contracts, or cooperative agreements under subsection (a) will be distributed equitably among the regions of the country and among urban and rural areas.

''(e) DURATION OF AWARDS.—With respect to a grant, contract, or cooperative agreement under subsection (a), the period during which payments under such an award will be made to the recipient shall be 5 years, with options for renewal.

''(f) EVALUATION AND MEASURES OF OUTCOMES.—

''(1) DEVELOPMENT OF PROCESS.—The Assistant Secretary shall develop a fiscally appropriate process for evaluating activities carried out under this section. Such process shall include—

''(A) the development of guidelines for the submission of program data by grant, contract, or cooperative agreement recipients;

''(B) the development of measures of outcomes (in accordance with paragraph (2)) to be applied by such recipients in evaluating programs carried out under this section; and

''(C) the submission of annual reports by such recipients concerning the effectiveness of programs carried out under this section.

''(2) MEASURES OF OUTCOMES.—The Assistant Secretary shall develop measures of outcomes to be applied by recipients of assistance under this section to evaluate the effectiveness of programs carried out under this section, including outcomes related to the student, family, and local educational systems supported by this Act.

''(3) SUBMISSION OF ANNUAL DATA.—An eligible entity described in subsection (c) that receives a grant, contract, or cooperative agreement under this section shall annually submit to the Assistant Secretary a report that includes data to evaluate the success of the program carried out by the entity based on whether such program is achieving the purposes of the program. Such reports shall utilize the measures of outcomes under paragraph (2) in a reasonable manner to demonstrate the progress of the program in achieving such purposes.

''(4) EVALUATION BY ASSISTANT SECRETARY.—Based on the data submitted under paragraph (3), the Assistant Secretary shall annually submit to Congress a report concerning the results and effectiveness of the programs carried out with assistance received under this section.

''(5) LIMITATION.—An eligible entity shall use not more than 20 percent of amounts received under a grant under this section to carry out evaluation activities under this subsection.

''(g) INFORMATION AND EDUCATION.—The Secretary shall disseminate best practices based on the findings of the knowledge development and application under this section.

''(h) AMOUNT OF GRANTS AND AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

''(1) AMOUNT OF GRANTS.—A grant under this section shall be in an amount that is not more than $2,000,000 for each of the first 5 fiscal years following the date of enactment of the Restoring Hope for Mental Health and Well-Being Act of 2022. The Secretary shall determine the amount of each such grant based on the population of children up to age 21 of the area to be served under the grant.

''(2) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section, $130,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2023 through 2027.''.

(c) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Part G of title V of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 290hh et seq.), as amended by subsection (b), is further amended by striking the part designation and heading and inserting the following:

''PART G—SCHOOL-BASED MENTAL HEALTH''.

AMENDMENT NO. 15 OFFERED BY MS. PRESSLEY OF MASSACHUSETTS

After section 402, insert the following new section:

SEC. 403. CO-OCCURRING CHRONIC CONDITIONS AND MENTAL HEALTH IN YOUTH STUDY.

Not later than 12 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Health and Human Services shall—

(1) complete a study on the rates of suicidal behaviors among children and adolescents with chronic illnesses, including substance use disorders, autoimmune disorders, and heritable blood disorders; and

(2) submit a report to the Congress on the results of such study, including recommendations for early intervention services for such children and adolescents at risk of suicide, the dissemination of best practices to support the emotional and mental health needs of youth, and strategies to lower the rates of suicidal behaviors in children and adolescents described in paragraph (1) to reduce any demographic disparities in such rates.

AMENDMENT NO. 16 OFFERED BY MR. RESCHENTHALER OF PENNSYLVANIA

At the end of subtitle C of title I, add the following new section:

SEC. 124. STUDY ON THE COSTS OF SERIOUS MENTAL ILLNESS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Health and Human Services, in consultation with the Assistant Secretary for Mental Health and Substance Use, the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation, the Attorney General of the United States, the Secretary of Labor, and the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, shall conduct a study on the direct and indirect costs of serious mental illness with respect to—

(1) nongovernmental entities; and

(2) the Federal Government and State, local, and Tribal governments.

(b) CONTENT.—The study under subsection (a) shall consider each of the following:

(1) The costs to the health care system for health services, including with respect to—

(A) office-based physician visits;

(B) residential and inpatient treatment programs;

(C) outpatient treatment programs;

(D) emergency room visits;

(E) crisis stabilization programs;

(F) home health care;

(G) skilled nursing and long-term care facilities;

(H) prescription drugs and digital therapeutics; and

(I) any other relevant health services.

(2) The costs of homelessness, including with respect to—

(A) homeless shelters;

(B) street outreach activities;

(C) crisis response center visits; and

(D) other supportive services.

(3) The costs of structured residential facilities and other supportive housing for residential and custodial care services.

(4) The costs of law enforcement encounters and encounters with the criminal justice system, including with respect to—

(A) encounters that do and do not result in an arrest;

(B) criminal and judicial proceedings;

(C) services provided by law enforcement and judicial staff (including public defenders, prosecutors, and private attorneys); and

(D) incarceration.

(5) The costs of serious mental illness on employment.

(6) With respect to family members and caregivers, the costs of caring for an individual with a serious mental illness.

(7) Any other relevant costs for programs and services administered by the Federal Government or State, Tribal, or local governments.

(c) DATA DISAGGREGATION.—In conducting the study under subsection (a), the Secretary of Health and Human Services shall (to the extent feasible)—

(1) disaggregate data by—

(A) costs to nongovernmental entities, the Federal Government, and State, local, and Tribal governments;

(B) types of serious mental illnesses and medical chronic diseases common in patients with a serious mental illness; and

(C) demographic characteristics, including race, ethnicity, sex, age (including pediatric subgroups), and other characteristics determined by the Secretary; and

(2) include an estimate of—

(A) the total number of individuals with a serious mental illness in the United States, including in traditional and nontraditional housing; and

(B) the percentage of such individuals in—

(i) homeless shelters;

(ii) penal facilities, including Federal prisons, State prisons, and county and municipal jails; and

(iii) nursing facilities.

(d) REPORT.—Not later than 2 years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Health and Human Services shall—

(1) submit to the Congress a report containing the results of the study conducted under this section; and

(2) make such report publicly available.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 1191, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) and the gentlewoman from Washington (Mrs. RODGERS) each will control 10 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey.

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

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of the eight mental health amendments under this en bloc consideration. Collectively, these amendments further strengthen the bipartisan nature of the underlying comprehensive bill, the Restoring Hope for Mental Health and Well-Being Act of 2022.

I thank my colleagues for their leadership and contributions to furthering the health of the American people and wish to speak in strong support of their adoption into H.R. 7666.

Many of these amendments, Madam Speaker, include provisions from bills that previously passed the House this Congress on suspension that the Senate has yet to act upon.

I am pleased that we have the opportunity to, once again, emphasize their importance by including them in this crucial legislative package.

The amendment offered by Congressman BERA and Congressman FITZPATRICK is just such an amendment. Like the bill it reflects, the HERO Act, which passed the House last year, it will improve data collection and services to ensure our first responders and public safety officers receive the mental health care services they need.

Additionally, Congresswoman NAPOLITANO and Congressman KATKO submitted an amendment which extends and revises SAMHSA's Project AWARE program providing school-based mental health services, including screening, treatment, and outreach programs, provisions that likewise passed the House last year in H.R. 721, the Mental Health Services for Students Act of 2021.

Representatives KATKO and NAPOLITANO were also joined by Congressmen BEYER, RASKIN, CÁRDENAS, and FITZPATRICK in offering an additional amendment that includes provisions from H.R. 2981, the Suicide Prevention Lifeline Improvement Act of 2021, which also passed the House last year.

The amendment extends funding for SAMHSA's Lifeline—crucial in this Nation's moment of mental health crisis, supporting crisis care response and support as we prepare for the launch of the new 988 dialing code next month.

I appreciate the additional focus on the particular needs of certain communities in our country that several amendments add to the underlying bill.

I thank Representatives RESCHENTHALER, MORELLE, WILD, and DEAN for their amendment requiring a study to determine the true cost of untreated serious mental illness on families, healthcare systems, public housing, and law enforcement in America.

In addition, we certainly cannot do enough to support the men and women who have valiantly served our Nation in the Armed Forces.

I thank Congressman JOYCE for his amendment that requires the Department of Defense to carry out a 2-year pilot program aimed at preventing suicides amongst Active-Duty members of the Armed Forces.

I also appreciate and support the amendment submitted by Congressman FEENSTRA requiring the new Behavioral Health Crisis Coordinating Office established within SAMHSA by H.R. 7666, to provide technical assistance and support to the Veterans Crisis Line.

Further, Madam Speaker, I support the mental health and well-being of those who are pregnant or postpartum. The amendment offered by Congresswoman MOORE makes important improvements to the Maternal Mental Health Hotline authorization to ensure those implementing the hotline consult with appropriate State, local, and Tribal public officials and those working with low-income people.

I am particularly pleased that H.R. 7666 would establish a new authorization for a Maternal Mental Health Hotline, and I appreciate Representative MOORE's amendment that will serve to improve the underlying legislation.

Finally, Madam Speaker, while we know children in this country are facing a mental health crisis, unfortunately, we know that all too many also experience other chronic health challenges.

I am grateful to Representative PRESSLEY for her amendment requiring the Secretary of Health and Human Services conduct a study on the rates and risks of suicidal behaviors among youth with chronic illnesses and to provide Congress with recommendations for ways to provide early intervention, best practices, and strategies to address disparities.

I am pleased to support these amendments and encourage my colleagues to do the same.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. RODGERS of Washington. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume. I rise in support of the amendments offered en bloc. I rise today to express my strong support for this group of amendments. Included in this en bloc are important bills that have already overwhelmingly passed the House, including Representative KATKO's Suicide Prevention Lifeline Improvement Act, which reauthorizes the National Suicide Prevention Lifeline program and ensures resources are available for the continued operation of the hotline, especially with 9–8-8 going live next month.

Representative KATKO also has included in this en bloc the Mental Health Services for Students Act, which provides an authorization for the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration's Project AWARE grant.

Project AWARE is a successful program which supports partnerships between the State and local systems in increasing awareness of mental health issues among school-aged youth; providing training for school personnel to detect and respond to mental health issues; and connecting students with behavioral health issues and their families to needed services.

The en bloc also includes the Reschenthaler amendment, which would authorize a study on the cost of untreated serious mental illness on families, the health system, the justice system, and the economy.

While very treatable, serious mental illness remains a neglected health issue, and I am hopeful that the data gleaned from this study will convince policymakers to do more to address this condition, including addressing the IMD exclusion.

This group of amendments demonstrates the good work Congress can do when both parties come together to find meaningful solutions to address mental health in America.

Madam Speaker, I urge adoption, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentlewoman from Massachusetts (Ms. PRESSLEY), who has one of the important amendments included in this en bloc.

Ms. PRESSLEY. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of my amendment to require the Secretary of Health and Human Services to study the suicide crises among children living with chronic illnesses and conditions, including autoimmune diseases like alopecia.

Across this Nation, our children are carrying unprecedented amounts of trauma and grief in their emotional backpacks.

For an entire generation of youngsters living with chronic conditions, the solitude, grief, and uncertainty of the past 2 years have only exacerbated the emotional and mental health challenges that already weighed so heavily.

Like millions of Americans, I am living with the autoimmune disease alopecia. There are several forms of alopecia. I am living with alopecia universalis.

Navigating the world as a bald woman is disruptive to many. I am 48 years old, I am an adult, and I have built up some pretty thick skin, but there are days that even bring me to my knees because of the social stigmatization, the bullying, the taunting that I experience as an adult.

Although this does not threaten my life, that does not mean that it does not impact it. I was a caregiver to my mother in her cancer battle, and her very first concern and worry—even though she was fighting for her life—was, am I going to lose my hair.

This is something much more than cosmetic for all who are living with

this. Certainly, for women and girls, there is an added layer, in that this challenge defies societal norms of what is feminine, what is pretty, what is acceptable, and what is appropriate.

For the millions of children—again, I am a 48-year-old adjusted woman, but for the millions of children living with this disease, the challenges may sometimes feel too much to bear.

While there are public misconceptions that alopecia areata is purely cosmetic, the fact is the National Institute of Mental Health has found that alopecia areata has been linked to higher rates of depression, sadness, anxiety, and other mental challenges.

Some have offered: Why not just wear a wig? Well, I am working on that, too, because many of our children can't afford a medically durable wig. So for children who are just beginning their journey, growing comfortable in their own skin and finding their place in the world, these challenges can feel even harder.

Earlier this year, our alopecia community lost one of our own. She is not the first, but one of the most recent: Miss Rio Allred. May she rest in peace. She was 12 years old, and took her life by suicide because of the emotional turmoil and relentless bullying she faced every day in school due to her alopecia.

I have spoken to Rio's mother. I have heard her express the pain no parent should ever know. I asked her to tell me about Rio. She was a great big sister, a writer, a reader, was funny, and a light to the world and all around her.

Her mother has now established Rio's Rainbow, a foundation in her honor, and the mission of that, in Rio's honor, is that kids should feel safe being who they are. One life lost to the emotional distress associated with this disease, and any chronic condition for that matter, is one too many.

I make no appeal today for sympathy, but for empathy, for support, to be seen. I am not here just to take up space. I am here to create it. I choose not to wear a wig because I know what that representation means to the millions of Americans that are living with alopecia.

It is long past time that we study the troubling suicide crisis among children living with chronic illnesses and conditions, including those within our alopecia community, and invest in the early interventions and best practices necessary to save lives. I urge my colleagues to support this amendment, which would do just that.

Mrs. RODGERS of Washington. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. JOYCE).

Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of my amendment to H.R. 7666 which would add the text of the Military Suicide Prevention in the 21st Century Act to the underlying bill.

The men and the women of America's Armed Forces dedicate their lives in service to this Nation. Unfortunately, countless servicemembers are left with scars that linger long after they return home.

Rates of serious mental illness experienced by those in the Armed Forces are on the rise, and tragically, so too is the number of soldiers who ultimately take their lives.

According to DOD's most recent report, suicide in the military community is at its highest rate since 1938. An estimated 7,000 servicemembers have died in combat or training exercises since 9/11.

During that same time, over 30,000 Active-Duty personnel and veterans who recently served died by suicide. Those numbers should bring pause to every Member in this Chamber. More importantly, they should spur us into action.

That is why I introduced the Military Suicide Prevention in the 21st Century Act. This commonsense bill would direct the DOD to utilize modern technology to prevent suicides in our military community.

In addition to requiring the National Suicide Hotline and the Veterans Crisis Hotline to be preprogrammed into government-issued smart devices such as phones, tablets, and laptops, the bill would require the DOD to proactively download the Virtual Hope Box app onto these devices.

This app can be set up with the photos of friends and family, sound bites of loved ones, videos of special moments, music, relaxation exercises, games, and reminders of reasons for living.

Nothing we do here in Washington will ever truly repay the sacrifices made by our Nation's servicemembers, but by passing this legislation, we can help make a meaningful difference in the lives of countless American heroes and their families.

We owe an incredible debt to the men and women of our Armed Forces who risk their lives fighting for our freedoms and our security. It is past time Congress do more to fight for them here at home.

I urge my colleagues to support my amendment so we can make real progress toward providing improved support for America's servicemembers struggling with their mental health.

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, I have no additional speakers, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 1191, the previous question is ordered on the amendments en bloc offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE).

The question is on the amendments en bloc.

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

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

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

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

□ 1530

AMENDMENTS EN BLOC NO. 2 OFFERED BY MR. PALLONE OF NEW JERSEY

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 1191, I rise to offer amendments en bloc No. 2.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the amendments en bloc.

Amendments en bloc No. 2 consisting of amendment Nos. 2, 3, 7, 11, 12, and 17, printed in part E of House Report 117–381, offered by Mr. PALLONE of New Jersey:

AMENDMENT NO. 2 OFFERED BY MR. RODNEY DAVIS OF ILLINOIS

At the end of title II, add the following new subtitle:

Subtitle G—Opioid Epidemic Response

SEC. 271. OPIOID PRESCRIPTION VERIFICATION.

(a) MATERIALS FOR TRAINING PHARMACISTS ON CERTAIN CIRCUMSTANCES UNDER WHICH A PHARMACIST MAY DECLINE TO FILL A PRESCRIPTION.—

(1) UPDATES TO MATERIALS.—Section 3212(a) of the SUPPORT for Patients and Communities Act (21 U.S.C. 829 note) is amended by striking ''Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Health and Human Services, in consultation with the Administrator of the Drug Enforcement Administration, Commissioner of Food and Drugs, Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and Assistant Secretary for Mental Health and Substance Use, shall develop and disseminate'' and inserting ''The Secretary of Health and Human Services, in consultation with the Administrator of the Drug Enforcement Administration, Commissioner of Food and Drugs, Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and Assistant Secretary for Mental Health and Substance Use, shall develop and disseminate not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, and update periodically thereafter''.

(2) MATERIALS INCLUDED.—Section 3212(b) of the SUPPORT for Patients and Communities Act (21 U.S.C. 829 note) is amended—

(A) by redesignating paragraphs (1) and (2) as paragraphs (2) and (3), respectively; and

(B) by inserting before paragraph (2), as so redesignated, the following new paragraph:

''(1) pharmacists on how to verify the identity of the patient;''.

(3) MATERIALS FOR TRAINING ON PATIENT VERIFICATION .—Section 3212 of the SUPPORT for Patients and Communities Act (21 U.S.C. 829 note) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(d) MATERIALS FOR TRAINING ON VERIFICATION OF IDENTITY.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this subsection, the Secretary of Health and Human Services, after seeking stakeholder input in accordance with subsection (c), shall—

''(1) update the materials developed under subsection (a) to include information for pharmacists on how to verify the identity the patient; and

''(2) disseminate, as appropriate, the updated materials.''.

(b) INCENTIVIZING STATES TO FACILITATE RESPONSIBLE, INFORMED DISPENSING OF CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 392A of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 280b–1) is amended—

(A) by redesignating subsections (c) and (d) as subsections (d) and (e), respectively; and

(B) by inserting after subsection (b) the following new subsection:

''(c) PREFERENCE.—In determining the amounts of grants awarded to States under subsections (a) and (b), the Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention may give preference to States in accordance with such criteria as the Director may specify and may choose to give preference to States that—

''(1) maintain a prescription drug monitoring program;

''(2) require prescribers of controlled substances in schedule II, III, or IV to issue such prescriptions electronically, and make such requirement subject to exceptions in the cases listed in section 1860D–4(e)(7)(B) of the Social Security Act; and

''(3) require dispensers of such controlled substances to enter certain information about the purchase of such controlled substances into the respective State's prescription drug monitoring program, including—

''(A) the National Drug Code or, in the case of compounded medications, compound identifier;

''(B) the quantity dispensed;

''(C) the patient identifier; and

''(D) the date filled.''.

(2) DEFINITIONS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Subsection (d) of section 392A of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 280b–1), as redesignated by paragraph (1)(A), is amended to read as follows:

''(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

''(1) CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE.—The term 'controlled substance' has the meaning given that term in section 102 of the Controlled Substances Act.

''(2) DISPENSER.—The term 'dispenser' means a physician, pharmacist, or other person that dispenses a controlled substance to an ultimate user.

''(3) INDIAN TRIBE.—The term 'Indian Tribe' has the meaning given that term in section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act.''.

(B) CONFORMING CHANGE.—Section 392A of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 280b–1) is amended by striking ''Indian tribes'' each place it appears and inserting ''Indian Tribes''.

AMENDMENT NO. 3 OFFERED BY MS. DEAN OF PENNSYLVANIA

After section 263, insert the following new section:

SEC. 264. INCREASE IN NUMBER OF DAYS BEFORE WHICH CERTAIN CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES MUST BE ADMINISTERED.

Section 309A(a)(5) of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 829a(a)(5)) is amended by striking ''14 days'' and inserting ''60 days''.

AMENDMENT NO. 7 OFFERED BY MR. GOTTHEIMER OF NEW JERSEY

Page 9, line 22, insert ''veterans,'' after ''minorities,''.

AMENDMENT NO. 11 OFFERED BY MR. KIM OF NEW JERSEY

At the end of title II, add the following new subtitle:

Subtitle G—Opioid Epidemic Response

SEC. 271. SYNTHETIC OPIOID DANGER AWARENESS.

(a) SYNTHETIC OPIOIDS PUBLIC AWARENESS CAMPAIGN.—Part B of title III of the Public Health Service Act is amended by inserting after section 317U (42 U.S.C. 247b–23) the following new section:

''SEC. 317V. SYNTHETIC OPIOIDS PUBLIC AWARENESS CAMPAIGN.

''(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this section, the Secretary shall provide for the planning and implementation of a public education campaign to raise public awareness of synthetic opioids (including fentanyl and its analogues). Such campaign shall include the dissemination of information that—

''(1) promotes awareness about the potency and dangers of fentanyl and its analogues and other synthetic opioids;

''(2) explains services provided by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (and any entity providing such services under a contract entered into with such agencies) with respect to the misuse of opioids, particularly as such services relate to the provision of alternative, non-opioid pain management treatments; and

''(3) relates generally to opioid use and pain management.

''(b) USE OF MEDIA.—The campaign under subsection (a) may be implemented through the use of television, radio, internet, in-person public communications, and other commercial marketing venues and may be targeted to specific age groups.

''(c) CONSIDERATION OF REPORT FINDINGS.—In planning and implementing the public education campaign under subsection (a), the Secretary shall take into consideration the findings of the report required under section 7001 of the SUPPORT for Patients and Communities Act (Public Law 115–271).

''(d) CONSULTATION.—In coordinating the campaign under subsection (a), the Secretary shall consult with the Assistant Secretary for Mental Health and Substance Use to provide ongoing advice on the effectiveness of information disseminated through the campaign.

''(e) REQUIREMENT OF CAMPAIGN.—The campaign implemented under subsection (a) shall not be duplicative of any other Federal efforts relating to eliminating the misuse of opioids.

''(f) EVALUATION.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall ensure that the campaign implemented under subsection (a) is subject to an independent evaluation, beginning 2 years after the date of the enactment of this section, and every 2 years thereafter.

''(2) MEASURES AND BENCHMARKS.—For purposes of an evaluation conducted pursuant to paragraph (1), the Secretary shall—

''(A) establish baseline measures and benchmarks to quantitatively evaluate the impact of the campaign under this section; and

''(B) conduct qualitative assessments regarding the effectiveness of strategies employed under this section.

''(g) REPORT.—The Secretary shall, beginning 2 years after the date of the enactment of this section, and every 2 years thereafter, submit to Congress a report on the effectiveness of the campaign implemented under subsection (a) towards meeting the measures and benchmarks established under subsection (e)(2).

''(h) DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION THROUGH PROVIDERS.—The Secretary shall develop and implement a plan for the dissemination of information related to synthetic opioids, to health care providers who participate in Federal programs, including programs administered by the Department of Health and Human Services, the Indian Health Service, the Department of Veterans Affairs, the Department of Defense, and the Health Resources and Services Administration, the Medicare program under title XVIII of the Social Security Act, and the Medicaid program under title XIX of such Act.''.

(b) TRAINING GUIDE AND OUTREACH ON SYNTHETIC OPIOID EXPOSURE PREVENTION.—

(1) TRAINING GUIDE.—Not later than 18 months after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Health and Human Services shall design, publish, and make publicly available on the internet website of the Department of Health and Human Services, a training guide and webinar for first responders and other individuals who also may be at high risk of exposure to synthetic opioids that details measures to prevent that exposure.

(2) OUTREACH.—Not later than 18 months after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Health and Human Services shall also conduct outreach about the availability of the training guide and webinar published under paragraph (1) to—

(A) police and fire managements;

(B) sheriff deputies in city and county jails;

(C) ambulance transport and hospital emergency room personnel;

(D) clinicians; and

(E) other high-risk occupations, as identified by the Assistant Secretary for Mental Health and Substance Use.

AMENDMENT NO. 12 OFFERED BY MR. MCKINLEY OF WEST VIRGINIA

After section 263, insert the following new section:

SEC. 264. BLOCK, REPORT, AND SUSPEND SUSPICIOUS SHIPMENTS.

(a) CLARIFICATION OF PROCESS FOR REGISTRANTS TO EXERCISE DUE DILIGENCE UPON DISCOVERING A SUSPICIOUS ORDER.—Paragraph (3) of section 312(a) of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 832(a)) is amended to read as follows:

''(3) upon discovering a suspicious order or series of orders, and in a manner consistent with the other requirements of this section—

''(A) exercise due diligence as appropriate;

''(B) establish and maintain (for not less than a period to be determined by the Administrator of the Drug Enforcement Administration) a record of the due diligence that was performed;

''(C) decline to fill the order or series of orders if the due diligence fails to dispel all of the indicators that give rise to the suspicion that, if the order or series of orders is filled, the drugs that are the subject of the order or series of orders are likely to be diverted; and

''(D) notify the Administrator of the Drug Enforcement Administration and the Special Agent in Charge of the Division Office of the Drug Enforcement Administration for the area in which the registrant is located or conducts business of—

''(i) each suspicious order or series of orders discovered by the registrant; and

''(ii) the indicators giving rise to the suspicion that, if the order or series of orders is filled, the drugs that are the subject of the order or series of orders are likely to be diverted.''.

(b) RESOLUTION OF SUSPICIOUS INDICATORS.—Section 312 of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 832) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsection (b) and (c) as subsections (c) and (d), respectively; and

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

''(b) RESOLUTION OF SUSPICIOUS INDICATORS.—If a registrant resolves all of the indicators giving rise to suspicion about an order or series of orders under subsection (a)(3)—

''(1) notwithstanding subsection (a)(3)(C), the registrant may choose to fill the order or series of orders; and

''(2) notwithstanding subsection (a)(3)(D), the registrant may choose not to make the notification otherwise required by such subsection.''.

(c) REGULATIONS.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, for purposes of subsections (a)(3) and (b) of section 312 of the Controlled Substances Act, as

amended or inserted by subsection (a), the Attorney General of the United States shall promulgate a final regulation specifying the indicators that give rise to a suspicion that, if an order or series of orders is filled, the drugs that are the subject of the order or series of orders are likely to be diverted.

(d) APPLICABILITY.—Subsections (a)(3) and (b) of section 312 of the Controlled Substances Act, as amended or inserted by subsection (a), shall apply beginning on the day that is 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act. Until such day, section 312(a)(3) of the Controlled Substances Act shall apply as such section 312(a)(3) was in effect on the day before the date of enactment of this Act.

AMENDMENT NO. 17 OFFERED BY MR. TRONE OF MARYLAND

At the end of title II, add the following new subtitle:

Subtitle I—Opioid Epidemic Response

SEC. 271. GRANT PROGRAM FOR STATE AND TRIBAL RESPONSE TO OPIOID AND STIMULANT USE AND MISUSE.

Section 1003 of the 21st Century Cures Act (42 U.S.C. 290ee–3 note) is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 1003. GRANT PROGRAM FOR STATE AND TRIBAL RESPONSE TO OPIOID AND STIMULANT USE AND MISUSE.

''(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Health and Human Services (referred to in this section as the 'Secretary') shall carry out the grant program described in subsection (b) for purposes of addressing opioid and stimulant use and misuse, within States, Indian Tribes, and populations served by Tribal organizations and Urban Indian organizations.

''(b) GRANTS PROGRAM.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to the availability of appropriations, the Secretary shall award grants to States, Indian Tribes, Tribal organizations, and Urban Indian organizations for the purpose of addressing opioid and stimulant use and misuse, within such States, such Indian Tribes, and populations served by such Tribal organizations and Urban Indian organizations, in accordance with paragraph (2).

''(2) MINIMUM ALLOCATIONS; PREFERENCE.—In determining grant amounts for each recipient of a grant under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall—

''(A) ensure that each State receives not less than $4,000,000; and

''(B) give preference to States, Indian Tribes, Tribal organizations, and Urban Indian organizations whose populations have an incidence or prevalence of opioid use disorders or stimulant use or misuse that is substantially higher relative to the populations of other States, other Indian Tribes, Tribal organizations, or Urban Indian organizations, as applicable.

''(3) FORMULA METHODOLOGY.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Before publishing a funding opportunity announcement with respect to grants under this section, the Secretary shall—

''(i) develop a formula methodology to be followed in allocating grant funds awarded under this section among grantees, which includes performance assessments for continuation awards; and

''(ii) not later than 30 days after developing the formula methodology under clause (i), submit the formula methodology to—

''(I) the Committee on Energy and Commerce and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives; and

''(II) the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate.

''(B) REPORT.—Not later than two years after the date of the enactment of the Restoring Hope for Mental Health and Well-Being Act of 2022, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate and the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives a report that—

''(i) assesses how grant funding is allocated to States under this section and how such allocations have changed over time;

''(ii) assesses how any changes in funding under this section have affected the efforts of States to address opioid or stimulant use or misuse; and

''(iii) assesses the use of funding provided through the grant program under this section and other similar grant programs administered by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

''(4) USE OF FUNDS.—Grants awarded under this subsection shall be used for carrying out activities that supplement activities pertaining to opioid and stimulant use and misuse, undertaken by the State agency responsible for administering the substance abuse prevention and treatment block grant under subpart II of part B of title XIX of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300x–21 et seq.), which may include public health-related activities such as the following:

''(A) Implementing prevention activities, and evaluating such activities to identify effective strategies to prevent substance use disorders.

''(B) Establishing or improving prescription drug monitoring programs.

''(C) Training for health care practitioners, such as best practices for prescribing opioids, pain management, recognizing potential cases of substance use disorders, referral of patients to treatment programs, preventing diversion of controlled substances, and overdose prevention.

''(D) Supporting access to health care services, including—

''(i) services provided by federally certified opioid treatment programs;

''(ii) outpatient and residential substance use disorder treatment services that utilize medication-assisted treatment, as appropriate; or

''(iii) other appropriate health care providers to treat substance use disorders.

''(E) Recovery support services, including—

''(i) community-based services that include peer supports;

''(ii) mutual aid recovery programs that support medication-assisted treatment; or

''(iii) services to address housing needs and family issues.

''(F) Other public health-related activities, as the State, Indian Tribe, Tribal organization, or Urban Indian organization determines appropriate, related to addressing substance use disorders within the State, Indian Tribe, Tribal organization, or Urban Indian organization, including directing resources in accordance with local needs related to substance use disorders.

''(c) ACCOUNTABILITY AND OVERSIGHT.—A State receiving a grant under subsection (b) shall include in reporting related to substance use disorders submitted to the Secretary pursuant to section 1942 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300x–52), a description of—

''(1) the purposes for which the grant funds received by the State under such subsection for the preceding fiscal year were expended and a description of the activities of the State under the grant;

''(2) the ultimate recipients of amounts provided to the State; and

''(3) the number of individuals served through the grant.

''(d) LIMITATIONS.—Any funds made available pursuant to subsection (i)—

''(1) shall not be used for any purpose other than the grant program under subsection (b); and

''(2) shall be subject to the same requirements as substance use disorders prevention and treatment programs under titles V and XIX of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 290aa et seq., 300w et seq.).

''(e) INDIAN TRIBES, TRIBAL ORGANIZATIONS, AND URBAN INDIAN ORGANIZATIONS.—The Secretary, in consultation with Indian Tribes, Tribal organizations, and Urban Indian organizations, shall identify and establish appropriate mechanisms for Indian Tribes, Tribal organizations, and Urban Indian organizations to demonstrate or report the information as required under subsections (b), (c), and (d).

''(f) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than September 30, 2024, and biennially thereafter, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate and the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives, and the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate, a report that includes a summary of the information provided to the Secretary in reports made pursuant to subsections (c) and (e), including—

''(1) the purposes for which grant funds are awarded under this section;

''(2) the activities of the grant recipients; and

''(3) for each State, Indian Tribe, Tribal organization, and Urban Indian organization that receives a grant under this section, the funding level provided to such recipient.

''(g) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—The Secretary, including through the Tribal Training and Technical Assistance Center of the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, shall provide States, Indian Tribes, Tribal organizations, and Urban Indian organizations, as applicable, with technical assistance concerning grant application and submission procedures under this section, award management activities, and enhancing outreach and direct support to rural and underserved communities and providers in addressing substance use disorders.

''(h) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

''(1) INDIAN TRIBE.—The term 'Indian Tribe' has the meaning given the term 'Indian tribe' in section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5304).

''(2) TRIBAL ORGANIZATION.—The term 'Tribal organization' has the meaning given the term 'tribal organization' in such section 4.

''(3) STATE.—The term 'State' has the meaning given such term in section 1954(b) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300x–64(b)).

''(4) URBAN INDIAN ORGANIZATION.—The term 'Urban Indian organization' has the meaning given such term in section 4 of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act.

''(i) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of carrying out the grant program under subsection (b), there is authorized to be appropriated $1,750,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2023 through 2027, to remain available until expended.

''(2) FEDERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES.—Of the amounts made available for each fiscal year to award grants under subsection (b), the Secretary shall not use more than 20 percent for Federal administrative expenses, training, technical assistance, and evaluation.

''(3) SET ASIDE.—Of the amounts made available for each fiscal year to award grants under subsection (b) for a fiscal year, the Secretary shall—

''(A) award 5 percent to Indian Tribes, Tribal organizations, and Urban Indian organizations; and

''(B) of the amount remaining after application of subparagraph (A), set aside up to 15

percent for awards to States with the highest age-adjusted rate of drug overdose death based on the ordinal ranking of States according to the Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.''.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 1191, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) and the gentlewoman from Washington (Mrs. RODGERS) each will control 10 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey.

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

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of this en bloc amendment. This package includes bipartisan bills and policies that will increase access to substance use disorder prevention, treatment, and recovery support services.

The amendment introduced by Representatives RODNEY DAVIS, BILIRAKIS, O'HALLERAN, WAGNER, and KUSTER reflects H.R. 2355, the Opioid Prescription Verification Act of 2021, which has previously passed the House. The amendment, like the bill it is drawn from, encourages the use of e-prescribing for opioids and incentivizes States to maintain and utilize prescription drug monitoring programs.

Likewise, the amendment offered by Representatives ANDY KIM and DAVIDS also reflects a previously House-passed bill, H.R. 2364, the Synthetic Opioid Danger Awareness Act. Their amendment requires the Department of Health and Human Services to conduct a public education campaign about synthetic opioids, including fentanyl and its analogues, and disseminate information about synthetic opioids to healthcare providers.

Continuing the theme of bipartisanship, Representatives MCKINLEY and DINGELL introduced an amendment that amends the Controlled Substances Act to clarify the process for registrants to exercise due diligence upon discovering a suspicious order. Like the prior amendments, this, too, is drawn from a prior House-passed bill, H.R. 768, the Block, Report, And Suspend Suspicious Shipments Act of 2021.

Further, the amendment offered by Representatives TRONE, ARMSTRONG, and SHERRILL also draws from a prior House-passed bill extending a critical authorization for the State Opioid Response grants and Tribal Opioid Response grants for 5 years.

Another amendment introduced by Representatives DEAN, SPARTZ, SCANLON, and FITZPATRICK reflects H.R. 5950, the Improving Patient Access to Care and Treatment Act. This amendment increases the time from 14 to 60 days that healthcare providers can hold long-acting injectable buprenorphine before administering it to a patient, giving patients and practitioners greater flexibility when accessing opioid use disorder treatment.

Finally, this amendment package includes an amendment offered by Representative GOTTHEIMER that would ensure that veterans are included within the crisis response continuum of best practices included in H.R. 7666.

I thank the sponsors of these provisions. These bipartisan amendments provide strong tools to address the ongoing overdose crisis and will save lives. I urge my colleagues to support this package of amendments and include them in the overall bill.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. RODGERS of Washington. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of the amendments offered en bloc and yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise today to express my strong support for this group of amendments addressing substance use disorder.

Included in this en bloc are important bills that have already passed with overwhelming support, including Representative RODNEY DAVIS' Opioid Prescription Verification Act, which incentivizes States to use prescription drug monitoring programs; requires certain controlled substances to be prescribed electronically; and directs Federal agencies to develop, disseminate, and periodically update training materials to help pharmacists identify and report potential cases of bad actors who attempt to illegally buy and sell controlled substances.

Also included is Representative DAVID MCKINLEY's Block, Report, And Suspend Suspicious Shipments Act, which places additional obligations on drug manufacturers and distributors to identify and stop suspicious orders of controlled substances.

We have seen a devastating increase in overdose deaths that I think should be called poisonings, teens buying one pill via Snapchat and immediately overdosing because of a small amount of fentanyl in those pills. Just because it looks like a pill and someone says it was from a pharmacy does not make it so. We need to do more to stop both diversion of legitimate medication and counterfeits that are devastating our communities.

These amendments are a good step in that direction, and I urge adoption.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mrs. RODGERS of Washington. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. MCKINLEY), who has been a longtime leader on the issues of substance abuse.

Mr. MCKINLEY. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of en bloc No. 2, which includes an amendment to report, track, and take action on suspicious orders.

While the COVID–19 pandemic raged through our population and dominated the headlines, the opioid epidemic exploded exponentially, silently claiming the lives of tens of thousands of Americans every year. Recent CDC data shows that the overdose death rate for last year was over 103,000 citizens.

In 2017, the Energy and Commerce Committee conducted a comprehensive bipartisan investigation into opioid dumping in West Virginia. Outrageous details came to light, exposing how drug shipments in rural West Virginia went unconstrained. For example, over 2 million opioids were sent to a little town of 3,000 people.

Another example: Even after a distributor found numerous red flags during his site visit, nearly 1.5 million doses of opioids were still shipped to a single pharmacy in Kermit, West Virginia, with a population of 406.

The report that was filed by the Energy and Commerce Committee details failures on the part of both DEA and the distributors to identify and halt suspicious orders. Distributors felt they didn't have the authority to halt suspicious orders and could have been subject to lawsuits.

As recommended in the report, this amendment not only requires the distributors to report suspicious orders but also to investigate the situation and decline to fill the order if it is warranted.

American communities deserve to be treated better. This influx of illegal drugs must be stopped, and this amendment is a step in the right direction.

Madam Speaker, I urge Members to adopt this amendment.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 1191, the previous question is ordered on the amendments en bloc offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE).

The question is on the amendments en bloc.

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

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

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

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

AMENDMENT NO. 4 OFFERED BY MRS. DEMINGS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 4 printed in part E of House Report 117–381.

Mrs. DEMINGS. Madam Speaker, I have an amendment at the desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following new subtitle:

Subtitle E—Other Provisions

SEC. 341. REPORT ON LAW ENFORCEMENT MENTAL HEALTH AND WELLNESS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 270 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Attorney General, in consultation with the

Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Director of the National Institute for Justice, and the Assistant Secretary for Mental Health and Substance Abuse, shall submit to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions and the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate and the Committee on Energy and Commerce and the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives a report on—

(1) the types, frequency, and severity of mental health and stress-related responses of law enforcement officers to aggressive actions or other trauma-inducing incidents against law enforcement officers;

(2) mental health and stress-related resources or programs that are available to law enforcement officers at the Federal, State, and local level, including peer-to-peer programs;

(3) the extent to which law enforcement officers use the resources or programs described in paragraph (2);

(4) the availability of, or need for, mental health screening within Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies; and

(5) recommendations for Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies to improve the mental health and wellness of their officers.

(b) DEVELOPMENT.—In developing the report required under subsection (a), the Attorney General, the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Director of the National Institute of Justice, and the Assistant Secretary for Mental Health and Substance Abuse shall consult relevant stakeholders, including—

(1) Federal, State, Tribal and local law enforcement agencies; and

(2) nongovernmental organizations, international organizations, academies, or other entities.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 1191, the gentlewoman from Florida (Mrs. DEMINGS) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Florida.

Mrs. DEMINGS. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, the underlying bill is a significant step forward in supporting community mental health efforts, which I applaud.

As a former social worker and former law enforcement officer, I have seen the devastating impact when communities fall short of meeting the needs of persons struggling with mental health and substance addiction.

Florida is 49th in the Nation on access to mental health care. It is not a position we are proud of, but many States across the Nation have failed to adequately address these issues.

Law enforcement officers, as we all know, have a tough and dangerous job, and I was proud to co-lead the Law Enforcement Mental Health and Wellness Act, signed into law by President Trump, which recognizes that addressing mental and psychological health is just as important as good physical health.

My amendment is a simple one. It will insert reporting requirements on available mental health and stress-related programs for law enforcement officers and recommend additional tools that may be helpful or necessary to identify, access, monitor, and improve the overall well-being of our law enforcement officers.

I am proud to support this bill, as it is critical that we support our community by boldly addressing mental health issues. I am proud to offer this amendment that will support the men and women in blue who support, protect, and serve us.

Madam Speaker, I urge adoption of the amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. RODGERS of Washington. Madam Speaker, I claim the time in opposition, but I urge adoption of the amendment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the gentlewoman is recognized for 5 minutes.

There was no objection.

Mrs. RODGERS of Washington. Madam Speaker, I rise to urge adoption of the Demings amendment, which requires a report on the mental health issues experienced by law enforcement and the available resources or programs that are available to law enforcement officers to address mental health and stress.

According to the National Alliance on Mental Illness, law enforcement officers report high rates of depression, anxiety, and post-traumatic stress disorders, with nearly one in four having considered suicide. In fact, more officers die from suicide than do in the line of duty.

The report will include recommendations to Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies on how to improve the mental health and well-being of our officers.

It is a necessary first step in helping us understand what resources are available to improve the mental health and wellness of law enforcement officials. Those risking their lives to keep America safe deserve passage of this amendment.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 1191, the previous question is ordered on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Florida (Mrs. DEMINGS).

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Florida (Mrs. DEMINGS).

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

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

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

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

□ 1545

AMENDMENT NO. 6 OFFERED BY MRS. RODGERS OF WASHINGTON

The SPEAKER pro tempore. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 6 printed in part E of House Report 117–381.

Mrs. RODGERS of Washington. Madam Speaker, as the designee of the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. FERGUSON), I have an amendment at the desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of subtitle A of title IV, add the following new section:

SEC. 403. BEST PRACTICES FOR BEHAVIORAL INTERVENTION TEAMS.

The Public Health Service Act is amended by inserting after section 520H of such Act, as added by section 151, the following new section:

"SEC. 520I. BEST PRACTICES FOR BEHAVIORAL INTERVENTION TEAMS.

''(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall identify and facilitate the development of best practices to assist elementary schools, secondary schools, and institutions of higher education in establishing and using behavioral intervention teams.

''(b) ELEMENTS.—The best practices under subsection (a)(1) shall include guidance on the following:

''(1) How behavioral intervention teams can operate effectively from an evidence-based, objective perspective while protecting the constitutional and civil rights of individuals.

''(2) The use of behavioral intervention teams to identify concerning behaviors, implement interventions, and manage risk through the framework of the school's or institution's rules or code of conduct, as applicable.

''(3) How behavioral intervention teams can, when assessing an individual—

''(A) access training on evidence-based, threat-assessment rubrics;

''(B) ensure that such teams—

''(i) have trained, diverse stakeholders with varied expertise; and

''(ii) use cross validation by a wide-range of individual perspectives on the team; and

''(C) use violence risk assessment.

''(4) How behavioral intervention teams can help mitigate—

''(A) inappropriate use of a mental health assessment;

''(B) inappropriate limitations or restrictions on law enforcement's jurisdiction over criminal matters;

''(C) attempts to substitute the behavioral intervention process in place of a criminal process, or impede a criminal process, when an individual's behavior has potential criminal implications;

''(D) endangerment of an individual's privacy by failing to ensure that all applicable Federal and State privacy laws are fully complied with; or

''(E) inappropriate referrals to, or involvement of, law enforcement when an individual's behavior does not warrant a criminal response.

''(c) CONSULTATION.—In carrying out subsection (a)(1), the Secretary shall consult with—

''(1) the Secretary of Education;

''(2) the Director of the National Threat Assessment Center of the United States Secretary Service;

''(3) the Attorney General and the Director of the Bureau of Justice Assistance;

''(4) teachers and other educators, principals, school administrators, school board members, school psychologists, mental health professionals, and parents of students;

''(5) local law enforcement agencies and campus law enforcement administrators;

''(6) privacy experts; and

''(7) other education and mental health professionals as the Secretary deems appropriate.

''(d) PUBLICATION.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this section, the Secretary shall publish the best practices under subsection (a)(1) on the internet website of the Department of Health and Human Services.

''(e) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—The Secretary shall provide technical assistance to institutions of higher education, elementary schools, and secondary schools to assist such institutions and schools in implementing the best practices under subsection (a).

''(f) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

''(1) The term 'behavioral intervention team' means a team of qualified individuals who—

''(A) are responsible for identifying and assessing individuals exhibiting concerning behaviors, experiencing distress, or who are at risk of harm to self or others;

''(B) develop and facilitate implementation of evidence-based interventions to mitigate the threat of harm to self or others posed by an individual and address the mental and behavioral health needs of individuals to reduce risk; and

''(C) provide information to students, parents, and school employees on recognizing behavior described in this subsection.

''(2) The terms 'elementary school', 'parent', and 'secondary school' have the meanings given to such terms in section 8101 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965.

''(3) The term 'institution of higher education' has the meaning given to such term in section 102 of the Higher Education Act of 1965.

''(4) The term 'mental health assessment' means an evaluation, primarily focused on diagnosis, determining the need for involuntary commitment, medication management, and on-going treatment recommendations.

''(5) The term 'violence risk assessment' means a broad determination of the potential risk of violence based on evidence-based literature.''.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 1191, the gentlewoman from Washington (Mrs. RODGERS) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Washington.

Mrs. RODGERS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise to express my strong support for the Ferguson amendment, which would incorporate the language of the bipartisan, House-passed Behavioral Intervention Guidelines Act to the underlying package.

This important amendment authorizes the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration to develop best practices for establishing and appropriately using behavioral intervention teams in schools.

Behavioral intervention teams are multidisciplinary teams that support students' mental health and wellness by identifying students experiencing stress, anxiety, or other behavioral disturbances, and conducting intervention and outreach to these students to help manage risk.

These teams are already active in some educational settings, such as Texas Tech and the University of California, Los Angeles.

By acting in a proactive manner to assist students and connecting them with needed resources, behavioral intervention teams help schools create a safe environment for their students and improve mental health outcomes in young people.

It is more important now than ever that schools and communities have guidance on how to provide behavioral health resources and interventions for their students to facilitate the early intervention and treatment of mental health conditions.

This amendment will help children get help before their conditions worsen or reach a crisis level. I strongly urge a ''yes'' vote on this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, I claim the time in opposition to the amendment, but I do not oppose the amendment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the gentleman from New Jersey is recognized for 5 minutes.

There was no objection.

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

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of this amendment. Like the bill that passed the House last year, H.R. 2877, and other House-passed provisions we hope to include through amendment into the Restoring Hope Act, this bipartisan amendment is part of the bipartisan approach Ranking Member RODGERS and I have taken since day one with this critical bill.

This amendment requires the Secretary to consult with a range of experts, including mental health and education professionals, to develop best practices for schools and universities to establish behavioral intervention teams to identify concerning behaviors and manage risks among students. The guidance must determine how these teams can operate effectively while relying on evidence-based, objective protection of the constitutional and civil rights of students and staff.

Madam Speaker, I understand that some disability and civil rights organizations have concerns about the provisions of this amendment and opposed the original bill. I agree that we must be sensitive to the concerns of these organizations and not inadvertently perpetuate a false association of psychiatric disability and gun violence, nor promote the preemptive use of law enforcement to address problematic student behaviors, particularly among students with disabilities and/or students of color, who are already disproportionately excessively disciplined compared to their peers.

At the same time, I think there is merit to the idea of teams of behavioral health specialists working in concert with educators to identify youth and college students who may be at risk of harming themselves or others and making sure they get the support they need.

This bill has passed the full House twice, as I said, on suspension, both this Congress and last Congress. My understanding is that the bill's sponsors have made changes when reintroducing the bill this Congress to address some of the stakeholders' concerns by including more robust privacy protections and inappropriate referral protections. I think these changes improve the bill.

I understand the stakeholders would like to see additional changes, and as I have indicated in the past, I am committed to examining ways to address these concerns and add additional guardrails as the bill progresses through negotiations with our Senate counterparts, including this amendment for consideration for adoption into H.R. 7666, but we need to pass the amendment to allow those kinds of negotiations with the Senate.

I look forward to working closely with stakeholders, Congressman FERGUSON, and the other original leads of H.R. 2877, and, of course, our ranking member, to strike the right balance that protects the health, privacy, and rights of all students.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 1191, the previous question is ordered on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Washington (Mrs. RODGERS).

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Washington (Mrs. RODGERS).

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

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

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

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

AMENDMENT NO. 8 OFFERED BY MR. GRIFFITH

The SPEAKER pro tempore. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 8 printed in part E of House Report 117–381.

Mr. GRIFFITH. Madam Speaker, I rise to offer my amendment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 130, after line 3, insert the following:

(c) APPLICABILITY.—The amendments made by this section shall not apply until January 1, 2024.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 1191, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. GRIFFITH) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Virginia.

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

I appreciate the opportunity to present this amendment. This amendment would delay the implementation of the MAT Act, section 262, until January of 2024.

Currently, the Act would eliminate the patient cap on the number of patients a single healthcare provider can provide buprenorphine to. This cap was created originally in 2000 in the Drug Addiction Treatment Act, which initially set the cap at 30 patients. Since 2000, the cap has been increased several times, and the current law is 275 patients per healthcare practitioner.

This patient cap has never been lifted before or even studied as to what the effects would be if it was lifted. This is a complex treatment area. Patients don't just need buprenorphine, or its less addictive form known by the trade name Suboxone. They need behavioral healthcare treatment. They need hands-on, detailed guidance. They need to do a long, step-down process, slowly reducing and then eliminating all of the opioids that they are using or have used.

Buprenorphine is also an opioid. It is better than heroin or fentanyl, and it can be used as a treatment very effectively. But it still can be addictive. There are reports of its sale on the street. With no cap on the number of patients, I fear we could see abuse.

But if we feel this should be a matter for the States to define through their medical processes, their medical boards, or their legislatures, we need to give them time to take that action. Most State legislatures are not currently in session, so the amendment gives the States time to take action if they choose to do so.

The overall bill is good, but I don't want us to be inadvertently creating more problems down the road related to buprenorphine.

Delaying the implementation of the new MAT language until 2024 will allow States to analyze what they think is a good cap for their population, if they choose to do so at all, but they need the time in order to make that decision.

Accordingly, Madam Speaker, I would ask that we vote ''yes'' on this important amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, I claim the time in opposition to the amendment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from New Jersey is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, I yield myself 2 minutes.

Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Virginia for expressing his concerns relating to the MAT Act, but I respectfully disagree with his proposal.

First of all, I take issue with some of his characterizations regarding buprenorphine. Buprenorphine is not broadly available to all Americans who need it. In fact, only 1 in 10 individuals with opioid use disorder receive medications for their condition, including buprenorphine.

Over half of all rural counties in the United States do not have a single waivered buprenorphine provider, and 40 percent of all counties in the United States don't have a single waivered provider, according to the HHS-OIG.

This is a huge treatment gap. A treatment gap for opioid use disorders means lives are lost every day unnecessarily when there is treatment available. This is tragic and not acceptable.

Second, the gentleman has made the argument that buprenorphine is not effective against fentanyl, but that is not accurate. Buprenorphine is proven to reduce fentanyl use and overdose deaths, according to the National Academies of Sciences Consensus Report on Medications for Opioid Use Disorders and the United States Commission on Combating Synthetic Opioid Trafficking.

Delaying the elimination of the X waiver to 2024 means extending the time in which a barrier to treatment is in place, leading to an increased risk of overdose and death.

It is clear that we are experiencing record numbers of overdose deaths in America. This is a public health emergency and needs to be addressed immediately.

Buprenorphine is a proven, evidence-based treatment for opioid use disorder. Buprenorphine prevents painful withdrawal symptoms, reduces opioid cravings, and cuts the risk of overdose in half. This is due to buprenorphine's ceiling effect, which makes it nearly impossible to overdose on the medication. For these reasons, it is considered safer than commonly prescribed medications like insulin and blood thinners.

Madam Speaker, eliminating the X waiver is a cornerstone of the Restoring Hope Act. The MAT Act amendment to this package was adopted at markup by a vote of 45–10. It received support from the majority of Republicans and Democrats on the committee.

Further, nothing in this bill limits the ability of States to prepare and act on the overdose crisis.

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

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, I yield myself an additional 30 seconds.

To the contrary, this legislation empowers States to determine the appropriate training, licensing requirements, and tools for providers who dispense controlled substances and treat patients with substance use disorders. All the MAT Act does is remove an unnecessary and outdated Federal barrier to States effectively addressing the opioid overdose crisis.

If we don't act now, we risk tens of thousands of additional overdoses and unnecessary loss of life. I urge my colleagues to reject this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GRIFFITH. Madam Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. FERGUSON).

Mr. FERGUSON. Madam Speaker, I thank my colleague from Virginia for yielding.

Madam Speaker, while I do, in fact, support his amendment, I would also like to speak for just a minute on the previous amendment offered to H.R. 7666, the BIG Act.

We have seen over the past couple of years a significant rise in mental health issues with our students, whether it is in high school, whether it is in middle school, or whether it is in college. We have seen the effects of the pandemic, but there are a lot of other things that have created this mental health crisis for our children around America.

What our children need are resources, and they need resources at a very early age. So what the BIG Act does is it accumulates best practices from different schools around the country, and it makes sure that we intervene with students early. We want to get these young people the resources that they need.

□ 1600

There are a couple of things about this that we think are very important:

Number one, early intervention has been proven to show that we can prevent a catastrophic event. We want students to be healthy and happy and functioning. What we would also like to do is limit the interaction with law enforcement. We want to make sure that the students are getting these resources across the board.

So this body passed the BIG Act last year, and they did it with wide bipartisan support; however, the Senate did not take this bill up. So I say, let's do it again. Let's pass it as part of this important package.

Madam Speaker, I thank the chairman and our ranking members for making such an effort to get this important piece of legislation across the finish line.

Mr. GRIFFITH. Madam Speaker, may I inquire how much time is remaining?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman has 1 minute remaining.

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

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

Mr. TONKO. Madam Speaker, I rise in strong opposition to the Griffith amendment. Not only does this amendment needlessly delay the implementation of the MAT Act by another year, it does so with the intent of encouraging States to enact more restrictions on buprenorphine in the interim, running directly contrary to the intent of the underlying bill.

Let's remember the facts here. We are in the middle of an unprecedented crisis. Last year alone, 107,000 were taken from us too early by drug overdoses. One all-too-common theme in these deaths is a lack of access to

treatment. Despite being recognized as the gold standard of care that can cut the risk of overdose in half, only about 1 in 10 individuals with opioid use disorder received medications like buprenorphine to treat their addiction. That is a glaring systemic failure.

H.R. 7666 takes a strong step to address that failure by expanding access to safe and effective addiction treatment through eliminating the outdated and redundant requirement that healthcare providers obtain a special waiver from the DEA to prescribe buprenorphine for the treatment of addiction.

Despite the lifesaving potential this legislation can bring, this amendment raises concerns about the impact the MAT Act will have on safety, abuse, and diversion, and I would take a moment to directly address these concerns.

Let's start with the basic facts on safety.

Unlike heroin and fentanyl that are causing overdose deaths, buprenorphine is a safe medication that is highly effective at protecting people from overdose.

Due to its ceiling effect, buprenorphine does not cause people to feel high and is unlikely to result in substance use disorder or be a cause of overdose deaths.

With regard to diversion and abuse, the DEA, which is responsible for policing illicit diversion, has specifically looked at this issue and found that the primary reason for buprenorphine diversion is the failure to access legitimate treatment, and that increasing, not limiting, buprenorphine treatment may be an effective response to diversion.

Indeed, as buprenorphine access has increased over the last 5 years through legislation passed by this Congress, misuse of the medication has decreased.

So I would say that it is important for us to be responsible here. We are in the midst of a pandemic, an epidemic that is causing great pain, great suffering, great death, every day, every week. Every moment we circumvent our responsibilities, someone is paying the price for that.

Madam Speaker, I strongly oppose this amendment.

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

Mr. GRIFFITH. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Washington (Mrs. RODGERS).

Mrs. RODGERS of Washington. Madam Speaker, I appreciate the gentleman for yielding.

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of the Griffith amendment which provides additional time for implementation of the provisions of the Mainstreaming Addiction Treatment Act included in this bill.

I supported the inclusion of this language at committee, as I believe it will help increase access to substance use disorder treatment, the underlying language. However, enacting this language will be a huge policy change from the status quo.

Furthermore, States do regulate the practice of medicine, and each State has unique, individual regulations and procedures regarding the dispensing and the prescribing of scheduled narcotics. States could use the additional time to update their laws with any changes they may want now that Federal restrictions will be removed.

This is exactly what Mr. GRIFFITH's amendment does. It sets the implementation date for removing the X waiver requirement to take effective on January 1, 2024.

Madam Speaker, I support this commonsense amendment that will ensure that the Mainstreaming Addiction Treatment Act gets appropriately implemented.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution Number 1191, the previous question is ordered on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. GRIFFITH).

The question is on the amendment.

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

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

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

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

Pursuant to clause 1(c) of rule XIX, further consideration of H.R. 7666 is postponed.

ADVANCED RESEARCH PROJECTS AGENCY-HEALTH ACT

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 1191, I call up the bill (H.R. 5595) to establish the Advanced Research Projects Agency-Health, and for other purposes, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CARSON). Pursuant to House Resolution 1191, the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on Energy and Commerce printed in the bill is adopted, and the bill, as amended, is considered read.

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

H.R. 5585

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 ''Advanced Research Projects Agency–Health Act'' or the ''ARPA–H Act''.

SEC. 2. ADVANCED RESEARCH PROJECTS AGENCY–HEALTH.

Title IV of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 281 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''PART J—ADVANCED RESEARCH PROJECTS AGENCY–HEALTH

''SEC. 499A. ADVANCED RESEARCH PROJECTS AGENCY–HEALTH.

''(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established, as an independent operating division within the Department of Health and Human Services, the Advanced Research Projects Agency–Health (in this part referred to as 'ARPA–H'). Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this part, the Secretary shall transfer all functions, personnel, missions, activities, authorities, and funds of the Advanced Research Projects Agency for Health within the National Institutes of Health, as in existence on the date of enactment of this part, to ARPA–H established by the preceding sentence.

''(b) GOALS AND METHODS.—

''(1) GOALS.—The goals of ARPA–H shall be to—

''(A) foster the development of new, breakthrough capabilities, technologies, systems, and platforms to accelerate innovations in health and medicine that are not being met by Federal programs or private entities;

''(B) revolutionize detection, diagnosis, mitigation, prevention, treatment, and curing of serious diseases and medical conditions through the development of transformative health technologies;

''(C) promote high-risk, high-reward innovation for the development and translation of transformative health technologies; and

''(D) contribute to ensuring the United States maintains—

''(i) global leadership in science and innovation;

''(ii) the highest quality of life and health for its citizens; and

''(iii) an aggressive agenda for innovations to address global health threats that place United States citizens at risk.

''(2) METHODS.—ARPA–H shall achieve the goals specified in paragraph (1) by—

''(A) discovering, identifying, and promoting revolutionary advances in health sciences;

''(B) translating scientific discoveries into transformative health technologies;

''(C) providing resources and support to create platform capabilities that draw on multiple disciplines;

''(D) using researchers in a wide range of disciplines, including the life sciences, the physical sciences, engineering, and the computational sciences;

''(E) delivering advanced proofs of concept that demonstrate potentially clinically meaningful advances;

''(F) developing new capabilities, advanced computational tools, predictive models, or analytical techniques to identify potential targets and technological strategies for early disease detection and intervention;

''(G) accelerating transformational technological advances in areas with limited technical certainty; and

''(H) prioritizing investments based on such considerations as—

''(i) scientific opportunity and uniqueness of fit to the strategies and operating practices of ARPA–H;

''(ii) the effect on disease burden, including unmet patient need, quality and disparity gaps, and the potential to preempt progression of serious disease; and

''(iii) the effect on the fiscal liability of the Federal Government with respect to health care and the ability to reduce the cost of care through innovation.

''(c) DIRECTOR.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The President shall appoint with the advice and consent of the Senate, a director of ARPA–H (in this part referred to as the 'Director').

''(2) QUALIFICATIONS.—The Director shall be an individual who, by reason of professional background and experience, is especially qualified to manage—

''(A) research and advanced development programs; and

''(B) large-scale, high-risk initiatives with respect to health research and technology development across multiple sectors, including generating transformative health technologies and improving health outcomes for patients.

''(3) RELATIONSHIP TO SECRETARY.—The Director shall report directly to the Secretary.

''(4) DUTIES.—The duties of the Director shall include the following:

''(A) Approve and terminate the projects and programs of ARPA–H.

''(B) Set research and development priorities with respect to the goals specified in subsection (b) and manage the budget of ARPA–H.

''(C) Develop funding criteria and assess the success of programs through the establishment of technical milestones.

''(D) Advance the goals under subsection (b), through consideration of the advice of the ARPA–H Interagency Research Council established under subsection (q).

''(E) Solicit data, as needed, from the National Institutes of Health and other relevant entities.

''(F) Coordinate with the Director of the National Institutes of Health to ensure that the programs of ARPA–H build on, and are informed by, scientific research supported by the National Institutes of Health.

''(G) Coordinate with the heads of Federal agencies and, to the extent practicable, ensure that the activities of ARPA–H supplement (and do not supplant) the efforts of other Federal agencies.

''(H) Ensure ARPA–H does not provide funding for a project unless the program manager determines that the project meets the goals described in subsection (b)(1).

''(5) TERM.—The Director—

''(A) shall be appointed for a 5-year term; and

''(B) may be reappointed for 1 consecutive 5-year term.

''(6) AUTONOMY OF AGENCY REGARDING RECOMMENDATIONS AND TESTIMONY.—No officer or agency of the United States shall have any authority to require the Director or any other officer of ARPA–H to submit legislative recommendations, or testimony or comments on legislation, to any officer or agency of the United States for approval, comments, or review prior to the submission of such recommendations, testimony, or comments to the Congress, if such recommendations, testimony, or comments to the Congress include a statement indicating that the views expressed therein are those of the Director or such officer, and do not necessarily reflect the views of the President or another agency.

''(7) DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY.—The Director may delegate to any duly authorized employee, representative, or agent any power vested in the Director by law, except that the Director may not delegate the power to appoint the Deputy Director under paragraph (8).

''(8) DEPUTY DIRECTOR.—The Director shall appoint a deputy director to serve as the first assistant to the office.

''(d) APPLICATION OF PAPERWORK REDUCTION ACT.—The Director may waive the requirements of subchapter I of chapter 35 of title 44, United States Code (commonly referred to as the 'Paperwork Reduction Act') with respect to the methods described in subsection (b)(2).

''(e) PROTECTION OF INFORMATION.—The following types of information collected by ARPA–H from recipients of financial assistance awards shall be considered commercial and financial information obtained from a person and privileged or confidential and not subject to disclosure under section 552(b)(4) of title 5, United States Code:

''(1) Plans for commercialization of technologies developed under the award, including business plans, technology-to market plans, market studies, and cost and performance models.

''(2) Investments provided to an awardee from third parties (such as venture capital firms, hedge funds, and private equity firms), including amounts and the percentage of ownership of the awardee provided in return for the investments.

''(3) Additional financial support that the awardee—

''(A) plans to invest or has invested in the technology developed under the award; or

''(B) is seeking from third parties.

''(4) Revenue from the licensing or sale of new products or services resulting from research conducted under the award.

''(f) SHARING INFORMATION WITH THE CENTERS FOR MEDICARE & MEDICAID SERVICES.—The Director shall timely share relevant information with the Administrator of the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services that may help to expedite determinations of coverage of transformative health technologies developed by ARPA–H.

''(g) EXPEDITING BREAKTHROUGHS THROUGH COOPERATION WITH THE FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, acting through the Commissioner of Food and Drugs and in consultation with the Director, may take actions to facilitate translation of transformative health technology into tangible solutions for patients and to expedite development of drugs, devices, and biological products, including through—

''(A) helping to ensure that drug, device, or biological product development programs, in as efficient a manner as possible, gather the nonclinical and clinical data necessary to advancing the development of such products and to obtaining their approval, licensure, or clearance, as applicable, by the Food and Drug Administration under sections 505, 510(k), and 515 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act and section 351 of this Act;

''(B) expediting review of investigational new drug applications under section 505(i) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, review of investigational device exemptions under section 520(g) of such Act, and review of applications for approval, licensure, and clearance of drugs, devices, or biological products under sections 505, 510(k), and 515 of such Act, and section 351 of this Act; and

''(C) meeting at appropriate intervals with the Director and any member of the ARPA–H Interagency Research Council to discuss the development status of drugs, devices, or biological products and projects that are the highest priorities to ARPA–H, unless the Director and the Commissioner of Food and Drugs determine that any such meetings are not necessary.

''(2) RELATION TO OTHERWISE AUTHORIZED ACTIVITIES OF THE FDA.—The authority specified in paragraph (1) shall not be construed as limiting the authority of the Secretary, acting through the Commissioner of Food and Drugs, with respect to the review and approval, clearance, authorization for emergency use, or licensure of drugs, devices, or biological products under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act or section 351 of this Act.

''(3) REIMBURSEMENT.—The Director, using funds made available to ARPA–H, may reimburse the Food and Drug Administration for expenditures made by the Food and Drug Administration for activities carried out under this section that have been identified by the Commissioner of Food and Drugs and the Director as being carried out by the Food and Drug Administration.

''(h) AWARDS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—In carrying out this section, the Director may make awards including—

''(A) grants and cooperative agreements, which shall—

''(i) be subject to the uniform administrative requirements, cost principles, and audit requirements for Federal awards contained in part 200 of title 2, Code of Federal Regulations (or successor regulations); and

''(ii) include the total line-item and itemized indirect facilities and administrative costs that shall be made publicly available and published in a machine-readable format;

''(B) contracts subject to the Federal Acquisition Regulation;

''(C) multi-year contracts under section 3903 of title 41, United States Code;

''(D) prizes; and

''(E) other transactions.

''(2) EXEMPTIONS FOR CERTAIN REQUIREMENTS.—Research funded by ARPA–H shall not be subject to the requirements of section 406(a)(3)(A)(ii) or section 492.

''(i) FACILITIES AUTHORITY.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Director may acquire (by purchase, lease, condemnation, or otherwise), construct, improve, repair, operate, and maintain such real and personal property as may be necessary to carry out this section.

''(2) LEASE OF NONEXCESS PROPERTY.—The Director may enter into a lease under this section with any person or entity (including another department or agency of the Federal Government or an entity of a State or local government) with regard to any nonexcess real property and related personal property under the jurisdiction of the Director.

''(3) UTILIZATION OF LEASE FUNDS.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The Director may utilize, without further appropriation, amounts of cash consideration received for a lease entered into under this subsection to cover the full costs to ARPA–H in connection with the lease. Funds received as such cash consideration shall remain available until expended.

''(B) CAPITAL REVITALIZATION AND IMPROVEMENTS.—Of any amounts of cash consideration received under this subsection that are not utilized in accordance with subparagraph (A), without further appropriation—

''(i) 35 percent shall—

''(I) be deposited in a capital asset account to be established by the Director;

''(II) be available for maintenance, capital revitalization, and improvements of the real property assets and related personal property under the jurisdiction of the Director; and

''(III) remain available until expended; and

''(ii) the remaining 65 percent shall be available to the respective center or facility of ARPA–H engaged in the lease of nonexcess real property, and shall remain available until expended for maintenance, capital revitalization, and improvements of the real property assets and related personal property at the respective center or facility subject to the concurrence of the Director.

''(C) NO UTILIZATION FOR DAILY OPERATING COSTS.—Amounts utilized under subparagraph (B) may not be utilized for daily operating costs.

''(4) LOCATIONS.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—ARPA–H, including its headquarters, shall not be located on any part of the existing National Institutes of Health campuses.

''(B) CONSIDERATIONS.—In determining the location of facilities, the Director shall make a fair and open consideration of—

''(i) the characteristics of the intended location; and

''(ii) the extent to which such location will facilitate advancement of the goals and methods specified in subsection (b).

''(j) PERSONNEL.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Director may—

''(A) make and rescind appointments of scientific, engineering, medical, and professional personnel, which may include temporary or time-limited appointments as determined by the Director to fulfill the mission of ARPA–H, without regard to any provision in title 5, United States Code, governing appointments and removals under the civil service laws, and fix the base pay compensation of such personnel at a rate to be determined by the Director, up to the amount of annual compensation (excluding expenses) specified in section 102 of title 3, United States Code; and

''(B) contract with private recruiting firms for the hiring of qualified staff referenced in subparagraph (A).

''(2) ADDITIONAL STAFF.—The Director may use, to the same extent and in the same manner as the Secretary, all authorities in existence on the date of the enactment of this section that are provided to the Secretary to hire administrative, financial, contracts, legislative affairs, information technology, ethics, and communications staff, and such other staff as may be identified by the Director as necessary to carry out this section.

''(3) ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS.—In appointing personnel under this subsection, the Director—

''(A) may contract with private entities;

''(B) shall make efforts to recruit and retain a diverse workforce, including individuals underrepresented in science and medicine and racial and ethnic minorities (as long as such efforts comply with applicable Federal civil rights law); and

''(C) shall recruit program managers with expertise in a wide range of relevant disciplines, including life sciences, the physical sciences, engineering, and the computational sciences.

''(4) ADDITIONAL HIRING AUTHORITY.—To the extent needed to carry out the authorities vested by paragraph (1), the Director may utilize hiring authorities under sections 3371 through 3376 of title 5, United States Code, to staff ARPA–H with employees from other Federal agencies, State and local governments, Indian Tribes and Tribal organizations, institutions of higher education, and other organizations, as described in such sections.

''(5) EXISTING AUTHORITIES.—The authorities granted by this section are—

''(A) in addition to existing authorities granted to the Secretary; and

''(B) are not intended to supersede or modify any existing authorities.

''(6) AUTHORITY TO ACCEPT FEDERAL DETAILEES.—The Director may accept officers or employees of the United States or members of the uniformed service on a detail from an element of the Federal Government on a reimbursable or a nonreimbursable basis, as jointly agreed to by the heads of the receiving and detailing elements, for a period not to exceed 3 years.

''(k) PROGRAM MANAGERS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Director shall appoint program managers for 3-year terms (and may reappoint such program managers for 1 consecutive 3-year term) for the programs carried out by ARPA–H.

''(2) DUTIES.—A program manager shall—

''(A) establish, in consultation with the Director or Deputy Director, research and development goals for programs, including timelines and milestones, and make such goals available to the public;

''(B) collaborate with experts from the National Institutes of Health and other Federal agencies and experts in relevant scientific fields to identify research and development gaps and opportunities;

''(C) convene workshops and meetings, as needed, with entities such as patients, patient advocacy groups, practitioners, professional societies, and other stakeholders to solicit input on programs and goals;

''(D) manage applications and proposals, through the appropriate officials for making grants, cooperative agreements, contracts, prizes, and other transaction awards for advanced research that may show particular promise, especially in areas in which the private sector and the Federal Government have not undertaken sufficient research;

''(E) issue funding opportunity announcements, using uniform administrative processes, as appropriate;

''(F) select, on the basis of merit, each of the projects to be supported under a program carried out by ARPA–H, and taking into consideration—

''(i) the scientific and technical merit of the proposed project;

''(ii) the capabilities of the applicants to successfully carry out the proposed project;

''(iii) the unmet needs or ability to improve health outcomes within patient populations;

''(iv) future commercial applications of the project or the feasibility of partnering with one or more commercial entities;

''(v) the potential for interdisciplinarity of the approach of the project; and

''(vi) such other criteria as established by the Director;

''(G) conduct project reviews within 18 months of funding awards to identify milestones and monitor progress of such milestones with respect to each project and prior to disbursement of new funds;

''(H) provide recommendations to the Director with respect to advancing the goals specified in subsection (b);

''(I) cultivate opportunities for the commercial application or community use of successful projects, including through the establishment of partnerships between or among awardees;

''(J) identify innovative cost-sharing arrangements for ARPA–H projects;

''(K) provide recommendations to expand, restructure, or terminate research partnerships or projects; and

''(L) ensure that—

''(i) animal studies meet the Federal animal research requirements pursuant of the Public Health Service Policy on Humane Care and Use of Laboratory Animals; and

''(ii) applications apply statistical modeling approaches and appropriately justify animal sample sizes to meet project goals.

''(l) REPORTS AND EVALUATION.—

''(1) ANNUAL REPORT.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Beginning not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this section, and each fiscal year thereafter, the Director shall submit a report on the actions undertaken, and results generated, by ARPA–H, including—

''(i) a description of projects supported by ARPA–H in the previous fiscal year and whether such projects are meeting the goals developed by the Director pursuant to subsection (c)(4)(C);

''(ii) a description of projects terminated in the previous fiscal year, and the reason for such termination;

''(iii) a description of programs starting in the next fiscal year, as available;

''(iv) activities conducted in coordination with other Federal agencies;

''(v) an analysis of the extent of coordination conducted pursuant to subsections (c)(4)(F) and (f), including successes and barriers with respect to achieving the goals under subsection (b);

''(vi) a description of the demographic (including racial and gender) diversity if available of direct recipients and performers in funded projects and of the ARPA–H workforce; and

''(vii) a disclosure by the reward recipients of whether the principal investigators named on the award participate in foreign talent programs, including the provision of copies of all grants, contracts, or other agreements related to such programs, and other supporting documentation related to such programs, as a condition of receipt of Federal extramural biomedical research funding awarded.

''(B) SUBMISSION TO CONGRESS.—The report under subparagraph (A) shall be submitted to—

''(i) the Committee on Energy and Commerce and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives; and

''(ii) the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate.

''(2) EVALUATION.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 5 years after the date of the enactment of this section, the Secretary shall enter into an agreement with the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine under which the National Academies agree to study and evaluate whether ARPA–H is meeting the goals specified in subsection (b).

''(B) SUBMISSION OF RESULTS.—The agreement entered into under subparagraph (A) shall require the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine to submit the results of the evaluation conducted under such agreement to the Secretary, the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate.

''(m) STRATEGIC PLAN.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this section, and every 3 years thereafter, the Director shall provide to the relevant committees of Congress a strategic plan describing how ARPA–H will carry out investments each fiscal year in the following 3-year period.

''(n) INDEPENDENT REVIEW.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this section, and every 3 years thereafter, the Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct an independent review of the research portfolio of the Department of Health and Human Services, including ARPA–H, the National Institutes of Health, the Food and Drug Administration, and the Biomedical Advanced Research and Development Authority—

''(1) to assess the degree of unnecessary duplication of existing Federal programs and projects; and

''(2) to make recommendations regarding any potential reorganization, consolidation, or termination of such programs and projects.

''(o) PRIORITIZATION.—The Director shall—

''(1) prioritize awarding grants, cooperative agreements, contracts, prizes, and other transaction awards to domestic recipients conducting the research on transformative health technology in the United States;

''(2) as appropriate and practicable, ensure that nondomestic recipients of any grants, cooperative agreements, contracts, prizes, and other transactions under this section are conducting research in collaboration with a domestic recipient;

''(3) not award any grants, cooperative agreements, contracts, prizes, and other transactions to nondomestic recipients subject to malign foreign influence or organized under the laws of a malign foreign country; and

''(4) in accordance with the requirements of chapter 33 of title 41, United States Code, and the Federal Acquisition Regulation, only award grants, cooperative agreements, contracts, prizes, and other transactions to individual persons that do not have more than 3 ongoing concurrent grants, cooperative agreements, contracts, prizes, and other transactions under this section.

''(p) ADDITIONAL CONSULTATION.—In carrying out this section, the Director may consult with—

''(1) the President's Council of Advisors on Science and Technology;

''(2) peers in the scientific community, including academia and industry;

''(3) an existing advisory committee providing advice to the Secretary or the head of any operating or staff division of the Department;

''(4) a new interagency research council organized to support the programs of ARPA–H and to provide advice and assistance on—

''(A) specific program tasks; or

''(B) the overall direction of ARPA–H; and

''(5) any other entity the Director may deem appropriate.

''(q) ARPA–H INTERAGENCY RESEARCH COUNCIL.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Director shall establish an interagency advisory committee to be known as the ARPA–H Interagency Research Council (referred to in this subsection as the 'Research Council').

''(2) MEMBERSHIP.—The Research Council may include any or all of the following members, or designees:

''(A) The Director of the National Institutes of Health.

''(B) The Director of National Center for Advancing Translational Sciences.

''(C) The Director of Office of Science and Technology Policy.

''(D) The Commissioner of Food and Drugs.

''(E) The Director of the Biomedical Advanced Research and Development Authority.

''(F) The Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

''(G) The Administrator of the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services.

''(H) The Director of the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality.

''(I) The Director of the Office of Minority Health.

''(J) The Administrator of the Health Resources and Services Administration.

''(K) The Director of the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency.

''(L) The Director of the National Science Foundation.

''(M) The Director of the Office of Science of the Department of Energy.

''(N) The Director of the Advanced Research Projects Agency–Energy.

''(O) The Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response.

''(P) Representatives of any Federal agency with subject matter expertise that the Director determines is necessary for the successful completion of a project carried out pursuant to this section.

''(Q) Any other entity the Director may deem appropriate.

''(3) DUTIES.—The Research Council shall advise the Director, including by—

''(A) making recommendations on—

''(i) research priorities that will provide the greatest return on investment with respect to improving human health;

''(ii) avoiding duplication of efforts in the Federal Government; and

''(iii) improving coordination with other Federal agencies; and

''(B) identifying and developing strategies to address regulatory, reimbursement, and market barriers to commercialization or adoption of transformative health technologies, including technologies intended to preempt serious disease.

''(4) ADVISORY NATURE.—The function of the Research Council shall be advisory in nature. Nothing in this subsection shall be construed as granting the Research Council authority over any activities or functions of ARPA–H.

''(5) MEETINGS.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this section, and every fiscal year thereafter, the Director shall convene meetings of the Research Council, including conferences or workshops, as needed. The Research Council may function through established or ad hoc committees, task forces, or interagency groups to—

''(A) share information on health innovations funded by ARPA–H; and

''(B) receive input on areas of particular promise for ARPA–H projects.

''(r) TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER OFFICE.—The Director may establish within ARPA–H an Office of Technology Transfer to facilitate, where appropriate, the transfer of federally-owned or federally-originated technology to recipients of an award under this section (other than Federal Government entities).

''(s) FOLLOW-ON PRODUCTION AWARD AUTHORITY.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—An other transaction entered into by the Director under subsection (h)(1) for a project may provide for the award of a follow-on production contract or transaction to the participants in the transaction by ARPA–H or another Federal agency. For purposes of this paragraph, such an other transaction includes all individual subprojects awarded under the transaction to a consortium of United States industry and academic institutions.

''(2) RELATION TO COMPETITIVE PROCEDURES.—A follow-on production contract or transaction under paragraph (1) may be awarded to the participants in the transaction without the use of competitive procedures (as defined in section 152 of title 41, United States Code), notwithstanding the requirements of division C of subtitle I of such title 41, if—

''(A) competitive procedures were used for the selection of parties for participation in the other transaction; and

''(B) the participants in the other transaction successfully completed the project provided for in the transaction.

''(3) PRECONDITION.—A follow-on production contract or transaction may be awarded pursuant to this subsection when the Director determines that an individual project or subproject as part of a consortium is successfully completed by the participants.

''(4) CLARIFICATION.—Award of a follow-on production contract or transaction pursuant to this subsection shall not be made contingent upon the successful completion of all activities within a consortium as a condition for an award for follow-on production of a successfully completed project or subproject within that consortium.

''(5) OTHER AUTHORITIES.—Contracts and transactions entered into by ARPA–H pursuant to this subsection may be awarded pursuant to division C of subtitle I of title 41, United States Code, or under such procedures, terms, and conditions as the Director or head of such agency may establish by regulation.

''(t) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—The authorities under this section, with respect to the Director, are additional authorities that do not supersede or modify any existing authorities.

''(u) DEFINITIONS.—In this part:

''(1) ADVANCED PROOFS OF CONCEPT.—The term 'advanced proofs of concept' means data, a prototype, or other experimental evidence that—

''(A) may precede the development of transformative health technologies; and

''(B) demonstrates the feasibility of a new concept.

''(2) BIOLOGICAL PRODUCT.—The term 'biological product' has the meaning given such term in section 351(i).

''(3) DEPARTMENT.—The term 'Department' means the Department of Health and Human Services.

''(4) DRUG; DEVICE.—The terms 'drug' and 'device' have the meanings given such terms in section 201 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act.

''(5) FEDERAL ACQUISITION REGULATION.—The term 'Federal Acquisition Regulation' means the Federal Acquisition Regulation issued pursuant to section 1303(a)(1) of title 41, United States Code.

''(6) FEDERAL AGENCY.—The term 'Federal agency' has the meaning given such term in section 3371 of title 5, United States Code.

''(7) PRIZE.—The term 'prize' means a prize as such term is used in section 24 of the Stevenson-Wydler Technology Innovation Act of 1980.

''(8) TRANSFORMATIVE HEALTH TECHNOLOGY.—The term 'transformative health technology' means a drug, biological product, intervention, platform, tool, or device—

''(A) that should be prioritized to detect, diagnose, mitigate, prevent, cure, or treat a serious disease or medical condition for which there are unmet needs; and

''(B) for which—

''(i) significant scientific uncertainty and regulatory risk exist; or

''(ii) incentives in the commercial market are unlikely to result in the adequate or timely development of such drug, biological product, intervention, platform, tool, or device.

''(v) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated $500,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2023 through 2027, to remain available until expended.''.

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

After 1 hour of debate, it shall be in order to consider the further amendment printed in part C of House Report 117–381, if offered by the Member designated in the report, which shall be considered read, shall be separately debatable for the time specified in the report equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, and shall not be subject to a demand for a division of the question.

The gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE), and the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. GUTHRIE), each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include any extraneous material on H.R. 5585.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise to speak in support of H.R. 5585, the Advance Research Projects Agency–Health Act, or ARPA–H Act.

In February, the Energy and Commerce Committee's Health Subcommittee held a hearing to discuss the Biden administration's proposal to establish the Advance Research Projects Agency for Health, better known as ARPA–H.

The agency is modeled after the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency, or DARPA. The mission of ARPA–H is to translate fundamental biomedical research into breakthrough platform technologies that would change healthcare as we know it.

ARPA–H would focus on the highest-risk, highest-reward issues in disease research. It will attempt to solve the problems that the private and public sectors have not been able to conquer. The expectations we have for this agency are justifiably high.

Our hope is that within 5 years of operations, ARPA–H will have led to the development of cutting-edge treatments and cures for cancer, diabetes, autoimmune disorders, and mental health conditions.

In order to be truly successful, we must ensure that all Americans have access to these innovations. Equity and promoting the health of all Americans must also be part of ARPA–H's mission.

The fiscal year 2022 omnibus appropriations law provided the Department of Health and Human Services with $1 billion to get ARPA–H off the ground. We must now provide the necessary and appropriate authorities to make ARPA–H successful, to clarify its mission and its organizational structure,

and ensure that the work at ARPA–H is not duplicative or redundant. H.R. 5585 does just that.

ARPA–H will be led by a director and cadre of program managers with the autonomy and authority to develop high-risk, high-reward portfolios. This will be coupled with the appropriate contracting, hiring, and procurement authorities that will pull from the best minds and resources in the biomedical research ecosystem.

This legislation authorizes $500 million annually for 5 fiscal years. ARPA–H projects will be time- and milestone-limited, ensuring that each project delivers real and measurable results. The ARPA–H Act includes reporting requirements to ensure proper compliance and avoid the redundancy. The director will be required to submit reports on the actions, results, and forthcoming strategic plans of ARPA–H to Congress so that we can confirm that the agency is meeting our intent.

So last month, the Committee on Energy and Commerce advanced H.R. 5585 by an overwhelming bipartisan vote of 55–3. This was a tremendous achievement and demonstrates Congress' ability to come together and find solutions that will improve the health of all Americans.

I thank Health Subcommittee Chairwoman ESHOO, who is the author of this legislation, along with Health Subcommittee Ranking Member GUTHRIE, our full committee Ranking Member RODGERS, and also Representatives DeGette and Upton for their work on this important bill.

Mr. Speaker, I strongly urge my colleagues to support H.R. 5585, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise to speak in support of the Advanced Research Projects Agency-Health Act, or ARPA–H Act. I know this has been an important priority for researchers, industry, and, most importantly, patients who are waiting for life-changing medical technology to improve or even save their lives.

This legislation will authorize the establishment of ARPA–H within the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. The agency will specifically be charged with helping to foster high-risk, high-reward treatments and cures for diseases with clinically unmet needs.

Some of my colleagues may be concerned about a new agency, and that is where a number of Republicans on the Committee on Energy and Commerce were early in October when this legislation was introduced.

ARPA–H was funded at $1 billion in the previous appropriations bill in 2021. To ensure that funding was used for the best possible result, the Committee on Energy and Commerce for the past several months has worked hard to ensure that ARPA–H has a clear mission. As a result, it passed out of committee with a strong 55-to-3 vote.

□ 1615

We most notably ensure this newly created agency remains separate from the NIH. We limit administration costs associated with setting up ARPA–H to maximize research investments, which would require a strategic plan and transparent reporting on projects; define the number of offices; and require that the majority of offices within the organization be exclusively devoted to biomedical research and development.

In order to ensure this agency is fostering the development of innovative, transformative health technologies that are not being met by Federal programs or private industry, the technologies the agency should pursue are very explicitly defined in the legislation before us today.

The legislation puts guardrails in place to ensure that priority access is granted to U.S. researchers over researchers abroad. There are additional requirements for international researchers to work in collaboration with a U.S. counterpart if they receive ARPA–H funding.

Importantly, the bill makes clear that funding is prohibited from going to nondomestic recipients of a malign foreign country, most notably Chinese research labs or Russian research labs. This is a significant step to ensure the United States' intellectual property isn't being stolen by our adversaries and to ensure we remain the world leader in biomedical research and innovation.

As the Republican leader on the Health Subcommittee, I am leading efforts to strengthen oversight of NIH-funded research. It is unacceptable that some Federal grants have been supporting foreign researchers with ties to governments of adversarial nations like China. We must prevent this from happening moving forward.

Mr. Speaker, I emphasize the need to pass this bill. The funding has already been appropriated in a previous year. If we don't pass this bill and don't authorize this agency to move forward, then this will erode our oversight role in Congress. Funding decisions made by ARPA–H must require diligence to ensure that resources are being spent as appropriately and as effectively as possible.

The Biden administration ARPA–H organizational chart, without this bill, has 14 offices, less than half of which are actually dedicated to research. This gives us insight into how the Biden administration would manage this new agency without congressional guidance. It is just appropriate that the legislative branch sets up the way this money is being spent.

That is what the bill before us today does. It puts ARPA–H on the right track, gives Congress the opportunity to set high standards, and promotes greater biomedical research and innovation for patients.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the majority for working together. I thank our staff for the excellent work they have done. I encourage the passage of this because if we don't pass it, the money is still going to be spent but without congressional guardrails.

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

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. ESHOO), the Health Subcommittee chair and the author of this legislation.

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairman of the full committee for his full support of this legislation from the very beginning.

Mr. Speaker, this has been somewhat of a long journey. It began in March of last year, 2021, when a group of Members, bipartisan and bicameral, were invited to the White House to meet with President Biden. When we gathered there, he spoke about his vision for creating ARPA–H, an advanced research project for health.

It is modeled after DARPA, the highly innovative and successful small agency that was created many years ago. I think one of its chief assets is its autonomy, and its successes are extraordinary because of the way it is shaped. They have produced the internet, GPS navigation, and Moderna's mRNA vaccines.

This bill is shaped to maximize the promise of ARPA–H.

All of us have a relative or someone in our family, extended family, and our communities that when receiving a diagnosis, it is a death sentence. That is what the mission of ARPA–H is directed to address. I have full confidence that, the way this legislation is shaped, it can meet that challenge.

It will be a place where highly innovative ideas are tested, and if the approaches fail because these are high-risk undertakings, then the agency will quickly move on to new ones and redirect the money. It will be flat and small like DARPA, but it has a mighty mission.

Mr. Speaker, I thank all the members of the Energy and Commerce Committee on the majority and the minority side. We have really worked hard together on this to shape something that is worthy of the American people and has the ability to produce. From the chairman of the full committee to the ranking member, Mrs. McMorris Rodgers, to the ranking member of the subcommittee, Mr. GUTHRIE, ideas kept coming forward. We polished them, added them to the legislation, and, in some instances, dropped other parts of the draft.

Mr. Speaker, I acknowledge the work of my staffer, Aisling McDonough, who has given her all on this; the staff of the committee; the scientists, because well over 100 of them leaned in and gave us their ideas and advice on how best to create a small agency that would be nimble but highly effective; and the patient advocates. So many of them have cheered us on and given us their best input, as well.

Today is the day. The House is poised. I urge all of my colleagues to

support this because when this mission is executed, I think even if one deadly disease is addressed and cured, we will have succeeded. I think we are going to do better than that.

Mr. GUTHRIE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentlewoman from Washington (Mrs. RODGERS), who is the Republican leader of the full committee.

Mrs. RODGERS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, America is the envy of the world for our leadership in biomedical innovation. People from all over the world have an incredible amount of hope in the promise of our lifesaving, breakthrough research for more cures and treatments.

That is why I have been a longtime supporter of NIH and projects like the BRAIN Initiative intended to speed scientific research necessary to accelerate cures for neurologic diseases.

When the concept of ARPA–H was first proposed to me, I expressed a healthy dose of skepticism.

First, I was concerned about a clear and targeted strategic mission. I was concerned an unfocused agenda would not be a recipe for success.

The second was the issue of duplication. The Federal Government has several agencies that advance biomedical innovation. Within the National Institutes of Health alone, we already have the National Center for Advancing Translational Science, the Cures Acceleration Network, the Common Fund, and the Foundation for NIH's Accelerating Medicines Partnership Program, to name a few.

Third, I was concerned that the creation of a new agency would lack sufficient transparency and oversight. My questions to supporters of ARPA–H included:

How will projects be selected?

How will the public be kept informed of projects and project funding?

Who will be assessing for duplication of Federal programs, and how will it be managed?

What measure will be used to define success?

What are the guardrails to ensure that we are supporting American innovators?

These concerns were validated earlier this year when the administration began implementing the $1 billion that was appropriated to set up ARPA–H with little to no congressional direction. The Biden administration proposed 14 offices within ARPA–H. DARPA has six to eight. They also placed ARPA–H within NIH, which has its own issues in lacking transparency and accountability related to federally funded research and the origins of COVID–19.

We needed to ensure proper oversight and provide guardrails through congressional direction, so we plowed the hard ground necessary to legislate through the Energy and Commerce Committee. Chairman FRANK PALLONE and Health Subcommittee Chairwoman ANNA ESHOO listened to my concerns. We had very productive negotiations to properly define ARPA–H's mission and place strong safeguards for transparency and accountability.

This bill defines ARPA–H's mission so that it is laser-focused on high-risk breakthrough technologies in health and medicine that are not being addressed by the private sector or current Federal programs.

This bill also prohibits Federal funding to China, Russia, and other recipients subject to malign foreign influence.

It moves the agency back outside of NIH.

We are also making sure ARPA–H sets the right priorities. The director must provide Congress with a strategic plan within 1 year of enactment and every 3 years on how ARPA–H will carry out projects. Projects will be evaluated every 18 months, and those not meeting milestones are expected to be terminated.

We placed guardrails on ARPA–H to prioritize projects that provide the greatest return on investment to improve human health and lower healthcare costs.

This bill also keeps the focus on lifesaving research. The director will have the power to hire and make appointments based on merit and expertise, not based on provisions that reward government bureaucrats.

We require those who receive ARPA–H funding to provide a public itemized report on indirect facilities and administrative costs.

To further cut down on duplication and mission creep, we limited the number of offices to 6, not the 14 proposed by the administration. Of those offices, at least four must be exclusively focused on R&D. In addition, not more than 15 percent of the total agency funding is allowed to go to administrative costs.

Mr. Speaker, I will close by thanking my colleagues for working together on this. I especially recognize the leadership of Chairman PALLONE, Health Subcommittee Chairwoman ESHOO, Health Subcommittee Republican leader BRETT GUTHRIE, as well as the 21st Century Cures leaders FRED UPTON and DIANA DEGETTE.

I am pleased we were able to come together. We put ARPA–H on the right path with a targeted mission, increased accountability and transparency, and a laser focus on promoting American innovators. It is a strong example of E&C's bipartisan record of success in moving legislation that will continue America's global leadership in biomedical research.

Mr. Speaker, before I close, I want to applaud and thank the members of my team: Grace Graham, Kristen Shatynski, Seth Gold, Kristin Flukey, and Kristin Ashford.

They say that Energy and Commerce has the best staff on the Hill, and that is certainly evident through their service to deliver hope and healing, both through this bill and through the package just before us with the mental health package. At every step of the way, I am grateful for their hard work and passion.

Mr. Speaker, I urge a ''yes'' vote on H.R. 5585, the Advanced Research Projects Agency-Health Act.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Colorado (Ms. DEGETTE), the chair of our Energy and Commerce Oversight and Investigations Subcommittee who has also worked on ARPA–H in the very beginning.

Ms. DEGETTE. Mr. Speaker, I am so honored to stand here today in support of this legislation, which will revolutionize how our Nation researches and develops new cures and treatments for some of the world's most difficult diseases.

There is not a person in this room or in this Capitol who hasn't been impacted in some way by a devastating disease—cancer, Alzheimer's, or something else. These diseases don't care if you are a Democrat or a Republican. They affect all of us. It needs to be our collective mission to cure all of them immediately.

The ripple effect that they have on our communities is immeasurable. The pain and suffering that they cause, not just to those who become ill but to their families, friends, and loved ones, is irreparable. They place significant strain on our public health systems and significant strain on our economy.

For years, scientists and researchers, both here in the U.S. and around the world, have been searching for ways to prevent and treat these devastating illnesses.

□ 1630

I see my friend and colleague FRED UPTON here on the floor with us today. Fred and I worked on the 21st Century Cures bill in 2016 which has revolutionized the way we do a lot of this discovery and development. But what we need more of now is an all-hands-on-deck approach to end these illnesses, and that is exactly why this legislation was developed.

As Ms. ESHOO, Mr. PALLONE, and others said, it will create a new Advanced Research Projects Agency for Health, ARPA–H, which will bring together some of the world's greatest minds and give them access to the Federal Government's seemingly unlimited resources to make the impossible possible.

Mr. Speaker, modeled after the DARPA program, as you heard, the new agency will be lean and it will be mean. It will be targeted at specifically researching and finding cures for some of the most intractable diseases that we have.

It is going to be run by a small number of program managers, and it will be able to take on the high-risk, high-reward projects that others simply cannot. It will not substitute for the basic research at the NIH or the research at our great universities or in private

business. It will supplement it by targeting these tough issues, and it will reshape the future of biomedical research in this country for many, many years to come.

As I said, this legislation is an opportunity. It is an opportunity to put our country on track to ending cancer as we know it. It is an opportunity to save millions of lives. If we cure cancer, and if we save lives and improve the health and well-being of our constituents, isn't that what we came here for?

Mr. Speaker, I urge everyone to vote ''yes.''

Mr. GUTHRIE. Mr. Speaker, as the chair of this committee, Mr. UPTON made his signature issue the 21st Century Cures, and not just passing that which has changed people's lives already but being able to work with Ms. DEGETTE and all the others to say that this is something we all need to work on together in a bipartisan way and make a big difference.

Now as chair emeritus, this is, I think, his signature piece. He may have other pieces of legislation, too, but this is the one that I have worked on with him in the very beginning in the Oval Office with the President. We worked together to say: Can we do something big that is really going to change the lives of people in this country?

He has done it. He has done it his entire career. He is a mentor of mine, and, unfortunately, at the end of this year he is going to do something different than being here in Congress. He will be missed for his voice and being a champion of this issue.

Mr. Speaker, I am going to yield to him so that he can speak on this bill for himself. The gentleman certainly has left a legacy here with the previous legislation and this piece of legislation. So let's work together to move it forward.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. UPTON).

Mr. UPTON. Mr. Speaker, I thank my very good friend, and I certainly appreciate his kind words. The good news is I am not done yet. We have a lot of work to do, and this is yet one more piece that we are going to be driving forward. But, certainly, I rise in support of this legislation, the ARPA–H authorization bill.

While I have been a longtime supporter of many different versions of this bill, I thank, in particular, Chairman PALLONE, my Republican Leader RODGERS, certainly ANNA ESHOO—who is my good friend—and BRETT GUTHRIE for their leadership on working together on language with the goal of really making this issue bipartisan and one that is going to work.

I am glad that we came together to add even more important guardrails to ensure that this bill, ARPA–H, works as it was intended as well as, hopefully, have a very strong bipartisan vote a little bit later this afternoon.

This bill is going to establish an entity not unlike the Defense Advanced Research Projects entity—that was our goal—DARPA. It is going to be game-changing, health research. Like DARPA, this entity is going to be focused on producing research on things that, frankly, may be too risky for the private sector. It is going to move at a faster pace than the current structure. There may be a high failure rate, but its successes are going to have the potential to be absolutely groundbreaking, answering the prayers of millions.

It really is a follow-up to what we did in this body with the 21st Century Cures with the UPTON and DEGETTE effort that passed our committee 53–0, then passed here on the House floor 392–26.

There has been a lot of debate on where ARPA–H is going to be housed.

Should it be in NIH?

Should it be in HHS or someplace else?

Wherever this entity is finally located, we need to make sure that it is lean, that it is independent and nimble, and that there are the appropriate guardrails to keep other agencies from mission creep and siphoning that funding. The legislation that was introduced did a very good job of that and I am pleased to see that these protections were strengthened in the final product that we are going to be voting on this afternoon.

My partner in 21st Century Cures, DIANA DEGETTE, and really everybody on our committee were happy to include language for ARPA–H in our Cures 2.0 bill that we introduced more than a year ago. We thought that it was a great follow-up to the work that we did to enhance basic research on the first Cures bill which added $45 billion—paid for—in additional health research.

Funding for the NIH and the FDA included many important things such as the Cancer Moonshot and the Brain Initiative.

We are still in a pandemic. We have awful diseases that need cures, whether it be cancer, Alzheimer's, lupus, or diabetes that strike literally every single family.

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

Mr. GUTHRIE. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentleman from Michigan an additional 1 minute.

Mr. UPTON. This bill, ARPA–H, can provide the breakthroughs necessary to find cures for those diseases. The President has already signed $1 billion for this program into law. So what we need now is bipartisan authorization to complete the work. This bill certainly accomplishes that goal.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues, like we did before, to vote for this bill a little bit later this afternoon. Again, I just want to commend our great staff. As our leader, Congresswoman RODGERS, said: We have the best staff there is.

Is there any objection to that?

Hearing none—sorry, Ways and Means; sorry appropriators.

We do. We are the Energy and Commerce Committee, and we are going to find a cure for these diseases. This bill is a step in that direction.

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

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I must say that for many years we had a Congressman Brown on the committee who contributed a lot, particularly on healthcare issues. He chaired the Health Subcommittee. So it is an honor to hear from Ms. BROWN of Ohio. We have another Congresswoman BROWN from Ohio.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. BROWN).

Ms. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I thank Chairman PALLONE for yielding, and I thank Congresswoman ESHOO for her leadership on this bill.

I applaud President Biden for having the foresight to propose the creation of an Advanced Research Projects Agency for Health, also known as ARPA–H, an agency tasked with driving breakthroughs in cancer, diabetes, Alzheimer's, and other difficult diseases.

The new science moonshot agency is modeled on the successes of the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency, also known as DARPA. For decades DARPA has driven advances in technologies that have changed our lives for the better. Yet, there are so many things that we take for granted, things like the internet and flat-screen displays. I am confident the same will be true for ARPA–H as it seeks to accelerate advancements in health and medicine. Thanks to President Biden's leadership, my colleagues in Congress funded ARPA–H in March for the current fiscal year.

Yet in order to successfully carry out its mission, ARPA–H needs long-term resources and authorities. That is exactly what this bill does. The ARPA–H legislation would authorize the agency for 5 years and create the structure it needs to successfully drive breakthroughs that would otherwise die in the commercial market.

Yet ARPA–H not only needs long-term funding but also a long-term home. ARPA–H's mission is centered around high-risk, high-reward research, which is a charge that Cleveland has historically proven it is prepared to lead. With world-class healthcare systems, top-tier institutions of higher education, advanced biomedical companies, and a highly skilled manufacturing workforce, Cleveland has a long track record of bringing cutting-edge innovations from discovery all the way to production. This includes groundbreaking medical advancements like the first face transplant in America as well as the region's cutting-edge cancer research.

Now, wherever the agency lands, it will have a meaningful impact on the lives of Americans nationwide for generations to come. Creating ARPA–H with 1 year of funding was a good first step, but it is time to put this new breakthrough agency on firm footing

and in a firm location so we can truly start to revolutionize how we prevent, treat, and cure a range of diseases.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Chairman PALLONE again for his leadership, and I urge my colleagues to support the bill.

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

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. AUCHINCLOSS), who is also very much involved in healthcare issues with regard to the pharmaceutical industry and so many other health issues.

Mr. AUCHINCLOSS. Mr. Speaker, I strongly support Chairwoman ESHOO's bill to create an Advanced Research Projects Agency. This bill will ensure that ARPA–H can address the limitations of commercial markets and tackle high-risk, high-reward biomedical research in oncology, neuroscience, diabetes, artificial intelligence, mRNA and RNA, cell and gene therapy, and so much more.

As the global epicenter of breakthrough science, Massachusetts is a top candidate to host the headquarters of ARPA–H. Not only are we home to the highest proportion of top-ranked research universities in the world, but we also have the best and brightest in industry, healthcare, and academia.

We have also invested in infrastructure to support the needs of ARPA–H. Over the past decade, we have delivered 21.6 million square feet of lab space, in addition to over 100 incubators, accelerators, and co-working spaces.

This bill specifically directs ARPA–H to advance early disease detection, translational research, and health technologies. It realizes President Biden's goal of driving breakthroughs in cancer, Alzheimer's, diabetes, and infectious disease. From pre-competitive Alzheimer's research at the Massachusetts General Hospital to Vertex's work to utilize stem cell therapies to treat diabetes, we are aligned with and deeply committed to ARPA–H's goal in the Commonwealth.

I am proud to represent a State that is deeply invested in the success of ARPA–H.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, it is important we are here today.

I thank the chair of the other subcommittee whom I have the privilege to work alongside as the Republican leader. She has been a champion of ARPA–H as it first came out and at the first meeting at the White House. We have discussed quite a bit about where it should be and what the guardrails should be.

I know the funding got out in front of it. We all really wanted Congress to have a say in how this agency operated and not the executive branch the way, unfortunately, getting in front of authorization does.

I appreciate the hard work. I appreciate the work of the colleagues who have spoken and everybody else who is working on this together on our staff.

Mr. Speaker, I think it is important that we pass this bill. I urge my colleagues to vote for the bill tonight, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, I just want to say in closing that I think you can feel the real enthusiasm and the hope that is involved with both the sponsors of this bill and those who spoke on both sides of the aisle.

We consider ourselves, the Energy and Commerce Committee, the innovation committee, and I think this is a prime example of the type of innovation that we see for the future and the hope in ARPA–H.

Mr. Speaker, I would ask for everyone on a bipartisan basis to vote for this, so we have a strong vote, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. COLE. Mr. Speaker, I support H.R. 5585, the Advanced Research Projects Agency—Health Act. During my time in Congress, I have been a strong supporter of basic medical research, and I recognize the potential translational medical research holds when it builds off this prior research. The discoveries made by our scientists at NIH and at NIH-funded universities across the nation have the potential to transform the delivery of health care and the prevention, treatment, and ultimately curing of disease.

That support for research and its potential to transform the delivery of health care led me to be an initial supporter of ARPA–H. In collaboration with my colleagues on the Appropriations Committee, we provided ARPA–H with some initial funding in the Fiscal Year 2022 omnibus.

However, we are appropriators, not authorizers, and many of the basic decisions about the structure and functions of the agency had to be left unmade and instead be delegated to the Secretary of Health and Human Services. As I mentioned to him when he came before my subcommittee this spring, Congress still did not know how grants would be made or funded or how ARPA–H would interface with NIH.

I am pleased that this bill from the House Energy and Commerce Committee answers these questions and provides Congress the opportunity to shape this agency in line with our original intent. I am especially pleased that the resulting bill is fiscally responsible and will ensure proper oversight of ARPA–H as it implements this new research arm. H.R. 5585 establishes ARPA–H as an independent agency within HHS—separate from NIH—and provides its director with independence from NIH. It also establishes clear agency goals and mission and provides a framework for coordination to ensure ARPA–H's efforts will not duplicate or cannibalize the research efforts of other federal agencies, particularly NIH. Importantly, it also prohibits awards being made to foreign researchers and entities operating at behest of or in concert with our adversaries.

I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. All time for debate on the bill has expired.

AMENDMENT NO. 1 OFFERED BY MS. ESHOO OF CALIFORNIA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 1 printed in part C of House Report 117–381.

Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I have an amendment at the desk made in order under the rule.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 3, line 13, strike ''There is established'' and insert the following:

(1) IN GENERAL.—There is established

Page 3, after line 23, insert the following:

(2) ORGANIZATION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—There shall be within ARPA–H—

(i) an Office of the Director;

(ii) not more than 6 program offices; and

(iii) such special project offices as the Director may establish.

(B) PROGRAM OFFICES DEDICATED TO RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT.—Not fewer than two-thirds of the program offices of ARPA–H shall be exclusively dedicated to research and development.

Page 6, line 16, strike ''with the advice and consent of the Senate,''.

Page 14, strike line 19, and all that follows through page 16, line 6, and insert the following:

''(3) UTILIZATION OF LEASE FUNDS.—The Director shall deposit amounts of cash consideration received for a lease entered into under this subsection in the 'Advanced Research Projects Agency for Health' account as discretionary offsetting collections, and such amounts shall be available only to the extent and in the amounts provided in advance in appropriations Acts—

''(A) to cover the full costs to ARPA–H in connection with the lease;

''(B) for maintenance, capital revitalization, and improvements of the real property assets and related personal property under the jurisdiction of the Director; and

''(C) for maintenance, capital revitalization, and improvements of the real property assets and related personal property at the respective center or facility of ARPA–H engaged in the lease, subject to the concurrence of the Director.''.

Page 26, lines 15 through 19, amend paragraph (3) to read as follows:

''(3) not award any grants, cooperative agreements, contracts, prizes, and other transactions to nondomestic recipients organized under the laws of a covered foreign country (as defined in section 119C of the National Security Act of 1947); and

Page 34, lines 23 and 24, strike ''There is authorized'' and insert the following:

(1) IN GENERAL.—To carry out this section, there is authorized

Page 35, after line 2 (but before the close quotation mark and second period) insert the following:

(2) ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES.—Not more than 15 percent of the amounts made available to carry out this section for any fiscal year may be used for administrative expenses to operate ARPA–H.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 1191, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. ESHOO) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from California.

□ 1645

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

I offer this bipartisan manager's amendment to improve and strengthen

the bill. I thank my Republican colleagues on the Health Subcommittee, including Ranking Member MCMORRIS RODGERS, Ranking Member GUTHRIE, and Dr. BURGESS for working closely with me on this bill over the last several weeks.

This manager's amendment makes sure that the structure of ARPA–H will help the Agency achieve success. Specifically, the amendment requires: First, two-thirds of the ARPA–H program offices be exclusively dedicated to research and development; number two, not more than 15 percent of the ARPA–H budget to be used on administrative expenses; and, thirdly, removes the requirement of Senate confirmation of the ARPA–H director.

I think these are commonsense provisions that improve the bill and, ultimately, strengthen ARPA–H and its mission; and it is why I urge my colleagues to support this amendment.

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

Mr. GUTHRIE. Mr. Speaker, I claim the time in opposition, even though I am not opposed to the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the gentleman from Kentucky is recognized for 5 minutes.

There was no objection.

Mr. GUTHRIE. Mr. Speaker, the Chair of the subcommittee kind of went through what the amendment says. Another thing that we need to make sure is reinforced is that the amendment would ensure that agency and precious U.S. taxpayer dollars can never go to nondomestic recipients organized under the laws of a covered foreign entity as defined by the National Security Act of 1947. This includes China, Russia, Iran, and North Korea. So I want to make sure we understand that.

I said this on the debate on the bill that the Chair and I were talking back and forth. And I understood the mission of what we wanted to accomplish with ARPA–H, but I was concerned about the application of it and how it would actually be put into place. We had a lot of discussions based on that.

This amendment really does define as best as we can define in legislation, without vague terms, what we want ARPA–H to do. This amendment ensures that 85 percent of the money goes to research and not to administration and growing an agency. We think that this really does narrow and, as we said earlier, put guardrails. This amendment is what accomplishes that with the bill. I am for this amendment, and I encourage its adoption.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the previous question is ordered on the bill and the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. ESHOO).

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. ESHOO).

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

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

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

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

Pursuant to clause 1(c) of rule XIX, further consideration of H.R. 5585 is postponed.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Proceedings will resume on questions previously postponed. Votes will be taken in the following order:

The following questions on H.R. 7666:

En bloc amendments No. 1;

En bloc amendments No. 2;

Amendment No. 4 by Mrs. DEMINGS of Florida;

Amendment No. 6 by Mrs. RODGERS of Washington;

Amendment No. 8 by Mr. GRIFFITH of Virginia;

Motion to recommit, if offered;

Passage of the bill, if ordered;

The following questions on H.R. 5585:

Amendment No. 1 by Ms. ESHOO of California;

Motion to recommit, if offered;

Passage of the bill, if ordered; and

The motion to suspend the rules and pass H.R. 6538.

The first electronic vote will be conducted as a 15-minute vote. Pursuant to clause 9 of rule XX, remaining electronic votes will be conducted as 5-minute votes.

RESTORING HOPE FOR MENTAL HEALTH AND WELL-BEING ACT OF 2022

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 1(c) of rule XIX, further consideration of the bill (H.R. 7666) to amend the Public Health Service Act to reauthorize certain programs relating to mental health and substance use disorders, and for other purposes will now resume.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

AMENDMENTS EN BLOC NO. 1 OFFERED BY MR. PALLONE OF NEW JERSEY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the question on amendments en bloc No. 1, printed in part E of House Report 117–381, on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendments en bloc.

The Clerk redesignated the amendments en bloc.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the amendments en bloc offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE).

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 387, nays 32, not voting 10, as follows:

[Roll No. 281]

YEAS—387

Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Allen
Allred
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Auchincloss
Axne
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Barr
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bentz
Bera
Bergman
Beyer
Bice (OK)
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bost
Bourdeaux
Bowman
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brady
Brown (MD)
Brown (OH)
Brownley
Buchanan
Bucshon
Budd
Burgess
Bush
Bustos
Butterfield
Calvert
Cammack
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carey
Carl
Carson
Carter (GA)
Carter (LA)
Carter (TX)
Cartwright
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Cawthorn
Chabot
Cheney
Cherfilus-McCormick
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Cole
Comer
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Curtis
Davids (KS)
Davis, Danny K.
Davis, Rodney
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Demings
DeSaulnier
DesJarlais
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael F.
Duncan
Dunn
Ellzey
Emmer
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Estes
Evans
Feenstra
Ferguson
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Flores
Foster
Frankel, Lois
Franklin, C. Scott
Fulcher
Gallagher
Gallego
Garamendi
Garbarino
Garcia (CA)
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gibbs
Gimenez
Gohmert
Golden
Gomez
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez, Vicente
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Green, Al (TX)
Griffith
Grijalva
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Harder (CA)
Harris
Harshbarger
Hartzler
Hayes
Hern
Herrell
Herrera Beutler
Higgins (LA)
Higgins (NY)
Himes
Hinson
Hollingsworth
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hudson
Huffman
Huizenga
Issa
Jackson
Jackson Lee
Jacobs (CA)
Jacobs (NY)
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Johnson (TX)
Jones
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 (UT)
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moulton
Mrvan
Mullin
Murphy (FL)
Murphy (NC)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newhouse
Newman
O'Halleran
Obernolte
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Owens
Palazzo
Pallone
Palmer
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Perlmutter
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
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sessions
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Simpson
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Soto
Spanberger
Spartz
Speier
Stansbury
Stanton
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Stevens
Stewart
Strickland
Suozzi
Swalwell
Takano
Tenney
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Vargas
Veasey
Velázquez
Wagner
Walberg
Walorski
Waltz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Williams (TX)
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Womack
Yarmuth

NAYS—32

Banks
Biggs
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Brooks
Buck
Burchett
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Davidson
Donalds
Fallon
Foxx
Gaetz
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Greene (GA)
Jordan
Loudermilk
Massie
Mast
McClintock
Miller (IL)
Moore (AL)
Norman
Perry
Rosendale
Roy
Steube
Taylor

NOT VOTING—10

Conway
Hice (GA)
Hill
Nehls
Norcross
Pence
Peters
Welch
Wittman
Zeldin

□ 1736

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

Messrs. KELLY of Mississippi and HIGGINS of Louisiana changed their vote from ''nay'' to ''yea.''

So the en bloc amendments were agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:

Mr. HILL. Mr. Speaker, had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on rollcall No. 281.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Allred (Takano)
Bonamici (Manning)
Bourdeaux (Correa)
Bush (Takano)
Carter (LA) (Williams (GA))
Carter (TX) (Weber (TX))
Cohen (Beyer)
Connolly (Beyer)
Costa (Correa)
Crist (Wasserman Schultz)
Davis, Danny K. (Gomez)
DeSaulnier (Beyer)
García (IL) (Takano)
Gosar (Boebert)
Guest (Fleischmann)
Hayes (Neguse)
Huffman (Gomez)
Jayapal (Takano)
Jeffries (Kelly (IL))
Johnson (GA) (Manning)
Johnson (TX) (Stevens)
Katko (Meijer)
Keating (Neguse)
Kirkpatrick (Pallone)
Lawson (FL) (Wasserman Schultz)
Long (Fleischmann)
Moore (WI) (Beyer)
Nadler (Pallone)
Newman (Beyer)
Palazzo (Fleischmann)
Payne (Pallone)
Porter (Neguse)
Price (NC) (Manning)
Rice (SC) (Meijer)
Rogers (KY) (Reschenthaler)
Rush (Neguse)
Salazar (Diaz-Balart)
Scott, David (Neguse)
Sires (Pallone)
Stansbury (Stevens)
Strickland (Neguse)
Suozzi (Neguse)
Swalwell (Correa)
Tlaib (Gomez)
Walorski (Baird)
Watson Coleman (Pallone)

AMENDMENTS EN BLOC NO. 2 OFFERED BY MR. PALLONE OF NEW JERSEY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the question on the adoption of amendments en bloc No. 2, printed in part E of House Report 117–381, on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendments en bloc.

The Clerk redesignated the amendments en bloc.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the amendments en bloc offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE).

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 366, nays 51, not voting 12, as follows:

[Roll No. 282]

YEAS—366

Adams
Aguilar
Allred
Amodei
Armstrong
Auchincloss
Axne
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Barr
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bentz
Bera
Bergman
Beyer
Bice (OK)
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bost
Bourdeaux
Bowman
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brown (MD)
Brown (OH)
Brownley
Buchanan
Bucshon
Budd
Burgess
Bush
Bustos
Butterfield
Calvert
Cammack
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carey
Carl
Carson
Carter (GA)
Carter (LA)
Carter (TX)
Cartwright
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Cawthorn
Chabot
Cheney
Cherfilus-McCormick
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Cole
Comer
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Curtis
Davids (KS)
Davis, Danny K.
Davis, Rodney
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Demings
DeSaulnier
DesJarlais
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael F.
Duncan
Dunn
Ellzey
Emmer
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Flores
Foster
Frankel, Lois
Gallagher
Gallego
Garamendi
Garbarino
Garcia (CA)
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gibbs
Gimenez
Golden
Gomez
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez, Vicente
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Green, Al (TX)
Grijalva
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Harder (CA)
Harris
Harshbarger
Hartzler
Hayes
Herrera Beutler
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
Lamb
Lamborn
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latta
LaTurner
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Leger Fernandez
Letlow
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu
Lofgren
Long
Lowenthal
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luria
Lynch
Mace
Malinowski
Malliotakis
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Mann
Manning
Matsui
McBath
McCarthy
McClain
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McHenry
McKinley
McNerney
Meeks
Meijer
Meng
Meuser
Mfume
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (UT)
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moulton
Mrvan
Mullin
Murphy (FL)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newhouse
Newman
O'Halleran
Obernolte
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Owens
Palazzo
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Perlmutter
Peters
Pfluger
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Posey
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Reschenthaler
Rice (NY)
Rice (SC)
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Ross
Rouzer
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Rutherford
Ryan
Salazar
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scalise
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sessions
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Simpson
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Soto
Spanberger
Spartz
Speier
Stansbury
Stanton
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Stevens
Stewart
Strickland
Suozzi
Swalwell
Takano
Tenney
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Timmons
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Valadao
Vargas
Veasey
Velázquez
Wagner
Walberg
Walorski
Waltz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Webster (FL)
Welch
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Williams (TX)
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Womack
Yarmuth

NAYS—51

Allen
Arrington
Babin
Banks
Biggs
Bishop (NC)
Brooks
Buck
Burchett
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Davidson
Donalds
Estes
Foxx
Franklin, C. Scott
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gohmert
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Greene (GA)
Griffith
Hern
Herrell
Higgins (LA)
Jackson
Jordan
LaMalfa
Lesko
Loudermilk
Massie
Mast
McClintock
Miller (IL)
Moore (AL)
Murphy (NC)
Norman
Palmer
Perry
Rose
Rosendale
Roy
Schweikert
Steube
Taylor
Tiffany
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Weber (TX)

NOT VOTING—12

Aderholt
Boebert
Brady
Conway
Gosar
Hice (GA)
McCaul
Nehls
Norcross
Pence
Wittman
Zeldin

□ 1747

Mr. VAN DREW changed his vote from ''yea'' to ''nay.''

So the en bloc amendments were agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Allred (Takano)
Bonamici (Manning)
Bourdeaux (Correa)
Bush (Takano)
Carter (LA) (Williams (GA))
Carter (TX) (Weber (TX))
Cohen (Beyer)
Connolly (Beyer)
Costa (Correa)
Crist (Wasserman Schultz)
Davis, Danny K. (Gomez)
DeSaulnier (Beyer)
García (IL) (Takano)
Guest (Fleischmann)
Hayes (Neguse)
Huffman (Gomez)
Jayapal (Takano)
Jeffries (Kelly (IL))
Johnson (GA) (Manning)
Johnson (TX) (Stevens)
Katko (Meijer)
Keating (Neguse)
Kirkpatrick (Pallone)
Lawson (FL) (Wasserman Schultz)
Long (Fleischmann)
Moore (WI) (Beyer)
Nadler (Pallone)
Newman (Beyer)
Palazzo (Fleischmann)
Payne (Pallone)
Porter (Neguse)
Price (NC) (Manning)
Rice (SC) (Meijer)
Rogers (KY) (Reschenthaler)
Rush (Neguse)
Salazar (Diaz-Balart)
Scott, David (Neguse)
Sires (Pallone)
Stansbury (Stevens)
Strickland (Neguse)
Suozzi (Neguse)
Swalwell (Correa)
Tlaib (Gomez)
Walorski (Baird)
Watson Coleman (Pallone)

AMENDMENT NO. 4 OFFERED BY MRS. DEMINGS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the question on amendment No. 4, printed in part E of House Report 117–381, on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Florida (Mrs. DEMINGS).

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 411, nays 10, not voting 8, as follows:

[Roll No. 283]

YEAS—411

Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Allen
Allred
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Auchincloss
Axne
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bentz
Bera
Bergman
Beyer
Bice (OK)
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NC)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bost
Bourdeaux
Bowman
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brady
Brown (MD)
Brown (OH)
Brownley
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
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
Cline
Cloud
Clyburn
Clyde
Cohen
Cole
Comer
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Curtis
Davids (KS)
Davidson
Davis, Danny K.
Davis, Rodney
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Demings
DeSaulnier
DesJarlais
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Donalds
Doyle, Michael F.
Duncan
Dunn
Ellzey
Emmer
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Estes
Evans
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Flores
Foster
Foxx
Frankel, Lois
Franklin, C. Scott
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Gallego
Garamendi
Garbarino
Garcia (CA)
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gibbs
Gimenez
Golden
Gomez
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez, Vicente
Gooden (TX)
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Green, Al (TX)
Griffith
Grijalva
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Harder (CA)
Harris
Harshbarger
Hartzler
Hayes
Hern
Herrell
Herrera Beutler
Higgins (NY)
Hill
Himes
Hinson
Hollingsworth
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hudson
Huffman
Huizenga
Issa
Jackson
Jackson Lee
Jacobs (CA)
Jacobs (NY)
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Johnson (TX)
Jones
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Kahele
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
Loudermilk
Lowenthal
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luria
Lynch
Mace
Malinowski
Malliotakis
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Mann
Manning
Mast
Matsui
McBath
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McHenry
McKinley
McNerney
Meeks
Meijer
Meng
Meuser
Mfume
Miller (IL)
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moulton
Mrvan
Mullin
Murphy (FL)
Murphy (NC)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newhouse
Newman
O'Halleran
Obernolte
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Owens
Palazzo
Pallone
Palmer
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Perlmutter
Perry
Peters
Pfluger
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Posey
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Reschenthaler
Rice (NY)
Rice (SC)
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Rosendale
Ross
Rouzer
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Rutherford
Ryan
Salazar
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scalise
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sessions
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Simpson
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Soto
Spanberger
Spartz
Speier
Stansbury
Stanton
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stevens
Stewart
Strickland
Suozzi
Swalwell
Takano
Taylor
Tenney
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Vargas
Veasey
Velázquez
Wagner
Walberg
Walorski
Waltz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Welch
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Williams (TX)
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Womack
Yarmuth

NAYS—10

Boebert
Brooks
Gohmert
Good (VA)
Gosar
Greene (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Massie
Norman
Roy

NOT VOTING—8

Carter (TX)
Conway
Hice (GA)
Nehls
Norcross
Pence
Wittman
Zeldin

□ 1756

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Allred (Takano)
Bonamici (Manning)
Bourdeaux (Correa)
Bush (Takano)
Carter (LA) (Williams (GA))
Cohen (Beyer)
Connolly (Beyer)
Costa (Correa)
Crist (Wasserman Schultz)
Davis, Danny K. (Gomez)
DeSaulnier (Beyer)
García (IL) (Takano)
Gosar (Boebert)
Gottheimer (Neguse)
Guest (Fleischmann)
Hayes (Neguse)
Huffman (Gomez)
Jayapal (Takano)
Jeffries (Kelly (IL))
Johnson (GA) (Manning)
Johnson (TX) (Stevens)
Katko (Meijer)
Keating (Neguse)
Kirkpatrick (Pallone)
Lawson (FL) (Wasserman Schultz)
Long (Fleischmann)
Moore (WI) (Beyer)
Nadler (Pallone)
Newman (Beyer)
Palazzo (Fleischmann)
Payne (Pallone)
Porter (Neguse)
Price (NC) (Manning)
Rice (SC) (Meijer)
Rogers (KY) (Reschenthaler)
Rush (Neguse)
Salazar (Diaz-Balart)
Scott, David (Neguse)
Sires (Pallone)
Stansbury (Stevens)
Strickland (Neguse)
Suozzi (Neguse)
Swalwell (Correa)
Tlaib (Gomez)
Walorski (Baird)
Watson Coleman (Pallone)

AMENDMENT NO. 6 OFFERED BY MRS. RODGERS OF WASHINGTON

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the question on amendment No. 6, printed in part E of House Report 117–381, on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Washington (Mrs. RODGERS).

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 320, nays 103, not voting 6, as follows:

[Roll No. 284]

YEAS—320

Aderholt
Aguilar
Allen
Allred
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Auchincloss
Axne
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bentz
Bera
Bergman
Bice (OK)
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Bonamici
Bost
Bourdeaux
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brady
Brownley
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Budd
Burgess
Bustos
Butterfield
Calvert
Cammack
Carbajal
Carey
Carl
Carson
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Cartwright
Case
Casten
Castro (TX)
Cawthorn
Chabot
Cheney
Cicilline
Clyde
Cohen
Cole
Comer
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Craig
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Curtis
Davids (KS)
Davis, Rodney

Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Demings
DesJarlais
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Donalds
Doyle, Michael F.
Duncan
Dunn
Ellzey
Emmer
Escobar
Eshoo
Estes
Feenstra
Ferguson
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Flores
Foster
Franklin, C. Scott
Fulcher
Gallagher
Gallego
Garamendi
Garbarino
Garcia (CA)
Gibbs
Gimenez
Golden
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez, Vicente
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Griffith
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Harder (CA)
Harshbarger
Hartzler
Hern
Herrell
Herrera Beutler
Higgins (NY)
Hill
Himes
Hinson
Hollingsworth
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hudson
Huizenga
Issa
Jackson
Jackson Lee
Jacobs (CA)
Jacobs (NY)
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Johnson (TX)
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Kahele
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Keller
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (CA)
Kind
Kinzinger
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamb
Lamborn
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latta
LaTurner
Lee (NV)
Leger Fernandez
Lesko
Letlow
Levin (CA)
Lieu
Lofgren
Long
Loudermilk
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luria
Lynch
Mace
Malinowski
Malliotakis
Maloney, Sean
Mann
Manning
Mast
Matsui
McBath
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McHenry
McKinley
McNerney
Meeks
Meijer
Meuser
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Morelle
Moulton
Mrvan
Mullin
Murphy (FL)
Murphy (NC)
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newhouse
O'Halleran
Obernolte
Owens
Palazzo
Pallone
Palmer
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Perlmutter
Peters
Pfluger
Phillips
Pingree
Porter
Posey
Price (NC)
Quigley
Reschenthaler
Rice (NY)
Rice (SC)
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Ross
Rouzer
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Rutherford
Ryan
Salazar
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scalise
Scanlon
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sessions
Sherman
Sherrill
Simpson
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smucker
Soto
Spartz
Stansbury
Stanton
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stevens
Stewart
Suozzi
Swalwell
Takano
Taylor
Tenney
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Valadao
Van Duyne
Veasey
Velázquez
Wagner
Walberg
Walorski
Waltz
Wasserman Schultz
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Welch
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wild
Williams (TX)
Wilson (SC)
Womack
Yarmuth

NAYS—103

Adams
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Beyer
Biggs
Bishop (NC)
Blunt Rochester
Boebert
Bowman
Brooks
Brown (MD)
Brown (OH)
Burchett
Bush
Cárdenas
Carter (LA)
Castor (FL)
Cherfilus-McCormick
Chu
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Cline
Cloud
Clyburn
Courtney
Davidson
Davis, Danny K.
DeSaulnier
Espaillat
Evans
Fallon
Foxx
Frankel, Lois
Gaetz
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gohmert
Gomez
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Green, Al (TX)
Greene (GA)
Grijalva
Harris
Hayes
Higgins (LA)
Horsford
Huffman
Jayapal
Johnson (LA)
Jones
Jordan
Kelly (IL)
Kim (NJ)
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lowenthal
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Massie
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
Meng
Mfume
Miller (IL)
Moore (WI)
Nadler
Nehls
Newman
Norman
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Payne
Perry
Pocan
Pressley
Raskin
Rosendale
Roy
Schakowsky
Schiff
Scott (VA)
Sewell
Smith (WA)
Spanberger
Speier
Strickland
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Tlaib
Torres (NY)
Van Drew
Vargas
Waters
Watson Coleman
Wexton
Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)

NOT VOTING—6

Conway
Hice (GA)
Norcross
Pence
Wittman
Zeldin

□ 1808

Mses. PRESSLEY and CLARK of Massachusetts changed their vote from ''yea'' to ''nay.''

Mrs. MCBATH, Mr. JEFFRIES, and Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ changed their vote from ''nay'' to ''yea.''

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated against:

Mr. RUSH. Mr. Speaker, during rollcall vote No. 284 on H.R. 7666, I mistakenly recorded my vote as "yea" when I should have voted "nay."

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Allred (Takano)
Bonamici (Manning)
Bourdeaux (Correa)
Bush (Takano)
Carter (LA) (Williams (GA))
Carter (TX) (Weber (TX))
Cohen (Beyer)
Connolly (Beyer)
Costa (Correa)
Crist (Wasserman Schultz)
Davis, Danny K. (Gomez)
DeSaulnier (Beyer)
Garcia (IL) (Takano)
Gosar (Boebert)
Gottheimer (Neguse)
Guest (Fleischmann)
Hayes (Neguse)
Huffman (Gomez)
Jayapal (Takano)
Jeffries (Kelly (IL))
Johnson (GA) (Manning)
Johnson (TX) (Stevens)
Katko (Meijer)
Keating (Neguse)
Kirkpatrick (Pallone)
Lawson (FL) (Wasserman Schultz)
Long (Fleischmann)
Moore (WI) (Beyer)
Nadler (Pallone)
Newman (Beyer)
Palazzo (Fleischmann)
Payne (Pallone)
Porter (Neguse)
Price (NC) (Manning)
Rice (SC) (Meijer)
Rogers (KY) (Reschenthaler)
Rush (Neguse)
Salazar (Diaz-Balart)
Scott, David (Neguse)
Sires (Pallone)
Stansbury (Stevens)
Strickland (Neguse)
Suozzi (Neguse)
Swalwell (Correa)
Tlaib (Gomez)
Walorski (Baird)
Watson Coleman (Pallone)

AMENDMENT NO. 8 OFFERED BY MR. GRIFFITH

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. BERA). Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the question on amendment No. 8, printed in part E of House Report 117–381, on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. GRIFFITH).

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 180, nays 239, not voting 10, as follows:

[Roll No. 285]

YEAS—180

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

NAYS—239

Adams
Aguilar
Allred
Auchincloss
Axne
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Boebert
Bonamici
Bourdeaux
Bowman
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brown (MD)
Brown (OH)
Brownley
Bush
Bustos
Butterfield
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson
Carter (LA)
Cartwright
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Cherfilus-McCormick
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Davids (KS)
Davis, Danny K.
Davis, Rodney
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Demings
DeSaulnier
Deutch
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael F.
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Fitzpatrick
Fletcher
Foster
Frankel, Lois
Gallego
Garamendi
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Golden
Gomez
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez, Vicente

Gosar
Gottheimer
Green, Al (TX)
Greene (GA)
Grijalva
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Higgins (NY)
Himes
Hollingsworth
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hudson
Huffman
Jackson Lee
Jacobs (CA)
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (TX)
Jones
Joyce (OH)
Kahele
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (CA)
Kim (NJ)
Kind
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Lamb
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Leger Fernandez
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Luria
Lynch
Malinowski
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Manning
Massie
Matsui
McBath
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McNerney
Meeks
Meijer
Meng
Mfume
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moulton
Mrvan
Murphy (FL)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newhouse
Newman
O'Halleran
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Perlmutter
Peters
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Rice (NY)
Ross
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Rutherford
Ryan
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Sessions
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Soto
Spanberger
Speier
Stansbury
Stanton
Stauber
Stevens
Strickland
Suozzi
Swalwell
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Valadao
Van Drew
Vargas
Veasey
Velázquez
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Welch
Wenstrup
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth

NOT VOTING—10

Brady
Brooks
Conway
Garbarino
Hice (GA)
Norcross
Pence
Scalise
Wittman
Zeldin

□ 1816

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Allred (Takano)
Bonamici (Manning)
Bourdeaux (Correa)
Bush (Takano)
Carter (LA) (Williams (GA))
Carter (TX) (Weber (TX))
Cohen (Beyer)
Connolly (Beyer)
Costa (Correa)
Crist (Wasserman Schultz)
Davis, Danny K. (Gomez)
DeSaulnier (Beyer)
García (IL) (Takano)
Gosar (Boebert)
Gottheimer (Neguse)
Guest (Fleischmann)
Hayes (Neguse)
Huffman (Gomez)
Jayapal (Takano)
Jeffries (Kelly (IL))
Johnson (GA) (Manning)
Johnson (TX) (Stevens)
Katko (Meijer)
Keating (Neguse)
Kirkpatrick (Pallone)
Lawson (FL) (Wasserman Schultz)
Long (Fleischmann)
Moore (WI) (Beyer)
Nadler (Pallone)
Newman (Beyer)
Palazzo (Fleischmann)
Payne (Pallone)
Porter (Neguse)
Price (NC) (Manning)
Rice (SC) (Meijer)
Rogers (KY) (Reschenthaler)
Rush (Neguse)
Salazar (Diaz-Balart)
Scott, David (Neguse)
Sires (Pallone)
Stansbury (Stevens)
Strickland (Neguse)
Suozzi (Neguse)
Swalwell (Correa)
Tlaib (Gomez)
Walorski (Baird)
Watson Coleman (Pallone)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The previous question is ordered on the bill, as amended.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the passage of the bill.

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

Mrs. RODGERS of Washington. 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.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 402, nays 20, not voting 7, as follows:

[Roll No. 286]

YEAS—402

Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Allen
Allred
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Auchincloss
Axne
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bentz
Bera
Bergman
Beyer
Bice (OK)
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NC)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bost
Bourdeaux
Bowman
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brady
Brown (MD)
Brown (OH)
Brownley
Buchanan
Bucshon
Budd
Burgess
Bush
Bustos
Butterfield
Calvert
Cammack
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carey
Carl
Carson
Carter (GA)
Carter (LA)
Carter (TX)
Cartwright
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Cawthorn
Chabot
Cheney
Cherfilus-McCormick
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Cline
Clyburn
Clyde
Cohen
Cole
Comer
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Curtis
Davids (KS)
Davidson
Davis, Danny K.
Davis, Rodney
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Demings
DeSaulnier
DesJarlais
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Donalds
Doyle, Michael F.
Duncan
Dunn
Ellzey
Emmer
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Estes
Evans
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Flores
Foster
Foxx
Frankel, Lois
Franklin, C. Scott
Fulcher
Gallagher
Gallego
Garamendi
Garbarino
Garcia (CA)
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gibbs
Gimenez
Golden
Gomez
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez, Vicente
Gooden (TX)
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Green, Al (TX)
Griffith
Grijalva
Grothman
Guthrie
Harder (CA)
Harris
Harshbarger
Hartzler
Hayes
Hern
Herrell
Herrera Beutler
Higgins (NY)
Hill
Himes
Hinson
Hollingsworth
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hudson
Huffman
Huizenga
Issa
Jackson
Jackson Lee
Jacobs (CA)
Jacobs (NY)
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Johnson (TX)
Jones
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Kahele
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
Loudermilk
Lowenthal
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luria
Lynch
Mace
Malinowski
Malliotakis
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Mann
Manning
Mast
Matsui
McBath
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McHenry
McKinley
McNerney
Meeks
Meijer
Meng
Meuser
Mfume
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moulton
Mrvan
Mullin
Murphy (FL)
Murphy (NC)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Nehls
Newhouse
Newman
O'Halleran
Obernolte
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Owens
Palazzo
Pallone
Palmer
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Perlmutter
Perry
Peters
Pfluger
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Posey
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Reschenthaler
Rice (NY)
Rice (SC)
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Rosendale
Ross
Rouzer
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Rutherford
Ryan
Salazar
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scalise
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sessions
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Simpson
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Soto
Spanberger
Spartz
Speier
Stansbury
Stanton
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Stevens
Stewart
Strickland
Suozzi
Swalwell
Takano
Tenney
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Vargas
Veasey
Velázquez
Wagner
Walberg
Walorski
Waltz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Weber (TX)
Welch
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Williams (TX)
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Womack
Yarmuth

NAYS—20

Biggs
Boebert
Brooks
Buck
Burchett
Cloud
Gaetz
Gohmert
Good (VA)
Gosar
Greene (GA)
Guest
Higgins (LA)
Massie
McClintock
Miller (IL)
Norman
Roy
Steube
Taylor

NOT VOTING—7

Conway
Hice (GA)
Norcross
Pence
Webster (FL)
Wittman
Zeldin

□ 1824

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Allred (Takano)
Bonamici (Manning)
Bourdeaux (Correa)

Bush (Takano)
Carter (LA) (Williams (GA))
Carter (TX) (Weber (TX))
Cohen (Beyer)
Connolly (Beyer)
Costa (Correa)
Crist (Wasserman Schultz)
Davis, Danny K. (Gomez)
DeSaulnier (Beyer)
García (IL) (Takano)
Gosar (Boebert)
Gottheimer (Neguse)
Guest (Fleischmann)
Hayes (Neguse)
Huffman (Gomez)
Jayapal (Takano)
Jeffries (Kelly (IL))
Johnson (GA) (Manning)
Johnson (TX) (Stevens)
Katko (Meijer)
Keating (Neguse)
Kirkpatrick (Pallone)
Lawson (FL) (Wasserman Schultz)
Long (Fleischmann)
Moore (WI) (Beyer)
Nadler (Pallone)
Newman (Beyer)
Palazzo (Fleischmann)
Payne (Pallone)
Porter (Neguse)
Price (NC) (Manning)
Rice (SC) (Meijer)
Rogers (KY) (Reschenthaler)
Rush (Neguse)
Salazar (Diaz-Balart)
Scott, David (Neguse)
Sires (Pallone)
Stansbury (Stevens)
Strickland (Neguse)
Suozzi (Neguse)
Swalwell (Correa)
Tlaib (Gomez)
Walorski (Baird)
Watson Coleman (Pallone)

ADVANCED RESEARCH PROJECTS AGENCY–HEALTH ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 1(c) of rule XIX, further consideration of the bill (H.R. 5585) to establish the Advanced Research Projects Agency–Health, and for other purposes, will now resume.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

AMENDMENT NO. 1 OFFERED BY MS. ESHOO

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the question on amendment No. 1, printed in part C of House Report 117–381, on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. ESHOO).

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 381, nays 40, not voting 8, as follows:

[Roll No. 287]

YEAS—381

Adams
Aguilar
Allen
Allred
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Auchincloss
Axne
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Barr
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bentz
Bera
Bergman
Beyer
Bice (OK)
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bost
Bourdeaux
Bowman
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brady
Brown (MD)
Brown (OH)
Brownley
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Budd
Burgess
Bush
Bustos
Butterfield
Calvert
Cammack
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carey
Carl
Carson
Carter (GA)
Carter (LA)
Carter (TX)
Cartwright
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Cawthorn
Chabot
Cheney
Cherfilus-McCormick
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Cole
Comer
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Curtis
Davids (KS)
Davis, Danny K.
Davis, Rodney
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Demings
DeSaulnier
DesJarlais
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Donalds
Doyle, Michael F.
Duncan
Dunn
Ellzey
Emmer
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Estes
Evans
Feenstra
Ferguson
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Flores
Foster
Frankel, Lois
Franklin, C. Scott
Fulcher
Gallagher
Gallego
Garamendi
Garbarino
Garcia (CA)
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gibbs
Gimenez
Golden
Gomez
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez, Vicente
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green, Al (TX)
Griffith
Grijalva
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Harder (CA)
Harris
Harshbarger
Hartzler
Hayes
Herrera Beutler
Higgins (NY)
Hill
Himes
Hinson
Hollingsworth
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hudson
Huffman
Issa
Jackson
Jackson Lee
Jacobs (CA)
Jacobs (NY)
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Johnson (TX)
Jones
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Kahele
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Keller
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (CA)
Kim (NJ)
Kind
Kinzinger
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamb
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latta
LaTurner
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Leger Fernandez
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu
Lofgren
Long
Loudermilk
Lowenthal
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luria
Lynch
Mace
Malinowski
Malliotakis
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Mann
Manning
Mast
Matsui
McBath
McCarthy
McCaul
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McHenry
McKinley
McNerney
Meeks
Meijer
Meng
Meuser
Mfume
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (UT)
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moulton
Mrvan
Mullin
Murphy (FL)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newhouse
Newman
O'Halleran
Obernolte
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Owens
Palazzo
Pallone
Palmer
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
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
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sessions
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Simpson
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Soto
Spanberger
Spartz
Speier
Stansbury
Stanton
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Stevens
Stewart
Strickland
Suozzi
Swalwell
Takano
Taylor
Tenney
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Vargas
Veasey
Velázquez
Wagner
Walberg
Walorski
Waltz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Welch
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Williams (TX)
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Womack
Yarmuth

NAYS—40

Aderholt
Banks
Biggs
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Brooks
Burchett
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Davidson
Fallon
Foxx
Gaetz
Gohmert
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Green (TN)
Greene (GA)
Hern
Herrell
Higgins (LA)
Huizenga
Johnson (LA)
Jordan
Lamborn
Lesko
Massie
McClain
McClintock
Miller (IL)
Moore (AL)
Murphy (NC)
Nehls
Norman
Perry
Rosendale
Roy
Steube

NOT VOTING—8

Conway
Hice (GA)
Letlow
Norcross
Pence
Torres (CA)
Wittman
Zeldin

□ 1832

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Allred (Takano)
Bonamici (Manning)
Bourdeaux (Correa)
Bush (Takano)
Carter (LA) (Williams (GA))
Carter (TX) (Weber (TX))
Cohen (Beyer)
Connolly (Beyer)
Costa (Correa)
Crist (Wasserman Schultz)
Davis, Danny K. (Gomez)
DeSaulnier (Beyer)
García (IL) (Takano)
Gosar (Boebert)
Gottheimer (Neguse)
Guest (Fleischmann)
Hayes (Neguse)
Huffman (Gomez)
Jayapal (Takano)
Jeffries (Kelly (IL))
Johnson (GA) (Manning)
Johnson (TX) (Stevens)
Katko (Meijer)
Keating (Neguse)
Kirkpatrick (Pallone)
Lawson (FL) (Wasserman Schultz)
Long (Fleischmann)
Moore (WI) (Beyer)
Nadler (Pallone)
Newman (Beyer)
Palazzo (Fleischmann)
Payne (Pallone)
Porter (Neguse)
Price (NC) (Manning)
Rice (SC) (Meijer)
Rogers (KY) (Reschenthaler)
Rush (Neguse)
Salazar (Diaz-Balart)
Scott, David (Neguse)
Sires (Pallone)
Stansbury (Stevens)
Strickland (Neguse)
Suozzi (Neguse)
Swalwell (Correa)
Tlaib (Gomez)
Walorski (Baird)
Watson Coleman (Pallone)

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the passage of the bill.

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

Mrs. RODGERS of Washington. 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.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 336, nays 85, not voting 8, as follows:

[Roll No. 288]

YEAS—336

Adams
Aguilar
Allen
Allred
Amodei
Armstrong
Auchincloss
Axne
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Barr
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bera
Bergman
Beyer
Bice (OK)
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bost
Bourdeaux
Bowman
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brady
Brown (MD)
Brown (OH)
Brownley
Buchanan
Bucshon
Budd

Burgess
Bush
Bustos
Butterfield
Calvert
Cammack
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carey
Carson
Carter (GA)
Carter (LA)
Carter (TX)
Cartwright
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Cawthorn
Chabot
Cheney
Cherfilus-McCormick
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Cole
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Davids (KS)
Davis, Danny K.
Davis, Rodney
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Demings
DeSaulnier
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Donalds
Doyle, Michael F.
Duncan
Dunn
Ellzey
Emmer
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Ferguson
Fitzpatrick
Fletcher
Flores
Foster
Frankel, Lois
Gallagher
Gallego
Garamendi
Garbarino
Garcia (CA)
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gibbs
Gimenez
Golden
Gomez
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez, Vicente
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green, Al (TX)
Griffith
Grijalva
Guthrie
Harder (CA)
Harshbarger
Hayes
Herrera Beutler
Higgins (NY)
Hill
Himes
Hinson
Hollingsworth
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hudson
Huffman
Jackson Lee
Jacobs (CA)
Jacobs (NY)
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Johnson (TX)
Jones
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Kahele
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Keller
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (PA)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (CA)
Kim (NJ)
Kind
Kinzinger
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamb
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latta
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Leger Fernandez
Letlow
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Lucas
Luria
Lynch
Mace
Malinowski
Malliotakis
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Manning
Matsui
McBath
McCarthy
McCaul
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McHenry
McKinley
McNerney
Meeks
Meijer
Meng
Meuser
Mfume
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Moore (UT)
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moulton
Mrvan
Murphy (FL)
Murphy (NC)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newhouse
Newman
O'Halleran
Obernolte
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Owens
Palazzo
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Perlmutter
Peters
Pfluger
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Reschenthaler
Rice (NY)
Rice (SC)
Rodgers (WA)
Ross
Rouzer
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Rutherford
Ryan
Salazar
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scalise
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sessions
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Simpson
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Soto
Spanberger
Spartz
Speier
Stansbury
Stanton
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Stevens
Stewart
Strickland
Suozzi
Swalwell
Takano
Tenney
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Valadao
Van Drew
Vargas
Veasey
Velázquez
Wagner
Walberg
Walorski
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Welch
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Womack
Yarmuth

NAYS—85

Aderholt
Arrington
Babin
Banks
Bentz
Biggs
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Brooks
Buck
Burchett
Carl
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Comer
Curtis
Davidson
DesJarlais
Estes
Fallon
Feenstra
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fleischmann
Foxx
Franklin, C. Scott
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gohmert
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Green (TN)
Greene (GA)
Grothman
Guest
Harris
Hartzler
Hern
Herrell
Higgins (LA)
Huizenga
Issa
Jackson
Johnson (LA)
Jordan
Kelly (MS)
Kustoff
Lamborn
LaTurner
Lesko
Long
Loudermilk
Luetkemeyer
Mann
Massie
Mast
McClain
McClintock
Miller (IL)
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Mullin
Nehls
Norman
Palmer
Perry
Posey
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Rosendale
Roy
Schweikert
Smith (MO)
Steube
Taylor
Tiffany
Timmons
Van Duyne
Waltz
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Williams (TX)

NOT VOTING—8

Conway
Hice (GA)
Norcross
Pence
Rogers (AL)
Torres (CA)
Wittman
Zeldin

□ 1841

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. NORCROSS. Mr. Speaker, had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on rollcall No. 286 and "yea" on rollcall No. 288.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Allred (Takano)
Bonamici (Manning)
Bourdeaux (Correa)
Bush (Takano)
Carter (LA) (Williams (GA))
Carter (TX) (Weber (TX))
Cohen (Beyer)
Connolly (Beyer)
Costa (Correa)
Crist (Wasserman Schultz)
Davis, Danny K. (Gomez)
DeSaulnier (Beyer)
García (IL) (Takano)
Gosar (Boebert)
Gottheimer (Neguse)
Guest (Fleischmann)
Hayes (Neguse)
Huffman (Gomez)
Jayapal (Takano)
Jeffries (Kelly (IL))
Johnson (GA) (Manning)
Johnson (TX) (Stevens)
Katko (Meijer)
Keating (Neguse)
Kirkpatrick (Pallone)
Lawson (FL) (Wasserman Schultz)
Long (Fleischmann)
Moore (WI) (Beyer)
Nadler (Pallone)
Newman (Beyer)
Palazzo (Fleischmann)
Payne (Pallone)
Porter (Neguse)
Price (NC) (Manning)
Rice (SC) (Meijer)
Rogers (KY) (Reschenthaler)
Rush (Neguse)
Salazar (Diaz-Balart)
Scott, David (Neguse)
Sires (Pallone)
Stansbury (Stevens)
Strickland (Neguse)
Suozzi (Neguse)
Swalwell (Correa)
Tlaib (Gomez)
Walorski (Baird)
Watson Coleman (Pallone)

ACTIVE SHOOTER ALERT 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. 6538) to create an Active Shooter Alert Communications Network, 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 Rhode Island (Mr. CICILLINE) 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 259, nays 162, not voting 8, as follows:

[Roll No. 289]

YEAS—259

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

Valadao
Vargas
Veasey
Velázquez
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Welch
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Womack
Yarmuth

NAYS—162

Aderholt
Allen
Amodei
Arrington
Babin
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bentz
Bergman
Bice (OK)
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Bost
Brady
Brooks
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Cammack
Carey
Carl
Carter (GA)
Cawthorn
Cheney
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Comer
Crawford
Crenshaw
Davidson
Davis, Rodney
DesJarlais
Donalds
Duncan
Dunn
Ellzey
Emmer
Estes
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fleischmann
Foxx
Franklin, C. Scott
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Gibbs
Gohmert
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Greene (GA)
Griffith
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Harris
Harshbarger
Hartzler
Hern
Herrell
Higgins (LA)
Hinson
Hollingsworth
Hudson
Huizenga
Issa
Jackson
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (PA)
Keller
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Kind
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Latta
LaTurner
Lesko
Letlow
Long
Loudermilk
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Mann
Massie
Mast
McCarthy
McClain
McClintock
McHenry
Meuser
Miller (IL)
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Mullin
Murphy (NC)
Nehls
Norman
Owens
Palazzo
Palmer
Perry
Pfluger
Posey
Reschenthaler
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Rosendale
Rouzer
Roy
Rutherford
Salazar
Scalise
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sessions
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smucker
Stauber
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stewart
Taylor
Tenney
Tiffany
Timmons
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Wagner
Walberg
Walorski
Waltz
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams (TX)

NOT VOTING—8

Conway
Hice (GA)
Mfume
Norcross
Pence
Torres (CA)
Wittman
Zeldin

□ 1850

So (two-thirds not being in the affirmative) the motion was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Allred (Takano)
Bonamici (Manning)
Bourdeaux (Correa)
Bush (Takano)
Carter (LA) (Williams (GA))
Carter (TX) (Weber (TX))
Cohen (Beyer)
Connolly (Beyer)
Costa (Correa)
Crist (Wasserman Schultz)
Davis, Danny K. (Gomez)
DeSaulnier (Beyer)
García (IL) (Takano)
Gosar (Boebert)
Gottheimer (Neguse)
Guest (Fleischmann)
Hayes (Neguse)
Huffman (Gomez)
Jayapal (Takano)
Jeffries (Kelly (IL))
Johnson (GA) (Manning)
Johnson (TX) (Stevens)
Katko (Meijer)
Keating (Neguse)
Kirkpatrick (Pallone)
Lawson (FL) (Wasserman Schultz)
Long (Fleischmann)
Moore (WI) (Beyer)
Nadler (Pallone)
Newman (Beyer)
Palazzo (Fleischmann)
Payne (Pallone)
Porter (Neguse)
Price (NC) (Manning)
Rice (SC) (Meijer)
Rogers (KY) (Reschenthaler)
Rush (Neguse)
Salazar (Diaz-Balart)
Scott, David (Neguse)
Sires (Pallone)
Stansbury (Stevens)
Strickland (Neguse)
Suozzi (Neguse)
Swalwell (Correa)
Tlaib (Gomez)
Walorski (Baird)
Watson Coleman (Pallone)

AUTHORIZING THE CLERK TO MAKE CORRECTIONS IN ENGROSSMENT OF H.R. 7666, RESTORING HOPE FOR MENTAL HEALTH AND WELL-BEING ACT OF 2022

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that in the engrossment of H.R. 7666, the Clerk be authorized to correct section numbers, punctuation, spelling, and cross-references and to make such other technical and conforming changes as may be necessary to reflect the actions of the House.

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

There was no objection.

RESIGNATION AS MEMBER OF COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. MANNING) laid before the House the following resignation as a member of the Committee on the Budget:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, June 22, 2022.

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

DEAR SPEAKER PELOSI: I write to respectfully tender my resignation as a member of the House Committee on the Budget. It has been an honor to serve in this capacity, and I fully endorse Congressman Blake Moore of Utah for this position.

Sincerely,

TRENT KELLY,
Member of Congress.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the resignation is accepted.

There was no objection.

ELECTING MEMBERS TO CERTAIN STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. FERGUSON. Madam Speaker, by direction of the Republican Conference, I send to the desk a privileged resolution and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 1197

Resolved, That the following named Members be, and are hereby, elected to the following standing committees of the House of Representatives:

COMMITTEE ON NATURAL RESOURCES: Ms. Conway.

COMMITTEE ON VETERANS' AFFAIRS: Ms. Conway.

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE: Mrs. Flores.

COMMITTEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY: Mrs. Flores.

COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET: Mr. Moore of Utah, to rank immediately after Mr. Smith of Missouri.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PASSAGE OF THE RESTORING HOPE FOR MENTAL HEALTH AND WELL-BEING ACT

(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 today to applaud the passage of the Restoring Hope for Mental Health and Well-Being Act.

Millions of Americans live with a very serious mental health or substance abuse disorder. We must recognize their plight as part and parcel of providing overall health.

When we ignore the signs and symptoms of mental and substance abuse disorders, we are unable to attain the help that is available for millions, but help is available.

Now, thanks to this legislation, we will ensure more people have access to quality, affordable behavioral healthcare.

By increasing resources for proper diagnosis and recovery services, telehealth, mental health screenings, suicide prevention, we will improve lives and save lives all across our country.

Let us continue working to provide the care that is essential to daily life. Help is within reach. Let us make sure that those who need medical diagnoses on the behavioral front receive it. Finally. Finally.

As a member of the Mental Health Caucus and the Bipartisan Addiction and Mental Health Task Force, I thank the Committee on Energy and Commerce for their steadfast work to assure wellness for millions of Americans.

CONGRATULATING EAGLE SCOUT ANDREW RUGH

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

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the accomplishments of Mr. Andrew Rugh, an Eagle Scout from Troop 28 in Rocky Grove, Venango County, as he celebrates completing all 138 merit badges offered by the Boy Scouts of America.

Andrew has been a member of Troop 28 for more than 7 years and has had the support of his parents, Chad and Christina Rugh, throughout his time in Scouting.

Becoming an Eagle Scout is a great honor. Only 8 percent of all Scouts attain the rank of Eagle Scout, and less than half a percent of Scouts are estimated to have completed all available merit badges.

On his path to earning each merit badge, Andrew was challenged to learn various skills ranging from law and chess to archery and welding.

Alongside millions of young men and women in Scouting, Andrew embodies the values of patriotism, courage and self-reliance.

Madam Speaker, as an Eagle Scout myself, and a member of the Scouting community for more than 50 years, I can attest to the significance of Andrew's achievement.

Congratulations, Andrew, on your accomplishment in Scouting and your contribution to your community. Well done, Scout.

□ 1900

TODAY WE TOOK ACTION

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

Mr. TRONE. Madam Speaker, today, I rise to applaud the passage of Restoring Hope for Mental Health and Well-Being Act of 2022, a comprehensive package of over 30 bills, 6 of which I proudly led.

Today, over 50 million Americans struggle with mental illness, and over 20 million Americans struggle with substance use disorder. We have lost nearly 1 million lives to suicide and over 1 million Americans to drug overdoses in the last 20 years.

Today, we are on course to lose another 1.2 million Americans in the next decade to drug overdoses. We cannot afford to wait until tomorrow, so today, we took action. This effort served as a first step of a continued journey to end these crises that have taken far too long and taken too many.

We proudly cast our vote to help save the lives of our fellow Americans. I thank Chairman FRANK PALLONE, Ranking Member McMorris Rodgers, Leader HOYER, and their teams for making this vision a reality.

ATTACKS ON PRO-LIFE ORGANIZATIONS

(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, more than 7 weeks ago, we woke up to headlines that the Supreme Court of the United States would likely overturn Roe v. Wade. I believe the leaker broke Federal law in an effort to change the outcome of the High Court's ruling.

We have seen protests outside Justices' homes. In Associate Justice Brett Kavanaugh's case, we have seen an assassination plot. We have also seen more than a dozen attacks on pro-life organizations across the country, including vandalism, destruction of property, and even firebombing.

This is why I joined more than 100 House Republicans in a letter urging the Department of Justice to investigate these attacks. They not only deserve to be a top priority for the DOJ, but we believe they should be investigated as instances of domestic terrorism.

We must make it clear that we are a Nation of laws, never mob rule.

PUTTING HIGHER EDUCATION WITHIN REACH

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

Mr. PAPPAS. Madam Speaker, I rise today to mark the 50th anniversary of the Pell Grant Program.

Programs like Pell help break down longstanding, often systemic barriers to education so that everyone has the chance to reach their full potential.

In my district, over 65,000 students are receiving over $165 million to pursue their higher education goals at our local colleges. The Pell grant is further leveraged by the University of New Hampshire Granite Guarantee program, which allows students who are Pell-eligible to attend UNH, Keene State, or Plymouth State tuition-free by leveraging Pell, Federal aid, and institutional support to ensure access to high-quality public education in New Hampshire.

Putting higher education within reach for more people has been a strong priority of mine since taking office, and we have worked to increase funding for Pell grants and provide the kind of resources that our students deserve.

The education these students receive will help them fulfill their dreams and develop their greatest abilities. I look forward to Congress continuing to support access to college through the Pell grant for another 50 years.

CELEBRATING ELEANOR OTTOSON'S 105TH BIRTHDAY

(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 in honor of a beloved woman and an outstanding Georgian, Eleanor Ottoson.

Eleanor and her family were recently blessed to celebrate Eleanor's 105th birthday. Born on a warm day in May of 1917, Eleanor spread her love across New Jersey and Pennsylvania before finally finding a home in McIntosh County, Georgia.

Mrs. Ottoson diligently served her community as a registered nurse and now continues this service as an active member of Morgan's Chapel United Methodist Church.

A mother and a grandmother, Eleanor's heart holds no shortage of love. She shares this love by helping around her church, knitting bags, singing songs, and sharing her life with all those around her.

When asked about how she has lived to her outstanding age of 105, Eleanor spoke of her lifelong commitment to health. Mrs. Ottoson never smoked and never drank to excess. Instead, she made a point to eat well, sleep well, and treat others well.

I smile when I hear about the great joy going on in the lives of my constituents, and I am so thankful Eleanor's loved ones continue to have her with them through these years.

PELL GRANTS OPEN DOOR TO OPPORTUNITY

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

Ms. MANNING. Mr. Speaker, 50 years ago, Congress launched the Pell Grant Program to provide direct financial aid to low-income students to increase access to higher education. This program has opened up the door of opportunity and made the dream of college a reality for millions of students across the country.

In North Carolina's Sixth District, over 30,000 students are utilizing nearly $140 million in Pell grants to pursue their higher education goals at local colleges and universities. Nationwide, nearly 7 million students, or 40 percent of undergraduates, are Pell grant recipients.

As a member of the Education and Labor Committee, I am proud to share my support for Pell grants and to have supported a $400 increase to the maximum annual award. By increasing the Pell grant award, we are ensuring that more students can attend college and join the skilled workforce in their desired career field.

I look forward to Congress continuing the bipartisan support for expanding student access to college through Pell grants for another 50 years.

RANDY MARION RECEIVES LIFETIME ACHIEVEMENT AWARD

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

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize Randy Marion, the owner of Randy Marion Automotive Group and a true titan of entrepreneurship in North Carolina.

Recently, Randy was selected as the recipient of the 2022 Lifetime Achievement Award from the North Carolina Automobile Dealers Association. His automotive group is one of the largest car dealerships in the Carolinas, and he has built a reputation that is second to none.

This award is a testament to his entrepreneurial spirit, civic leadership, and commitment to furthering the automobile industry within the Tar Heel State, as well as his being a wonderful role model and citizen.

Congratulations, Randy, on this tremendous accomplishment. Here is to many more years of serving the State of North Carolina and continuing to serve as the great role model that you are.

DEMOCRATS' WAR ON AFFORDABLE ENERGY

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

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Madam Speaker, families everywhere are feeling the pain of Washington Democrats' radical climate agenda.

President Biden launched the war on American energy when he canceled the Keystone XL pipeline on his first day in office. He has also banned new lease sales for oil and gas, and his regulatory onslaught is limiting U.S. energy production.

As a result, Americans are paying the price for the far left's costly energy agenda every time they flip a light switch, buy groceries, or drive to work.

But that is the goal of Washington Democrats' climate agenda: Drive up the cost of traditional energy sources to force our Nation's transition to alternatives that are less reliable, widely unavailable, and even more expensive.

America cannot afford the left's war on affordable energy. What America needs right now is the all-of-the-above energy agenda put in place by President Trump and Republicans in Congress.

CELEBRATING CARIBBEAN AMERICAN HERITAGE MONTH

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

Mr. BOWMAN. Madam Speaker, I rise today in honor of Caribbean American Heritage Month.

New York's 16th Congressional District is a rich bastion of many Caribbean communities and cultures. I am proud to represent constituents from the Dominican Republic, Jamaica, Puerto Rico, Grenada, Haiti, Saint Lucia, the Bahamas, Barbados, Guyana, Trinidad and Tobago, and many more.

The vibrancy and brilliance of this community have shaped the essence of our district and this Nation. The impact of Caribbean heritage on the State of New York and our country is tremendous.

I specifically recognize the impact of three organizations that celebrate Caribbean culture in our district. The All Islands Association, the Jamaican Progressive League, and the Dominican Cultural Association of Yonkers have been critical in empowering neighbors and delivering critical resources and services.

I am proud to represent such a diverse community of people and honored to continue making New York 16 a better place for all as we work for better housing, immigration, workers' and care rights, and entrepreneurship opportunities.

DAIRY INDUSTRY CONTRIBUTES TO HEALTHY CHILDREN

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

Ms. TENNEY. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize National Dairy Month, which we celebrate each June.

The dairy industry is a major force in our economy. It is the largest single segment of New York's agricultural industry. There are more than 3,500 dairy farms across New York. This month and every month, we celebrate their contributions to communities across America.

Many of the dairy farms in the 22nd District are family owned and operated. As they continue to recover from the disruptions of the pandemic, I will work tirelessly to support our local dairy farmers the same way they worked tirelessly to deliver for our communities and our Nation.

People of all ages, especially children, receive crucial nutrients to grow healthy and strong by drinking milk. That is why I have cosponsored bipartisan legislation like the Whole Milk for Healthy Kids Act to ensure that every child will have access to nutrition-rich milk in school cafeterias, just like the awesome chocolate milk that I got when I was growing up. As Elon Musk said, ''Chocolate milk is insanely good.''

As we celebrate National Dairy Month, we appreciate the dairy farmers who both drive our local economies and ensure our communities are healthy. Let's put milk, whole milk, and chocolate milk back in our schools.

BABY FORMULA SHORTAGE CRISIS

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

Mr. LAMALFA. Madam Speaker, according to a new whistleblower report, OSHA had reports of health and safety problems at the Michigan baby formula plant all the way back in February 2021. That is a year before the plant was indefinitely shut down by FDA and well over a year before the Biden administration even acknowledged it.

The administration knew for at least months, if not well over a year, that this crisis would happen with the shortages, but they failed to act because they didn't consider it a top-level crisis. Now, over 70 percent of the Nation's baby formula is out of stock. In what universe is that not a top-level crisis?

How is it possible that our FDA is so incompetent that they sat idle for 14 months, knowing full well that American babies and families would suffer shortages?

How inept is the administration that they would admit to knowing about this looming crisis for months but ignored it?

How cruel is the Biden administration that while American parents desperately search for formula for their babies, the administration is taking it right off the shelves and shipping it down to the border?

Even the Biden administration's deal with the Abbott plant to restart production will take 6 to 8 weeks to put formula back on the shelves. People can't wait that long.

The Biden administration should have addressed this worsening baby formula shortage when House Republicans raised the alarm months ago. We will hold this administration accountable for this issue.

CELEBRATING PRIDE MONTH

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. MANNING). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 4, 2021, the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. CICILLINE) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. CICILLINE. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the subject of my Special Order.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. CICILLINE. Madam Speaker, my colleagues and I are here today for this Special Order hour to celebrate Pride Month.

Pride is a time of celebration of our community and its diversity. It is a time to uplift LGBTQ+ people all across the country and honor our identities and how these individuals have shaped our lives.

Pride is also a time of action. Fifty-three years ago, LGBTQ+ patrons fought back against discrimination and police harassment at New York's Stonewall Inn. Now, we need to harness that same strength and determination to fight back against State legislatures' attacks against our community, especially trans and nonbinary kids.

For every person able to celebrate Pride Month, there are others who are struggling. There are countless people unable to come out because of discrimination, harassment, and threats of violence. In too many States, this discrimination is being led by elected officials.

Here in Congress, the Congressional LGBTQ+ Equality Caucus fights every day so that all people, regardless of sexual identification or gender identity, can live their lives openly and have every opportunity to be successful and to lead happy lives.

I am proud to have introduced the Equality Act, along with every single member of the Democratic Caucus as cosponsors, to ensure that LGBTQ+ people are protected from discrimination in key areas of life. I also introduced the Global Respect Act to deny

visas to those who commit gross human rights abuses against members of the LGBTQ+ community around the world.

Both of these bills passed the House with bipartisan support, and I urge the Senate to quickly do the same and advance LGBTQ+ equality both at home and abroad.

□ 1915

As chair of the Equality Caucus, I will never stop fighting so that all LGBTQ+ people, no matter where they live or how they identify, can live their lives openly with the full protections of our Federal laws.

We have made important progress this Congress. In addition to passing several LGBTQ+ bills through the House, two key caucus priority bills have also become law: H.R. 49, to designate the Pulse nightclub as a National Memorial, and S. 937, which included the Jabara-Heyer NO HATE Act, which provides for grants to improve data collection of hate crimes, including hate crimes motivated by sexual orientation or gender identity, and grants for States to create hotlines to assist victims of hate crimes.

I am so grateful we have a devoted ally to the LGBTQ+ community in the White House who signed both of these bills into law. President Biden has been a champion for our community. Just last week, he signed an executive order advancing LGBTQI+ equality during Pride Month. This executive order aligns with the goals of numerous bills introduced by Equality Caucus members.

But we are not done fighting for LGBTQ+ equality. Later this week, we will be voting on the LGBTQI+ Data Inclusion Act to ensure Federal surveys collect information on the LGBTQI+ community. We know better data leads to better policies, and this bill will ensure we have the data we need to draft the best solutions to address the needs of our community.

It has been an especially difficult year for our community, particularly for transgender and nonbinary youth who are under attack across the country.

Please know that the Congressional LGBTQ+ Equality Caucus and I will never stop fighting for you. You deserve to live your lives openly, free from discrimination or harassment, and to have every opportunity to succeed as your non-LGBTQ+ peers.

This Pride Month, we all have to recommit to fighting for true equality for all, every single person in our country, no matter where they live, no matter their gender identity or sexual orientation.

I am so grateful to be joined today by several of my colleagues who are helping to lead this fight for LGBTQ+ equality in the Halls of Congress, and I look forward to hearing from them during this Special Order hour.

I again extend a happy Pride to everyone.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MOULTON), a member of the Equality Caucus, a strong advocate for the LGBTQ+ community, who took time out of a markup to be sure that he could be a part of this Special Order. For that, we are incredibly grateful.

Mr. MOULTON. Madam Speaker, I want to start by thanking my remarkable colleague for his courageous leadership, truly courageous leadership, on this and so many other issues for the House of Representatives.

I rise today to celebrate and honor the LGBTQ+ community during Pride Month.

As we uplift this diverse and resilient community, I would like to use my time to spotlight the unique challenges faced by two important groups: LGBTQ+ youth and LGBTQ+ veterans.

Today, a growing contingent of the Republican Party is scapegoating LGBTQ+ youth and veterans through ignorant rhetoric and irresponsible policies. Their words and actions are worsening an already devastating mental health crisis among these kids.

Being a teenager is hard enough. You are finding your place, figuring out who you are and what you want to do. Now imagine waking up each day and hearing the people who are supposed to be leaders tearing you down, villainizing who you are, all for political gain.

This is unconscionable, and it has real-life consequences.

The Trevor Project estimates that more than 1.8 million LGBTQ+ young people attempt or seriously consider suicide every year in the United States.

Another group whose challenges we don't talk about enough are LGBTQ+ veterans, who experience higher rates of depression and more frequent thoughts of suicide than others.

I served with gay and bisexual great Americans in the Marines. For years under ''Don't Ask, Don't Tell,'' one of my very good friends, Joe, kept the fact that he is gay hidden so that he could put his life on the line for our country in Iraq.

Then when he got out of the Marines, he came out of the closet. But a year after that, in 2007, he got recalled to Active Duty. All he had to do to avoid another deployment was to pick up the phone and say two words to the Department of Defense: ''I'm gay.'' But he didn't. He didn't want anyone to go in his place. So he went back into the closet so that he could go back to the war, putting his life on the line again for another tour.

Joe, like so many others in his shoes, chose to serve our country. Yet, simply because of who they are, these patriots have dealt with unforgivable discrimination. For many LGBTQ+ vets, the mental health impacts are lifelong.

The scope of this mental health crisis is broad. We have come a long way, but we are facing a moment where that progress is at risk of moving backward instead of forward.

On July 16, we will take one big step forward when the 988 mental health emergencies hotline goes live.

Just like dialing 911 during a medical emergency, every single American will now have access to another easy-to-remember number.

This is just the first step. It is my hope that in the future, dialing 988 will give LGBTQ+ people the option to speak with someone who is specially trained to address the unique challenges faced by this community. LGBTQ+ Americans need to know that they can have access to the mental health resources they need just by picking up the phone. Because every American should know, in a time of crisis, you are not alone.

Mr. CICILLINE. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for his very powerful words and for being here tonight.

As Congressman MOULTON was speaking, I was thinking of Congressman PAPPAS, because Congressman PAPPAS has been a great champion for veterans. He serves as a distinguished member of the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee and the Veterans' Affairs Committee and in that role has been an extraordinary national leader on veterans' issues.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from New Hampshire (Mr. PAPPAS), a co-chairman of the Equality Caucus and a champion for the LGBTQ+ community.

Mr. PAPPAS. Madam Speaker, I thank Representative CICILLINE for organizing this Special Order hour.

I rise to mark Pride Month. Pride is an important opportunity for all of us, regardless of our orientation, to come together and celebrate our Nation's diversity and to keep striving to perfect this Union, to make sure that there is truly freedom and equality for all.

As a gay person growing up in New Hampshire, it wasn't always easy for me to see a path forward and to know that there would be a place for me in my community. But I am really fortunate that my family and my community welcomed me for who I am. I couldn't be more proud today to be able to serve them in Congress and to continue this fight for equality.

All people deserve to live their lives as their true selves, without fear of harassment, discrimination, violence, or imprisonment. But we know many LGBTQ+ Americans don't have the same legal protections that are guaranteed to others. No one should be a second-class citizen in this country, and they shouldn't be a second-class citizen anywhere in the world just for being LGBTQ+. Unfortunately, we know that far too many people face violence and persecution just for being who they are.

In Afghanistan today, LGBTQ+ people have been harassed, attacked, and sexually assaulted due to their sexual orientation and gender identity.

I called for the State Department to allow LGBTQ+ Afghans to access the U.S. Refugee Admissions Program to

help them ensure that they could find safety because of Taliban rule, which we know now threatens LGBTQ+ individuals with the prospect of a violent death.

Russia, which has banned same-sex marriage, recently shutdown the country's main LGBTQ+ organization, and there are reports that Russia plans to target the LGBTQ+ community in Ukraine during its invasion.

As we speak, we know Brittney Griner, who is an openly gay WNBA player, remains wrongfully detained by Russian authorities.

It should concern us all that an American has been wrongfully detained abroad in any circumstance, but that is made even more troubling by the fact that Russia's laws don't accommodate and protect the community. We have seen a recent uptick in vigilante violence against LGBTQ+ individuals in that country.

In our own country, we still haven't yet banned the use of the so-called ''gay panic'' or ''trans panic'' defenses in Federal court that can be used to actually blame victims of violence for the violence that is committed against them. I have introduced legislation in Congress to ban these so-called defenses, and it is time to get it done. They legitimize homophobia and transphobia that leads to violence against LGBTQ+ people, and we must end their use.

We see too much homophobia and transphobia that has no place in America today. Last year, in my home State of New Hampshire, a man was punched in the face in downtown Manchester just for holding hands with his boyfriend walking downtown. His assailant later told investigators that he didn't approve of homosexuality. This happened in my community in 2021.

Just last year, we saw transphobic attacks in the neighboring town of Derry that caused a community event to have to be moved to a different venue for safety reasons.

This is just not the New Hampshire way, it is not the American way, and it shows that we have work to do at all levels to combat this.

I hope that people out there who fear for their safety know that there are LGBTQ+ individuals who are fighting for them in the U.S. House of Representatives and lots of policymakers who are allies working to ensure that you can live your lives free of harassment, discrimination, and violence.

We have got to pass the Equality Act to ensure that all Americans can live free from discrimination and to send the unequivocal message that every LGBTQ+ American and their families matter. Doing so will give full legal protection to all Americans, regardless of who they are or whom they love.

This legislation is crucial, and it is especially crucial as we see what the Supreme Court is poised to do, on the verge of overturning landmark precedent, and rolling back the fundamental right to privacy in this country.

I know these challenges can seem daunting. We do feel that there is an uneven march toward progress, where sometimes we take a couple steps forward and then we see a step backward.

I remember my first speech on the floor of the New Hampshire House of Representatives in my early twenties. We were fighting against a bill that would have prevented New Hampshire from recognizing same-sex marriages performed in Massachusetts. We were fighting against that legislation. We lost the fight. We came up short.

But in just a matter of a few years, we saw civil unions and then same-sex marriage approved legislatively, signed by our Governor into law in New Hampshire, because those elected officials were reflecting the will of the people and recognizing that the country is changing and moving forward and that our laws need to catch up.

So Pride Month is a time to rededicate ourselves to a fight that we still need to win. We move forward by promoting equality because it is important to lift each other up. It is important to ensure that everyone can live openly as their true self.

To everyone out there, no matter your sexual orientation, your gender identity, your profession, or where you call home, you should be proud of who you are. This is how we are going to continue to change this country for the better and move forward and ensure that everyone is included.

Mr. CICILLINE. Madam Speaker, I thank Congressman PAPPAS so much for his powerful words and for his leadership and the example he has set.

Madam Speaker, I will now call on another co-chairman of the Equality Caucus, an extraordinarily distinguished member of the Financial Services Committee and Homeland Security Committee and someone who, though he is very young, has, throughout his entire life, been a great inspiration to young LGBTQ Americans and continues that great tradition as a Member of Congress.

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

Mr. TORRES of New York. Madam Speaker, I am proud to be a gay man in Congress. I stand here as living proof that the long arc of history bends toward LGBTQ equality.

I am the first Latino and Black LGBTQ Member of Congress, and I proudly serve as vice chair of the Homeland Security Committee.

Back in the 1950s, President Eisenhower issued an executive order declaring people like me to be a threat to homeland security. Out of his executive order came the ''lavender scare,'' the systematic purge of gay people from the ranks of Federal employment.

So the LGBTQ experience in America is as much about pain as it is about pride. We have seen the lives and livelihoods of untold numbers of people ravaged by homophobia.

I wish to speak about one of those people, Walter Jenkins, who served honorably during the Johnson administration, in a time of national turmoil, only to have his brilliant career cut short by homophobia.

On October 15, 1964, a columnist named William White wrote a tribute to Mr. Jenkins. It was so poignantly and eloquently written that it bears reading on the House floor, and so read it, I will.

□ 1930

The title is, ''A Graveyard Marked Despair.''

A human tragedy of measureless pathos, a tragedy to tear the heart as few things have ever done in my 50-odd years of rather urgent living is the story of Walter Jenkins.

It is too early to say what effects there may be from Jenkins' resignation, as one of the special White House assistants, in dreadful circumstances involving his arrest on disorderly conduct charges. Nor does this columnist now concern himself in the slightest way with this question. When one sees a friend bury a lost career, common humanity requires at least a brief wait at a graveside marked despair before reckoning up who else has gained or lost what.

The present purpose has nothing to do with partisanship or even with politics in general. It is simply to stand as a human being with Walter Jenkins, to make one man's testimony to Walter Jenkins, in an hour for him and his wife and his six children of a sorrow and horror that has come to few even in the harsh profession to which he has given his life.

I have just come from the hospital room of Walter Jenkins. It is a scene that will burn forever in the memory of one whose own profession as a correspondent has caused him to see much of human suffering—the death of so many in battle, the death of hope for so many others.

Walter Jenkins I have known for 20 years. Walter Jenkins I saluted in print when he became President Johnson's assistant upon Mr. JOHNSON's accession to the White House after another tragedy just short of 12 months ago. I said then of Walter Jenkins that he was one of the most honorable, most conscientious, and most truly moral men I ever knew. I repeat the statement today—every word of it.

For the Walter Jenkins I now see in this time of trouble is a Walter Jenkins broken at last under the terrible pressures it has been my sad lot to observe in life. I do not know precisely what in this shattered state he may have done or not done. I have not asked him; and I do not intend to ask him.

But this I do know if I have any human judgment at all: Here is a man long suffering from combat fatigue as surely as any man ever suffered in battle; and of that kind of combat fatigue I have seen plenty, too. At the hospital I told this to his doctor. The doctor replied softly, ''Yes, you are right. Except that for this kind of combat fatigue, they give no medals.''

When President Johnson came to power, in a frightened and divided Nation, suffering the shock of the assassination of John F. Kennedy, he put all his enormous heart and energies into reuniting the Nation and keeping its ancient institution going on, levelly and unafraid. So did Walter Jenkins to the last extent of his own talents and his own strength.

It was not easy for any of the Johnson people. They had their sophisticated sniping detractors—behind their backs within the Democratic Party as well as in front of them among their natural and proper Republican opposition. Jenkins became, next to the

President himself, the chief whipping boy. Totally dedicated, tolerant and forgiving beyond ready belief, he patiently worked his 15-hour day, his 7-day week, while the biters bit—and bit and bit—at him.

As month after month wore on, Jenkins developed a red and frightening flush that told even a layman of a dangerously high blood pressure. But, like the President, he never called for either the medic or the chaplain, as they used to say in the Army. There was work to be done—and for at least 15 years—long before the White House days—he had worked far too hard.

Finally, he reached that point of utter physical and nervous and emotional exhaustion which will at the end, break any man of any size. So now he is broken. So now they say this and that of him. But the actions—actual or only alleged, true or trumped up—of men broken in battle are not held against them by civilized men.

So, there is, at last, this to say. For 46 years Walter Jenkins has lived a life of decency, of high public service, of courage, of honor and devotion. If there has in fact been a slip, it has not been from the real, the true, Walter Jenkins. It has been from the shattered man—the man who has known no rest but now must have rest to regain his true self.

Let he who wishes cast the first stone. But any man who tries to make capital of this man's tragedy will forever lessen himself in the eyes of a judgment that is infinitely more important than a mere political judgment—the judgment of decent humankind.

Mr. CICILLINE. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for his words and for the example that he set.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from Michigan (Ms. STEVENS), my friend, a member of the Equality Caucus, and an incredibly strong advocate for the LGBTQ+ community, a cosponsor of the Equality Act, and a cosponsor of every single piece of legislation that has come to the floor of consequence to our community.

Ms. STEVENS. Madam Speaker, it is a profound honor to be the Congresswoman from Oakland County standing here this evening with my colleagues from the Equality Caucus recognizing and celebrating Pride Month.

Gay rights. Nonbinary rights. Lesbian rights. Trans rights. Trans students' rights. Bisexual rights.

You are seen. You are loved. And you belong.

We say rights because your rights are indeed human rights. Gay rights are human rights and human rights are gay rights. And in the plight to end discrimination, the words ring out that were spoken in the Michigan State House chamber just recently by a self-proclaimed straight, White, married, Christian, suburban mom, Mallory McMorrow, who declared very loudly for the Nation to hear that hate won't win; that we will not stand for those who do not seek to govern, who do not seek to tackle gun violence, to marginalize already marginalized people.

We speak the words of the only openly gay State senator from Michigan, Jeremy Moss, who rightly pointed out that it was not the trans community that stormed the Capitol on January 6. Oh, no.

We celebrate our milestones in Michigan. We celebrate our significant individuals who are making history today: My friend, Amanda Shelton, running to be the first lesbian to serve on the Oakland County Circuit Court, joining our first openly gay Oakland County Circuit judge, Jay Cunningham.

We have Dana Nessel, our attorney general, the first openly gay Statewide elected individual.

In my own office, we have John Martin as head of the LGBTQ Staff Association, hailing from Grosse Pointe, serving in my office.

Pride Month is a proclamation. It is a self-affirmation. It is a bolstering of our friends in the LGBTQ community, and it is a bolstering of a movement we are still pushing for.

Yes, it is joy. Yes, it is love. Yes, it is the declaration that love will be louder than your hate. We celebrate pride. I invite all of you to join us in Michigan to do so because no pride event is bigger or bolder than the place that I call home, whether we are marching in Detroit or marching in Ferndale, where people are free to be themselves.

Ferndale, Michigan, the home of affirmations, decades and decades of LGBTQ rights, right here in Oakland County, Michigan. From Oakland County to the Halls of Congress, I speak these words.

Harvey Milk reminds us: It takes no compromise to give people their rights. It takes no money to respect the individual. It takes no money to end political division and to give people freedom, and it certainly takes no survey to remove repression.

It takes Pride Month to love louder. It takes Pride Month to remind us how we will overcome. It takes Pride Month to remind and to push to end harassment and discrimination that, yes, have seeped into the Halls of the Congress; where on the Committee on Education and Labor, I had to take a committee vote to vote ''no,'' because a colleague who I serve with and vote with here said that if we are going to do mental health on college campuses, we should strip the protections for the LGBTQ community. That took place in the year 2022.

But our love is louder this Pride Month. Our love is certainly louder and ringing, with my friend, Congressman CICILLINE, through his great leadership in Rhode Island to my friend, CHRIS PAPPAS in New Hampshire, to my friend, RITCHIE TORRES from New York—history-makers in their own right.

Troy Perry, the reverend: The Lord is my shepherd and he certainly knows I am gay.

Together, we celebrate, we recognize, we overcome, and we continue in the pursuit for gay rights in this country.

Mr. CICILLINE. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for her words and her tremendous support of the LGBTQ+ community.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GREEN), my friend, a member of the Equality Caucus, a strong and consistent advocate for the LGBTQ+ community, the lead sponsor of the House LGBTQIA+ Pride Month resolution for many, many years, and a great champion for our community.

Mr. GREEN of Texas. Madam Speaker, I thank my friend and colleague, Mr. CICILLINE, for the opportunity.

Madam Speaker, I am a proud ally and member of the Congressional LGBTQ+ Equality Caucus. Why? I will share with you a brief vignette.

When I was a much younger person, I had a friend whose name was Glen. Glen was small in stature. He never bothered anybody. He was friendly, gregarious; very much outgoing. I didn't understand Glen, but I had friends who thought they understood him.

My friends, Mr. CICILLINE, would pick on Glen. They called him queer. They invited him to do things that were unacceptable. I never spoke up for Glen. I saw him and left. I had the opportunity to take a stand for justice and against hate.

My friend, Glen, has gone on to glory, and I have allowed his memory to haunt me because of my failure to do what I could easily have done. I am an ally because I have seen the behavior of people who disrespect the humanity that every person merits by virtue of just being born. That is all.

The Constitution recognizes my rights, recognizes your rights. It doesn't grant us a right, and we didn't recognize Glen's rights.

As a result, I will probably do many things in life to try to make up for my failure at a time when someone needed me and I could have been there, and I wasn't.

□ 1945

So to my friend Glen, I have introduced the LGBTQIA+ Pride Month Resolution. It encourages the celebration of the month of June as LGBTQIA+ Pride Month, and it tracks the accomplishments and milestones in the fight for LGBTQIA+ equality. It has 102 original cosponsors.

I have done more than this. I have introduced H.R. 166, the Fair Lending for All Act. This piece of legislation passed the House recently, by the way, as part of the Financial Services Racial Equity, Inclusion, and Economic Justice Act. This piece of legislation would clarify and extend antidiscrimination laws to include sexual orientation and gender identity.

I thank the Honorable MAXINE WATERS for helping to bring this legislation to the floor. In fact, but for her, it would not have been to the floor for the vote that it received.

Here is the most significant aspect of the legislation. Not only does it indicate that you can't discriminate based upon sexual orientation or gender identity; it makes it a crime to do so—a crime to do so. Some things bear repeating. It can serve as a mnemonic device. It makes it a crime to do so.

If the banks are defrauded, you, as a citizen, can be fined up to $1 million. Nothing comparable to this exists if a person happens to have a gender identity or sexual orientation that is unacceptable to a loan officer, and the loan officer concludes that you are not worthy of a loan that you are qualified for in all other ways. If this bill passes the Senate, not only will it be a crime, but you will do time if you are found guilty, and you will have to pay a fine.

There are some things that we ought not tolerate in life, and that is invidious discrimination against anyone. We ought not tolerate it because if you tolerate it, you perpetuate it.

To my friend Glen, I want you to know that I am still in the struggle that you caused me to realize was more than just a bunch of guys having fun playing pranks on another person.

Finally, I am not sure where this country is going because, in the State of Texas, the Republican platform indicates that there are but two gender identities: You are either a biological male, or you are a biological female. This is in the Republican platform. I don't know where we are going, but it is not in the right direction because you are denying, by virtue of this kind of platform, the identity of transgender people.

Who are you to tell other people who they are? You tried it with me. When I was born, I was a Negro. It wasn't my decision. It wasn't my mother's decision. You denied me of my cultural integrity. You are still up to your old tricks, demeaning others to somehow conclude that it is better for you.

I don't know where we are going, but we are going in the wrong direction. We ought not let the State of Texas do this without some rebuff, some indication that we won't tolerate it because it is but a harbinger of things to come. This is the State of Texas where a lot of unpleasant things are born.

The State of Texas also wants to repeal the Voting Rights Act of 1965. The State of Texas wants to secede from the Union. I understand these things, but I don't understand denying a person's identity.

Madam Speaker, I thank Mr. CICILLINE for the time. I am an ally, and I am a friend you can count on. I will not allow myself to fail to speak up ever again in life when it comes to injustice against anybody. Dr. King was right: ''Injustice anywhere is a threat to justice everywhere.''

Mr. CICILLINE. Madam Speaker, I thank Mr. GREEN, and I know Glen is looking down very proud of your words tonight and the difference it is going to make to those who are watching.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. MANNING), a very thoughtful member of the Foreign Affairs Committee, as well as someone who serves on the Education and Labor Committee, a member of the Equality Caucus, and a longtime champion of equality, justice, women's reproductive healthcare, and so many issues important to the LGBTQ+ community, and my friend.

Ms. MANNING. Madam Speaker, I thank Mr. CICILLINE for holding this Special Order. I am proud to rise to celebrate Pride Month.

This month, we honor the many contributions of the LGBTQ community while recognizing that the fight for equality is ongoing.

I recently watched a documentary on PBS called ''The Lavender Scare.'' I was amazed to learn how liberating military service during World War II was for so many members of the LGBTQ community. The people from small towns and rural areas were relieved to meet so many others in the military who shared their feelings about sexuality and gender. They realized that they were not alone, and they could be valuable members of the war effort.

But then, when they returned home after V-E Day, they were confronted with the Red Scare and the nightmare that was Senator Joe McCarthy, who ruined many lives by calling on government officials to identify homosexuals and remove them from their government jobs, claiming they were vulnerable to blackmail by Communists and could be induced to reveal national secrets. It is a shameful part of our history that I never really knew about.

Thankfully, we have come a long way since the Lavender Scare and the Stonewall riots of 53 years ago, including the recognition of marriage equality in 2015, the enactment of landmark hate crime legislation, and extending title IX protections to include LGBTQ students. We have made progress toward equality, but there is much more work to be done.

We must remain vigilant in our fight to protect freedom of expression, equal marriage rights, and the right to access gender-affirming healthcare and healthcare free of discrimination. We also need to continue the fight against discrimination in housing, employment, public accommodations, and much more.

To every LGBTQ person who is concerned about what the future holds, I will tell you this: I see you; I value you; I support you; and I will continue to fight for you in Congress.

I believe that all Americans should be able to live their lives free from discrimination based on sexual orientation or gender identity, and I condemn all attempts to roll back hard-won progress.

As a member of the Equality Caucus, I have helped pass LGBTQ-related bills, including two pieces of legislation that were recently signed into law by President Biden.

The first of these new laws is the Jabara-Heyer NO HATE Act, which improves data collection for hate crimes, including hate crimes motivated by sexual orientation or gender identity. This law also allows States to apply for grants to create hotlines to assist victims of hate crimes.

The other law designates the Pulse nightclub in Orlando, Florida, as a national memorial, honoring those who lost their lives to the senseless violence that took place on June 12, 2016.

I am proud to have cosponsored and voted in favor of H.R. 5, the Equality Act, which bars discrimination in the workplace, housing, and lending systems. I remember when we passed that that day, Mr. CICILLINE said to me: This bill will change lives.

For far too long, LGBTQ Americans have lived in fear of hate and discrimination. The passage of the Equality Act is an important step toward guaranteeing that every American has the fundamental right to equality under the law.

The House passed the Equality Act last year. It is time for the Senate to do the same.

I thank Mr. CICILLINE for bringing us here tonight to recognize and celebrate the LGBTQ community.

Mr. CICILLINE. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for her beautiful words and for her great support for the LGBTQ community.

Madam Speaker, before I conclude tonight's Special Order hour, I want to make some final comments.

We celebrate pride as a community and very often people think of pride celebrations as joyous public events with lots of people gathering. We just had a pride celebration in Providence last weekend. The estimates were that over 100,000 people attended.

Part of the importance of pride is that it is a moment of great visibility for our community. For too long, members of the LGBTQ+ community were taught to be ashamed of who they are, to hide their true identity, sexual orientation, or gender identity. Pride was not only a time to celebrate the importance of our community but to be visible—to stop being invisible people but to be visible in the communities where we live and work.

Over the years, we have had extraordinary leaders from our community in business, medicine, politics, the arts, education, and all areas of life.

We have nine members of the LGBTQ community serving right here in the House and two in the United States Senate, examples of political leadership all across the country so that young people can see themselves in people who are accomplishing things in all areas of life—in the law, politics, medicine, and education.

It is a time of celebration, but we have to acknowledge this year that we are facing great challenges as a community. Particularly young trans kids and nonbinary kids are living in States where the adults are putting forth legislation that will make them invisible, that will subject them to horrific discrimination, that will not recognize the humanity of those young people.

It is a time of celebration. It is a time to take stock of all that we have done. But it is also a time for action to remind ourselves and the rest of the

country that we demand to live in a country where we enjoy full legal protections and we can live our lives free from discrimination of any kind.

The good news is, overwhelmingly, a vast majority of the American people support equality for LGBTQ people. They think discrimination is wrong.

Equality is a founding value of this country. In every State in America, a majority of voters believe that discrimination against LGBTQ people is wrong because a cornerstone of who we are as Americas is that we know discrimination is wrong.

It is only in the Republican Conference that we have to convince people that discrimination against the LGBTQ community is wrong. It is time for Congress and our Republican colleagues to catch up to the rest of the country that understands that when you deprive a member of the LGBTQ community of full equality, you not only hurt that individual but you hurt the whole community because the community is deprived of all that that person can accomplish and contribute.

That is the real harm of discrimination. It is not just to the individual. It is to the whole community and to our whole country.

Madam Speaker, as we mark Pride Month, we not only celebrate, but we also commit ourselves to make additional progress to continue in our fight for full equality. The LGBTQ+ Equality Caucus here in the House will continue to lead that fight in solidarity with all of our colleagues.

I am proud to be part of a political party that fully supports LGBTQ equality. When we introduced the Equality Act, it was cosponsored by every single Democrat in the Caucus. Everyone wanted to be a partner in this fight for full equality, and that is what the American people expect.

Madam Speaker, I say to the young people out there who may be struggling with their own sexual orientation, their own gender identity, feeling alone, feeling like they don't belong, feeling like they are not valued: I am standing on the floor of the House of Representatives as the chair of the Equality Caucus to tell you that you are valued. You are exactly how God created and expected you to be. You are loved by your community and your family. You will continue to be valued. You have people here in the Congress of the United States who are fighting every single day to make sure you can live in a country that will provide you with full protections and that you can live a life free from discrimination of any kind.

□ 2000

I hope that will be some comfort to know that you have a President who said right from that rostrum, Madam Speaker, to the trans kids: I have your back.

That was the President of the United States who is the most powerful person on the planet saying to young people from our community he has your back.

So that has to give us a lot of hope of what future Pride celebrations will mean and the kind of country we live in. I thank all my colleagues who participated in tonight's Special Order hour.

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

NEVER-ENDING FLOOD OF PROBLEMS COMING OUT OF PRESIDENT BIDEN'S WHITE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. MANNING). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 4, 2021, the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. BURCHETT) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BURCHETT. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous materials on the subject of this Special Order.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. BURCHETT. Madam Speaker, there are so many issues that are facing our country right now thanks to the disastrous policies coming out of the Biden administration.

Inflation is up 8.6 percent. Economists are predicting a recession within 12 months or less. Our energy crisis—which is totally preventable—is only getting worse. We need to turn our spigots back on, Madam Speaker. We are relying on foreign adversaries—mostly enemies, I feel like most of the time—to produce oil instead of turning our spigots back on, as I stated.

The Biden administration is still shoving Americans toward electric cars which cost on average $60,000. That is more than the average Tennessean makes in a year. I know for folks living in the Beltway that is nothing to them, but to the average working American, that is a whole heck of a lot of money. The environmental problems that these cars cause with their batteries and the slave labor to produce them in these foreign countries that we have no regulations over is despicable, and for anybody to wrap themselves up around that is part of the problem.

Gas hit $5 per gallon last week—$5. People can't even afford to go to work in most areas. President Biden is trying to act like he is doing something about it by proposing a 3-month gas tax suspension.

Madam Speaker, that is laughable. That is laughable. The way it is rising they will save no money. At best it is a short-term solution to a long-term problem, and at worst it is just an attempt to distract Americans from the Biden administration's refusal to turn our oil spigots back on. Also, it would leave a $10 billion hole in the highway trust fund.

Also, the baby formula crisis is still looming. We have got this problem, and the solution that Washington offered was to pay more FDA bureaucrats more money and not solve the problem.

The Democratic Party has accused the Republicans of some awful things, but one of them was that we were standing in the way of this when, in fact, we voted for the compromise bill, but the national media, which is so in the tank for this administration, refuses to mention it.

In closing, I thank all my colleagues who are here tonight to call out the never-ending flood of problems coming out of President Biden's White House.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. GROTHMAN), who is Mr. Positive.

Mr. GROTHMAN. Madam Speaker, every weekend we go home, and I am about to go back to Wisconsin for a couple more weeks. When we get back home, of course, we always talk to our constituents. I would like to address my speech tonight to the issue that is most on their mind.

Now, when we go back to Wisconsin in June we spend a lot of time on what they call breakfast on the farm because June is Dairy Promotion Month in Wisconsin, and with Dairy Promotion Month there are breakfasts on the farm where you have an opportunity to see so many of your constituents.

When back home, I go through the number one and number two issues. The number one issue is gasoline inflation. Everybody talks about it. They talk about how it is squeezing their budget and about how they are not able to go on trips as much as they used to. They have got to cut back on the type of food that they buy. So number one would be gas inflation.

I suppose number two would be food inflation because they talk about having to buy cuts of meat that aren't as good or other food products that aren't as good as they were before.

I think probably number three is housing inflation. When you look for a new house now, Madam Speaker, it costs so much more than it did a year ago.

I personally believe there are other issues that are as significant and perhaps in the long term more significant for America:

Are we going to wrap up Ukraine?

What are we going to do at our border?

What are we going to do about the over 110,000 people dying of drug overdoses every year?

But, obviously, in my district the number one issue is inflation, and I want to talk about how we got there.

How did we get there?

Any middle school C student should know that inflation is caused by excessive government spending which has to be covered by the Federal Reserve.

What are President Biden's signature accomplishments?

First of all, a $1.9 trillion bill called the American Rescue Plan came right

out of the chute. His second biggest accomplishment was a $1.2 trillion infrastructure bill. These bills were in addition to a regular appropriation bill with excessive spending.

What would happen was as predictable as night following day. Multiple Republicans, including myself, warned last January and February against out-of-control inflation. Larry Summers, Barack Obama's director of the National Economic Council, called this bill the worst economic policy in the last 20 years. But whatever Larry Summers said was ignored as, sadly, the majority party charged again, spending $1.9 trillion that America did not have.

So now we are told we have the worst inflation in 40 years at 8.3 percent. Don't believe that 8.3 number. It is much worse than that. It always bothers me when people say that we have such a problem at 8.3 percent inflation. It is just so much more. Changes to inflation calculation over the years have grossly underestimated the real number.

I am going to lead off with housing. When I look at housing, I talk to builders, I talk to landlords, and I talk to real estate brokers. Housing is listed at a 5.5 percent increase in the last year. Ask any of these people if rents or new construction have gone up only 5.5 percent in the last year, and they will laugh at you.

Madam Speaker, 5.5 percent is what the government is telling people it is at. When I talk to builders, they tell me that a new house this year could cost 30 percent more than what that same house was going last year, and rents are clearly well over the 5.5 percent figure as well.

But government, for whatever reason, does not use the cost of new construction. They use what they refer to as the rental value of your new house, which is a much lower number.

I have a graph here showing the difference between the actual rent and the CPI rent, and you can see here, Madam Speaker, that there is about a 15 percent gap and that the actual rent has gone up about 15 percent more than the so-called CPI number which has gone up as well. So that is one of the reasons why I think Americans feel that they are in worse shape than only an 8.6 inflation. That is true.

I also want to point out that these numbers are only updated once every 6 months. That is one of the problems.

Although another problem we have is when they talk about the cost of housing, which usually would mean buying a house. They do not take into account the cost of interest on a mortgage, for whatever reason. In the last year, interest rates have gone up again probably because of the inflation, the interest cost on a 30-year fixed mortgage has gone up 39 percent—a 39 percent increase in interest payments on the house, assuming the cost of the house hasn't gone up at all.

But is that in the equation?

No. When we calculate inflation we do not take into account the massively higher interest rates that you have to pay now compared to the past.

By the way, as we look at things like housing, I beg the press corps to do a little bit of research. Don't just report this 8.3 percent number. You have the ability to talk to the brokers, to talk to the grocers, and to talk to the car dealers and find out what an appropriate number is. Back in the good old days when reporters were a little bit harder working, they would have done their own research and found out what the real inflation rate is.

Now, the next thing I am going to look at is used cars. On the official numbers they claim that used cars or the cost of having a used car has gone up about 16 percent. I have talked to a variety of car dealers from various different places in my diverse district. Everybody laughs at the idea that used cars have only gone up 16.1 percent. They all insist 30 percent on minimum. So here is another number that is thrown out to calculate that 8.6 number the government claims, and they are just way off on the cost of a new car.

If you buy a new car, Madam Speaker, of course, interest rates are going up as well which further increases things.

In any event, the point I am trying to make is that the amount of inflation is well over that 8.6 percent. It is certainly double digits over that when you talk about housing and double digits over that when you talk about used cars.

Subjectively talking to people who do the grocery shopping for the family, they believe that when they go through the checkout their costs are up way more than a few percentage points and the 10 percentage points that the Federal Government claims food at home has gone up the last year.

I beg the American people to demand action on inflation. I am trying to educate the American people that that action will inevitably have to mean undoing the out-of-control spending that took place around here in January or February. As we do it, we are going to have to reduce the amount of government. But I don't think we can go on with these housing prices and these car prices for the rest of our lives.

Madam Speaker, we want to get back to the days in which a young couple had a chance of affording a house. We want to go back to the days when you can eat like Americans are used to eating, not where you have to deal with inferior foods just because you can't afford it anymore. We want to go back to the days in which you can buy the type of car that you would like to buy.

So I encourage my colleagues this year, if possible, but if not then next year—maybe we are going to have to wait 3 years for some of this—we have got to get the spending back down where it was when you could live life in America like Americans are used to.

I beg the other side, when it comes to passing the new budget and preparing for the appropriation bills that are going to pass for the calendar year beginning October 1, let's stop spending so much money.

Mr. BURCHETT. Madam Speaker, I thank Mr. GROTHMAN for his remarks. As I have stated many times since I learned it when I first came up here, there are three really great things that come out of Wisconsin. One is Harley-Davidson, two is cheese, and the other is GLENN GROTHMAN.

Mr. GROTHMAN. Now buy that cheese. Remember that June is Dairy Month.

Mr. BURCHETT. Next, we have possibly the only rice farmer that I know in Congress and that I probably ever will know, and that is my good friend, DOUG LAMALFA, from the great State of California's First District.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from California (Mr. LAMALFA).

Mr. LAMALFA. Madam Speaker, I appreciate my colleague from Tennessee with that very warm introduction and allusion to the fact that we do produce food in California when we are given the water that we already own to do so, but that is a little different supply chain discussion that we could be having tonight.

□ 2015

I want to focus this evening on the border situation that is unnecessarily wide open. It doesn't have to be this way. It is just inattention to enforcing the laws and doing the things you would normally do to maintain a border.

We have millions of dollars' worth of steel fence material laying in piles down there next to the border that could be used to fill some obvious gaps that would make it so much easier for Customs and Border Patrol to do their jobs that they would like to do.

Morale down there, of course, is really bad amongst our officers, just for inability to do their job effectively, and not being supported by this Federal Government and this administration.

And also, the wild accusations that those that are mounted on horseback using their reins in order to move their horses about and steer them where they want to go, somehow they have been accused of using those as whips upon illegal immigrants coming across the border; all part of just a bunch of hype and misinformation put out by the administration, by the media, to make a narrative on the border that is completely false and vastly unproductive for the American people, as we see so much fentanyl coming across, so much illegal activity.

And also, since the Biden administration took over, at least 50 individuals that we know about on the terrorism watch list have been caught red-handed, trying to sneak across our border to do God knows what in cells inside this country.

So you really do have to commend the Border Patrol, what they are able to get done on finding these 50, and

saving the countless lives they do, whether it is preventing terrorism, catching these drugs that are coming across and just, in general, at least trying to slow the tide coming in here illegally and affecting so much of our society.

But we have to wonder with the nearly 3 million illegal border crossings in Biden's term, how many dangerous individuals did get away or sneaking through—the getaways are what we are talking a lot about these days because we have no way to put a number on that. They affect our whole society, our whole system of social programs, crime, everything else. They don't seem to be interested in this administration of getting a handle on that.

They have taken away, of course, our demoralized border agents' resources to be able to keep the border as safe as it could be, cutting them back and giving them—reassigning their mission, repurposing is a common word around here. So instead of doing that job of enforcing the border, they are basically running a welcome wagon operation, transporting illegal immigrants to be processed and turned right into the country.

Hopefully, they will show up within a couple of years for the massive backlog of court hearings they would have on their status, whether they actually deserve asylum or not, which isn't really the case. Probably 80 or 90 percent of them are here for economic relief, economic opportunity in our great country.

So what do we have? The Biden administration, having halted construction, and then some of the other methods with which we can somewhat control this tide at the border. They are working really hard at trying to roll back title 42, which is one of the best resources that the Border Patrol agents have to quickly expel those who are coming here illegally from certain countries.

Their soft-on-crime policies have incentivized millions of illegals to continue to cross into our country, knowing that even if they are caught, they can just skip their court date to stay here because the backlog might be too long, or because the cell phone they got handed at the border they can't be reached at. That is supposed to be our way of keeping track of them, by handing them a cell phone.

So, with a caravan of 15,000 waiting on title 42 to come across, we have got a giant problem that makes our core personnel at the border powerless to stop it.

We have seen the pictures. I have been there myself on a trip to Yuma, and it is devastating. It is devastating for the morale of the people on the borders, the cities, the economies there, Border Patrol themselves.

So instead of giving the border agents the tools they need, the FBI and Department of Homeland Security are making up fake, dangerous scenarios all over the country.

Instead, the FBI is going after concerned parents at school board meetings speaking out over some of the filth that is being taught and put into our schools. They are trying to label them as domestic terrorists.

Then they push legislation that would go after our servicemembers and law enforcement personnel for various things that they get accused of while doing their jobs, if they are not being defunded to begin with.

So even though our data shows that servicemembers and law enforcement personnel are more likely to be a victim of terrorism, they are getting accused of being terrorists themselves.

FBI and Department of Homeland Security must start focusing their efforts at the southern border instead of politicizing law enforcement officers and concerned parents at school board meetings.

Everything is backwards with the way this administration is handling the issue at our border, energy, the food shortages that are pending because we are not prioritizing the basic building blocks that make a society strong, the economy strong, families strong, and America strong.

We have got a lot of work to do to educate the public. Maybe it will take the midterm election to turn it around. I wish the people that were operating the government would put America first instead of some crazy agenda on the Green New Deal or globalism.

So I appreciate the time here tonight. I thank my colleague from Tennessee for running this for us and allowing us to continue to speak out and put the truth out there in front of the American people.

Mr. BURCHETT. Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from my home State, Tennessee (Mr. ROSE).

Mr. ROSE. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding tonight.

Madam Speaker, I rise today to address another devastating record set on President Biden's watch, this time along our southern border. Numbers released last week from U.S. Customs and Border Protection tell us there were more migrant encounters in May of this year than any month on record. May was also the fourth straight month of encounters reaching more than 200,000.

Here are the numbers: 239,416 total encounters. That is up 32 percent from May of last year, and nearly 10 times the number of encounters during the same month in 2020. Twenty-five percent of migrants were repeat offenders, meaning they have been deported or arrested before. Agents also reported 20 percent more unaccompanied minors crossing the border compared to just April of this year.

This continues to be a national security and humanitarian crisis, and it is only getting worse.

And if you can believe it, the numbers could actually be much worse. Had it not been for a Federal judge delaying the Biden administration's plan to end title 42, who knows how many people would have crossed into our country illegally?

Title 42 is a critical tool for our already overwhelmed Border Patrol agents. Yet, the Biden Justice Department continues to fight for the administration's dangerous, reckless, open border policies by appealing that judge's decision.

Since President Biden took office, more than 700,000 people have avoided law enforcement and made their way into our country. We really don't know who these people are. Agents stopped at least 50 people on the terrorist screening database in just a 9-month period.

This begs the questions: Out of those who evaded law enforcement, those 700,000, how many could potentially be on the terrorist watch list?

Where are those people?

What are their intentions?

How will they impact the lives of American citizens?

Republicans may sound like a broken record when it comes to the border, but we wouldn't have to talk about it so much if it were not for the broken policies of President Biden and his DHS Secretary Mayorkas. They simply must do better.

Mr. BURCHETT. They definitely need to do better.

Madam Speaker, if it wasn't for the great State of Tennessee there wouldn't be a great State of Texas. I yield to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BABIN), one of the great ones.

Mr. BABIN. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for giving us this opportunity.

We have heard a lot of hypocrisy from President Biden and the Democrats about oil and gas, about our fossil fuel industry.

We have heard them say that they are going to ''end fossil fuels, period;'' that the oil and gas industry should no longer have the ability to even drill to explore; that the only way to save the coral reefs and the glaciers is to end fossil fuels, and that millions of people are dying every year because of fossil fuels.

And even though my colleagues on the other side of the aisle weren't joking, it is hard not to laugh at this absurdity.

Who is buying this baloney?

Who is so blinded by the left and their climate change delusion that they can't see the hypocrisy in all of this?

If the Democrats got their way, if they really did shutdown the fossil fuel industry, do they actually understand the real-life ramifications of that drastic action?

What do you think the Democrats think fuels our construction equipment, our trucks, our buses, tractors, boats, and trains?

How would they spend their recent trillion-dollar infrastructure package without diesel fuel?

If Joe Biden keeps his promise to end fossil fuels, life will certainly become

awfully challenging for many of us in the 21st century since laptops, tablets, and credit cards, will no longer be available.

Imagine how Joe Biden's constituents would have felt in 2012 after Hurricane Sandy raged up through Delaware if they couldn't have gotten their hands on gasoline-powered electric generators?

Yes, my friends, those generators provided power, thanks to none other than fossil fuels and their industry.

And as if the baby formula shortage isn't bad enough already, let's take away their pacifiers too, yet another product of fossil fuels.

The hypocrisy is astounding. Honestly, Joe Biden should be thanking the fossil fuel industry for protecting him. Thanks to his helmet, brought to us by fossil fuels, he was shielded from his fall off that bicycle last week; not to mention the petroleum-made asphalt that padded his fall and, frankly, even the bicycle itself.

And while this administration tells suffering Americans to just simply buy Teslas and other electric vehicles, they are conveniently failing to mention that fossil fuels make brake fluid, turn signals, tires. And, in fact, they supply the very power that charges our electric vehicles.

Everything from pens to dog toys, sunglasses to the soles of our shoes, we still very much need the oil and gas industry. We are dependent on it, folks.

But if my Democrat colleagues would like to ban leather briefcases and patio furniture, candles, headsets, and cell phones in the name of climate change, then good luck. You will only further cripple our economy and destroy many everyday necessities that you seem to take for granted.

Oh, don't forget that petrochemicals also are used to make painkillers, antihistamines, antibiotics, antibacterials, cough syrups, creams, and ointments. They are also used in heart valves and other critical lifesaving medical equipment like radiological dyes and films, intravenous tubing, syringes and oxygen masks.

I would recommend my Democrat colleagues do a little more homework before they foolishly make enemies of an industry that is involved in literally every single aspect of our lives.

Mr. BURCHETT. Madam Speaker, I was always amazed in my hometown, as a young man, I would watch people protesting out in front of a fur shop, and they had leather-soled shoes on. I always wondered if those cows died of natural causes.

Madam Speaker, next we have the man from a little town down in Florida, Jacksonville, Florida, home of the greatest rock and roll band of all time, Lynyrd Skynyrd. There is no other. I appreciate Mr. JOHN RUTHERFORD being here with us today, former sheriff, all around good guy.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. RUTHERFORD).

□ 2030

Mr. RUTHERFORD. Madam Speaker, I thank my good friend from Tennessee for this opportunity.

Madam Speaker, I rise today to discuss the historic inflation and soaring gas prices that are hurting American families all across America.

You know, as my good friend from Wisconsin was saying earlier, he talked about the 8.6 percent inflation rate and how that doesn't seem to jive with the American public. It just doesn't seem like it could possibly be 8.6 percent.

My good friend talked about the inflation rate in the building industry. We are just going to talk a little bit about gas, for example, 106.7 percent; butter, margarine, 20.2 percent up; milk, up 15.9 percent; pork up 13.3 percent.

How in the world can the official inflation rate actually be 8.6 percent? It doesn't make sense, Mr. BURCHETT. It doesn't make sense, and every American out there knows it.

I am here to tell you that the sky-high prices that we see at stores and at the pump are, in large part, thanks to Democrats' planned policies to force the U.S. off of fossil fuels.

On President Biden's first day in office, he ended the XL Pipeline, the Keystone XL Pipeline, suspended drilling permits, and froze oil and gas leases on public lands. The Biden administration successfully brought domestic energy production to a halt.

Just 19 months ago, if you can remember, America was energy independent: $2.30-odd cents a gallon. Since then, we have seen gas more than double in price.

Now, with the volatility in international oil markets caused by Russia's unprovoked invasion of Ukraine, it is past time for the United States to bolster again our energy independence.

Yet, instead of turning to our domestic suppliers of oil and gas, the Biden administration has turned to corrupt regimes like Venezuela, or they have gone to Saudi Arabia, or they are going.

Americans across the country are struggling to fuel their cars and power their homes and businesses. Recent reports show that the average household is going to spend $5,000 more on gas this year.

That is $5,000 that won't go into rising grocery bills and other costs of living increases, and we will call it 8.6 percent inflation, but we know it is more.

The only way to alleviate the pressure Americans feel at the gas pump is to refocus our efforts on rebuilding America's energy independence.

That is why I am a proud cosponsor of H.R. 6858, the American Energy Independence from Russia Act. This bill would restart the Keystone XL pipeline, expand natural gas exports to our allies abroad, and restart oil and gas production right here in the United States.

Passing this bill is a crucial step in both reducing the price of gas and strengthening our economy. It is time for the Biden administration to take responsibility for this crisis, rein in spending, and take action to increase Americans' energy independence.

This incredible transition, as the President called it, has destroyed the very economy that had the potential to create the capital that was necessary and will be necessary, the capital that we could use to transition from fossil fuels to renewable energy in a smooth and seamless process.

That would have given us the capital for the conservation, the innovation, the adaptability, but all of that is gone.

I ask the President to return us to American energy independence and let loose America's industrial might.

Mr. BURCHETT. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman.

Mr. RUTHERFORD, I appreciate you. I appreciate Jacksonville, Florida, and the influence it has had on this country and your influence on us and your service as a sheriff and a man of law and order and a man of conviction. I appreciate that.

One thing you talked about was taking responsibility. This administration has refused to take responsibility. Although when President Biden was debating BERNIE SANDERS when he was running for office, he did not say anything worthwhile, I thought. He didn't say anything like give me liberty or give me death or anything like that, but he did say that he was going to raise gas prices, and he said he was going to do that and put the oil industry out of business and get people on electric cars.

Well, he is halfway there. He has just about put the oil industry out because of the rising prices and the way it is controllable. He refuses to take the responsibility for that.

Now we are overseas doing business, trying to do business with folks that we have not really been on friendly terms with, for good reason, their involvement in September 11 and other things.

Yet, we still are back over with our hands out to the members of OPEC. That is very unfortunate.

Madam Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to my good friend, MADISON CAWTHORN, the pride of the Carolinas.

Thank you, sir.

Mr. CAWTHORN. Madam Speaker, I thank my friend.

I believe that you should one day be Governor of the great State of Tennessee, my friend, in your Carhartt jacket. That would be great.

Madam Speaker, our founders were clear. The Second Amendment was designed as the backbone upon which individual rights and liberties could be secured.

Efforts by the ruling class in our government are aimed at crippling this Nation and corroding our Republic.

It is true, red flag laws sound benign on paper. Flagging dangerous individuals and keeping them from weaponry

seems like a cut-and-dry issue; but a cursory glance at the actions of our overreaching Federal Government clearly show that these laws are ripe for Federal abuse of your rights and mine.

Make no mistake, red flag laws will be used to flag those who vote for freedom, strip them of their right to self-defense, and empower faceless bureaucrats to dole out or to not dole out the right of self-defense to a downtrodden and oppressed class of citizens.

They will be weaponized to demonize and destroy political dissidents in this country. If you vote against the regime, you may be stripped of your rights. If you refuse the medical decisions pushed by POTUS and the regime, you may be stripped of your rights.

If you raise your children to adhere to Proverbs and push-ups instead of POTUS, you may be stripped of your rights.

To the American people, I say this: It is not a right if you have to ask permission to exercise it. We are very near this government becoming the exact reason our founders designed the Constitution to hold back a tyrannical government.

The Second Amendment was not designed to hunt deer, but to defend against liberty and invasion.

Again, red flag laws sound benign. We all want to keep weapons out of the hands of dangerous people, but remember that this government, the CDC, has labeled you a national security problem for protecting your health.

The FBI, last September, has called your mothers and wives domestic terrorists for protecting your children. Now, just days ago, a committee here on Capitol Hill has labeled half the country as coup sympathetic.

The same faceless fact-checkers who sensor your speech will seize your sovereignty. And trust me, they won't come to your front door with a clipboard and a smile.

These liberal lackeys will show up before dawn and invade your home, seize your property, and smash any concept of individual liberty you may possess. Remember the actions the ruling elite took against those at Waco and Ruby Ridge.

We must wake up. We cannot trust this government. We must not give them more legal avenues to turn their national security apparatus against those who they swore to defend.

Mr. BURCHETT. Thank you, Mr. CAWTHORN.

Madam Speaker, it is a pleasure being here with you all. I know my wife is watching this and probably wants to get to the Mexican restaurant right now, and so I will cut this really short, Madam Speaker.

Thank you for your indulgence tonight. It has been a real pleasure.

I say thank you to the leadership for whoever canceled out at the last minute and allowed me to be up here and do this. It has been very enjoyable. It is the first in my life and maybe a last. I thank all the young folks back there who work very hard to make our lives a lot easier.

Madam Speaker, I would go on a tirade right now, but I believe I will just let it go. You probably want to go home after a long day as well, so you can just say you owe me one.

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

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

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

H.R. 4346. An act making appropriations for Legislative Branch for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2022, and for other purposes.

ADJOURNMENT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 11(b) of House Resolution 188, the House stands adjourned until 10 a.m. for morning-hour debate and noon for legislative business.

Thereupon (at 8 o'clock and 39 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Thursday, June 23, 2022, at 10 a.m. for morning-hour debate.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

EC–4395. A letter from the President of the United States, transmitting his requests for FY 2023 budget amendments for the Departments of Agriculture, Defense, Health and Human Services, the Interior, Justice, Labor, and Transportation, as well as the Commission of Fine Arts, an amendment for the Department of Energy's Defense Environmental Cleanup account, and eight FY 2023 Budget amendments for the Legislative Branch (H. Doc. No. 117—125); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

EC–4396. A letter from the Senior Advisor, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting a notification of a discontinuation of service in an acting role, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 3349(a); Public Law 105-277, Sec. 151(b); (112 Stat. 2681-614); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

EC–4397. A letter from the Associate General Counsel for General Law, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting two (2) notifications of an action on nomination, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 3349(a); Public Law 105-277, Sec. 151(b); (112 Stat. 2681-614); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

EC–4398. A letter from the Executive Services Operations Staff, Human Resources Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting nine (9) notifications of a designation of acting officer, nomination, or action on nomination, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 3349(a); Public Law 105-277, Sec. 151(b); (112 Stat. 2681-614); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. TAKANO: Committee on Veterans' Affairs. H.R. 6411. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to make certain improvements in the mental health care provided by the Department of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes (Rept. 117–382). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. CLYDE (for himself, Mr. DAVIDSON, Mrs. MILLER of Illinois, Mr. COMER, Mr. GOSAR, Mrs. GREENE of Georgia, Mr. BIGGS, Mr. NEHLS, Mr. BABIN, Mr. DESJARLAIS, Mr. KELLY of Mississippi, Mr. GRAVES of Missouri, Mr. LAMALFA, Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana, Mr. MASSIE, Mr. CLOUD, Mr. NORMAN, Mr. FALLON, Mr. STEUBE, Mr. ROSENDALE, Mr. GOOD of Virginia, Mr. HICE of Georgia, Mr. GOHMERT, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. MOORE of Alabama, Mr. FERGUSON, Mrs. BOEBERT, Mr. CAWTHORN, Mr. BROOKS, Mr. JACKSON, Mr. MULLIN, Mr. BANKS, Mr. MAST, Mr. GAETZ, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. PERRY, Mr. CARTER of Georgia, Mrs. HARSHBARGER, Ms. STEFANIK, Mr. BOST, Mr. RUTHERFORD, Mr. ROY, Mr. GROTHMAN, Mr. LOUDERMILK, Mr. GRIFFITH, Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia, Mrs. FISCHBACH, Mr. MEUSER, Mr. TIFFANY, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mrs. LESKO, Mr. TAYLOR, Mr. BURCHETT, Ms. FOXX, Mr. MANN, Mr. DONALDS, and Mr. FULCHER):

H.R. 8167. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to repeal certain excise taxes relating to firearms, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Natural Resources, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. MCCARTHY (for himself, Mr. PETERS, Mr. WESTERMAN, Mr. COSTA, Mr. VALADAO, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. CALVERT, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. GARCIA of California, Mr. CORREA, Mr. LAMALFA, Mr. BERA, Mr. OBERNOLTE, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. NEWHOUSE, Mr. PERLMUTTER, Mr. CURTIS, Mr. SCHRADER, Mr. FULCHER, Mr. MALINOWSKI, Mrs. KIM of California, Ms. CONWAY, and Mr. KAHELE):

H.R. 8168. A bill to improve the health and resiliency of giant sequoias, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources, and in addition to the Committee on Agriculture, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. PENCE (for himself and Ms. CRAIG):

H.R. 8169. A bill to establish a Rural Telehealth Access Task Force to determine how

to address barriers to the adoption of telehealth technology and access to broadband internet access service in rural areas, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Agriculture, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. BANKS (for himself, Mr. LAMALFA, Mr. GOOD of Virginia, Mr. NORMAN, Mrs. HARSHBARGER, Mr. MANN, Mr. BABIN, and Mr. GROTHMAN):

H.R. 8170. A bill to require elementary schools and secondary schools that receive Federal funds to obtain parental consent before facilitating a child's gender transition in any form, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. BANKS (for himself, Mr. LAMALFA, Mr. GOOD of Virginia, Mr. NORMAN, Mrs. HARSHBARGER, Mr. MANN, Mr. BABIN, and Mr. GROTHMAN):

H.R. 8171. A bill to protect children from medical malpractice in the form of gender transition procedures; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on the Judiciary, Education and Labor, Natural Resources, and Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. BEYER (for himself and Ms. SCHRIER):

H.R. 8172. A bill to improve the quality, appropriateness, and effectiveness of diagnosis in health care, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. BIGGS (for himself, Mr. GAETZ, Mr. GOHMERT, Mr. MASSIE, Mrs. GREENE of Georgia, Mr. GOSAR, and Mr. GOOD of Virginia):

H.R. 8173. A bill to repeal the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Intelligence (Permanent Select), 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. BLUMENAUER (for himself, Mr. SMITH of Nebraska, Ms. DELBENE, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mr. KILDEE, Ms. SEWELL, Mr. SCHNEIDER, and Mr. PANETTA):

H.R. 8174. A bill to provide for the temporary duty-free importation of certain infant formula products, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BUCK (for himself, Mr. STANTON, Mr. JOYCE of Ohio, and Mr. CORREA):

H.R. 8175. A bill to amend the Controlled Substances Act to prohibit certain acts related to fentanyl, analogues of fentanyl, and counterfeit substances, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. BUDD (for himself, Mr. STEUBE, Mrs. MILLER of Illinois, Mr. ROSE, Mr. PERRY, Mr. ROUZER, Mrs. SPARTZ, and Mr. BIGGS):

H.R. 8176. A bill to amend the Mineral Leasing Act to require the Secretary of the Interior to issue decisions on applications for permits to drill that have been frozen in contravention of the spirit of such Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Ms. CHU:

H.R. 8177. A bill to extend child welfare support and services for youth under 21 years of age, and to allow youth to re-enter foster care after attaining 18 years of age without regard to the AFDC eligibility of their parents or legal guardians, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. CLARKE of New York (for herself, Mr. HUFFMAN, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. TONKO, and Mr. MCEACHIN):

H.R. 8178. A bill to require the Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Communications and Information to carry out a grant and revolving loan program to provide funding for projects to increase the resiliency and energy efficiency of communications networks, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. EMMER:

H.R. 8179. A bill to amend section 242 of the National Housing Act to provide parity with respect to access to the mortgage insurance for hospitals program for licensed hospitals, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. TONY GONZALES of Texas:

H.R. 8180. A bill to provide for increased authorization of funding to secure schools and improve access to mental health and crisis care; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER (for herself and Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER):

H.R. 8181. A bill to direct the Secretary of Health and Human Services to issue guidance on coverage under the Medicaid program under title XIX of the Social Security Act of certain pelvic health services furnished during the postpartum period, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. LAWSON of Florida:

H.R. 8182. A bill to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint a commemorative coin in recognition of James Weldon Johnson; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. MCKINLEY (for himself and Ms. SHERRILL):

H.R. 8183. A bill to establish a pilot grant program to improve recycling accessibility, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin:

H.R. 8184. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to expand housing investment with mortgage revenue bonds, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MORELLE (for himself, Ms. BARRAGÁN, and Mr. FITZPATRICK):

H.R. 8185. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to reauthorize and improve the National Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Detection Program for fiscal years 2023 through 2027, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. NORTON:

H.R. 8186. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to clarify the authority of United States Postal Service police officers to protect Postal Service mail, employees, and property outside of property owned or occupied by the Postal Service, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. OWENS (for himself, Mr. COSTA, Mr. NEWHOUSE, Mr. STAUBER, and Mr. STEWART):

H.R. 8187. A bill to require technology grants to strengthen domestic mining education, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. PASCRELL (for himself, Mr. PETERS, Mr. HUDSON, Mr. SCHRADER, and Mr. BILIRAKIS):

H.R. 8188. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to improve the accuracy of market-based Medicare payment for clinical diagnostic laboratory services, to reduce administrative burdens in the collection of data, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. POCAN (for himself, Mr. GROTHMAN, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. KIND, Mrs. TRAHAN, Mr. MEIJER, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. WELCH, and Ms. DELAURO):

H.R. 8189. A bill to clarify the status of the North Country, Ice Age, and New England National Scenic Trails as units of the National Park System, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. SCHIFF (for himself, Ms. CHU, Mr. AUCHINCLOSS, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. BOWMAN, Mr. BROWN of Maryland, Mr. CARSON, Mrs. HAYES, Ms. NORTON, Ms. JACOBS of California, Mr. KEATING, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. SHERMAN, Ms. TITUS, Ms. TLAIB, and Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ):

H.R. 8190. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to treat certain assisted reproduction expenses as medical expenses of the taxpayer; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. TORRES of New York:

H.R. 8191. A bill to require a Member of Congress who makes and any individual who receives a request from a Member of Congress for a presidential pardon to disclose the request to the Select Committee on Ethics of the Senate or the Committee on Ethics of the House of Representatives, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration, and in addition to the Committee on Rules, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. VAN DREW (for himself, Mr. CRENSHAW, Mr. BACON, Mr. DUNN, Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana, Mr. POSEY, Mr. LUETKEMEYER, Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS, Mr. BAIRD, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. RUTHERFORD, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. JOYCE of Ohio, and Mr. LOUDERMILK):

H.R. 8192. A bill to prioritize the hiring and training of veterans and retired law enforcement officers as school resource officers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committees on Veterans' Affairs, and Education and Labor, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. VAN DUYNE:

H.R. 8193. A bill to require the Secretary of State to revoke any United States passport issued to an individual, on receipt of a certification by the Secretary of Health and Human Services that the individual has a child support arrearage exceeding $2,500; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mrs. WALORSKI:
H.R. 8194. A bill to amend title 28, United States Code, to strip foreign sovereign immunity of certain foreign states to secure justice for victims of fentanyl overdoses in the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FERGUSON:
H. Res. 1197. A resolution electing Members to certain standing committees of the House of Representatives; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. GREEN of Texas (for himself, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. AUCHINCLOSS, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. CARTER of Louisiana, Mr. SCHIFF, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. RASKIN, Mr. WELCH, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Mr. VARGAS, Mr. TONKO, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Ms. NEWMAN, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mr. DEFAZIO, Ms. JACOBS of California, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mr. DOGGETT, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. KILMER, Mr. CARSON, Ms. BROWNLEY, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. LYNCH, Ms. NORTON, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. TORRES of New York, Ms. DEAN, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Mr. COSTA, Ms. MENG, Ms. TITUS, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. CASE, Mr. SIRES, Mr. BROWN of Maryland, Ms. KAPTUR, Ms. STRICKLAND, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. HORSFORD, Mrs. LEE of Nevada, Mr. CASTEN, Ms. STANSBURY, Mr. MALINOWSKI, Ms. ESCOBAR, Mr. MORELLE, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Mr. MOULTON, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. EVANS, Mr. CROW, Mrs. HAYES, Mr. SWALWELL, Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. CRIST, Mr. CORREA, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. KEATING, Mrs. FLETCHER, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Mr. O'HALLERAN, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. SUOZZI, Mr. YARMUTH, Mr. HIMES, Mr. KAHELE, Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. CARBAJAL, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHI, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Mr. JONES, Mr. PAPPAS, Ms. BASS, Mr. LIEU, Ms. TLAIB, Mr. PETERS, Ms. ADAMS, Mr. CONNOLLY, Ms. MATSUI, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mr. GALLEGO, Ms. BOURDEAUX, Ms. OMAR, Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida, Mr. MEEKS, Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania, Ms. DELBENE, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Ms. ROSS, Ms. JAYAPAL, Ms. STEVENS, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. MCNERNEY, and Mr. DESAULNIER):

H. Res. 1198. A resolution encouraging the celebration of the month of June as LGBTQIA+ Pride Month; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia (for himself, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. BOURDEAUX, Mrs. MCBATH, Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, and Mr. BISHOP of Georgia):

H. Res. 1199. A resolution commending United States Capitol Police Officer Caroline Edwards for her commitment, determination, and heroic service in defense of American democracy during the January 6, 2021, assault on the United States Capitol; to the Committee on House Administration.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to clause 7 of rule XII of the Rules of the House of Representative following statements are submitted regarding the specific powers granted to Congress in the Constitution to enact the accompanying bill or joint resolution.

By Mr. CLYDE:
H.R. 8167.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution.

By Mr. McCARTHY:
H.R. 8168.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Pursuant to clause 7 of Rule XII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following statement is submitted regarding the specific powers granted to Congress in the Constitution to enact the accompanying bill or joint resolution. Congress has the authority to enact this legislation pursuant to the powers granted under Article IV, Section 3, clause 2, and Article I, Section 8, clause 18.

By Mr. PENCE:
H.R. 8169.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3 of the U.S. Constitution

By Mr. BANKS:
H.R. 8170.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
The constitutional authority of Congress to enact this legislation is provided by Article I, section 8 of the United States Constitution, specifically clause 18 (relating to the power to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying out the powers vested in Congress).

By Mr. BANKS:
H.R. 8171.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
The constitutional authority of Congress to enact this legislation is provided by Article I, section 8 of the United States Constitution, specifically clause 18 (relating to the power to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying out the powers vested in Congress).

By Mr. BEYER:
H.R. 8172.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Artide I Section 8

By Mr. BIGGS:
H.R. 8173.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I

By Mr. BLUMENAUER:
H.R. 8174.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Clause 3 of Section 8 of Article I of the Constitution

By Mr. BUCK:
H.R. 8175.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
U.S. Const. art. I, § 8.

By Mr. BUDD:
H.R. 8176.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8, Clause 17 grants that ''The Congress shall have Power to . . . exercise like Authority over all Places purchased by the Consent of the Legislature of the State in which the Same shall be, for the Erection of Forts, Magazines, Arsenals, dock-Yards, and other needful Buildings . . .''
Article IV, Section 3, Clause 2 grants that ''The Congress shall have Power to dispose of and make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Terriroirty . . . belonging to the United States . . .''

By Ms. CHU:
H.R. 8177.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Clause 1 of Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution

By Ms. CLARKE of New York:
H.R. 8178.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8.

By Mr. EMMER:
H.R. 8179.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I

By Mr. TONY GONZALES of Texas:
H.R. 8180.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8

By Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER:
H.R. 8181.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1 Section 8

By Mr. LAWSON of Florida:
H.R. 8182.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8: To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers and all other Powers vested by the Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof

By Mr. McKINLEY:
H.R. 8183.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

By Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin:
H.R. 8184.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
The Congress enacts this bill pursuant to Sections 7 & 8 of Article I of the United States Constitution and Amendment XVI of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. MORELLE:
H.R. 8185.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
The bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted Congress by Article V of the Constitution.

By Ms. NORTON:
H.R. 8186.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
clause 18 of section 8 of article I of the Constitution.

By Mr. OWENS:
H.R. 8187.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1 Section 8

By Mr. PASCRELL:
H.R. 8188.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. POCAN:
H.R. 8189.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution

By Mr. SCHIFF:
H.R. 8190.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8 of the United States Consitution
By Mr. TORRES of New York:
H.R. 8191.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8.
By Mr. VAN DREW:
H.R. 8192.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;
By Ms. VANDUYNE:
H.R. 8193.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8
By Mrs. WALORSKI:
H.R. 8194.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1 Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions, as follows:

H.R. 82: Mrs. RADEWAGEN.
H.R. 140: Mr. PALAZZO.
H.R. 291: Mrs. RADEWAGEN.
H.R. 426: Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania.
H.R. 917: Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York.
H.R. 959: Mr. HIGGINS of New York.
H.R. 1014: Mr. WEBSTER of Florida.
H.R. 1016: Mr. TRONE.
H.R. 1176: Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas.
H.R. 1216: Mrs. RADEWAGEN.
H.R. 1284: Mr. SMITH of Nebraska.
H.R. 1332: Mr. HUIZENGA.
H.R. 1401: Ms. JACOBS of California, Ms. TLAIB, and Mr. CLEAVER.
H.R. 1442: Ms. ROSS.
H.R. 1647: Ms. KUSTER.
H.R. 1787: Mr. FERGUSON.
H.R. 1901: Mr. PALAZZO.
H.R. 1946: Mr. AMODEI.
H.R. 2252: Ms. ROSS.
H.R. 2294: Mr. WELCH.
H.R. 2549: Ms. SEWELL.
H.R. 2559: Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHI.
H.R. 2767: Ms. STANSBURY.
H.R. 2798: Mrs. MILLER of Illinois.
H.R. 2924: Mr. LEVIN of California.
H.R. 2974: Mr. RUIZ.
H.R. 3015: Ms. BOURDEAUX.
H.R. 3085: Ms. CASTOR of Florida and Mr. STEWART.
H.R. 3100: Mr. EVANS.
H.R. 3172: Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia and Mr. TURNER.
H.R. 3183: Mr. GALLEGO and Mr. BOWMAN.
H.R. 3297: Ms. TITUS.
H.R. 3304: Ms. STANSBURY.
H.R. 3355: Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ.
H.R. 3396: Ms. LEE of California.
H.R. 3402: Mr. PHILLIPS.
H.R. 3413: Mr. CRAWFORD.
H.R. 3494: Mrs. MILLER of Illinois.
H.R. 3924: Mr. FITZPATRICK.
H.R. 4058: Ms. ROSS.
H.R. 4066: Mr. GREEN of Tennessee.
H.R. 4097: Ms. TITUS.
H.R. 4331: Mrs. TRAHAN.
H.R. 4423: Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mrs. CHERFILUS-MCCORMICK, and Mr. BROWN of Maryland.
H.R. 4603: Ms. OMAR and Ms. BROWNLEY.
H.R. 4672: Mr. COLE.
H.R. 4725: Mr. GOMEZ.
H.R. 4766: Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mrs. FLETCHER, Mr. PHILLIPS, and Ms. STRICKLAND.
H.R. 4836: Ms. NORTON.
H.R. 5031: Mr. CARSON and Mr. FITZPATRICK.
H.R. 5232: Mr. KATKO.
H.R. 5244: Mr. HUFFMAN.
H.R. 5248: Mr. SAN NICOLAS and Mr. FITZPATRICK.
H.R. 5444: Ms. VELÁZQUEZ.
H.R. 5502: Mr. AGUILAR and Mr. MEIJER.
H.R. 5533: Ms. DEAN.
H.R. 5800: Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois.
H.R. 6037: Mr. AMODEI.
H.R. 6192: Ms. SCHRIER.
H.R. 6381: Ms. TLAIB.
H.R. 6394: Mr. LUCAS.
H.R. 6411: Mrs. LURIA.
H.R. 6437: Mr. BLUMENAUER.
H.R. 6501: Mr. SCOTT of Virginia.
H.R. 6577: Mrs. FLETCHER and Mr. KAHELE.
H.R. 6818: Mr. FITZPATRICK.
H.R. 6889: Mr. EVANS, Mr. NEGUSE, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. EMMER, Mr. *Bilirakis*, Mr. CARL, Mr. KELLY of Mississippi, and Mr. BURCHETT.
H.R. 6965: Mr. FITZPATRICK.
H.R. 7001: Mr. BURCHETT.
H.R. 7030: Ms. LEE of California.
H.R. 7048: Mr. CARSON.
H.R. 7104: Mr. WALTZ and Mr. MULLIN.
H.R. 7122: Ms. TITUS.
H.R. 7147: Ms. BOURDEAUX.
H.R. 7177: Ms. ADAMS, Mr. CARTER of Louisiana, Ms. SEWELL, Ms. NORTON, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. SOTO, and Mr. ESPAILLAT.
H.R. 7213: Mr. SCHRADER and Mr. GOTTHEIMER.
H.R. 7223: Mr. EMMER, Mrs. CAMMACK, Mr. BOST, Mr. COLE, and Mr. ARMSTRONG.
H.R. 7250: Ms. KUSTER.
H.R. 7272: Mr. BISHOP of Georgia.
H.R. 7336: Ms. KUSTER.
H.R. 7382: Ms. SEWELL, Mr. PHILLIPS, Mr. STEIL, Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania, Mr. SIMPSON, Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, and Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois.
H.R. 7395: Mr. HIGGINS of New York.
H.R. 7398: Mr. LIEU.
H.R. 7433: Mr. THOMPSON of California.
H.R. 7434: Mr. MALINOWSKI and Ms. SHERRILL.
H.R. 7524: Mr. PAPPAS.
H.R. 7555: Mr. RUIZ.
H.R. 7618: Ms. STANSBURY.
H.R. 7630: Mr. ALLEN and Mr. CALVERT.
H.R. 7647: Mr. PAYNE, Mr. VARGAS, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. SPEIER, Mr. SARBANES, Ms. BARRAGÁN, and Ms. PORTER.
H.R. 7724: Mr. PAPPAS.
H.R. 7775: Mr. DESAULNIER and Mr. MALINOWSKI.
H.R. 7792: Ms. DEGETTE.
H.R. 7793: Ms. DEGETTE.
H.R. 7838: Mr. PASCRELL and Ms. SCHRIER.
H.R. 7840: Mr. RUIZ.
H.R. 7882: Ms. BONAMICI and Mr. CLEAVER.
H.R. 7902: Mr. KIND and Mr. CUELLAR.
H.R. 7942: Mrs. STEEL and Mr. WILLIAMS of Texas.
H.R. 7946: Ms. TITUS, Ms. BARRAGÁN, and Mr. GALLEGO.
H.R. 7966: Mr. WEBER of Texas.
H.R. 7987: Mrs. LEE of Nevada, Ms. TENNEY, Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN, Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, and Mrs. MILLER of West Virginia.
H.R. 7992: Ms. GARCIA of Texas and Mr. KAHELE.
H.R. 7993: Mr. PAPPAS.
H.R. 8000: Mr. HILL, Mr. POSEY, Mr. ROUZER, and Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois.
H.R. 8034: Mr. BIGGS.
H.R. 8051: Ms. MENG and Mr. JONES.
H.R. 8069: Ms. STEFANIK and Mr. BALDERSON.
H.R. 8112: Mr. CLINE.
H.R. 8137: Mr. ROUZER, Mr. BARR, and Mr. JACOBS of New York.
H.R. 8145: Mr. MFUME and Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHI.
H.R. 8146: Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHI and Ms. BROWN of Ohio.
H.R. 8150: Ms. OMAR, Mrs. STEEL, and Mr. OWENS.
H.R. 8154: Ms. ESHOO.
H.J. Res. 53: Mrs. NAPOLITANO and Mr. BERA.
H.J. Res. 81: Mr. JACOBS of New York.
H.J. Res. 87: Ms. ADAMS, Mrs. GREENE of Georgia, Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania, Ms. CHU, and Ms. MENG.
H. Res. 191: Mr. HOLLINGSWORTH and Mr. ROSE.
H. Res. 1041: Mr. TIMMONS.
H. Res. 1115: Mr. DONALDS.
H. Res. 1136: Mr. MEUSER and Mr. WILSON of South Carolina.
H. Res. 1148: Mr. CHABOT.
H. Res. 1155: Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHI and Ms. BOURDEAUX.
H. Res. 1156: Ms. OMAR, Ms. JACOBS of California, Mr. LAWSON of Florida, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. RASKIN, and Ms. TLAIB.
H. Res. 1165: Ms. JACOBS of California and Mr. MCEACHIN.
H. Res. 1167: Mr. LOUDERMILK.
H. Res. 1182: Ms. ROSS.
H. Res. 1183: Mr. MANN, Mr. SMUCKER, and Mr. CARL.
H. Res. 1193: Mr. COMER, Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Mr. NADLER, Mr. GOTTHEIMER, Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, Mr. YARMUTH, and Mr. PRICE of North Carolina.
H. Res. 1195: Mr. DESAULNIER.
H. Res. 1196: Ms. PRESSLEY and Mr. RASKIN.

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:

[Omitted from the RECORD *of June 21, 2022]*

The amendment to be offered by Representative ANNA G. ESHOO, or a designee, to H.R. 5585, the Advanced Research Projects Agency-Health Act, does not contain any congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits as defined in clause 9 of rule XXI.

United States
of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 117th CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

Vol. 168 WASHINGTON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22, 2022 *No. 106*

Senate

The Senate met at 11 a.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.

Eternal God, shepherd of our Nation and world, hear our prayer. Lord, we turn to You because You are an intervening God who has asked us to pray without ceasing. We sometimes have difficulty comprehending the effectiveness of prayer, but we trust Your precepts and honor Your commands.

Lord, empower our lawmakers as You use them for Your glory. May they strive to keep themselves pure and to turn away from sin, as You show them Your ways and teach them Your wisdom. Give them the wisdom to meditate upon Your mighty acts in the history of our Nation and world. Lord, encourage them to trust You with their future.

We pray in Your sovereign 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

JOSEPH WOODROW HATCHETT UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE AND FEDERAL BUILDING—Resumed

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the Senate will resume consideration of the House message with respect to S. 2938, which the clerk will report.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

House message to accompany S. 2938, a bill 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.

Pending:

Schumer motion to concur in the amendment of the House to the bill, with Schumer (for Murphy) amendment No. 5099 (to the House amendment), relating to the Bipartisan Safer Communities Act.

Schumer amendment No. 5100 (to amendment No. 5099), to add an effective date.

Schumer motion to refer the message of the House on the bill to the Committee on Environment and Public Works, with instructions, Schumer amendment No. 5101, to add an effective date.

Schumer amendment No. 5102 (to the instructions (amendment No. 5101) of the motion to refer), to modify the effective date.

Schumer amendment No. 5103 (to amendment No. 5102), to modify the effective date.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. LUJÁN). The Senator from Vermont.

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

RECOGNITION OF THE MAJORITY LEADER

The majority leader is recognized.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I move to proceed to executive session.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

MOTION TO DISCHARGE

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, pursuant to S. Res. 27, the Judiciary Committee being tied on the question of reporting, I move to discharge the Judiciary Committee from further consideration of Arianna J. Freeman, of Pennsylvania, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Third Circuit.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the provisions of S. Res. 27, there will now be up to 4 hours of debate on the motion, equally divided between the two leaders or their designees, with no motions, points of order, or amendments in order.

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The yeas and nays are ordered.

BIPARTISAN SAFER COMMUNITIES ACT

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, on the issue of our actions last night, yesterday, Democratic and Republican negotiators at long last released what the Nation has been waiting for for a very long time—a gun safety bill that can be described with three words: common sense, bipartisan, lifesaving.

As the author of the Brady background checks bill—the last major gun safety bill, which passed in 1994—I am pleased Congress is on the path to take meaningful action to address gun violence for the first time in nearly 30 years. The bill is real progress. It will save lives. It is my intention to make sure the Senate passes this bill before the end of the week.

Last night, the process to quickly pass gun safety legislation formally

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Printed on recycled paper.

began here on the floor after 64 Senators agreed to get on the bill. Let me emphasize that number again. Sixty-four Members came together last night to move forward—an unmistakable sign of the broad support and momentum behind this bill. That is good news for American families and American communities that have waited for years to see real progress against gun violence.

Once again, it is my intention now to keep the process moving quickly and secure final passage before the week's end.

A little over a month ago, our Nation witnessed two of the most traumatic mass shootings seen in years: a racially motivated attack in Buffalo and the worst school shooting in years in Uvalde, TX.

After these shootings, the Senate had a choice: We could succumb to gridlock and hold a vote on a bill with many things we would want but that had no hope of getting passed or we could try to find a bipartisan path forward, as difficult as it seemed to get anything done. Over the past 4 weeks, we chose to try to get something done.

Immediately after Uvalde, I spoke with Senator MURPHY, who has been our leader on these issues, and he asked me to give negotiators time and space to do their work. Given his long experience in this area, he thought that they could succeed. I was happy to agree because I knew that even if there was a chance to get something positive and tangible done on gun safety, it was well worth the effort. So I told Senator MURPHY I would give him the space he needed.

That quickly became the consensus of our caucus and the consensus of many of our gun safety advocates, who pressed us to secure real progress. We were all on the same page: Get something real done even if it might not be everything we wanted.

This proved to be the right decision because today we are only a few days away from passing the first major gun safety bill in nearly 30 years.

I want to thank all my Democratic and Republican colleagues for working together to reach this point. I want to particularly thank Senators MURPHY and SINEMA and all my Democratic colleagues who were part of the bipartisan working group. And, of course, I also want to thank Senators CORNYN, TILLIS, and my Republican colleagues who made the decision to tackle this difficult issue.

Most important of all, I want to thank all the survivors of gun violence, all the families and advocates who dedicated years of their lives to try to make a difference. This would not be possible without their years of work. No matter how many mass shootings have been met with gridlock over the years, these families never gave up on their hopes of making change happen. As I have told them, rather than curse the darkness, they lit a candle. They have turned their grief into action, and now their action has brought us to the brink of passing the first significant gun safety bill in decades.

The negotiators have done their work. Now it is time for the Senate to complete the job and pass the bill before the end of the week. The American people have waited long enough.

INSULIN ACT

Mr. President, now on an insulin bill, another bit of good news, a bright light. Earlier this morning, my colleagues Senators SHAHEEN and COLLINS released legislation taking direct aim at one of the most confounding problems facing millions of Americans: the skyrocketing cost of insulin.

After months of hard work and good-faith negotiations, the efforts of my colleagues Senators SHAHEEN and COLLINS have produced the INSULIN Act. This bipartisan bill will cap insulin at $35 a month, change the system that favors corporations instead of patients by keeping prices high, and help lower costs for millions of Americans with diabetes. It is my intention to bring the INSULIN Act to the floor of the Senate very soon, and it ought to pass this Chamber expeditiously.

Reducing the price of insulin is not a Democratic issue or a Republican issue; it is something that affects millions of Americans in every city and every State. In fact, State legislatures across the country have passed bills capping the cost of insulin for patients—not just blue States but some deeply red States as well.

Senators SHAHEEN and COLLINS approached me earlier in the year and said they wanted to draft a bill that not only capped insulin prices at $35, but, in addition, they said they also wanted to have a bill that goes deeper and goes to the depth of the problem, to change the system of high prices that puts profits ahead of patients and lower the cost for millions of Americans with diabetes. I agreed that would be preferable. I encouraged them. And after a lot of work—hard work, diligent work—they have written a very fine bill.

Now, it is time for Congress to get the job done. If we can pass this bill, it will be a win for everyone—most of all, the millions and millions of Americans who rely on insulin to manage their diabetes.

There is no time to waste because the surge of insulin costs is one of the most infuriating trends of the past decade. For many people, the cost of insulin can climb up to hundreds of dollars a month, sometimes as much as $400 or even more. It is horrible and infuriating.

Skyrocketing insulin costs means that many Americans have to ask some soul-wrenching questions: Do I pay for my groceries, or do I pay for my medication? Do I have to ration my supply and take maybe half the dosage each day—which we know hastens the onset of diabetes and hastens the virulence of diabetes; or some ask: Will I have to skip my medication altogether?

These are questions no American should have to ever ask, but this is the reality for far too many in this country. No American should have to go broke just to access the medicines they need to stay alive. So that is why the Senate should make the INSULIN Act a priority in the coming months.

Again, I want to thank Senators SHAHEEN and COLLINS for all their hard work in bringing this bill together. This has been a passion of both of theirs for a very long time. It has been a priority for many of us in this Chamber for years, and to have a bipartisan bill like this one is truly a breakthrough.

Very soon, I intend to have this bill come before the Senate so we can take decisive, much-needed steps toward lowering the cost of insulin for millions who need this drug to stay alive.

NOMINATION OF ARIANNA J. FREEMAN

Mr. President, finally on judicial nominees: As we continue moving forward on the first major gun bill in decades, the Senate will also proceed with confirming even more of President Biden's highly qualified judicial nominees. Later today, the Senate will move forward on the historic nomination of Arianna Freeman to serve as circuit judge for the Third Circuit.

Ms. Freeman would make history as the first Black woman ever to preside as an appellate judge on the Third Circuit, which is home to more than 3 million African Americans in the Northeast and the Virgin Islands, but which has had only five African-American judges in its entire history.

Her confirmation would be a long overdue step toward a more representative bench that is vital for the health of democracy.

And her qualifications—Yale Law School, clerkships for three Federal judges, and extensive experience as a Federal defender—should erase any doubt that she merits appointment to the bench. Normally, a nominee with Ms. Freeman's resume should command strong bipartisan support, so it was deeply regrettable that her nomination was locked in committee with an 11-to-11 vote. Nevertheless, we are proceeding with her nomination today. I have just moved to discharge her nomination out of the Judiciary Committee so we can bring her to a vote on the floor.

Again, a simple look at her resume shows she has the skills. We know she has the temperament and experience to make an excellent judge. And despite delays, the Senate is going to move her one step closer to confirmation today.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

RECOGNITION OF MINORITY LEADER

The Republican leader is recognized.

BIPARTISAN SAFER COMMUNITIES ACT

Mr. MCCONNELL. Yesterday, the Senate took a big step toward an important bipartisan bill to prevent mass murders, make schools safer, and protect the Second Amendment rights of law-abiding citizens. The bipartisan group, led by Senator CORNYN, put together a package of commonsense and popular solutions to make these horrific incidents less likely, and it does not so much as touch the rights of the overwhelming majority of American gun owners who are law-abiding citizens of sound mind.

I have spent my career supporting, defending, and expanding law-abiding citizens' Second Amendment rights. The right to bear arms, the right to defend one's self and one's family is a core civil liberty. Among other things, Senate Republicans spent years confirming a generation of Federal judges who understand that the Constitution and the Bill of Rights actually mean what they say.

The American people know that we don't have to choose between safer schools and our constitutional rights. Our country can and should have both. But throughout recent years, our Democratic colleagues have indicated they were not interested in substantial legislation to create safer communities if they didn't get to take massive bites out of the Second Amendment in the process. There have been attempts at bipartisan talks after horrible incidents in the past, but they fell apart when Democrats did not sign on to anything—anything—that did not roll back the Bill of Rights for law-abiding Americans.

Well, this time is different. This time, Democrats came our way and agreed to advance some commonsense solutions without rolling back rights to law-abiding citizens. The result is a product that I am proud to support. It will send more direct funding to community behavioral health centers and for mental health in schools. It will send money not just to States that decide to implement so-called red flag laws, but to every State to fund crisis intervention programs of their own choosing. And States that do not use the money for red flag laws will have to build in new due-process protections that have never been required before.

The bill also removes the blinders that have prevented the NICS background check system from considering young people with preexisting juvenile records. If a young teenager has been convicted of a violent crime or institutionalized for mental illness, there is no reason why that important record should be magically wiped away on their 18th birthday for the purpose of buying weapons. That information is clearly relevant, and 87 percent of Americans agree.

To be clear, this legislation has no new restrictions, bans, waiting periods, or mandates for law-abiding gun owners of any age—no new restrictions, bans, waiting periods or mandates for law-abiding citizens of any age, including those aged 18 to 21. Someone who has never been convicted of a violent crime or adjudicated as mentally ill will not have their rights affected one iota. And a whole lot of schools and communities will receive more mental health funding to prevent crisis situations before they develop.

JUDICIAL SECURITY

Mr. President, now on a related matter, speaking of safer communities, it would be nice if Attorney General Garland and the Department of Justice could do their jobs and enforce the Federal laws that Congress actually already has on the books.

For example, it is currently—right now—illegal to join a mob protesting outside the private family home of a Federal judge, including Supreme Court Justices. It is illegal right now to try to replace the rule of law with harassment and intimidation. What has been going on outside Justices' homes for weeks now is a Federal crime right now. But you wouldn't know it from the Justice Department's inaction.

First, the most prominent Democrats in America fan dangerous flames with intemperate rhetoric about the Court. Then House Democrats blockade a noncontroversial Supreme Court security bill for weeks—weeks—until a literal assassination plot came to light. And all the while, Attorney General Garland still refuses to enforce existing Federal law and put a stop to these illegal pressure campaigns.

As Washington Democrats continue to stage hearings about political violence that took place a year and a half ago, their own side of the aisle is engaging in ongoing political violence as we speak.

In recent weeks, the entire country has been swept with vandalism, arson, and attacks directed at churches, pro-life organizations, and crisis pregnancy centers that serve and help women—going on all across the country. By one count, there have been more than four dozen incidents of vandalism, harassment, or violence committed by pro-abortion advocates since the shameful leak of a Supreme Court draft opinion.

The Department of Justice will not even condemn or stop illegal intimidation mobs today, leading to ask: Are they really prepared to protect the safety and civil rights of American citizens after the Court issues high-profile rulings?

Are local authorities here in Washington and around the country ready for what one far-left group is promising will be ''a night of rage''—''a night of rage''?

Well, they had better be. I understand, yesterday, Attorney General Garland caught a flight to Ukraine. Now, I certainly support our efforts in Ukraine and was proud to meet with President Zelenskyy myself a month ago. As a U.S. Senator, I work directly on foreign policy, but our head of domestic law enforcement ought to be a little more concerned with his day job.

GAS TAX HOLIDAY

Now, Mr. President, on one final matter, this morning, the Biden administration announced another ineffective stunt to mask the effects of Democrats' war on affordable American energy: calling for a holiday on the Federal gas tax.

This ineffective stunt will join President Biden's other ineffective stunt on gas prices: emptying out the Strategic Petroleum Reserve that we need in the event of a true national security crisis, not just a Democratic-fueled inflation crisis. This ineffective administration's big, new idea is a silly proposal that senior members of their own party have already shot down well in advance.

Earlier this year, Speaker PELOSI said President Biden's idea ''[wouldn't] even [be] going to the consumers.'' She called it ''very showbiz.''

Larry Summers, a top economist to multiple Democratic Presidents, said the idea would be ''shortsighted, ineffective, goofy, and gimmicky.'' That is Larry Summers.

Jason Furman, President Obama's former head of the Council of Economic Advisers, said just yesterday—yesterday:

> Whatever you thought of the merits of a gas tax holiday in February, it is a worse idea now . . . A gas tax holiday would also add to inflation.
>
> Jason Furman, yesterday.

Back in 2008, then-Candidate Obama called the idea ''a gimmick [that would] save you half a tank of gas over the course of the entire summer so that everyone in Washington can pat themselves on the back and say they did something.''

Look, a recent study of past gas tax holidays found that less than 20 percent of the amount ends up actually lowering prices at the pump. In other words, lifting an 18.4-cent gas tax would mean lowering Americans' gas prices by just 3 or 4 cents—3 or 4 cents.

The price of gas has risen $2.60 since the Biden administration took office and launched its holy war on affordable American energy. There had already been a substantial increase before the conflict in Ukraine escalated. Now the President wants to trim 3 cents—3 cents—off the top and take a bow? I don't think so.

Tomorrow, Secretary Granholm will continue the empty theater by holding an ''emergency meeting'' with domestic energy refiners. Presumably, this will involve another leftwing browbeating like the accusatory letter President Biden sent to domestic producers just last week. The same administration—the same one—that hasn't awarded a single offshore energy lease, that hasn't offered an onshore lease sale in five straight quarters, and that has taken every single opportunity to slow-walk new energy infrastructure into submission appears to have found

a convenient scapegoat for the consequences of its own actions.

Actually, I have a better idea: Democrats could stop setting off inflationary spirals, stop proposing massive tax hikes on the brink of a recession, stop waging a holy war against American fossil fuels, and stop applauding the pain that working families are feeling as part of some grand, leftwing ''transition.''

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Hawaii.

NATIVE AMERICAN BOARDING SCHOOLS

Mr. SCHATZ. Mr. President, last month, the U.S. Department of the Interior released an investigative report on our country's Indian boarding school system. From 1819 to 1969, more than 400 of these schools operated across what today are 37 States. The Indian boarding school era is one of the darkest periods in American history and one that we as a nation have not properly reckoned with.

For nearly two centuries, the U.S. Government took Native American children as young as 6 from their families and sent them to boarding schools, but these schools were not solely for the purpose of teaching the children. They humiliated these children, and they harmed them. Indian children were forced to change their names, to cut their hair, to stop speaking their Native languages. They did military drills three times a week. Every day, they were assigned hours of grueling work that violated child labor laws: They had to raise livestock, sew clothes, work on the railroads. Those who resisted were punished with whippings and solitary confinement. Those who resisted were punished with whippings and solitary confinement. Often, older children were forced to punish the younger ones.

The conditions of these schools were awful: three to a bed, dirty water, no working plumbing. Disease and malnourishment were common. Physical and sexual abuse was rampant. We don't know how many children died at these U.S. Government-funded and -run schools, but the Interior Department estimates that the number is in the tens of thousands.

And all of this occurred for one reason—to steal Native land.

As far back as the 1700s, U.S. Government policy was officially to dispossess and break Tribes so their territories could be taken for American expansion. Erasing Native culture through assimilation was key to this.

As one official said, ''The love of home and the warm, reciprocal affection existing between parents and children are among the strongest characteristics of the Indian nature.''

So the Federal Government acted accordingly. The Departments of War and Interior oversaw this forced assimilation. Congress passed laws appropriating school funding to ''civilize'' Native children. When families refused to send their kids to these schools, Congress made the food rations that were negotiated in treaties contingent on their doing so. To fill the schools, the government enlisted religious organizations, paying them on a per-child basis. A majority of this money came from Federal Indian trusts—money that was supposed to help the Tribes—and the Supreme Court ruled that all of this was legal at the time.

The result of these actions was a multi-generational trauma for American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian communities and families that continue to this day. Adults who attended boarding schools are more likely to have everything from arthritis to depression. They are three times as likely to have cancer. Studies have found worse health outcomes for the ancestors of people who went to these schools, and there are 53 known child burial sites and an unknown number yet to be discovered.

We can't undo this history, but we have to acknowledge it. That starts with examining the full scope of this atrocity unflinchingly, with clear minds and with fresh eyes. We need to keep investigating Indian boarding schools, and the findings should be taught in every school and be known by every future generation of Americans. As recommended in the report from the Department of the Interior, we must also support Native language revitalization. We cannot continue to neglect these programs and further erase Native culture.

We have to understand and undertake a path toward healing, not in the abstract but in a concrete and meaningful way. We must work hand in hand with Native communities on a respectful and restorative process. We have to empower these communities through increased Federal investments in Native healthcare and housing and economic development. We must reject our centuries-long pattern of Native suppression and, instead, begin one of reconciliation. We owe the survivors of the Indian boarding school era, their families, and their communities nothing less.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Ms. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

45TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE TRANS-ALASKA PIPELINE SYSTEM

Ms. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, I have come to the floor this morning to recognize and commemorate the 45th anniversary of the first oil moving through the Trans-Alaska Pipeline System. We actually reached that milepost on Monday so I am here to speak this morning about what this 800-mile-long pipeline continues to mean for Alaska, our Nation, and really the world itself.

TAPS, the Trans-Alaska Pipeline, is truly a modern marvel. It is the backbone of my home State's economy. It supports great jobs for Alaska. It helps generate critical revenues for our State. It ensures that our energy is transported safely, and it really is a vital component of America's energy security. But I think it is kind of nice, as we reflect on decades past, to appreciate some of the history behind the Trans-Alaska Pipeline because, for a period of time, there was a question of whether or not this extraordinary energy infrastructure would be built at all.

After oil was discovered in Prudhoe Bay, there was vigorous debate as to how we were going to move this resource, how we were going to transport it. Some wanted to use trucks or tankers; others actually thought that massive jets would be the way to go. There were some who wanted to build an overland pipeline across Canada. That would have been about a 3,200-mile line in length. But, thankfully, it was an all-Alaska pipeline route that prevailed.

So when you look at the map of Alaska and where our pipeline sits today, it truly does just bisect the entire State of Alaska. From Prudhoe to Valdez at Tidewater is an 800-mile line. Thankfully, an all-Alaska pipeline route was the one that ultimately prevailed over all of the alternatives that were considered. Congress authorized it in 1973—an overwhelmingly bipartisan basis of authorization.

There is an interesting side story—it is actually not a side story; it is pretty pivotal—in terms of whether or not this Trans-Alaska Pipeline actually came into being. But it was a tie-breaking vote cast by Spiro Agnew that really helped to facilitate the line because it effectively determined that there would be no further litigation about the line moving forward.

The preconstruction process for TAPS lasted for about 6 years, mostly concurrent with the final passage of its authorization act; and as part of that, the Federal Task Force on Alaskan Oil Development—this is a group that we should probably be bringing back—completed a six-volume environmental impact statement, so a six-volume EIS.

And that EIS, along with Congress's decision to shield TAPS from litigation—again, this tie-breaking vote that I have alluded to—allowed the construction to begin. So it did.

Several companies joined together to form a joint venture, called Alyeska, and they set forth to build and operate the line. And Alyeska ultimately acquired 515 Federal permits, along with more than 832 from the State of Alaska, in order to proceed.

Now, at that time, TAPS was the largest private construction project of its kind. It had a pricetag of more than $8 billion. In October of 1975, more than 28,000 people were working to make it a reality, and together they turned over 100,000 pieces of 40- to 60-foot pipe in a

48-inch diameter that runs from, again, Prudhoe to Valdez in the south central part of our State.

I have had many opportunities to show visitors our Trans-Alaska Pipeline. If you look at it from the air, it is just this silver ribbon, again, that bisects the State. You look at it from the ground, and, again, it is truly, truly an engineering marvel.

Now, I saw an old criticism that TAPS was an ''engineer's nightmare.'' The occupant of the Chair here might be interested in this given your background, but, in reality, it is a testament, truly, to world-class engineering and the genius, the creativity, and the pioneering spirit of all who worked on it.

TAPS crosses three mountain ranges, including Atigun Pass in the Brooks Range that has an elevation of 4,739 feet. It reaches a grade of 55 degrees at Thompson Pass in the Chugach Range. It crosses more than 530 streams and rivers. It accommodates some 579 animal crossings. And it operates at temperatures ranging from 95 degrees above zero to 80 degrees below zero, and that is not counting the windchill factor.

And when you are talking about Alaska, of course, you have got to account for seismic activity. So TAPS' engineers also had to account for that. You have got mountain ranges. You have got extreme weather. You have got animals, wildlife that you have to accommodate. You have the rivers, the streams, but you also have to accommodate seismic hazard.

The pipeline crosses three fault lines, including the Denali Fault. In that area, engineers built the pipeline on slider beams with Teflon shoes. So if you look at these supports here, these vertical support pillars here and the slider beams are on Teflon shoes that allow the pipeline to move laterally up to 20 feet—up to 20 feet laterally—and up to 5 feet vertically. So this pipeline can absorb the give-and-take and the hard shake of a significant earthquake.

And it is pretty important that the engineers worked this into this extraordinary infrastructure. We had a magnitude 7.9 earthquake that struck in 2002 right on that Denali Fault. The pipeline handled it well. It remained intact, and it did exactly what the engineers designed it to do: It moved back and forth on these lateral supports. It moved up and down, and it allowed that pipeline, that piece of steel pipeline, to have the flex that it needed to avoid any—any—issues.

The Trans-Alaska Pipeline System was built in just over 3 years. This was between 1974 and 1977. I was a young person growing up in Fairbanks at the time, and that was a time and place of great energy and intensity as we were involved in this extraordinary oil construction boom. And the men and women who were working on the project at that time had this saying: ''They just didn't know that it couldn't be done.'' And they not only met their goal of first oil moving through the pipeline by July 1, 1977; they beat it by 10 days.

And the rest, they say, is history. Over the past 45 years, TAPS has not just been a pipeline, not just oil pipeline infrastructure; it has become Alaska's economic lifeline. I say it is like the artery for our State. It has helped us create jobs to the point where our oil and gas industry either employs or supports about one-third of Alaska's workforce. It has generated billions of dollars in revenues for our State—for everything from roads and schools to essential services.

TAPS has allowed us to create and now grow our Permanent Fund. This Permanent Fund has really turned our oil resources into an enduring source of prosperity for Alaskans. We not only have a Permanent Fund, but spun off from that Permanent Fund and the investment on those earnings are dividends that are returned to each and every Alaskan in this State. If you lived in Alaska from 1982, when they first started the dividends, until today, you would have received nearly $45,000 in annual dividends that go to offset the high cost of living in a high-cost State like Alaska. This year, Alaskans are set to receive a pretty hefty Permanent Fund dividend: more than $3,000 more.

So it has been an economic benefit, most certainly, to Alaskans. It has also enabled us to keep our State tax burden low. We have no income tax in the State. We have no statewide sales tax. We have the lowest gas tax in the country.

As the economist Scott Goldsmith has noted, revenues from TAPS also enable us to keep taxes on other industries like our tourism, our fisheries—it allows us to keep those taxes lower than they might otherwise be.

But really, from day one, TAPS has strengthened our energy security. And when I talk about energy security, I am referring not just to the security of those of us in Alaska but to our Nation's energy security. It helped tide America over during the 1979 oil crisis. It has insulated us from OPEC and OPEC Plus and lessened our dependence on nations that do not share our interests, and it has dramatically reduced the dollars that go overseas to purchase oil.

It has certainly provided reliable and affordable energy for tens of millions of Americans up and down the west coast because it is the west coast where Alaskan oil is primarily directed.

But it is hard to imagine Alaska without TAPS, without the Trans-Alaska Pipeline System. It is hard also to imagine the consequences that America would have faced without the 18.4 billion barrels of oil that it has now safely moved over these past 45 years. And I think it is no exaggeration to say that while we built a pipeline, that pipeline has helped us build our State.

And in the midst of all this—something that the folks at Alyeska Pipeline are very, very proud of—Alyeska has accrued a remarkable safety record. From 2017 through 2020, the company reported a total of just 5.1 barrels of oil as spilled. Yet over that same time period, from 2017 to 2020, more than 733 million barrels of oil have moved through TAPS. So not 1 in every 1 million gallons, not 1 in every 10 million gallons, not even 1 in every 100 million gallons was spilled during this time period. That is a pretty darn good record. And that is something that Alyeska can be proud of, and I think it speaks to the kind of company that it is.

And, at its core, the reason why TAPS has been successful are its people. They focus on safety first. There are more than 700 people who work directly for Alyeska on the North Slope, at the pump stations, at its Anchorage control center, and in Valdez. And you are probably not going to find a more dedicated group. They are just so committed to their mission, and it certainly makes me proud to know that 95 percent of those who work at Alyeska are Alaskans.

TAPS is an economic engine for our State. But as we are standing here in 2022 celebrating its 45th anniversary, the fact of the matter is, this pipeline faces a real challenge. TAPS' technical capacity is 2 million barrels per day. We have achieved that years ago. But right now—right now—the pipeline is moving just a quarter of that. They are moving about 500,000 barrels a day. So what that means is that the line is about three-quarters empty, and that can create some difficult operational challenges.

We have had many of the briefings about what it means when you have a pipeline that isn't completely full. The throughput moves slower. And when you have hot oil coming out of the ground in an arctic environment, moving 800 miles through a cold piece of steel, if it doesn't move quickly and it is allowed to cool down, it can build up waxy buildup on the inside that needs to be scrubbed and cleaned. We call it pigging. It is just an operational thing. Alyeska deals with it, but it is something that is an issue.

When you have less than full throughput, it moves differently. So when you are going up mountain ranges and down the other side, now what happens as you see that pipeline, which is designed to flex, when you don't have your full operational capacity? And Alyeska has been working to work through some of these challenges, and they have been doing a good job.

But in fairness, this is not Alyeska's fault here. If you want to know why TAPS is a quarter full, you can probably look to some people in this Chamber, some who have been serving in this Chamber before. You can look down the street to Pennsylvania Avenue at the current administration as well as some who preceded the Biden administration.

We have the resources—Alaska has the resources to fill TAPS up. What we have lacked is access to our lands, access to our leases, and access to the permits to help make this a reality. And this is despite various Presidents telling Alaskans that, look, you are going to be able to develop your resources. They say it, and the promises are broken over and over and over again. And it continues to this day.

The Biden administration is breaking the law by refusing to carry out the oil and gas program that Congress mandated for the non-wilderness 1002 Area. We did that in the 2017 law.

Millions of acres in our National Petroleum Reserve are being taken off the table with this administration through, effectively, administration whim. And with one of the best projects within the Petroleum Reserve right now, we are dealing with some redtape here; but, effectively, the excuse is that more studies need to be done. These are studies that have been done already, and we are being told you have to do them again.

With gas prices averaging more than $5 a gallon across the Nation, it sure would be nice to fill up the Trans-Alaska Pipeline. It not only gives us more product domestically; it would certainly help us in Alaska. We would have more jobs in Alaska and more revenue to help us improve the quality of life in every community in our State, help offset the very high fuel costs in our State. We averaged $5 and above a long time before many in the lower 48 here.

But we would also be bringing less foreign oil to the West Coast, including California, where imports have risen in almost direct proportion to our production decline. As you are seeing less oil coming out of Alaska to the West Coast, particularly California, they are getting it from somewhere, and they are bringing it in. They are importing that. And whether it is from countries that don't like us and don't really care about their environmental track record or their human rights issues, we get it from there.

We would also have an alternative to Russia, which continues to sell its energy and bring in billions of dollars a day to finance its bloody war against Ukraine. And then across the Nation, you could anticipate that prices would be lower at the pump, which would reduce the pain that families and businesses are experiencing.

I know that there is not a dial on this extraordinary energy security asset where we can just ramp it up, but this is an important discussion to be having, again, in context of what value the oil resources in Alaska can contribute to our country.

And when you have in place policies that say it is not important to keep this thing full—even though in Alaska, you have the resources to keep it full—when you say it is not important and you put in place pressures and obstacles and barriers to increase production, you are going to see that. You are going to see that impact, what happens in this country to our supply. Right now, we are all reading about it. We are all watching the news.

There is a lot that President Biden is saying that this is what we are going to do to bring down your gas prices, but I will go on record to suggest that a full TAPS would do a heck of a lot more to reduce gas prices than many of the other suggestions out there like price gouging probes and suspension of the Federal gas tax, the proposal to hand out gas cards. These are temporary—almost momentary—blips that might make somebody feel OK for a month or 2 because maybe I get a few cents more off the price at the pump if we have a 3-month Federal gas tax holiday like President Biden is suggesting. But, you know, it is not right to put in place—I mean, you can call it a gimmick, but are you addressing the fundamentals of supply and demand if you just say for a few months: ''Here, we are going to take the pressure off you so you won't be so mad''? Well, people are going to continue to be so mad if it doesn't help alleviate the problem, if it doesn't help address the pain that American families are feeling.

It is pretty simple out here. We need supply. We need supply to keep up with the rising demand and the falling output from around the world. This is where we need to wake up because it is not as if we don't have options. It is not as if we don't have the supply. Alaska has the supply right in the vicinity of a world-class pipeline that has room for an additional 1.5 million barrels per day.

It is just beyond me why anyone would contemplate oil from Iran or Venezuela or other members of OPEC+ over a State like Alaska. It is just beyond me; yet that is what we hear. That is what we hear from the President. That is what we hear from the administration that somehow we have to get this resource and it is going to have to come from somewhere, so we are going to go asking. We are going to go asking outside of our country. We are going to go to Iran, Venezuela.

The President is going to make a trip to Saudi Arabia, yet they are not asking Alaska to do more. In fact, they are not only not asking, they continue to put up impediments and barriers for us to do more, and that just defies logic. It degrades the environment. It makes the world a more dangerous place every time we look to other countries for resources that we need, knowing full well that we have a better environmental record here. We have the ability to make us less vulnerable, less energy-insecure, and yet we are not taking advantage of that.

There is a section on Alyeska's website titled ''Memories and Mileposts,'' with historical information about TAPS, and I would suggest that it is well worth visiting and recognizing what an incredible asset this pipeline has been since first oil was moved through it on June 20, 1977. Forty-five years is a good long time, but even as we thank all who have made TAPS such a resounding success, I would encourage all of you to maybe mark your calendars for June 20, 2027. That will be the 50th anniversary.

I would hope that we could all be honest and realistic about our global energy needs in the meantime and ensure significantly greater throughput is running through that pipeline when we reach the next milepost. That would be good for Alaskans; that would be good for the country. I think it would be good and important for the world. And we know the men and women who operate TAPS at Alyeska and their contractors will ensure that every last molecule moves safely through it.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HICKENLOOPER). The Republican whip.

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, I just want to echo what was said by my colleague from Alaska because what we are now hearing from the administration are ideas that they think will help ease the pressure on gas prices in this country, but they are all gimmicky. I mean, it is all rebates—gas card rebates or doing away with the gas tax temporarily until September, like that is going to do anything meaningful long term to address this supply-demand crisis that the Senator from Alaska just alluded to.

I have to say that this administration, from the time they came into office, has demonstrated an open hostility to oil and gas production in this country—energy production, more generally.

The Senator from Alaska was talking about the oil pipeline. We have one in South Dakota—that was going to run through South Dakota—the Keystone XL Pipeline, which was killed the first day in office by the Biden administration and, again, sent signals to those who produce energy in this country that we are not interested in what you have to offer. We want to move in a different direction. And that different direction, of course, is electric vehicles, which I am not against. Everybody might want an electric vehicle. It is a free country. But the fact of the matter is, we will be dependent upon liquid fuels in the foreseeable future. Since that is the case, we ought to produce it right here in Alaska. We have vast resources.

It is an issue, fundamentally, of supply and demand. As the Senator of Alaska pointed out, you look at Alaska, now we are talking about getting oil from Saudi Arabia, from Venezuela, from countries, other places around the world—in some cases run by dictators—instead of producing it right here in the United States of America. That is just tragic. It is just tragic, and the American people are paying the price for it.

Why? Because in places like Alaska where we have abundant resources, they shut it down. They shut down

Federal lands. They started denying permits to drill, and they killed the infrastructure that supports, in many cases, energy production in this country.

A pipeline, for example, is not only the most efficient, but the safest way to transport liquid fuels in this country. We need liquid fuels. We know that. It is a fact, and we have the supply—abundant supply is right here in the United States. All we have to do is simply access that. Instead, we are talking about gimmicks like rebates, gas card rebates or temporary suspension of the fuel tax in this country which, by the way, would rob the Highway Trust Fund of the resources that we need to build out the infrastructure in this country and to maintain it.

There are just so many reasons and on so many levels why these are bad ideas—so bad, in fact, that Speaker PELOSI in the House of Representatives has previously referred to this kind of idea that the administration is now proposing as a gimmick and something that isn't going to provide long-term relief.

It is fundamentally an issue of supply and demand, and all we simply have to do is turn it on. We have to get the energy producers in this country off the sidelines, back into the game, producing oil and gas in America in a way that will meet Americans' daily needs when they fill up their cars and trucks with gasoline at the pump, which right now they are being punished unnecessarily by an economy where we have constantly rising gas prices. The average price is around $5 nationwide, literally a doubling of the gas price since this President took office. There is a direct correlation—direct correlation—connect the dots—to policy decisions this administration has made, which they are now realizing and trying to come up with these gimmicky ideas to try to deal with an issue that fundamentally could be fixed simply by sending the right signals and encouraging and incentivizing the type of energy production in this country that we ought to be encouraging.

And the energy producers in this country are up to it. They will meet the demand if we simply give them the opportunity. That is what needs to change. That is what this administration needs to be focused on, not on shutting down gas and oil and energy production here in the United States.

PRO-LIFE MOVEMENT

Mr. President, the Dobbs case will be decided by the Supreme Court in a matter of days now. I pray that it will be decided in favor of life and that Roe v. Wade, a case that even pro-abortion constitutional scholars criticized, will be overturned.

But however Dobbs is decided, the work of the pro-life movement will continue. That work, of course, includes advocacy—attempts to change laws that ensure that human rights of unborn human beings are protected.

But perhaps most of all, it includes the daily work of providing help to moms in need. Helping moms and their babies are central to the pro-life movement. Pregnancy resource centers and other pro-life organizations provide a variety of resources to help women in challenging circumstances. They provide supplies for moms and their babies. They offer prenatal and parenting classes. They assist moms with housing. They help them connect with State and local resources, and they provide friendship and support and a listening ear to mom going through a difficult time.

They provide agency referrals for mothers who choose to make an adoption plan for their babies. They provide places for moms and their babies to live while they complete their education or get back on their feet.

During the current formula crisis, pregnancy resource centers have helped moms struggling to find what they need to feed their babies by providing them with free formula.

You would think that helping out moms would be pretty uncontroversial. You would think that everyone, including individuals who are pro-abortion, could get behind helping a struggling mom find housing or access to prenatal care. But apparently the pro-abortion movement finds providing material help to moms in need and letting them know they have alternatives to abortion somehow to be pretty threatening.

Pregnancy resource centers have frequently been a target of pro-abortion politicians in the pro-abortion movement, which have sought to undermine their work. But things have gotten very serious in recent weeks. Since a draft of a possible opinion in the Dobbs case was leaked in May, pro-abortion extremists have conducted a campaign of vandalism and violence against pregnancy resource centers and churches. Just a few blocks away from here, one pregnancy resource center was egged and graffitied and had its door covered in red paint. A number of others have faced similar vandalism, and multiple pregnancy resource centers have been the victim of arson.

A group claiming responsibility for a number of the attacks, Jane's Revenge, released a chilling letter last week in which it declared ''open season'' on pregnancy centers and stated:

> We promised to take increasingly drastic measures against oppressive infrastructures. Rest assured that we will, and those measures may not come in the form of something so easily cleaned up as fire and graffiti.

Well, perhaps it is not entirely shocking that some members of the extreme abortion movement have responded to the possibility of Roe being overturned with vandalism, arson, and threats of further attacks.

This wave of violence is deeply troubling, and these attacks need to be taken seriously. I hope Attorney General Garland is developing a strategy to confront this wave of vandalism and violence and to prevent future and more serious attacks.

Earlier this month, I joined a number of my Republican colleagues in sending a letter to the Attorney General asking about his plans for dealing with these attacks and preventing future ones. I am disappointed that we have yet to receive a reply to our letter. And the President—not merely his spokesperson but the President himself—should be out there strongly condemning these attacks and letting everyone know that violent responses to the Dobbs decision will not be tolerated.

After one pregnancy resource center was vandalized, its director said:

> We are not going to let intimidation change what we are doing. It failed. It was pretty unanimous from the volunteers and staff here that this is not going to change how we will do business here one bit at all.

I know that attitude is reflected at other pregnancy resource centers, and I know that, despite threats of violence, the work of helping moms and their babies will continue.

The work of the pro-life movement represents the best of our American tradition: providing a voice to the voiceless, standing up for the human rights of those who have been denied them, and providing a helping hand to neighbors in need. I am grateful to all the pro-life Americans standing up for the human rights of unborn human beings and helping moms and their babies get the resources they need, and win or lose at the Supreme Court, I know that work will continue.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Ms. CANTWELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

NOMINATION OF MARY T. BOYLE

Ms. CANTWELL. Mr. President, later this afternoon, we are going to vote on Mary Boyle to be a Consumer Product Safety Commissioner. This organization, the Consumer Product Safety Commission, works on the frontlines to protect consumers from dangerous and defective products, and Ms. Boyle's confirmation will give the Commission a full complement of Commissioners to complete its important work.

The Consumer Product Safety Commission is responsible for regulating the safety of more than 15,000 everyday products and helps keep hazardous products out of our homes and away from our families. The Agency is responsible for investigating hazards, effectuating product recalls, issuing and enforcing product safety standards, and informing consumers and manufacturers about potential dangers and how to avoid them. The CPSC's work literally saves lives and prevents injuries.

We know that Ms. Boyle is well qualified for this position and that she will make consumers a top priority and their safety a top priority.

Now is an important time for the Consumer Product Safety Commission

to be well equipped to fight for these consumer safety issues. We need it to remain a strong force in keeping unsafe and defective products, including children's toys, infant rockers, household appliances, and other issues in the development space, like elevators and space heaters, out of the market.

When it comes to recalls, for example, this year the Consumer Product Safety Commission and three residential elevator manufacturers announced the recall of 70,000 residential elevators that posed a serious risk of injury and, tragically, death to small children. I am encouraged to see that the Consumer Product Safety Commission is taking action on this heartbreaking issue. There is more to be done, and we need a Commission that will follow through.

The Commission is also responsible for investigating tragedies, such as home fires that might have been caused by defective products. In fact, the Consumer Product Safety Commission was quickly on the scene in the Bronx earlier this year when a fire from a space heater caused the death of 17 people, including 8 children. When I sent a letter to the Consumer Product Safety Commission asking them to look further into this issue, they acted quickly and knew that we had to investigate.

While these investigations are still ongoing, we need assurances that if a defective product is found to be the cause, that the Consumer Product Safety Commission is going to be fully equipped to take action.

I also want to mention with respect to the Consumer Product Safety Commission's rulemaking authority that the Commerce Committee recently passed the STURDY Act, a bill that would speed up the Consumer Product Safety Commission's rulemaking process to deal with furniture tipovers.

Unfortunately, many furniture items are designed in such a way that they can tip if a child grabs or climbs upon them, with the potential of very tragic consequences. The Consumer Product Safety Commission has been undertaking a rulemaking to ban unsafe furniture items by imposing strict tipover testing requirements. I hope we will see a safety standard for this very soon.

Over the course of more than a decade at the Commission, Ms. Boyle has worked on these issues in senior positions across the Consumer Product Safety Commission, including as General Counsel and Deputy General Counsel before assuming her current role as Executive Director.

As the Consumer Product Safety Commission's General Counsel, Ms. Boyle served the Agency's chief legal officer—providing legal, policy, and strategic advice on a multitude of regulatory, statutory, fiscal, litigation, and enforcement issues—and examined proposed product safety rules and standards. So I think she is well qualified for this job. She worked with the Department of Justice on Federal court litigation in which the Commission was involved.

In her current role as Executive Director, she is the chief operating officer of the Agency, ensuring that it meets program and operational and administrative functions. She is more than well-versed in the Agency's processes and eminently qualified to hit the ground running as a Commissioner.

Over 90 different organizations have written to my office in support of her nomination, including the AFL–CIO, the Consumer Federation of America, the National Consumers League, Kids in Danger, and many, many more organizations.

I want to say to all my colleagues, I hope you will vote to confirm Ms. Boyle to ensure that the Consumer Product Safety Commission can move forward so that these important issues can be addressed and Americans can find safer products in their homes.

I look forward to working with Ms. Boyle at a critical time for the Agency in making sure that these products are safe and that Americans are protected from dangerous and defective products.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT AGREEMENT—EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Ms. CANTWELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that at 2:15 today, the Senate vote on the motion to discharge the Freeman nomination; further, that immediately following that vote, the Senate vote on confirmation of the Boyle nomination as under the previous order; and that if the nomination is confirmed, the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate and the President be immediately notified of the Senate's action.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

RECESS

Ms. CANTWELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now recess until 2:15.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 12:45 p.m., recessed until 2:15 p.m. and reassembled when called to order by the Presiding Officer (Ms. ROSEN).

MOTION TO DISCHARGE—Continued

VOTE ON MOTION TO DISCHARGE

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the question is on agreeing to the motion to discharge.

The yeas and nays were previously ordered.

The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. CRAMER) and the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. TOOMEY).

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. BALDWIN). Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The result was announced—yeas 50, nays 48, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 236 Ex.]

YEAS—50

Baldwin	Hickenlooper	Reed
Bennet	Hirono	Rosen
Blumenthal	Kaine	Sanders
Booker	Kelly	Schatz
Brown	King	Schumer
Cantwell	Klobuchar	Shaheen
Cardin	Leahy	Sinema
Carper	Luján	Smith
Casey	Manchin	Stabenow
Coons	Markey	Tester
Cortez Masto	Menendez	Van Hollen
Duckworth	Merkley	Warner
Durbin	Murphy	Warnock
Feinstein	Murray	Warren
Gillibrand	Ossoff	Whitehouse
Hassan	Padilla	Wyden
Heinrich	Peters	

NAYS—48

Barrasso	Graham	Paul
Blackburn	Grassley	Portman
Blunt	Hagerty	Risch
Boozman	Hawley	Romney
Braun	Hoeven	Rounds
Burr	Hyde-Smith	Rubio
Capito	Inhofe	Sasse
Cassidy	Johnson	Scott (FL)
Collins	Kennedy	Scott (SC)
Cornyn	Lankford	Shelby
Cotton	Lee	Sullivan
Crapo	Lummis	Thune
Cruz	Marshall	Tillis
Daines	McConnell	Tuberville
Ernst	Moran	Wicker
Fischer	Murkowski	Young

NOT VOTING—2

Cramer	Toomey

The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The nomination is placed on the calendar.

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will resume consideration of the Boyle nomination, which the clerk will report.

The bill clerk read the nomination of Mary T. Boyle, of Maryland, to be a Commissioner of the Consumer Product Safety Commission for a term of seven years from October 27, 2018.

VOTE ON BOYLE NOMINATION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the Boyle nomination?

Mrs. MURRAY. Madam President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The yeas and nays are ordered.

The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk called the roll.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. CRAMER) and the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. TOOMEY).

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The result was announced—yeas 50, nays 48, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 237 Ex.]

YEAS—50

Baldwin	Blumenthal	Brown
Bennet	Booker	Cantwell

Cardin	King	Sanders
Carper	Klobuchar	Schatz
Casey	Leahy	Schumer
Coons	Luján	Shaheen
Cortez Masto	Manchin	Sinema
Duckworth	Markey	Smith
Durbin	Menendez	Stabenow
Feinstein	Merkley	Tester
Gillibrand	Murphy	Van Hollen
Hassan	Murray	Warner
Heinrich	Ossoff	Warnock
Hickenlooper	Padilla	Warren
Hirono	Peters	Whitehouse
Kaine	Reed	Wyden
Kelly	Rosen	

NAYS—48

Barrasso	Graham	Paul
Blackburn	Grassley	Portman
Blunt	Hagerty	Risch
Boozman	Hawley	Romney
Braun	Hoeven	Rounds
Burr	Hyde-Smith	Rubio
Capito	Inhofe	Sasse
Cassidy	Johnson	Scott (FL)
Collins	Kennedy	Scott (SC)
Cornyn	Lankford	Shelby
Cotton	Lee	Sullivan
Crapo	Lummis	Thune
Cruz	Marshall	Tillis
Daines	McConnell	Tuberville
Ernst	Moran	Wicker
Fischer	Murkowski	Young

NOT VOTING—2

Cramer	Toomey

The nomination was confirmed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the motion to reconsider is considered made and laid upon the table, and the President will be immediately notified of the Senate's action.

The majority leader.

MOTION TO DISCHARGE

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, pursuant to S. Res. 27, the Judiciary Committee being tied on the question of reporting, I move to discharge the Judiciary Committee from further consideration of Hernan D. Vera, of California, to be United States District Judge for the Central District of California.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the provisions of S. Res. 27, there will now be up to 4 hours of debate on the motion, equally divided between the two leaders or their designees, with no motions, points of order, or amendments in order.

Mr. SCHUMER. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The yeas and nays are ordered.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The senior Senator from Arizona.

BIPARTISAN SAFER COMMUNITIES ACT

Ms. SINEMA. Madam President, I rise today at a time in which families in Arizona and across America are scared. For too long, they have seen unacceptable levels of violence in their communities, and it threatens their sense of safety and security.

The morning after the tragic, horrible activity at Robb Elementary School in Uvalde, TX, we all felt that fear. We felt it when we spoke to our neighbors and our friends and checked on our loved ones to ensure they were OK.

For decades, parents have lived with the unnerving uncertainty of what might happen when they send their children to school or attend worship services, go to the grocery store, or even simply let their kids play outside.

For too long, political games in Washington on both sides of the aisle have stopped progress towards protecting our communities and keeping families safe and secure. Commonsense proposals have been tossed to the side by partisan lawmakers choosing politics instead of solutions.

Elected officials have made a habit of insulting one another for offering thoughts and prayers, for blaming violence on strictly mental illnesses or video games or particular kinds of weapons or any cause that didn't align with and confirm their own predetermined beliefs.

Casting blame and trading political barbs and attacks became the path of least resistance, but the communities across our country that have experienced senseless violence deserve better than Washington politics as usual. Our communities deserve a commitment by their leaders to do the hard work of putting aside politics, identifying problems that need solving, and working together towards common ground and common goals.

On May 24, as news spread of the shooting in Uvalde and the 21 beautiful lives cut short, my friend and colleague CHRIS MURPHY came to the Senate floor, and he asked the Senate one simple question: What are we doing; why are we here, if not to solve a problem as existential as this?

I am grateful that colleagues on both sides of the aisle have answered CHRIS's question by resolving to do the hard work, build consensus, and find solutions.

Senator MURPHY, a tireless advocate for families in Connecticut, reached out to my friend Senator JOHN CORNYN of Texas, offering his condolences and assistance. Senator CORNYN was in Uvalde, comforting families who were experiencing the unthinkable, and Senator MURPHY had, sadly, been in a similar place 10 years before at Sandy Hook.

That same day, I reached out to Senator CORNYN and Senator THOM TILLIS, two friends I have worked with to craft lasting, bipartisan solutions managing the crisis at our border and helping veterans access the benefits they have earned. We all planned to get quickly together to identify realistic solutions.

Within 1 day, Senators MURPHY, CORNYN, TILLIS, and myself—all representing diverse States from across the country—sat down and started working together.

That same day, we met with a larger group of 12 bipartisan Senators, all of whom were eager to sit down, work together, and find a path forward.

Those meetings started a 4-week process, considering and working toward a host of solutions that would save lives, make communities safer, and protect Americans' constitutional rights.

As we wrote our bill, we viewed our conversations as collaborations, not negotiations. We refused to frame our work as giving something up to getting something in return, and we stayed laser-focused on our shared goal of reducing violence and saving lives across American communities.

We acknowledged that the root of violence plaguing our communities is complex. It can be partly attributed to criminals with dangerous weapons and attributed to a mental health crisis affecting young people in cities and towns across America.

We spent hours carefully considering policy provisions, ensuring that we got the language right and that every policy included in our bill could help save lives, help children learn and grow in healthy, supportive environments, and make our communities safer, more vibrant places.

It was hard work, and it was worth it. Together, we put aside our differences, focused on our shared values, and crafted a bill that expands resources in schools to help kids grow and learn, where they feel connected to their communities and where they know they can seek help if they need it.

We boosted mental health resources through more community behavioral health clinics and increased access to telehealth services, ensuring that kids and families have access to care no matter where they live.

Our mental health and school support proposals include evidence-based resources and programs that I saw help reduce violence when I was a young social worker serving in Sunnyslope and Shaw Butte Elementary Schools in Phoenix.

Our provisions to protect more survivors of domestic violence will reduce the impact of trauma in children's lives all across the country, ensuring that more kids and families grow up in safe homes, free from violence, and free from the fear of violence.

And acknowledging the fact that the overwhelming number of gun owners are law-abiding citizens, we cracked down on criminals who illegally sell or purchase guns and ensure that courts, consistent with clear due process rights, can keep dangerous weapons out of the hands of people who are dangerous to themselves and others.

I am the sister of a police officer, and I grew up in a family of gun owners. I know firsthand how fundamental the Second Amendment is to families across Arizona. Arizonans have a constitutional right to bear and keep arms, and that right will not be infringed upon.

Instead, our Bipartisan Safer Communities Act ensures that our background check system works effectively and includes those who have committed dangerous crimes as juveniles

or who have a history of domestic violence—protecting the constitutional rights of law-abiding Americans while reducing familial violence and occurrences of childhood trauma.

All of these tools together will give families in Arizona and across our country more peace of mind so they can trust that their communities are secure and their schools are safe.

And, critically, the broad, bipartisan support of well over 60 Senators from across the political spectrum, including both the Republican and Democratic Senate leaders, ensures that when our bill is signed into law, it will stand the test of time.

You know, over the past few years, we have been told, time and time again, that bipartisanship just isn't possible. And even after proving bipartisan success with our historic Infrastructure Investment and Jobs law last year, we continued to be asked by pundits and political purists to accept a new standard by which important policy can only come together on a party line.

But that just isn't true. What could be more important than keeping families and children safe and secure in their communities and in their schools?

The truth is, Americans are far more united than today's politics would have you believe. Ask our constituents in Arizona, Connecticut, Texas, North Carolina, and every State in between—ask them what they want to see in Washington, and they will tell you: an ability to work together, to solve problems, and help them build better lives for themselves and their families.

Our bipartisan group of Senators rejected the notion that legislating must be a zero-sum game, with winners on one tally sheet and losers on another.

Together, we provided an example for how Washington can and should work. We got out of our comfort zones; we built broad coalitions with unlikely allies; and we refused to demonize each other when things got tough.

And I sincerely thank Senator CHRIS MURPHY for his passion, Senator JOHN CORNYN for his leadership, and Senator THOM TILLIS for his pragmatism.

Each of my friends and colleagues brought a unique perspective and expertise that allowed us, together, to craft the most holistic approach to community violence in nearly 30 years.

I also want to thank all of our staffs, especially my legislative director, Michael Brownlie, and my counsel, Chris Leuchten, for their tireless hours, including working straight through Father's Day to get this bill right.

You know, their efforts will save lives, help families across our country feel more secure, and make our schools safer.

I promised Arizonans that I would be an independent leader for our State and that I would ignore the chaos of Washington and instead just focus on getting things done. It won't surprise anyone who might be listening today when I tell you that Washington hasn't always liked my approach. But our bipartisan bill demonstrates the difference that elected leaders can make in the lives of our constituents when we choose to heal our divisions instead of feed those divisions.

Our historic legislation proves that bipartisan solutions are possible when we just stay focused on what we were sent to Washington to do—to solve problems, help Americans thrive, and ensure that our country remains a safe and secure place to call home.

And on this particular bill, my colleagues and I join together with a special sense of purpose to honor the lives that were tragically lost to senseless violence in Uvalde, in Buffalo, in Tucson, in Parkland, in Charleston, at Sandy Hook, and in communities all across our country.

Our plan will make American communities safer, and we will help return a sense of security to everyday American families.

I couldn't be more grateful for this moment.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HICKENLOOPER). The Senator from Connecticut.

Mr. MURPHY. Mr. President, in the Gallery right now listening to the Senate debate on the Bipartisan Safer Communities Act is one of my interns. Her name is Sari Kaufman. I am glad to have her as an intern in my office this summer, but Sari has a story to tell because she is a survivor of a mass shooting.

She was a student at Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School when a gunman entered that campus and shot and killed her friends, her classmates. She reminds us that she went to more funerals in a matter of a week than many adults do in their entire lifetime.

She was in debate class when the shooting started, and she ran for her life, as did hundreds of other survivors of that horrible day.

No student in America should have to experience what she went through. No young person should have the burden that she bears to come to Washington and argue for changes that will make sure that other students don't go through the same thing, and no parent should have to go through the grief that parents day after day do, mass shooting after mass shooting, urban homicide after urban homicide, as we lose a generation of kids, of young people in this Nation to an epidemic of gun violence that can be stopped by better public policy.

I have been on this floor hundreds of times pleading with my colleagues to do something, and I am so grateful that Senator CORNYN, Senator TILLIS, and a handful of their colleagues on the Republican side this time stood up and sat down with Senator SINEMA, myself, and other Democrats to find the common denominator.

I am here on the floor to talk a little bit more about what our piece of legislation does, but I agree with Senator SINEMA—this is a moment where we have shown this country what is possible here in the U.S. Senate.

I talked last night about the fear that families in Connecticut and all across the country felt in the wake of Buffalo and Uvalde and that twin fear about what fate awaited their children but also what fate awaited our democracy if we were unable to rise to this moment to deal with this existential challenge—the loss of life in schools, in shopping malls, in supermarkets.

And while this compromise was hard-earned, every single day for the last 4 weeks proved to me what can happen in this body if we decide to come out of our political corners.

And let me say that this moment that we are in today, on the precipice of passing the most significant piece of anti-gun violence legislation in the last 30 years, would not be possible if it were not for Senator SINEMA. It would not be possible if it wasn't for her decision to sit down and help us find a path to what was possible.

But it is also clear that without the leadership of Senator CORNYN, who has been through way too many of these tragedies in his State, and Senator TILLIS, a strong supporter of Second Amendment rights but also somebody who believes in this place finding a way to that common denominator, this day wouldn't be possible either.

So I want to talk for a few moments about what this bill does because there will be a lot of folks who focus on what it doesn't do. It certainly doesn't do all of the things I think are necessary to end the epidemic of gun violence in this Nation. But it will save thousands of lives; there is no doubt about it in my mind. And, in fact, I could make the argument that every single one of the provisions in this bill, in and of themselves, would save thousands of lives.

We don't get to do that very often in this place. We don't get a chance very often to pass legislation that has this kind of impact. So if you want to focus on what is not in this legislation, you can, it is your prerogative, but I want to spend a few minutes talking about the difference this legislation will make in people's lives.

Senator SINEMA and Senator CORNYN rightly focused—and I put it right at the top—this major, historic investment in mental health access. I made no secret in my belief that you can't solve America's gun violence epidemic simply through mental health funding, but there is no doubt there is an intersection, and there is no doubt that our mental health system is just broken—period, stop—whether you believe that it has any intersection with America's gun violence epidemic. There are far too many kids and adults in crisis in this country who cannot get access to mental health services. In my State, kids get stacked up in emergency rooms in hallways, waiting days, if not weeks, for inpatient beds.

There is $11 billion in this bill to unlock pathways to treatment for kids and adults all across this country; funding in this bill for school and community safety—$2 billion to make our schools safer, not just for better door-locking mechanisms, but also in programs inside these schools that can try to identify kids in crisis early. There will be supportive school environments that cut down on the pathways to violence. But also there is money for community-based intervention, what we call violence interruption programs. We have them in Connecticut where you intervene when a shooting victim comes to the hospital. You will make sure that that incident doesn't spiral into retributive violence in the community—funding for school safety and community safety in this bill.

And then the parts of the bill that probably get the most attention, the changes in our gun laws—these crisis intervention orders do work. Not every State has them. It was important to Senator CORNYN for money to go to every State regardless of whether they have red flag laws; but if you have a red flag law or you want to pass one, you will be able to get funding through this bill—significant funding—to allow you to implement that red flag law better. There are States that have them, but they don't work very well because people don't know how to access them. Police officers or first responders don't know what to do when they see somebody in crisis, when they see somebody threatening violence to themselves. Now, we will have funding to help States that will allow the authorities with court orders to be able to temporarily take weapons away from people who were threatening to kill themselves or threatening mass violence.

We are going to keep guns away from domestic abusers, and we know that in States that make sure that every domestic abuser is not allowed to purchase or possess guns that there is a significant impact on domestic violence. And so our bill makes it a national policy that if you have carried out an act of domestic violence against your partner, whether you are married to them or whether you are in a serious dating relationship, you are not going to be able to have guns in your home.

But because this is a compromise, we built in a process by which those who have no previous record and those who keep their records clean subsequent to the offense could get those rights back. It makes sense to us, especially if you are convicted of a felony, you have a pretty clear pathway in your States to get your rights back—your voting rights or your Second Amendment rights. So we set up that process for those who are convicted of domestic violence, dating misdemeanors.

Enhanced background checks for young buyers—whether we like it or not, the 18-to-21-year-old profile, those are the mass shooters right now in this country. And so we want to make sure that we do a more significant background check to make sure you are a responsible gun buyer, including a check with the local police department.

The shooter in Uvalde was known to local police. He didn't have an offense that would have prohibited him from buying those weapons. But, ask yourself, what would have happened if the local police department had gotten a phone call as a part of that background check, had been alerted that a young man who they knew to be in some form of crisis was going to buy AR–15-style weapons on his 18th birthday? Would there have been an opportunity for an intervention? Possibly. Maybe that tragedy could have been avoided by better public policy.

In this bill, we also have new penalties for gun trafficking and straw purchasing. Why on Earth hasn't the United States of America had a law banning gun trafficking at the Federal level or banning straw purchasing when the main way that guns get into the flow of illegal traffic is through straw purchasing and through complicated gun trafficking networks? Now, our Federal law enforcement agencies are going to have available to them new tools that will allow them to cut down on the flow of illegal weapons throughout the country, but in particular and most importantly, into our cities.

And the last thing we are going to do is more background checks because of this bill. We clarify in this bill the definition of a federally licensed gun dealer to make sure that everybody who should be licensed as a gun owner is. In one of the mass shootings in Texas, the individual who carried out the crime was mentally ill. He was a prohibited purchaser. He shouldn't have been able to buy a gun. He was actually denied a sale when he went to a bricks-and-mortar gun store, but he found a way around the background check system because he went online and found a seller there who would transfer a gun to him without a background check. It turned out that seller was, in fact, engaged in the business, but didn't believe the definition applied to him because the definition is admittedly confusing. So we simplified that definition and hope that will result—and I believe it will result—in more of these frequent online gun sellers registering, as they should, as federally licensed gun dealers which then requires them to perform background checks.

Each one of these provisions arguably saves thousands of lives in and of themselves; but cumulatively, this is a groundbreaking piece of legislation—a true compromise—not as much as I would like to do but certainly more than some Republicans would like to do. And it is a message to this country that there is a path forward in this body to address the epidemic of gun violence. It is a message to the activists like Sari Kaufman, who have been coming to this place, who have been going to their State legislatures, asking time and time again for change that speaking truth to power works, that legislators do listen.

And I hope it as an invitation for us to find more ways like this to work together in the future. My belief is that those who vote—even those who have been on the outside of these negotiations in the past will find that when they get back to their States, there will be unfamiliar supporters showing up at your events indoors, people who are cheering you on because we worked together to take this existential issue, the fear of death from gun violence, more seriously than we have in over 30 years.

So I am glad to share in a little bit more detail than I was last night what is in this package. I believe this is a week to focus on what we have done and not what we have left undone and to accept this as an invitation to find other ways to come together around difficult, vexing issues in this country.

I have a fourth grader the same age as those kids in Uvalde, and I do not want him to grow up in a world in which he and his classmates have to worry about their survival when they walk into their school every day. I do not want to live in a world where survivors of these tragedies in school after school have to become advocates and activists in this cause. And while this bill doesn't solve America's gun violence, it shows we have the potential to work together on these difficult vexing challenges in a brandnew lifesaving way.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Democratic whip is recognized.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, on June 12, a bipartisan group of 20 Senators announced an agreement on legislation to protect our children and communities from the epidemic of gun violence. In the days since then, this bipartisan group, led by Senators MURPHY, CORNYN, SINEMA, TILLIS, and others, have worked to move this agreement forward.

We took a test vote last night—our first Senate floor vote on the package. It was a strong bipartisan rollcall. Let's be clear: This bill is a compromise. In a 50/50 Senate, we expect nothing less.

It doesn't accomplish everything I want. It certainly doesn't accomplish everything which the Republican colleagues who voted for it want either, but the reforms and investments made in this bill represent an important step toward making our Nation safer.

It won't end gun violence, but it will help to reduce the number of shootings and killings which number 100 Americans each day, and it will end, perhaps, guns as the leading cause of death among our children.

Let me highlight a few important provisions: $250 million in grants for community violence intervention programs which have shown great promise in communities in my State. This

would double the current annual Justice Department funding for these programs. The bill makes dramatic investments in mental health infrastructure, providing billions of dollars in school and community mental health grants and behavioral health clinics. It gives an additional $28 million to fund the trauma support in school program at HHS. This is a program that Senator CAPITO—Republican of West Virginia—and I created in 2018 to help break the cycle of trauma and violence.

The bill also provides three-quarters of $1 billion in Byrne/JAG grants to help States administer crisis intervention programs like the extreme risk protection order laws in Illinois and 18 other States.

The bill takes significant steps toward closing the boyfriend loophole: keeping guns out of the hands of dating partners who have been convicted of domestic violence offenses.

It creates a new Federal offense for the crimes of straw purchasing and gun trafficking. This will crack down on the illicit flow of guns into cities like Chicago.

Again, this bill is a compromise. There are provisions I would rather change and some I would rather do without; but, overall, it marks the most significant gun violence reduction legislation in nearly three decades. I commend the bipartisan effort that led us to this point, and we should pass this bill without delay.

I want to call particular attention to two sections of this bill that I mentioned.

One is to stop straw purchases. Straw purchases are when a person with a clean criminal record or with no criminal record goes to buy a gun for the sole purpose of giving it to another individual who has a criminal record and couldn't legally purchase a gun himself. That happens. It happened last year in Chicago. There was a straw purchase of a gun, and the gun was handed to a felon who turned around and used it to kill a Chicago policewoman named Ella French.

Ella French was 29 years old. She was a remarkable young woman. She had a great future ahead of her. She was, unfortunately, shot—gunned down—with a straw purchase gun. The same gun was used against her partner in his police vehicle. He lost his sight in one eye. He survived. But that just shows you that these straw purchase guns are being used by people against police and innocent people on a regular basis.

Straw purchasing—buying a gun with a clean record to hand over to someone who has a felony conviction—should be treated as a serious violent crime. This bill does that.

The second thing that we desperately need is to deal with counseling. Now, I know there is a traditional political argument where Republicans say: Guns are not the problem—it is mental health or other issues—and Democrats say: It is guns, and if you don't include guns in the package, you are not going to get the job done.

In my view, it includes both. You have to believe if half of the gun deaths in America each day are suicides, that the people who are the victims of those suicides needed, at least at some point in their lives, mental counseling. This bill provides counseling, and I hope it comes in the nick of time for people to turn their lives around and to restore hope in their futures so that they don't resort to the desperate decision toward suicide. Mental counseling, for them, is important.

Secondly, of course, we read about the mass shooters in theaters and in supermarkets and in schools, and we realize that they, too, should have been counseled at some point in the hopes that you could try to divert them from this vicious path that they are about to follow. That is an important issue.

The third group is one that I am more familiar with. They are those people who are involved in gun violence in our cities like Chicago and St. Louis and in so many other cities. These are young people who have diverted their lives away from what we consider to be normal because of a traumatic experience.

Now, trauma is more than physical trauma. It can involve types of posttraumatic stress that really lead to fight-or-flight syndromes and an involvement in gangs and the use of guns without having the feeling of guilt toward anyone you hurt.

These people need help. If we can reach them at an early age in schools, we might be able to turn their lives around. If we don't try, unfortunately, the violence will only continue on our streets. This bill that we are considering—this community safety bill that we are considering—provides resources to school districts to counsel young people.

I think it is long overdue and is desperately needed, not just for those who have been through serious trauma in their lives, but for those facing other mental challenges. Our kids who have gone back to school after COVID may need a helping hand and someone they can counsel with. This bill starts providing those valuable resources. I believe it will make an important difference in the future of our country.

INFLATION

On another topic, Mr. President, ''inflation'' is the word on everyone's mind. We see proof of it plastered on gas stations throughout the country and in the aisles of our grocery stores. Too many families are struggling to pay bills. Just last week, the Federal Reserve launched its most forceful broadside against inflation, the largest increase in interest rates in nearly 30 years.

As lawmakers, we owe the American people an honest, sober assessment of how we can start to bring down prices and help alleviate stress at the checkout lane; but, sadly, the inflation conversation has been twisted with dishonesty and deflection by some political critics.

Instead of passing legislation to help reduce the cost of essential goods and services like prescription drugs and childcare, many are pointing the finger of blame at the Biden administration as if he invented inflation or isn't doing his best to end it. Despite the fact that it was former President Trump who urged the Federal Reserve to keep the money printer running at the start of the pandemic and that the Republicans oppose a bill that would prevent big oil companies from price gouging, we see arguments that are made totally on a political level.

The bad-faith arguments we have heard from across the aisle ignore the essential truth: Inflation is not just an American problem; it is a global problem. It is happening in advanced economies like in the UK and France. That is largely due to disruptions in the supply chain.

The phrase ''supply chain'' didn't mean much to America a few months ago, but now, we know it is an important part of our challenge. This began 2 years ago with the pandemic, and it has been aggravated by Vladimir Putin's barbaric invasion of Ukraine. It has caused the cost of everything from food to energy to spike.

In the words of one conservative commentator at the Wall Street Journal:

War in Ukraine Fans the Flames of Global Inflation.

IMMIGRATION

Mr. President, it is crucial to recognize the United States can't solve these global drivers of inflation on our own, but there is one driver of inflation that is within our control: labor shortages. We have twice as many jobs that need to be filled in this country as unemployed people to fill them.

What can we do?

The chart tells you part of the story. This chart indicates that, under the policies of the previous administration and due to the COVID–19 pandemic, as well as lengthy backlogs, America has experienced a marked decline in immigration that has had a direct and detrimental impact on working families.

According to EconoFact:

[N]et migration to the United States . . . has significantly declined over the last five years due to policies of the Trump administration, processing backlogs, the pandemic, and other factors. This slowdown has implications for the number of workers available and for fiscal sustainability.

By the end of 2021, there were 2 million fewer working-age immigrants in America than there would have been if the pre-2020 migration trends had continued.

Now, perhaps your first instinct is, Well, that is a good thing; that means more jobs for American workers.

But the reality is not that at all. This decline in immigration is hurting working Americans and is contributing to inflation. There are a number of industries in America that rely on foreign-born labor to provide affordable goods and services to our country—industries like construction, agriculture, transportation, to name just a few.

Consider the healthcare industry. Nursing homes depend on a reliable supply of immigrant workers to provide care to the elderly and disabled, but since 2019, nursing homes have lost more than 15 percent of their workforce. Today, nearly every nursing home in the country—99 percent, according to the Wall Street Journal—is experiencing staffing shortages. As a result, many of them have had to limit the number of new clients they accept.

In the words of one leader in the industry:

We're just looking for people to fill the roles that we need. And time and again, we find it is the immigrant population that tends to respond to us.

So it is our grandparents who end up paying the price for the shortage of working-age immigrants, and they are not alone.

If you are in the market for a new home, you may have noticed prices are prohibitively high, and these skyrocketing costs aren't just hurting potential home buyers; they are hurting renters as well. The cost of rent is actually outpacing inflation in America.

One obvious way to bring housing costs back down to earth is by expanding the supply of homes in America. There are plenty of homebuilders who are willing to help fill the void, but they have got a problem: not enough workers.

Down in Dallas, TX, one homebuilder named Joshua Correa has been forced to delay home construction projects for months because he can't hire field crews.

In his own words:

Immigration is very important for our workforce in the United States . . . We're feeling [the shortage of workers] . . . and if we're feeling it at the end of the day as builders and developers, the consumer pays the price.

From building new homes to providing healthcare in our homes, we rely on immigrants to fill critical roles; and in the absence of immigrant workers, we as customers end up paying higher prices.

If we want to solve America's worker shortage, we need to drastically increase the number of immigrants we welcome into this country. Don't just take it from me. The CEO of the Chamber of Commerce of America has called for doubling the number of legal immigrants into this country.

In her words:

If we can alleviate the worker shortage, it might be the fastest thing [we can] do to impact inflation.

And that is just a short-term benefit for fixing America's broken immigration system. In the long term, comprehensive immigration reform would drive America's economic growth for years to come.

According to the Economic Policy Institute, undocumented immigrants already pay nearly $12 billion in State and local taxes annually, but many of them are not on the books. By providing them with a path to legal status, we can double the amount of Federal tax revenue our Nation collects from this group. That is money that will fund the construction of roads and bridges and which will make Social Security, Medicare, and Medicaid payments. That is especially important when you consider the growing number of senior citizens in America who rely on these programs. By the end of this decade, more than a fifth of our population will be over the age of 65. These Americans need a reliable, working-age tax base to support them.

A path to legal status for undocumented immigrants also would boost our Nation's GDP by more than $1 trillion over the next 10 years and create hundreds of thousands of jobs.

Passing immigration reform will also help keep America on the cutting edge of innovation. Despite our former President's destructive immigration policies, America is still one of the top destinations in the world for innovators and entrepreneurs. In fact, more than half of our Nation's billion-dollar startups were founded by an immigrant. Let me repeat that. More than half of our Nation's billion-dollar startups were founded by immigrants. Every day that we fail to enact immigration reform, we are allowing a generation of potential innovators and skilled workers to fall through the cracks.

I want to briefly share the story of one amazing person who almost fell through the cracks. His name is Dr. Alfredo Quinones, but he is more commonly known as Dr. Q. Today, Dr. Q—listen to this—is the chair of neurologic surgery at the Mayo Clinic.

Decades ago, when he first arrived in the United States as a teenager, he was an undocumented farmworker. He earned little more than $3 an hour picking crops in the San Joaquin Valley in California. Eventually, he began working as a welder for a railroad. One day, he suffered a bad injury after falling into an empty petroleum tank. When he woke up in the hospital, Dr. Q decided to pursue his passion.

He enrolled in the University of California at Berkeley and wrote his honor's thesis on neuroscience. That caught the attention of admissions officers at Harvard Medical School, where he was accepted as a student. He studied hard and discovered his calling: neurosurgery. Today, he removes about 250 brain tumors every year. Outside of the OR, Dr. Q devotes countless hours to pioneering research. He has a very modest goal—curing cancer—and is exploring novel methods, like using human fat cells to fight brain cancer.

How many other Dr. Qs are out there, hiding in the shadows of our immigration system? Isn't it time we found out?

In the meantime, I would like to pose a simpler question to my Republican colleagues: If you are genuinely interested in addressing inflation, will you help us move forward on this issue before the election?

Your willingness to work on immigration reform will reveal the answer. It is one of the most consequential steps we can take to combat inflation.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. BARRASSO. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

INFLATION

Mr. BARRASSO. Mr. President, I come to the floor today to talk about this Joe Biden-caused economic crisis that is impacting our country.

Last week, Joe Biden said his spending is ''changing people's lives.'' Well, for once, I am in complete agreement with Joe Biden because I have been traveling the State of Wyoming this past weekend, talking to a lot of people, and Joe Biden's policies have been changing people's lives. Joe Biden's inflation is changing people's lives for the worst. It is costing American families about $5,000 more this year than it did last year just to break even. Joe Biden's inflation is driving families to the breaking point. Right now, working families all across this country are hoping for a summer break. This year's summer break might just break working families.

Inflation remains at a 40-year high. Prices are going up everywhere—gas station, grocery store, and even paying rent. Household staples like ground beef and chicken—highest prices ever. Inflation for eating at a restaurant—highest ever recorded. Families are paying $100 a week more than they did just a year ago just to stay afloat.

According to a study from the University of Michigan, this is the biggest decline in disposable income since Herbert Hoover was President—Joe Biden; Herbert Hoover. Families' savings accounts are depleted. We now have the lowest savings rate since the great recession. Household debt is breaking records. Families are being forced to cut back in ways they didn't think possible.

The fastest inflation of all, of course, has been on energy. Overall, inflation has been nearly 9 percent, but inflation for gasoline under Joe Biden is more than double—over 100 percent. The price of a gallon of gas has more than doubled since Joe Biden walked into the Oval Office. High energy costs mean high costs for everything else. High gas prices mean it is harder to get goods to the market. Diesel prices are also at record highs. Americans depend on farmers, and farmers depend on diesel. That is just a fact of life. That is why America needs energy now more than ever, in spite of the policies of Joe Biden.

Rather than producing more energy, what does Joe Biden do? He is producing one excuse after another. He

continues to tighten the stranglehold on American energy, making it harder and harder to produce American energy, which is making American energy even more expensive.

Last week, Joe Biden, President of the United States, sent a threatening letter to American energy companies. Now, he claims he wants more energy, but his actions speak much louder than the words he writes or speaks because Joe Biden has done just about everything possible to keep American energy buried in the ground. He has blocked so many different ways to get American energy out of the ground and to refineries and to export or to production. In fact, his Secretary of the Interior explicitly made that a campaign promise when she was running for Congress. The Secretary of the Interior—confirmed by the Democrats, opposed by me—promised to keep American energy in the ground. Well, that is exactly what Joe Biden is doing and having her do.

By one estimate, Joe Biden has taken more than 100 actions, since he has been President, restricting American energy. It all started his first day in office. In the first few hours as President, Joe Biden killed the Keystone XL Pipeline—killed it flat—and then bragged about it. The Keystone Pipeline would have meant 800,000 barrels of oil delivered to this country each and every day, coming in from Canada.

But that wasn't enough, no. A few days later, Joe Biden made another announcement of his anti-American energy policy. He announced he was going to put a pause on all new oil and gas leases on Federal land. Bragging about Keystone, announcing a pause on leases on Federal land, and now here we are after 17 months in office—none. But Barack Obama by this time had done 44 Federal energy leases. Not a single one by Joe Biden—no, not one.

He has also shut down energy exploration near the Arctic. All you need to do is talk to the senior Senator, whom I share time with on the Energy Committee, Senator MURKOWSKI, about what is going on there, and she will tell you how Joe Biden has shut down energy in the Arctic. He has kept more than 4,300 drilling applications collecting dust on his desk.

His energy agenda is far, far to the left of any previous American President. His energy agenda, amazingly, is far to the left of Hillary Clinton's agenda when she was running in 2016—further to the left than Hillary. This is the most anti-American energy agenda in American history, and Joe Biden owns it.

When he says he wants us to produce more, no one believes him. No one believes this President. You look at any poll numbers—people do not believe Joe Biden when he speaks, and people have stopped listening to him. The American people believe with their own two eyes and their empty wallets. They drive by the gas station, look at the price up there, and say: It is only going up.

If you want to know what Joe Biden really thinks, just look at what he does; just listen to the people he has surrounded himself with. His anointed climate spokesman—and I mean anointed—is one John Kerry.

John Kerry said last week: ''We absolutely don't'' need more oil, gas, and coal—''absolutely don't'' need. That is the position of this administration and the President of the United States. He is happy with high prices. John Kerry thinks we can just get rid of fossil fuels immediately.

These people are living a fairy tale. They are in a cocoon of self-delusion. That is what is going on at this White House. Joe Biden's fantasy of ending oil and gas is just that—a fantasy.

He wants every American in an electric vehicle. There are not enough batteries; don't have enough charging stations; don't have enough of these vehicles. Even the Secretary of Transportation—he bought one of these. He bought it from Mexico, according to the news reports, and it got recalled, along with 49,000 other electric vehicles, because the battery didn't work. The battery was not reliable. Pete Buttigieg—Mayor Pete—went from filling potholes in a small town in Indiana to becoming the world's highest paid salesman of electric vehicles, but yet his own one failed him.

The Biden administration is convinced they are making an ''incredible transition.'' This isn't science; this is science fiction.

Last week, Joe Biden's Press Secretary was asked why the President wasn't going to ''drill more here at home.'' After all, that is what the American people are calling for. That is what the economists say is a problem. Why aren't you drilling more at home? She says: Oh, ''[w]e don't need to do that.'' They don't seem to care how high energy prices go, what the cost of gasoline is, because they live in a pure level of electric vehicles.

Earlier today, the President requested a pause on the gas tax until right before the election. This is the tax that funds our Federal roads and bridges. As a former member of the Environment and Public Works Committee, I know how important the highway trust fund is. It helps repair roads, bridges, and builds highways. Joe Biden doesn't seem to care about that part of it. He said: Oh, let's just call a pause of 18½ cents a gallon. It is a gimmick. It is a gimmick that won't have very much effect on gas prices because gas prices would still be double what they were when Joe Biden took office even if you take off 18½ cents.

Let me remind the American public that today gasoline prices on average are $4.95 a gallon. It is more than double what it was the day he took office. We are up about $2.50 for each and every gallon, and Joe Biden thinks: Well, you remove 18 cents, and we will call it good. What a fantasy.

Democrat economist Larry Summers has called this idea by the President of the United States—and let me point out that Larry Summers was Bill Clinton's Secretary of Treasury, economic adviser to Barack Obama, and president of Harvard University, and he says that what Joe Biden is doing—he called it ''shortsighted, ineffective, goofy and gimmicky.'' That is about what we are getting from this President of the United States—goofiness and gimmicks.

Back in 2008, even President Obama said the idea was a gimmick. He ought to have credibility with the Democrats. You would think Joe Biden might have listened to him; he was his Vice President. President Obama said: This idea isn't ''designed to get you through the summer, it's designed to get them through an election.''

What about the Speaker of the House, NANCY PELOSI? She is a big Joe Biden fan. This is what she said of the idea. The thing the President proposed today, she said, is ''very showbiz''—''very showbiz.'' She said: It looks like you are doing something, ''[b]ut it is not necessarily landing in the pocket of the consumer.''

So Joe Biden wants to look busy. It is not what the American people are seeing, and in so many ways, they have tuned him out. The American people see the price of gasoline. They see it every time they drive by a gas station. At the same time, Senate Democrats want to raise taxes on American energy. That is what we hear from the Senate Democrats.

What is your solution?

Well, we are going to raise taxes on American energy.

Oh, sounds good.

Higher taxes mean higher prices—it is that simple. Higher taxes on producers of oil and gas ultimately get passed on to the consumers. I am not sure what people don't understand about that.

NANCY PELOSI admitted that as well. A few months ago, she admitted that ''a tax on production . . . the consumers [will] pay for that.''

Look, Democrats are so desperate to try to do something, throwing one Hail Mary pass after another, they are now denying the laws of supply and demand. The Senate Democrats act like these prices come out of thin air. Prices are the result of supply and demand. Right now, the supply is too low to meet the demand of the American people. If you want lower prices, you have to increase the supply, and we can do that by producing American energy.

High energy costs are driving up inflation all across the country. It is triggering a cascade of crises. The stock market is down 20 percent. Seniors and retirees are watching their savings evaporate, melt away.

Last week, the Federal Reserve raised interest rates for the third time since March. Each increase has been larger than the last one. This latest increase is the largest increase in the Fed rate in 30 years.

Oh, there is no question this is going to slow down the economy. So why is

the Federal Reserve doing something that is going to slow down the economy? Well, there is one reason: inflation under Joe Biden and the big-spending Democrats. That is the reason inflation is running rampant. There were trillions of dollars thrown onto the fire of inflation—inflation denied by the President, ignored by the President, dismissed by the President for month after month after month, and now the American people are living with inflation they cannot escape.

So the Federal Reserve has only one choice. It is throwing on the emergency brake. It may still be too late to prevent a crash. The economy is barreling toward recession. Economists on both sides of the aisle say that, and Joe Biden the other day said, oh, he wasn't worried about that coming along.

A recession is a complete halt to economic growth for half a year. If you have a recession, you still have higher prices with lower economic growth. We would still have higher prices, and people won't have the money to pay them.

Right now, the Federal Reserve is taking desperate measures to counteract what Democrats have done. As a result, mortgage rates have already doubled this year. Mortgage applications have been cut dramatically. Older Americans are delaying their dreams of retirement. Younger Americans are giving up on their dreams of owning a home.

It is no wonder consumer confidence in Joe Biden in the Nation right now is at an alltime low. Joe Biden, who earlier had been compared to Herbert Hoover in terms of what people are saying about both of them, has an even lower approval rating on inflation than did Jimmy Carter.

Joe Biden wants to blame everybody but himself. Yet the American people are right when they point the finger and blame Joe Biden. With record inflation, record debt, and looming recession, now is not the time to do what the Democrats want to do, which is raise taxes. Democrats need to reverse course, stop the reckless spending, and above all, unleash American energy.

Joe Biden should rip up his letter to energy companies and get to work: hold energy lease sales, approve the 4,300 drilling applications still sitting in limbo in the Biden White House, approve more pipelines, speed up the approval process. The American people, right now, are feeling stuck and stressed and squeezed, and the best this President can do is say: Let's take a holiday from gas taxes for 3 months—when prices are up over $2.60 a gallon from the day he took office. And he wants to alleviate 18 cents of the pain.

It is time for the Democrats to reverse course. We will see if Joe Biden listens. The Democrats are refusing to listen. Americans are paying a very high price today, and the Democrats, across the board, are going to pay a very high price in November when people go to the polls.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. BALDWIN). The junior Senator from West Virginia.

ENERGY

Mrs. CAPITO. Madam President, in March, I spoke here on the Senate floor about the highest reported gasoline prices ever. At that time, according to AAA, the average price in West Virginia, my home State, was $4.12. Well, today—today—West Virginia's average is up to $4.90 while the national average is $4.96.

Last week, the national average for a gallon of gas was more than $5—more than $5. Think about that. And, worse, these high gas prices hit our hardest working Americans the hardest. As Axios reported, ''Americans who earn less than $50,000 a year are currently spending . . . 10% of their credit card bills on gas, compared with 6% for those households earning . . . $125,000.''

These prices are not sustainable for the American families, especially when you consider not only gas, but with out-of-control inflation, they are battling gas, electricity, groceries, and other necessities.

As the New York Times reported, ''Prices climbed 8.6 percent in the year through May, a reacceleration of inflation that makes it increasingly difficult for consumers to afford everyday purchases.''

So people ask me: How did we get here? Unfortunately, we shouldn't be surprised, even if it is hard to imagine that things would get this bad. From the earliest days of his Presidential campaign, President Biden promised to be anti-American-energy. As President, his policies and personnel choices have delivered on his campaign promises, and high prices are just part of the bargain, as they would say.

The administration has canceled pipelines, rescinded previously issued approvals for other pipelines, and raised barriers to building new ones. They have frozen oil and gas leasing and proposed raising royalties—costs that are passed on to every consumer and, remember, those hardest working Americans who are now paying 10 percent of their income.

They are revising the NEPA process, which is the environmental review process, undoing the streamlining that was done during 2020 to speed up project delivery. That means faster pipelines, faster infrastructure development of all kinds. Biden's EPA has hammered small refineries, including the one in my State, by denying hardship relief that could immediately help lower fuel prices. And Biden's EPA has also recently announced a proposal under section 401 of the Clean Water Act to make it easier for activists to work to prevent infrastructure projects.

Then there is the regulation on the power sector. The EPA has publicly announced plans to slam the electricity sector—already the most regulated sector by EPA—with a fresh new slate of new requirements.

The damaging policies I have laid out today have led to the energy crisis and skyrocketing energy and electricity prices that we face today. These policies are going to continue to fan the flames of this crisis, making it worse and not better. As costs continue to climb and energy production gets more expensive—thanks to this regulatory assault—utility operators are already warning of blackouts this summer. Operators are under tremendous strain, thanks to the Biden administration's policies.

So what has the White House done to address this crisis? Well, I think GasBuddy petroleum analyst Patrick De Haan said it well:

> White House begs all companies to improve situation. Can we drill? We'd rather you not. Can we build a refinery? We'd rather you not. Can we build a pipeline? We'd rather you not. Just make it better.

So it is no wonder that all of these mixed messages have industry and investors confused. I am confused. The American public is confused why nobody woke up to what was going on here—and the President in the White House. The administration made releases from the Strategic Petroleum Reserve. What good did that do? It hasn't started to abate the steady rise in gas prices. They have pointed fingers at energy producers and refiners with claims of price-gouging. They have pointed fingers at Vladimir Putin, despite the fact that gas prices were steadily rising months before the invasion of Ukraine.

The White House is content to keep finger-pointing while refusing to take responsibility for their own actions. They know their actions are causing pain. They know, with these policies and pledges from our climate czar John Kerry to stop using our own American fuels, they are chilling investments that we need today. For example, who would make a billion-dollar, 40-year investment in the refining capacity we desperately need today when John Kerry promises that oil and gas investments will be ''stranded assets.''

Nothing the White House has promised will fix these kinds of issues. The President himself says energy producers should take immediate action to increase the supply of gas. Yet his advisers in the White House are counseling everyone otherwise. In effect and in the messages they send, this is going to make things worse.

This administration is fiercely determined to kill the oil and gas industry and baseload power sector in this country rule by rule, Executive action by Executive action. And the hard-working Americans are paying for it at the pump.

The American people are really smart. They see what is happening here. The Democrats want to layer on more regulations and legislation that will keep passing more and more costs on to those consumers, those hard-working Americans who are paying 10 percent monthly from their monthly

earnings. All the while, the Biden administration is working as hard as it can to shutter coal and natural gas energy production and electricity.

Do you know what? Without a 180-degree turn on several actions I have laid out, we can expect costs to stay high and blackouts and brownouts to occur.

Americans deserve better. I am an optimist. Americans deserve better.

I ask the administration to reverse course on some of these policies I have outlined and to put the livelihoods and the quality of life of our constituents first.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The senior Senator from Maryland.

50TH ANNIVERSARY OF TITLE IX

Mr. CARDIN. Madam President, I take this time to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the enactment of title IX. It was passed and enacted on June 23, 50 years ago, when President Nixon signed title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 into law, which explicitly added the following sex discrimination provision into the law:

> No person in the United States shall, on the basis of sex, be excluded from participating in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any education program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance.

Broadly speaking, title IX prohibits any institution that receives Federal education funding from discriminating against students or employees on the basis of sex.

Today, I would like to reflect on how far we have come in terms of combating sex discrimination in the United States, how far we still need to go, and what steps we can take as we strive to guarantee equal rights and equal justice under the law for all Americans, regardless of their gender identification or sexual orientation.

Sex discrimination comes in many forms and historically has included discrimination based on pregnancy or sex stereotypes. We have seen sex discrimination that includes sexual harassment in our schools and in the workplace, dating violence, and sex-based stalking. Such sexual harassment and discrimination often leads to higher rates of depression, anxiety, and suicide attempts for the women affected and can lead to higher rates of dropping out of school.

Congress responded, in part, by passing the Violence Against Women Act in 1994 and recently reauthorizing it and strengthening it in 2022.

Title IX is certainly responsible for much of the progress women have made in the last half a century. Today, women earn nearly 60 percent of the doctoral, master's, bachelor's, and associate degrees conferred in this Nation. A stubborn disparity still exists, however, with respect to women—and, in particular, women of color—earning science, technology, engineering, and math—STEM—degrees.

In terms of sports, we have seen an enormous increase in women and girls participating in athletic activities, with more than a 1,000-percent increase in high school-level sports and a 600-percent increase in collegiate-level sports—an increase that helps them develop leadership and teamwork skills and, in some cases, earn athletic scholarships and become professional athletes.

In professions where women represent a majority of employees, women are still held back from obtaining leadership positions. For example, women represent more than three-quarters of the entire healthcare workforce, yet just 27 percent of chief executive officer positions in our hospital systems.

Looking at title IX progress and the road ahead, the National Coalition for Women and Girls in Education, the National Women's Law Center, and others recently released a report, ''Title IX at 50.'' The report takes a look at title IX's impact over the last half a century, celebrating the significant progress to end sex discrimination in education while recognizing the work that remains to be done.

Let me quote from that report:

> Despite the tremendous progress towards gender equity in the last 50 years, students today continue to be deprived of their education because of sex discrimination. . . . Schools are not adequately protecting students from sexual harassment, sex- and race-based discipline, and discrimination based on their sexual orientation, gender identity, or pregnancy or parenting status. Twenty percent of girls have been victims of sexual assault or attempted sexual assault while in high school, and 1 in 5 women and 1 in 4 transgender or gender nonconforming students are sexually assaulted on college campuses.
>
> Women and girls and LGBTQI+ students continue to face sex discrimination in athletics, in STEM and [career and technical education] programs, and in sex-segregated classrooms and schools.

We still have progress that we need to achieve.

I support the U.S. Department of Education's effort to undo the Trump administration's weakening of civil rights protections for student survivors and to ensure the protection of the LGBTQ community and students in the face of mounting violent threats, hateful rhetoric, and cruel attacks from State officials.

As the Women's Law Center commented recently on the enhanced title IX protections:

> We urge the swift release of a robust proposed rule by the Department of Education by the 50th anniversary of Title IX on June 23, 2022. . . . Students are protesting across the country, demanding that their schools meaningfully address sex-based harassment; they are in desperate need of Title IX's full protections. The proposed rule is critical to begin the regulatory process for undoing the harmful changes made to the Title IX rule in 2020 [by the Trump administration] . . . and to address mounting threats to LGBTQI+ students and school communities. While sex-based harassment in schools remains pervasive, the 2020 Rule pushes schools to ignore many instances of sex-based harassment, leaving scores of survivors without recourse . . . [which] are harmful to student survivors, [and] deter reporting. These harms especially fall on women and girls of color, disabled survivors, LGBTQI+ survivors, and pregnant and parenting survivors, all who face stereotypes casting them as less credible when they report sexual misconduct.

As I said, we still have a road ahead of us.

Let me close by saying that when it comes to equality for women in our laws and Constitution, there should be no deadline on equality. Most Americans already think the Equal Rights Amendment is part of our Constitution. The needed 38 States have completed their legal ratification. We now need to remove any ambiguity and finally complete the ratification of the 28th amendment to our Constitution.

I have introduced bipartisan legislation with Senator MURKOWSKI, S.J. Res. 1, which would rescind the ERA arbitrary ratification deadline. The House has passed this legislation, and it has 51 cosponsors in the Senate.

After the Equal Rights Amendment itself was first passed by the Senate in 1972, Congress changed the 7-year deadline to 10 years, setting a precedent for such activity and authority. There is no deadline in the ERA itself. Legal enactment of the Equal Rights Amendment to the Constitution should take place 2 years after two-thirds of the House and Senate and three-fourths of the States ratify. Nevada ratified the ERA in March of 2017; Illinois, in May of 2018; and Virginia, the 38th State, in January of 2020.

Article V of the Constitution contains no time limits for the ratification of amendments. The States finally ratified the 27th Amendment in 1992 regarding congressional pay raises more than 200 years after Congress proposed it in 1789 as part of the original Bill of Rights. That amendment is now part of our Constitution. The ERA time limit was contained in a joint resolution, not the actual text of the amendment.

The ERA would simply provide that ''equality of rights under law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State on account of sex.'' The amendment also provides that ''Congress shall have the power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.''

Just like with title IX, women are not asking for privileges; they are simply asking to be treated equally under the law and to be afforded the same legal rights as men under the law.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. CARDIN. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT AGREEMENT—EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. CARDIN. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate vote at 6 p.m. on the motion to discharge the nomination of Hernan D.

Vera to be United States District Judge for the Central District of California.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. CARDIN. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. LEE. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT REQUEST—S. 4261

Mr. LEE. Madam President, I return to the floor of the Senate again today to ask that this body take immediate action—action needed—to address our Nation's massive baby formula shortage.

For months, American moms and dads have been scouring supermarkets and drugstores looking for baby formula. Anxiety-ridden parents are frantically checking online stores and pleading with family and friends, trying to figure out how to ship, purchase, and otherwise procure baby formula.

Still, some families must hospitalize their babies because they can't find formula. Yes, they are hospitalizing them for that reason alone.

Inexcusably, the crisis has only gotten worse. In May alone, reports show that the out-of-stock rate jumped from 43 percent to a staggering 73 percent nationally.

In Utah, my State—the State with the largest families, the most children per capita, and the highest birthrate in the Nation—reports show that out-of-stock rate to be as high as 88.9 percent.

Desperate parents are now resorting to places like Facebook Marketplace, buying from unknown sellers at exorbitant markups. The failure of the Biden administration's photo-op policy has not so much as put a dent—even a tiny dent—in this problem.

Now, initially, the White House said that parents should ''ask your pediatrician, who may have formula samples or possible alternatives,'' as if that were somehow a solution.

This hollow nonresponse was embarrassing enough, but, tragically, the administration's response has not improved with time, in the time that has passed since that statement was made. When the question came up again, the White House press secretary spent nearly 20 seconds flipping through a binder, only to respond with: ''I don't have anything new.''

That response is simply unacceptable. It is unacceptable for the American people generally and especially for those families dealing with this inexplicably, needlessly prolonged crisis.

By failing to act, we are leaving parents in an unimaginable situation during one of the most stressful and impactful times of life. Worse, they have received no discernible answers from their elected officials. The White House's website lays the blame solely on Abbott's plant closure in Michigan ''due to safety concerns from the FDA.''

Now, this is a very limited, narrow line of thinking. The FDA regularly recalls other food products, but none of those recalls happens to result in shortages of this magnitude or this significance with such weighty consequences on the youngest of Americans.

Look, it doesn't have to be this way. There are a lot of weighty problems that we address in the U.S. Senate that are seemingly unsolvable, intractable, or, at least, very, very difficult to solve because they involve things that very often are beyond our ability to control.

This is not one of those problems. This is within our grasp. It is within our control. In fact, the government is the problem. Government caused it, and by turning certain levers, government can relieve this problem and do so in a very short period of time. This suffering is unnecessarily being prolonged by the government itself.

So the Senate can help these families, these American families struggling with this crisis, by immediately passing my bill called the FORMULA Act.

This bill responds to the crisis in three simple ways to help solve the crisis at hand and feed American babies.

First, my bill would suspend tariff collection on currently allowed formula imports. We tax imported formula at a rate of at least 17.5 percent upon entering the United States. It can roughly double to about 35 percent, depending on the circumstances of the shipment. We can help ease the skyrocketing prices and encourage companies to import as much baby formula as possible or as much as demand within the market requires by simply suspending for a period of 6 months this tariff collection.

Look, the administration has acknowledged there are appropriate times to suspend the collection of certain taxes. For example, it is currently proposing suspending the gasoline tax for a period of 3 months. Surely, it is not the Biden White House's position that gasoline is more important than feeding infants.

Second, my bill would temporarily allow formula imports from several safe countries like those in Europe. This would enable us to access plentiful formula supplies from abroad and meet our current needs with that.

Now, allowing these imports is not going to endanger American babies. The manufacturing plants in question are already approved and are already regulated by their home countries. And the only plants that operate in countries and subject to authorities that are comparable to those imposed by our own Food and Drug Administration, these are countries from which we already import pharmaceutical products.

The fact is that parents have already begun taking matters into their own hands, often with dire consequences. We are hearing reports of parents resorting to online homemade recipes for formula that they then feed to their infants. Infant hospitalizations due to malnutrition are correspondingly increasing as a direct result of these activities and the shortages from which they stem.

Doctors have voiced their concerns that homemade formulas can lead to liver and kidney issues and, in some cases, even heart failure. Some families have tried diluting the formula that they are able to access with more water, a tactic that health experts warn can lead to brain swelling and organ failure.

Some doctors refer to this shortage as ''the worst crisis they have experienced in their careers.'' They have to place dehydrated children on IV fluids, which isn't, of course, a long-term solution; it is an acute and dire response to a life-threatening emergency brought about through an artificial government constraint on the market. These short-term consequences are scary enough. They are scary enough for the moms and dads, to say nothing of the horrors the children, the infants, experience in the process. We still don't know what the long-term effects of these might be to the babies.

Those worried about the formula quality may find solace in the fact that my bill retains the FDA's authority to recall foreign formulas in the very unlikely event that these safety issues arise. Remember, these are formulas produced in facilities in countries from which we already import pharmaceutical products based on our country's trust and confidence that their safety and quality standards are as secure as, if not more stringent than, our own.

Additionally, my bill only calls for importing formula that is lawfully marketed and approved in select foreign countries. Again, private citizens are already doing this. The law already allows the personal importation of baby formula, meaning somebody can jump online and order it on their own, and parents are voluntarily choosing to do so because they have done the research and they trust that it is safe for their baby.

They understand, as we do, that babies in France and Switzerland and of the United Kingdom are not different than babies in the United States of America. Formula that works for them, that is safe and healthy for them, is proven safe and healthy and effective for them for many, many decades is also going to work with respect to an American baby. My bill would just make this easier and more affordable for parents, you see, because to be one of those parents, you have got to have a degree of sophistication to know what you are looking for. Most people aren't really aware of the fact that they could jump online and order this.

Secondly, it is really expensive to do it. They can't buy in bulk, and it requires extra shipping and handling costs that makes this prohibitively expensive for many people, even the lucky ones who become aware that it is even an option.

So my bill isn't making something legal that is currently illegal in that respect; it is simply making it more affordable. It is making it so that we no longer limit access to these foreign formulas—foreign top-quality formulas from places like France and Switzerland and the United Kingdom. They will be available to poor and middle-class families, and not just the wealthy.

Finally, my bill would allow WIC program recipients to buy whatever brand of formula is available with WIC vouchers. My bill will allow these parents to buy from available stock and feed their children and guarantees greater flexibility.

You see, the existing formula crisis has been exacerbated by virtue of the fact that the WIC formula—the WIC beneficiaries are given a voucher. Very often, that voucher limits them to procuring only that brand of formula specified on the voucher itself, which, in many instances, might be out of stock. This would eliminate that problem.

Keeping American infants fed should be one of the least controversial proposals imaginable, especially because this is something that can be done easily. We can bring about almost immediate relief to these American parents and especially to their babies, just by not causing the problem anymore or, at least, waiting for a few months before causing this problem again.

In the meantime, the hope and the expectation is that the American formula industry can retool, revamp, and get back in the practice of producing in sufficient quantities that they will be able to meet the demand, but we need 6 months in order to do that.

American babies are going hungry and the Federal Government is the problem. The Federal Government is causing these babies to starve and otherwise suffer.

My FORMULA Act will help solve the formula crisis and ensure that American babies do not go unfed.

Look, there is a reason why we see this crisis here, but not in any of our neighbor countries, not in any of our peer countries. No, the crisis exists here because this is a feature of U.S. law. We can fix this problem. We can help solve this crisis today. We can make sure Americans babies' cries do not go unanswered. We can and must pass my FORMULA Act.

So, as if in legislative session, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 372, S. 4261; 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. Is there objection?

The Senator from Pennsylvania.

Mr. CASEY. Madam President, I rise to object to the Senator from Utah's request.

I understand his concern and the concern of the people in both parties, both sides of the aisle here in the Senate, to take action on this infant formula challenge that so many families are suffering through right now. The unfortunate part about this proposal is that this will put babies at risk in ways that we don't even fully understand right now.

There is bipartisan concern, and the evidence for that is the action of committees—bipartisan work in several committees, including the Agriculture Committee as well as the Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions Committee—bipartisan work to meet this crisis. And the focus of that work has been to get formula on shelves as soon as possible.

It is important to remember how our Nation's formula crisis began. Abbott's recall—the manufacturer—the recall and the closure came after as many as nine infants died from contaminated formula. That is how this started, contaminated formula.

Now, we can and we should get to the bottom of the abject failures that led to contaminated formula hitting the shelves. I have been working on this for months—many months before this crisis came to a head—but we can't forget our top priority here when it comes to protecting infants. We have got to keep our Nation's most vulnerable, these infants, safe.

And it is pretty clear that the Food and Drug Administration bears responsibility for dropping the ball in so many ways in terms of inspections, but still, even despite that failure, the FDA standards are the best in the world.

As I mentioned, the Agriculture and HELP Committees have already done bipartisan work. And I think when you saw the hearings that took place, especially in the Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions Committee, there was bipartisan condemnation of the Food and Drug Administration and bipartisan calls for accountability at the Food and Drug Administration. And they should be hit very hard in terms of the accountability that should be imposed and must be imposed on the FDA. Unfortunately, this bill will completely disregard the FDA standards for safety which would put our children at risk.

I would also mention the HELP Committee's work marking up a bill last week, an FDA bill, with amendments allowing importation during the shortage with appropriate guardrails to ensure formula is safe for our Nation's infants. These bipartisan amendments represent a more appropriate path forward than this approach today to limit the FDA's ability to protect our infants.

Now is not the time to completely abandon safety standards. We need to do everything we can to get formula back on shelves, but we can't compromise safety at any cost.

Here are just some examples. Go to the FDA's website under the Food and Drug Administration's Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition. Here are a few examples from their database.

In July 2016, a 4-week-old baby in the United States was fed a stage 1 infant milk product approved in nearly all the countries described in the Senator's bill but not in the United States. After consuming the formula, the baby experienced diarrhea, fever, vomiting, and lethargy. The baby ended up in the emergency room where he was diagnosed with a salmonella infection.

Second example, January 2017: A 1-month-old baby was similarly poisoned by a product approved by the countries in this bill but not legally marketed in the United States, and that baby began vomiting.

In January 2019, a 5-month-old began experiencing upper abdominal pain and diarrhea after consuming another such product. That is just a small example.

These concerns are why the American Academy of Pediatrics for years has warned against importing formula from Europe. The Academy has published articles highlighting the dangers of buying imported baby formulas and advising against doing so. So despite all this, the Senator and others want to go forward with this bill.

Here is the good news—the only good news in the short run. Here is the good news. We don't have to compromise safety standards to increase the supply.

We already know that the administration's Operation Fly Formula is bringing formula into the United States at a pretty rapid clip—32 flights, 19 million 8-ounce bottle equivalents of formula. That is not the end of it. The FDA right now is using enforcement discretion to allow the importation of additional select formula through normal distribution channels, bolstering the domestic supply of safe and nutritious formula by over 220 million 8-ounce bottle equivalents. Add the two of them together, and you have almost 240 million bottles, many of which have already been imported safely.

The administration is also taking other steps to increase formula production domestically by invoking the Defense Production Act to prioritize critical ingredients and manufacturing supplies for infant formula production.

So steps are being taken, but we cannot—when we are invoking these powers of the executive branch or enacting legislation, we cannot compromise on safety. We have to have the highest safety standards in the world, which we do, and we have got to make sure that we adhere to those safety standards.

So I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. OSSOFF). Objection is heard.

The Senator from Utah.

Mr. LEE. Mr. President, I appreciate the insight and the always thoughtful counsel of my distinguished friend and colleague, the Senator from Pennsylvania. I always enjoy working with

him. He is a voice of reason and is a delight to work with.

I do feel compelled to respond to a few of his points. Now, yes, it is true, there are ambitious plans to fly formula over. They used the Defense Production Act to do that, to have the government to act. And the ambitious plans that he describes have yet to materialize. What we have to look at is the bottles that are available now, that have been flown over now, that are here now as a result of that program, is about 13 million bottles. Do you know what the average daily consumption of formula is in America? Nine million. So this buys us a day and a half of formula—a day and a half—and it is still not solving the problem. So that is not a solution.

As to the objection related to the FDA's regs, he points to the safety concerns and highlights a few adverse incident reports not necessarily linked to the formula itself but things that people experienced as they were switching formulas. A lot of the symptoms that he described—all of them, in fact, as I understand it—including lethargy, diarrhea, and some of those have been linked to babies switching formula. So, yes, when a baby switches formula, whether it is from one American brand to another or an American brand to a European brand, it is not uncommon during this transition period for babies to react that way.

Now, I wish—we wish—that it wasn't necessary for them to switch to begin with. This was unnecessary to make them switch. In fact, another point that I need to refute that he made at the outset about formula being responsible for the contamination, for the food-borne illness, it was, in fact, not the formula itself that caused it. In fact, an FDA investigation revealed that it wasn't the formula. It was a source of bottled water that had itself been contaminated, and it was that bottled water that the parents were mixing with the formula that turned out to be contaminated, by no fault of their own but also by no fault of the manufacturer. So we have got to keep straight exactly what happened here and what didn't happen.

Finally, with regard to the safety risks, I understand this, and it is important that we be safe in doing this. We have to remember these are countries from which we currently import pharmaceutical products because we trust that their equivalent of the FDA is safe and is effective. So if we don't trust them with respect to baby formula, I would submit that we shouldn't trust them elsewhere. But in fact, we can trust them in these areas. None of those adverse incident reports that were reported, to my knowledge, have been linked to a defect or a contamination in the formula itself.

Finally, it is important to remember that we have a massive health crisis faced by these babies who are unable to get formula. Children are being hospitalized because they are dehydrated. These can have lasting consequences. They are occurring at a time when the baby's brain development is on a very critical timeline. You don't want to interrupt that. You don't want a supply chain disruption to lead to a disruption in the baby's developmental growth.

So it is unfortunate that my friend and distinguished colleague, the Senator from Pennsylvania, has objected to this very reasonable, rational, sensible response that lists the government's impediments. I wish this were not the case because this would deliver meaningful reform, unlike the 13 million bottles—the day and a half's worth of formula that has been brought over to date through the Defense Production Act efforts that he described—this would actually solve the problem. And it would solve it for at least 6 months, long enough for our domestic production capabilities to resume.

So it is unfortunate. I wish that were not the case. But in the spirit of comity and compromise, I will modify my request.

Again, the FORMULA Act would have included these three legs, a regulatory component lifting the regulatory restrictions, an import tariff restriction, and also lifting some restrictions in the WIC Program.

So I am going to counteroffer with another amendment that would remove the waiver of the FDA regulations for the imported formula. That, after all, is the concern he expressed, and so that should allow us to deal with it. It would keep the tariff and the WIC waivers from the FORMULA Act intact and therefore shouldn't raise any concerns not addressed by my friend and distinguished colleague.

And so, Mr. President, as if in legislative session, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 372, S. 4261; further, I ask that the Lee substitute amendment at the desk be considered and agreed to; that the bill, as amended, be considered read a third time and passed, and that the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

The Senator from Pennsylvania.

Mr. CASEY. Mr. President, I object.

Let me walk through why. My friend from Utah, in the spirit to try to work something out here, is offering a counterproposal.

The problem that I have with this is the amendment—now we are talking about the Department of Agriculture, which plays a role here. I will get to that in a moment.

But in this case, the amendment would direct this Agency, the Department of Agriculture, to allow formula to be included in the Women, Infants, and Children's nutrition program that does not meet USDA standards. So now, we have a concern that I initially raised about FDA standards. Now, we have USDA standards for safety and nutritional adequacy.

I would also add that this amendment is unnecessary because of action that was taken by the leaders of the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry. That committee passed a bipartisan bill, the Access to Baby Formula Act, that the President just signed into law. This already provides the Agency, the U.S. Department of Agriculture, with the discretion it needs to expand the products available to WIC parents and babies—right now that is the law—while also continuing to meet those high nutritional needs of the babies.

So, again, the concerns here are standards—safety standards—for those infants.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The objection is heard.

The Senator from Utah.

Mr. LEE. Mr. President, I find this, too, unfortunate. I wish we could adopt all three of these reforms; again, we have a regulatory reform, an import tax reform, and a WIC reform. He has now expressed objections to the regulatory reform and the WIC reform.

So, in the spirit of comity and cooperation and compromise, I would like to modify again, and I will take out the WIC restrictions—the WIC component of the bill—and leave only the tariff waiver. That, at least, would remove some of the protectionist problems that we have got in place that is currently prohibiting people from being able to import this stuff, leaving it available really only to wealthy, well-connected parents who know how to find this stuff and can pay the higher price for it. This would at least allow people to buy it in stores if we could lift that restriction and do so in larger quantities while adhering to the labeling and other regulatory requirements.

So, Mr. President, as if in legislative session, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 372, S. 4261; further, I ask that the Lee substitute amendment 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. Is there objection?

The Senator from Pennsylvania.

Mr. CASEY. Mr. President, I object, in this case, on much more limited grounds. Here is the reason: The Senator from Utah is trying to work something out here, and we appreciate that.

The Democratic side has not had the opportunity yet to review this amendment so we would seek, in the interest of comity, more time to review it. And on that basis, I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

The Senator from Utah.

Mr. LEE. Mr. President, I find it most unfortunate that, as American babies are starving and are literally being admitted to hospitals for dehydration and malnutrition because of a

government-created problem, we can't get to a solution here.

I am determined to find one, and I am determined not to take no for an answer. We have to get to yes on that. To that end, I would like to modify my last request and shorten it down from 180 days—a 6-month suspension—to a 90-day suspension. This is the exact timeframe that mirrors the Biden administration's proposed time window for gas tax alleviation. The President has raised this and has asked us to act on that immediately. Look, I happen to think baby formula is a whole lot more important and urgent than gasoline. We can at least do this. So I am going to modify my request to move it down to just 90 days. We should be able to do that for 90 days. I am certain that we can.

Mr. President, as if in legislative session, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 372, S. 4261; further, that the Lee substitute amendment 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. Is there objection?

The Senator from Pennsylvania.

Mr. CASEY. Mr. President, I object for the same narrow reason, which is that the Democratic side has not had the opportunity to review this amendment. We will do that on both this amendment and the prior amendment and see where we are. On that basis, I object.

I will also add for the record, on the debate overall, I think my friend is expressing a real concern that both sides have. It is not as if we just arrived here today to start talking about this issue. As I have said for months now, the Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions Committee, in a bipartisan way, and the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry, in a bipartisan way, have been working on these issues. So to suggest that somehow the debate just started today and that neither side is doing enough, I think is not accurate. Both sides are concerned about this. Both Houses and both parties are very concerned about it. It is a real crisis. The FDA should be held accountable. As I said earlier, it should be hit hard for this, but we can't compromise safety standards, and that is the reason for my objection.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The objection is heard.

The Senator from Utah.

Mr. LEE. Mr. President, I appreciate the thoughts expressed by my friend and distinguished colleague, the Senator from Pennsylvania. I share this concern and this desire to see this worked out and worked out on a bipartisan basis. I think it is important.

It is true that people have been working on it. They have been working on it now for the better part of a month and a half. Yet nothing has happened. Now, I understand that Rome wasn't built in a day. Significant legislative reforms are not usually enacted very quickly. Well, they are in some places, and we are experiencing some of that this week, but that is a different issue altogether. I understand that it takes time, on many occasions, to develop a legislative solution. This is not one of those issues. This is just not that complicated.

I appreciate the fact that people are considering it. I appreciate the fact that my friend and colleague, the Senator from Pennsylvania, is willing to try to clear this on the Democratic side. I hope and expect that one of the four alternatives that I have proposed today—each in the spirit of comity and compromise and as something that should be acceptable to both political parties—has got to get there.

There are issues on which we are always going to struggle to find solutions. This one isn't hard. We can do this. We can fix this. American babies are going hungry because of the mismanagement within our country.

Yes, I share the Senator's belief that we have got to hold the FDA accountable, but I feel like we are in the same position as the unarmed English bobby—but with the FDA lately. The unarmed English bobby, being unarmed and upon seeing the commission of a crime, shouts, in a charming British accent, ''Stop or I will yell 'stop' again.'' We need to actually do something to force this issue because people are going hungry—babies are going hungry—and there are dire, long-lasting consequences.

I hope and expect that we will solve this before the end of the week. This issue is not going away, and neither am I.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oregon.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT REQUEST—S. 1658

Mr. MERKLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent for us to take 5 minutes to address the PUMP for Nursing Mothers Act.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. MERKLEY. Mr. President, it was 10 years ago that we all got together and passed a bill to help women, when they go back to work, to be able to pump breast milk at work. We have 80 percent of women who are having babies today striving to breastfeed. Half of the women who have babies are going back to work within a very short period of time, and the only way they can breastfeed is to pump milk at work. This was a beautiful, bipartisan vision, and it was Dr. Coburn who educated us all about the tremendous benefits of breast milk for babies.

But, in that work we did 10 years ago, we left out a significant group of women in America—those who work according to a manager's salary rather than according to wage. So now we have a bill that has come out of committee, by voice vote, to fix that, and here we are talking about baby formula.

Truly, what is better, in terms of baby formula, than a mother's milk?

Let us stand with the babies; let us stand with the mothers; let us stand with the families and fix this so that every single mother in America who wishes to breastfeed can do so.

As if in legislative session, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 65, S. 1658; further, that the committee-reported substitute be withdrawn and that the Merkley substitute amendment 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. Is there objection?

The Senator from Wyoming.

Ms. LUMMIS. Mr. President, in reserving the right to object, the PUMP Act is noble in nature, but it is an economy-sized approach without flexibilities for some nonstationary workplaces.

This legislation would require that all modes of transportation that have employees, including railcars, be retrofitted with private, non-bathroom enclosures to allow for breastfeeding. It would also require employees reasonable break time for an employee to express breast milk.

To be clear, I recognize the need for breastfeeding women to do just that. However, many women in this industry are quite literally keeping the trains running on time. Entire supply chains could be disrupted because of an overly broad and burdensome regulation that is not crafted to fit this industry. I can't believe I am the only one who sees the pitfalls in this. Regulations like this risk inadvertently doing more harm to working women than helping them.

I understand what it is like to juggle the need to feed your child while also working to provide for them. My daughter is working while raising two little boys.

This whole thing just makes no sense. That is why I am working on an amendment that would recognize the unique situation that working moms in the transportation sector face. It is my hope we can work with the bill's sponsors to solve this small issue. Until that time, we don't need to exacerbate our supply chain crisis by implementing regulations that do not actually protect or aid women in this industry.

For that reason, I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The objection is heard.

The Senator from Oregon.

Mr. MERKLEY. Mr. President, a huge thanks to my colleague from Alaska, Senator MURKOWSKI, who has partnered with me in this effort.

We have worked through the flexibility needed in every setting, and I

must say the railroads weren't the folks who came to us and said they needed help. In the past, we worked out every possible way to address this for fast-food locations and for all kinds of industries that said, ''We need special arrangements,'' and we worked them out. We have worked them out in this version for the airlines.

It really is beyond the world of reasonableness to keep saying and to keep finding some excuse that we can't—with the innovation, the inventiveness, and the ingenuity of Americans—find the ability for a woman to be able to express breast milk. We have solved this problem in much more difficult situations. I am very disappointed that, today, because of my colleague from Wyoming's objection, the women, the mothers, the babies, and the families, lose. Let's win next time.

VOTE ON MOTION TO DISCHARGE

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion to discharge.

The yeas and nays have been previously ordered.

The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. CRAMER), the Senator from Alabama (Mr. SHELBY), and the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. TOOMEY).

The result was announced—yeas 50, nays 47, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 238 Ex.]

YEAS—50

Baldwin	Hickenlooper	Reed
Bennet	Hirono	Rosen
Blumenthal	Kaine	Sanders
Booker	Kelly	Schatz
Brown	King	Schumer
Cantwell	Klobuchar	Shaheen
Cardin	Leahy	Sinema
Carper	Luján	Smith
Casey	Manchin	Stabenow
Coons	Markey	Tester
Cortez Masto	Menendez	Van Hollen
Duckworth	Merkley	Warner
Durbin	Murphy	Warnock
Feinstein	Murray	Warren
Gillibrand	Ossoff	Whitehouse
Hassan	Padilla	Wyden
Heinrich	Peters	

NAYS—47

Barrasso	Graham	Paul
Blackburn	Grassley	Portman
Blunt	Hagerty	Risch
Boozman	Hawley	Romney
Braun	Hoeven	Rounds
Burr	Hyde-Smith	Rubio
Capito	Inhofe	Sasse
Cassidy	Johnson	Scott (FL)
Collins	Kennedy	Scott (SC)
Cornyn	Lankford	Sullivan
Cotton	Lee	Thune
Crapo	Lummis	Tillis
Cruz	Marshall	Tuberville
Daines	McConnell	Wicker
Ernst	Moran	Young
Fischer	Murkowski	

NOT VOTING—3

Cramer	Shelby	Toomey

The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. KELLY). The majority leader.

MOTION TO DISCHARGE

Mr. SCHUMER. Pursuant to S. Res. 27, the Committee on the Judiciary being tied on the question of reporting, I move to discharge the Committee on the Judiciary from further consideration of Jessica G.L. Clarke, of New York, to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of New York.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the provisions of S. Res. 27, there will now be up to 4 hours of debate on the motion, equally divided between the two leaders or their designees, with no motions, points of order, or amendments in order.

Mr. SCHUMER. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The yeas and nays are ordered.

Mr. SCHUMER. I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Rhode Island.

CLIMATE CHANGE

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. Mr. President, I rise now for the 284th time with my increasingly tattered and battered ''Time to Wake up'' poster to urge this Chamber to wake up on the issue of climate change.

Human beings dumped 36.3 billion tons of greenhouse gases into the atmosphere last year—last year. After all our big talk, after all the plans and the COPS and the commitments, 36.3 billion tons. That is the highest total ever recorded. We are not doing any better. We continue to do worse, and here in Congress, we continue to do nothing. We have seen this coming for many years. And even with all that warning, nothing.

NOAA reports there is currently more carbon dioxide in the atmosphere now than at any time during the last 4 million years. Humankind has never experienced what we are putting ourselves through.

Here is a look at it. Over centuries, wobbling, wobbling, back and forth quite steadily. And now—whoops—and all the way up to where we are, out of the historic range of this planet back into geological time.

All that carbon pollution has us hurtling toward climate catastrophe. With every ton of carbon dioxide we add, comes a higher risk of destructive changes to our world: ever-stronger hurricanes, rising seas, severe droughts, flooding, heat waves, disease, hunger, and more. We have a simple choice: We act swiftly to address the carbon pollution scorching our planet or we tip our climate over the edge into a cycle of destruction mankind cannot halt.

As we disrupt essential planetary operating systems, we face another problem: American deindustrialization and the offshoring of jobs in much of our manufacturing base.

After China joined the World Trade Organization back here in 2001, the United States lost almost 6 million manufacturing jobs. It was a complete bloodbath. Communities across America were hollowed out as factories closed and workers were laid off losing union jobs that helped workers support their families and enjoy a good wage and a decent standard of living.

Our trade deficit blew up, especially for manufactured goods. In 2001, our trade deficit in manufactured goods topped $250 billion. By 2020, it had more than tripled to almost $900 billion.

Then came the COVID–19 pandemic and exposed the fact that we no longer make so much upon which modern life depends. First it was the masks and the protective gear for medical professionals on the frontlines; then shortages came to everything from patio furniture to auto computer chips, bicycles, garage doors, and much more.

Well, what if—what if—it turned out there was a solution to both problems, a policy that would simultaneously drive down carbon pollution worldwide and help reshore American manufacturing? Well, it turns out there is such a solution, and it is called a carbon border adjustment. With Senators COONS, SCHATZ, and HEINRICH, I have introduced one here in the Senate.

The fact is that American manufacturers are way less carbon-intensive than other competitors. On average, we are nearly 50-percent less carbon-intensive than our trading partners.

Here is a list of some of our majors: China, 3.2 times more efficient; Mexico, 1.4 times more efficient; India, 3.8 times more efficient. So if we level the playing field about carbon emissions economy to economy, we win against carbon-intensive nations like China and India. And that is fair. A steel plant in Shanghai shouldn't be able to pollute for free and undercut plants in Pittsburgh that make better steel with less pollution. My border adjustment fixes that problem. Carbon-polluting goods from abroad, fossil fuels, refined petroleum products, petrochemicals, fertilizer, cement, steel would be tariffed on the carbon intensity of their industries. This means that if you are a carbon-intensive cement factory in Mexico, you pay or you invest in technologies to lower your carbon intensity to match that cleaner plant across the border in Texas.

That is a powerful incentive to reduce global emissions and a big boost to U.S. companies competing against foreign climate cheaters.

The tariff revenues fund a competitive grant program for carbon-emitting U.S. industries to help them invest in the new technologies necessary to reduce their own carbon intensities.

Developing countries didn't get us into this mess, and they are getting clobbered by climate change, so we also direct some revenue to the State Department to support decarbonization projects in those countries.

To make this work, we need to hold American companies to the same standard as we do overseas, so we set

the standard at our U.S. average emissions for the industry. So all you have to do to pay nothing is be better than average. And if you are below average, all you have to do to pay nothing is to clean up your act to where half your industry already is.

We also give clear targets to industries for future baseline carbon intensity because that is what industry wants—clarity, certainty to know where the goalposts are.

Look at an example. Under my bill, the average or better American steel mill would pay no charge at all because it is better than average. The below average steel mill might pay $5 to $10 per ton of steel produced, a $5 to $10 per ton incentive to clean up its mill. But here is the really good part: Imports from a Chinese steel mill, more like $110 per ton. The below average U.S. steel mill, $5 to $10; the Chinese, $110. That will make Americans feel more competitive compared to polluting Chinese imports, and then buyers will beat a path to our door.

We might as well get ready with a U.S. carbon border adjustment because the European Union Parliament is passing a carbon border adjustment of its own. Member states will vote on that proposal later this year. When it takes effect, American companies will pay a carbon tariff to European governments—unless we have one of our own. Now, where we want to be is for the EU, the UK, Canada, Mexico, Japan, perhaps South Korea, all with common carbon border adjustments, creating a common carbon pricing platform across all those major economies so that we move toward decarbonization, and more importantly, the rest of the world that wants to trade with the United States, with the UK, with the EU, has to clean up its act. They would need to decarbonize and fast to have any hope of competing.

Trying to convince Chinese manufacturers to clean up their act out of the goodness of their hearts, perhaps, is a bit of a fool's errand. Putting a tariff on their goods so that they have to pay if they don't clean up their act? Now, that is how you get things going.

Unfortunately, this is on us now—on Democrats. There are too many Republicans who are just in tow to the fossil fuel industry to help.

And, of course, you can't talk about anything having to do with climate change without the dark money scoundrels, propped up by the fossil fuel industry, to come and cause mischief. They are even advertising against my bill.

Here is an advertisement against it paid for by AG Conservatives—AG Conservatives. Well, assume that this is a real organization, which it isn't. It is a front group paid for by dark money that hides who the real donors are—just a mouthpiece for somebody who doesn't want to identify themselves.

But why would an agriculture group want to hurt manufacturing? It doesn't make any sense. Why would they not want American manufacturing to have that advantage against their Chinese competition? Why would they be asking people to vote no on a carbon border adjustment?

And by the way, there are a lot of products where agricultural products form the feedstock for a later manufacturing product. And if we are bringing manufacturing to the United States because we are favored versus dirty polluting foreign manufacturers, why would they not want that to happen?

And where is agriculture in this fight anyway when this is mostly about manufacturing? Where, for American agriculture, is the downside?

If you think it through, it actually doesn't exist, which helps confirm to me that behind this phony front group is probably the fossil fuel industry pretending that it is some agriculture group. If that were agriculture, that was agriculture from millions of years ago before it all went down to the bottom and got compressed and rotted and turned, after millions of years, into oil. That is the agriculture.

So that is what we are up against. That is why Democrats are going to have to do this. The fossil fuel money that is driving the other party makes it impossible for bipartisanship to work.

We have a shot in reconciliation to pass a serious climate bill—a real one—and we should make a carbon border adjustment a central component of that bill. It is a win-win-win. We compete on a playing field with a huge built-in advantage for American manufacturing; we spare ourselves carbon tariffs from the EU; and we relentlessly, with economic pressure and power, drive down carbon pollution across the biggest polluters around the globe—a win-win-win.

The choice is clear. Let's win.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Rhode Island.

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate consider the following nomination: Calendar No. 1031, Vinay Vijay Singh, of Pennsylvania, to be Chief Financial Officer, Department of Housing and Urban Development; that the Senate vote on the nomination without intervening action or debate; that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table; that any statements related to the nomination be printed in the RECORD; and that the President be immediately notified of the Senate's action.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will report the nomination.

The bill clerk read the nomination of Vinay Vijay Singh, of Pennsylvania, to be Chief Financial Officer, Department of Housing and Urban Development.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the Singh nomination?

The nomination was confirmed.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to legislative session and be in a period of morning business, with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

NATIONAL DAIRY MONTH

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, June 2022 marks the 85th annual Dairy Month, and today I wish to recognize the hard work of South Dakota's dairy industry.

Our dairy producers and processors work tirelessly to provide high-quality, safe, and nutritious products for people around the world. The 2020–2025 U.S. Dietary Guidelines for Americans highlights that dairy consumption is a critical part of a healthy, balanced diet and is the leading source of calcium and vitamin D, critical components of bone strength and heart health.

In 2021, the U.S. dairy industry contributed approximately $753 billion to the U.S. economy, and it supports 3.3 million jobs. South Dakota's dairy industry is experiencing exciting growth, as seen by the doubling of milk production between 2000 and 2020. In 2019, South Dakota produced more than $563 million in milk and dairy products. South Dakota is home to more than 170 dairy farms and nearly a dozen processing facilities that support more than 6,000 jobs in our State. Each dairy cow brings an estimated $26,000 of economic impact to communities every year.

Our Nation's producers are also leading the way in sustainability and efficiency. Between 2007 and 2017, they decreased their carbon footprint by 19 percent. The industry has also successfully lowered the water input in a gallon of milk by 30 percent. These increased efficiencies are a window into the incredible innovation of the agriculture industry as producers continue working to feed to the world.

I commend the hard work and dedication of our State's dairy farmers and processors and all that they do to continue to supply the world with nutritious dairy products. I wish the dairy industry continued prosperity in the years to come.

ARMS SALES NOTIFICATION

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. President, section 36(b) of the Arms Export Control Act requires that Congress receive prior notification of certain proposed arms sales as defined by that statute. Upon such notification, the Congress has 30 calendar days during which the sale may be reviewed. The provision

stipulates that, in the Senate, the notification of proposed sales shall be sent to the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

In keeping with the committee's intention to see that relevant information is available to the full Senate, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD the notifications which have been received. If the cover letter references a classified annex, then such annex is available to all Senators in the office of the Foreign Relations Committee, room SD–423.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

DEFENSE SECURITY COOPERATION AGENCY,
Arlington, VA.

Hon. ROBERT MENENDEZ,
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Relations, U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended, we are forwarding herewith Transmittal No. 22–27, concerning the Navy's proposed Letter(s) of Offer and Acceptance to the Government of Australia for defense articles and services estimated to cost $94 million. After this letter is delivered to your office, we plan to issue a news release to notify the public of this proposed sale.

Sincerely,

JAMES A. HURSCH,
Director.

Enclosures.

TRANSMITTAL NO. 22–27

Notice of Proposed Issuance of Letter of Offer Pursuant to Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended

(i) Prospective Purchaser: Government of Australia.

(ii) Total Estimated Value:

Major Defense Equipment * $52 million.

Other $42 million.

Total $94 million.

(iii) Description and Quantity or Quantities of Articles or Services under Consideration for Purchase:

Major Defense Equipment (MDE):

Up to fifteen (15) AGM–88E2 Advanced Anti-Radiation Guided Missile (AARGM) Guidance Sections.

Up to fifteen (15) AARGM Control Sections.

Up to fifteen (15) High Speed Anti-Radiation Missiles (HARM) Rocket Motors.

Up to fifteen (15) HARM Warheads.

Up to fifteen (15) HARM Control Sections.

Non-MDE: Also included are AGM–88E2 AARGM All Up Round (AUR) tactical missiles; AGM–88E2 AARGM Captive Air Training Missile (CATM); HARM G-Code AUR; HARM G-Code CATM; M-Code GPS receivers; containers; support and test equipment; EA–18G Growler test support; spare and repair parts; software (Classified and Unclassified); U.S. Government and contractor engineering support; and other related elements of logistical and program support.

(iv) Military Department: Navy (AT–P–AQT).

(v) Prior Related Cases, if any: AT–P–LFT.

(vi) Sales Commission, Fee, etc., Paid, Offered, or Agreed to be Paid: None.

(vii) Sensitivity of Technology Contained in the Defense Article or Defense Services Proposed to be Sold: See Attached Annex.

(viii) Date Report Delivered to Congress: June 21, 2022.

*As defined in Section 47(6) of the Arms Export Control Act.

POLICY JUSTIFICATION

Australia—AGM–88E2 AARGM E2 Missiles

The Government of Australia has requested to buy up to fifteen (15) AGM–88E2 Advanced Anti-Radiation Guided Missile (AARGM) Guidance Sections; up to fifteen (15) AARGM Control Sections; up to fifteen (15) High Speed Anti-Radiation Missiles (HARM) Rocket Motors; up to fifteen (15) HARM Warheads; and up to fifteen (15) HARM Control Sections. Also included are AGM–88E2 AARGM All Up Round (AUR) tactical missiles; AGM–88E2 AARGM Captive Air Training Missile (CATM); HARM G-Code AUR; HARM G-Code CATM; M-Code GPS receivers; containers; support and test equipment; EA–18G Growler test support; spare and repair parts; software (Classified and Unclassified); U.S. Government and contractor engineering support; and other related elements of logistical and program support. The estimated total value is $94 million.

This proposed sale will support the foreign policy and national security objectives of the United States. Australia is one of our most important allies in the Western Pacific. The strategic location of this political and economic power contributes significantly to ensuring peace and economic stability in the region. It is vital to the U.S. national interest to assist our ally in developing and maintaining a strong and ready self-defense capability.

The proposed sale will improve Australia's capability to meet current and future threats by suppressing and destroying land- or sea-based radar emitters associated with enemy air defenses. Destruction or suppression of enemy radar denies the adversary the use of air defense systems, thereby improving the survivability of its tactical aircraft. Australia will have no difficulty absorbing this equipment into its armed forces.

The proposed sale of this equipment and support will not alter the basic military balance in the region.

The principal contractors will be Northrop Grumman Information Systems (NGIS), Ridgecrest, CA. There are no known offset agreements proposed in connection with this potential sale.

Implementation of the proposed sale will require U.S. Government and contractor representatives to visit Australia on a temporary basis in conjunction with program technical oversight and support requirements, including program and technical reviews.

There will be no adverse impact on U.S. defense readiness as a result of this proposed sale.

TRANSMITTAL NO. 22–27

Notice of Proposed Issuance of Letter of Offer Pursuant to Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act

Annex Item No. vii

(vii) Sensitivity of Technology:

1. The AGM–88E2 Advanced Anti-Radiation Guided Missile (AARGM) weapon system is an air-to-ground missile intended for Suppression of Enemy Air Defenses (SEAD) and Destruction of Enemy Air Defenses (DEAD) missions. The AARGM E2 provides suppression or destruction of enemy radar and denies the enemy the use of air defense systems, thereby improving the survivability of tactical aircraft. The AGM–88E2 AARGM Captive Air Training Missiles (CATM) is used by pilots when training for SEAD/DEAD missions.

2. The highest level of classification of defense articles, components, and services included in this potential sale is SECRET.

3. If a technologically advanced adversary were to obtain knowledge of the specific hardware and software elements, the information could be used to develop countermeasures that might reduce weapon system effectiveness or be used in the development of a system with similar or advanced capabilities.

4. A determination has been made that Australia can provide substantially the same degree of protection for the sensitive technology being released as the U.S. Government. This sale is necessary in furtherance of the U.S. foreign policy and national security objectives outlined in the Policy Justification.

5. All defense articles and services listed in this transmittal have been authorized for release and export to the Government of Australia.

TRIBUTE TO ANNA MAE ROBERTSON

Ms. BALDWIN. Mr. President, I rise today to honor the life, career, and achievements of Anna Mae Robertson. Her service to the American people during World War II in the 6888th Central Postal Directory Battalion, known as the Six Triple Eight, is a shining example of hard work and courage in the face of cultural grievance.

In her youth, Robertson lost her mother suddenly, leaving her and her brother alone. Her mother had instilled the values of hard work and service in her children, which inspired Anna Mae to devote her time and dedication to the U.S. Army. In service, she worked strenuous hours, filing over 65,000 pieces of mail for every shift. Robertson's battalion consisted solely of Black women who excelled at their work in their respective department. Despite wartime anxieties and cultural unrest, Robertson and her team would complete 6 weeks of hard work in half the time needed, all while being stationed in Birmingham, England, amidst enemy attacks and wartime fears.

Had it not been for Robertson and her team's success, wartime communication would have been convoluted and inefficient. She handled the passage of information in the most dire of conditions at the darkest of times when communication was a necessity. Her service did not end there. While stationed in France, she served as a hospital aide, continuing to assist and nurse American soldiers.

Robertson's passion for helping those who have served would follow her home. When returning to Milwaukee, Robertson dedicated her time to working as a nurse aide at the Milwaukee VA Medical Center. She also joined the ''I Am Not Invisible'' campaign headed by the Center for Women Veterans, advocating for equal recognition, awareness, and resources for women who have served in the American military.

Robertson served despite facing racial bigotry and discrimination. She stood for the American people unconditionally when some may have not stood for her. Robertson was previously been decorated with six awards for her service, and I am pleased that she, along with the members of Six Triple Eight, will now receive a Congressional

Gold Medal in recognition of their service. Anna Mae Robertson is an inspiring example of hope and service in the United States. I am pleased to share my congratulations and heartfelt gratitude with Anna Mae Robertson for her lifetime of service and devotion to our Nation.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

TRIBUTE TO PASTOR WILLIAM ''BILL'' WADE

● Mr. PAUL. Mr. President, it is important to honor key leaders who have made a positive impact in their communities. Pastor William ''Bill'' Wade is the shepherding and care pastor at Living Hope Baptist Church in Bowling Green, KY. He has been married to Dianne Harbin of Vicksburg, MS for 41 years. They are blessed with two grown children, Joey Wade and Katy Owen. They also have two grandchildren, Clare and Judson Owen. Pastor Bill received his master of religious education degree in December 1981 from New Orleans Baptist Theological Seminary.

Pastor Bill is a leader who cares deeply for those within his sphere of influence. It is this caring heart that motivated him to establish a counseling center in Bowling Green in 2016. His vision was to provide anyone who is hurting in the community the opportunity to receive free biblical counseling. His leadership has provided counselors who are prepared to help those struggling with addiction, those with marriage difficulties, those caught in debilitating conflict, and those contemplating suicide. As an extension of his love for the community, he served alongside first responders as a chaplain during the search and rescue efforts following the December 2021 devastating tornados in Bowling Green, in which 18 individuals lost their lives and hundreds lost their homes. Pastor Bill's primary goal that individuals will begin to experience God every day and live out a God-honoring life.

In addition, he led efforts to open a pregnancy support center in 2019 in Bowling Green to care for those mothers and fathers who feel overwhelmed by unexpected news that a baby is on the way. Much-needed care is provided during the pregnancy and after delivery. Many mothers have since decided to continue their pregnancy, bringing forth the joy of new life to celebrate. These two organizations are known collectively as the Centers for Hope. Through Bill's wise and caring efforts, his dream has become a reality, and lives have been forever changed for the better. Pastor Bill's legacy will remain strong for many generations to come.●

REMEMBERING ANTOINE ''TONY'' INCASHOLA, SR.

● Mr. TESTER. Mr. President, I would like to share a few words today to honor an outstanding leader, veteran, and friend of mine who recently passed away.

Tony Incashola was the director of the Selis-Qlispe Culture Committee, where he spent 47 years preserving and perpetuating Salish and Pend d'Oreille culture, language, and history. In his 27 years as director of the committee, he earned the respect and trust of those he represented, so much so that members of the Selis-Qlispe Elders Cultural Advisory Council regarded him as the leader of the Tribe. Apart from his work on the Selis-Qlispe Culture Committee, Tony was a former Tribal councilman for the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes.

In partnership with his fellow CSKT elder Johnny Arlee, Tony initiated the documentation and preservation of Salish language, stories, lessons, important place names, and songs, among other historical artifacts. Thanks to their work, the Selis-Qlispe Culture Committee has produced one of the most comprehensive and extensive tribal collections of oral history and culture in the Nation.

Tony's life's work was dedicated to passing Tribal knowledge onto future generations, which he accomplished not only through his record-keeping, but also through projects like the Nkwusm Salish School in Arlee, which teaches the Salish language and culture to kids from pre-K through 8th grade.

Tony's knowledge and leadership also had a profound impact on Tribal policy. As a member of the CSKT Tribal Council, he was instrumental in the effort to expand the Tribe's natural resource department and ultimately acquire ownership over the Salish Kootenai Dam. And as if his dedication to the Tribes wasn't enough, Tony was also a Vietnam vet, who served his country courageously in the U.S. Army. But to me, and to many others, Tony was all these things and more. He was a spiritual leader, a historian, a resource, and a friend.

I got to know him during my time in the Montana State Legislature, and he quickly became someone I deeply respected for his character, his wisdom, and his deep knowledge of the past.

But most of all, Tony was just a stand-up guy, a man who dedicated his life to others, whether that was his family, his Tribe, or even future generations of Tribal members he would never meet.

I extend my deepest sympathies to Tony's wife Denise; their children Daren, Brian, Brandy, and Tony, Jr.; foster children Destry Henderson and Marietta Meuli; ''special daughter'' Marlene Lafromboise; eight grandchildren; two great-grandchildren; and all the other folks who considered Tony family—and there were many.

Though he is no longer with us, Tony's presence will be felt for generations. Tony's memory will live on, just like the CSKT history he spent his life working to preserve.

Thank you, Tony, for all you gave to Montana. You will be sorely missed.●

TRIBUTE TO JOHN ABDALLAH

● Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, today I recognize John Abdallah, an intern in my Washington, DC, office, for all of the hard work he has done for me, my staff, and the State of South Dakota over the past several weeks.

John is a graduate of O'Gorman High School in Sioux Falls, SD. Currently, he is attending the University of South Dakota in Vermillion, SD, where he is pursuing a degree in business administration. He is a hard worker who has been dedicated to getting the most out of his internship experience.

I extend my sincere thanks and appreciation to John for all of the fine work he has done and wish him continued success in the years to come.●

TRIBUTE TO ANDREW LAW

● Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, today I recognize Andrew Law, an intern in my Washington, DC, office, for all of the hard work he has done for me, my staff, and the State of South Dakota over the past several weeks.

Andrew is a graduate of Wall High School in Wall, SD. Currently, he is attending South Dakota State University in Brookings, SD, where he is pursuing degrees in business economics and agriculture business. He is a hard worker who has been dedicated to getting the most out of his internship experience.

I extend my sincere thanks and appreciation to Andrew for all of the fine work he has done and wish him continued success in the years to come.●

TRIBUTE TO JONATHON SUNDET

● Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, today I recognize Jonathon Sundet, an intern in my Washington, DC, office, for all of the hard work he has done for me, my staff, and the State of South Dakota over the past several weeks.

Jonathon is a graduate of Brookings High School in Brookings, SD. Currently, he is attending South Dakota State University in Brookings, where he is pursuing a degree in political science. He is a hard worker who has been dedicated to getting the most out of his internship experience.

I extend my sincere thanks and appreciation to Jonathon for all of the fine work he has done and wish him continued success in the years to come.●

TRIBUTE TO LUKE WICKERSHAM

● Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, today I recognize Luke Wickersham, an intern in my Rapid City, SD, office, for all of the hard work he has done for me, my staff, and the State of South Dakota over the past several weeks.

Luke is a graduate of Brandon High School in Brandon, SD. Currently, he is

attending the South Dakota School of Mines and Technology in Rapid City, SD, where he is pursuing a degree in electrical engineering. He is a hard worker who has been dedicated to getting the most out of his internship experience.

I extend my sincere thanks and appreciation to Luke for all of the fine work he has done and wish him continued success in the years to come.●

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Swann, one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

In executive session the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(The messages received today are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

At 11:02 a.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mrs. Alli, 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. 3285. An act to amend gendered terms in Federal law relating to the President and the President's spouse.

H.R. 7072. An act to amend title 18, United States Code, to modify delayed notice requirements, and for other purposes.

H.R. 7777. An act to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2022 to authorize the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency to establish an industrial control systems cybersecurity training initiative, and for other purposes.

MEASURES REFERRED

The following bills were read the first and the second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

H.R. 3285. An act to amend gendered terms in Federal law relating to the President and the President's spouse; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 7072. An act to amend title 18, United States Code, to modify delayed notice requirements, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 7777. An act 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 and Governmental Affairs.

EXECUTIVE AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS

The following communications were laid before the Senate, together with accompanying papers, reports, and documents, and were referred as indicated:

EC–4402. A communication from the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting a legislative proposal entitled ''To clarify the application of the additional fees relating to certain H–1B and L petitions, and for other purposes''; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC–4403. A communication from the Chief, Customs and Border Protection, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Electronic System for Travel Authorization (ESTA) Fee Increase'' (RIN1651–AB40) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 26, 2022; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC–4404. A communication from the Acting Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legislative Affairs, Department of Justice, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to the Department's activities under the Civil Rights of Institutionalized Persons Act during fiscal year 2021; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC–4405. A communication from the Section Chief of the Diversion Control Division, Drug Enforcement Administration, Department of Justice, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Schedules of Controlled Substances: Placement of Ganaxolone in Schedule V'' ((21 CFR Part 1308) (Docket No. DEA–990)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 21, 2022; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC–4406. A communication from the Section Chief of the Diversion Control Division, Drug Enforcement Administration, Department of Justice, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Schedules of Controlled Substances: Placement of Methoxetamine (MXE) in Schedule I'' ((21 CFR Part 1308) (Docket No. DEA–568)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 21, 2022; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC–4407. A communication from the Section Chief of the Diversion Control Division, Drug Enforcement Administration, Department of Justice, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Schedules of Controlled Substances: Placement of N–Ethylhexedrone, alpha-Pyrrolidinohexanophenone, 4-Methyl-alpha-ethylaminopentiophenone, 4'-Methyl-alpha-pyrrolidinohexiophenone, aplpha-Pyrrolidinoheptaphenone, and 4'-Chloro-alpha-pyrrolidinovalerophenone in Schedule I'' ((21 CFR Part 1308) (Docket No. DEA–495)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 21, 2022; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC–4408. A communication from the Associate General Counsel, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to a vacancy in the position of Under Secretary of Agriculture for Natural Resources and Environment, Department of Agriculture, received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 21, 2022; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–4409. A communication from the Associate General Counsel, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to a vacancy in the position of Under Secretary of Agriculture for Trade and Foreign Agricultural Affairs, Department of Agriculture, received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 21, 2022; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–4410. A communication from the Associate General Counsel, Department of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to a vacancy in the position of Under Secretary of Agriculture for Research, Education, and Economics, Department of Agriculture, received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 21, 2022; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC–4411. A communication from the Secretary of Defense, transmitting a report on the approved retirement of General Arnold W. Bunch, Jr., United States Air Force, and his advancement to the grade of general on the retired list; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC–4412. A communication from the Secretary of Defense, transmitting a report on the approved retirement of Lieutenant General Steven R. Rudder, United States Marine Corps, and his advancement to the grade of lieutenant general on the retired list; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC–4413. A communication from the Sanctions Regulations Advisor, Office of Foreign Assets Control, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Cuban Assets Control Regulations'' (31 CFR Part 515) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 10, 2022; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–4414. A communication from the Secretary of the Securities and Exchange Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Updating EDGAR Filing Requirements and Form 144 Filings'' ((RIN3235–AM15) (RIN3235–AM78)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 10, 2022; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–4415. A communication from the Director of Legislative Affairs, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''False Advertising, Misrepresentation of Insured Status, and Misuse of the FDIC's Name or Logo'' (RIN3064–AF71) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 21, 2022; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC–4416. A communication from the Director of Congressional Affairs, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Revision of Fee Schedules; Fee Recovery for Fiscal Year 2022'' (RIN3150–AK44) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 21, 2022; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–4417. A communication from the Assistant General Counsel for Legislation, Regulation and Energy Efficiency, Department of Energy, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Energy Conservation Program: Energy Conservation Standards for Commercial Prerinse Spray Valves'' (RIN1904–AE30) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 21, 2022; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

The following petitions and memorials were laid before the Senate and were referred or ordered to lie on the table as indicated:

POM–145. A resolution adopted by the House of Representatives of the State of Michigan urging the United States Congress to pass legislation that would allow farmers to petition the U.S. International Trade Commission to temporarily waive tariffs on imports of fertilizer and fertilizer ingredients imported from Morocco; to the Committee on Finance.

HOUSE RESOLUTION NO. 289

Whereas, Michigan's agricultural industry is vitally important to the state economy. As our nation's second most diverse agricultural system, it contributes more than $104.7

billion in economic activity annually to the state. More than 800,000 people work in Michigan's agricultural industry, and care for nearly 10 million acres of land; and

Whereas, Fertilizer is a critical agricultural input that is utilized by farmers to provide nutrients to their land and maximize the productivity of their farms. Michigan farmers require access to fertilizers in order to nourish their land and maintain production levels; and

Whereas, The International Trade Commission (ITC) determined that the import of foreign fertilizers injured U.S. manufacturers. As a result, the ITC decided to impose a nineteen percent tariff on imports of fertilizer and fertilizer ingredients from Morocco. The tariffs, which were implemented in early 2021, significantly increased fertilizer prices; and

Whereas, Fertilizer prices in the United States are now at an all-time high. Fertilizer prices had already been increasing due to factors such as rising costs of raw materials and increased demand for inputs. With these tariffs in effect, farmers who were already struggling to compete with rising costs are now faced with an increased financial burden and uncertain future; and

Whereas, Meanwhile, the U.S. continues to rely on imported fertilizer and fertilizer ingredients. For example, more than 95 percent of potash, one of the key components found in fertilizer, is currently imported from outside the U.S.; and

Whereas, Michigan contains the only commercial deposit of natural potash in the U.S. and the highest quality natural potash deposit in the world. The Michigan Legislature recently provided an investment of $50 million to establish potash extraction infrastructure in Michigan. Once completed, this project will help increase domestic supply of this critical mineral, thereby strengthening and securing the supply of high-quality potash for Michigan farmers, in addition to providing hundreds of full-time jobs and boosting Michigan's economy. This will be crucial for the Michigan agricultural industry, as significant supply shortages and skyrocketing costs continue to burden Michigan farmers; and

Whereas, Legislation has been introduced in Congress that would allow a process for farmers to petition the ITC to temporarily waive tariffs on imports of fertilizer and fertilizer ingredients. With the price of fertilizer on the rise, this would help alleviate costs for farmers, as Morocco is one of the top five exporters of fertilizer to the United States; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives, That we urge Congress to pass legislation that would allow farmers to petition the ITC to temporarily waive tariffs on imports of fertilizer and fertilizer ingredients imported from Morocco; and be it further

Resolved That copies of this resolution be transmitted to the President of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, and the members of the Michigan congressional delegation.

POM–146. A resolution adopted by the Senate of the State of Hawaii urging the State and each county to adopt the Global Pact for the environment to achieve the United Nations Paris Agreement and the 2030 Development Agenda, and to specifically adopt the United Nations sustainable development goals, numbers 13 through 17; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 94

Whereas, the State is recognized as a global partner and local leader in promotion of human rights and protection of the earth through its consistent acceptance of global standards that better serve our islands and the world; and

Whereas, Hawai'i is guided by traditional Kanaka Maoli values and emerging international human rights principles to generate positive policy encouraging prevention and precaution regarding the planet; and

Whereas, in September 2015, the United Nations General Assembly adopted the historic ''Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development'' (2030 Development Agenda), which is a comprehensive, compassionate, creative, and courageous plan of action to end poverty, protect the planet, and ensure that all people enjoy peace and prosperity; and

Whereas, the 2030 Development Agenda includes seventeen sustainable development goals, one hundred sixty-nine targets, and two hundred thirty indicators upon which general agreement has been reached to measure, monitor, and mobilize to achieve these goals and targets; and

Whereas, goals 13 through 17 of the United Nations sustainable development goals are vital to protecting the State's land and people and should be adopted as local policy and governing principles for local government entities and other organizations; and

Whereas, goals 13 through 17 of the United Nations sustainable development goals are the following, respectively:

(1) Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts;

(2) Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas, and marine resources for sustainable development;

(3) Protect, restore, and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss;

(4) Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable, and inclusive institutions at all levels; and

(5) Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development; and

Whereas, in December 2015, parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, also known as Conference of the Parties, adopted the Paris Agreement that further limited the allowable temperature increase to 1.5 degrees Celsius to protect our Pacific neighbors; and

Whereas, Hawai'i continues to partner with other states, territories, and nation-states with the ''We Are Still In'' movement; and

Whereas, the Pacific islands in the Pacific Islands Forum for Oceania have undertaken creative campaigns to partner with the United Nations' specialized agency programs and funding, as well as participating in the United Nations' major forums, including the High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development, which focuses on the United Nations sustainable development goals; and

Whereas, the Global Pact for the Environment (Global Pact) is an initiative led by the hosts of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in Paris to address the fragmented nature and inconsistent implementation of international environmental law by enumerating fundamental climate change principles in one legally binding framework for current and future generations for equity and equality; and

Whereas, the Global Pact will serve as a cornerstone in international human rights and environmental law and create a more coherent global environmental governance; and

Whereas, the Global Pact addresses the challenges posed by environmental degradation in the context of sustainable development and induces a greater degree of uniformity for environmental laws in all states; and

Whereas, the Global Pact consists of over two dozen articles that cover a variety of topics and ideas to consider for implementation, including:

(1) The right to an ecologically sound environment;

(2) The duty to take care of the environment;i

(3) Integration and sustainable development;

(4) Intergenerational equity;

(5) Prevention;

(6) Precaution;

(7) Environmental damages;

(8) Polluter-pays;

(9) Access to information;

(10) Public participation;

(11) Access to environmental justice;

(12) Education and training;

(13) Research and innovation;

(14) The role of non-state actors and subnational entities;

(15) The effectiveness of environmental norms;

(16) Resilience;

(17) Environmental non-regression;

(18) Cooperation;

(19) Armed conflicts;

(20) The diversity of national situations;

(21) Monitoring implementation of the Pact; and

(22) Other topics focusing on the Secretariat, signature, ratification, acceptance, approval, entry into force, denunciation, and depositary; and

Whereas, the Global Pact provides an agenda based upon the articles for grassroots and global action to generate the political will to protect the planet today and tomorrow; and

Whereas, the State desires to promote sustainable development where each generation can satisfy its needs without compromising the capability of future generations to meet their needs to respect the balance and integrity of the Earth's and Hawai'i's fragile ecosystem; and

Whereas, Hawai'i emphasizes the vital role of women to achieve the United Nations sustainable development goals and the necessity to promote gender equality and empowerment of wahine for global general well-being; and

Whereas, Hawai'i is already involved in international initiatives to protect the planet and the Oceania region by actively participating in many United Nations annual sessions and meetings and by partnering with United Nations specialized agencies, programs, and funds, including partnering with the United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights and participating in the United Nations Environment Programme; and

Whereas, in Hawai'i, college, community, and capitol dialogues on the Paris Agreement and the 2030 Development Agenda, among other climate change topics, continue to generate genuine insight that contributes to Voluntary Local Reviews, which are voluntary reports to the United Nations on local progress on implementing the United Nations sustainable development goals; and

Whereas, local opportunities for the State's youth to learn about and participate in climate change initiative include opportunities at colleges and universities that provide input on achieving the Global Pact, with a focus on research and innovation, and participation in a Hawai'i human rights and resilience process: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Senate of the Thirty-first Legislature of the State of Hawaii, Regular Session of 2022, that the State and each county are urged to adopt the Global Pact to

achieve the United Nations Paris Agreement and the 2030 Development Agenda, and to specifically adopt the United Nations sustainable development goals, numbers 13 through 17; and be it further

Resolved, That the Global Pact should be embraced and that protection of nature should be the centerpiece of the State's policies and practices; and be it further

Resolved, That certified copies of this Resolution be transmitted to the United Nations Secretary General and High Commissioner for Human Rights, President and Vice President of the United States, President Pro Tempore of the United States Senate, Majority and Minority leaders of the United States Senate, Speaker and Minority Leader of the United States House of Representatives, each member of Hawai'i's congressional delegation, Governor, and mayors of each county of Hawai'i.

POM–147. A resolution adopted by the Senate of the State of Hawaii affirming Hawaii's ongoing commitment to the goals of the Paris Climate Agreement, the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, and endorsement of the Fossil Fuel Non-Proliferation Treaty; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 95

Whereas, the scientific consensus is clear that human activities are primarily responsible for accelerating global climate change, and that the climate crisis now represents one of the preeminent threats to global civilization; and

Whereas, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) reported in 2018 that we must achieve net zero in greenhouse gas emissions (GHGs) by the middle of this century in order to have a reasonable chance of limiting global warming to 1.5 degrees Celsius; and

Whereas, the IPCC released its Sixth Assessment Report from Working Group II, which was approved by one hundred ninety-five member states, in February 2022, and the summary for policy makers notes that there is high confidence that ''the rise in weather and climate extremes has led to some irreversible impacts as natural and human systems are pushed beyond their ability to adapt''; and

Whereas, the United Nations (UN) secretary-General Antonio Guteres, responded, ''The IPCC is an atlas of human suffering . . . according to current commitment, global emissions are set to increase almost 14 percent. . . . It will destroy any chance of keeping 1.5 alive . . . coal and other fossil fuels are choking humanity''; and

Whereas, the UN Human Rights council in 2021 adopted landmark legislation, Resolution 48/13, recognizing a clean, healthy and sustainable environment is a human right; and

Whereas, changes in Hawaii's climate are already being felt, as evidenced by rising sea levels, coastal inundation, ocean warming as well as coral bleaching, heightened risk of wild fires, and increasing severe storms; and

Whereas, the entire community is impacted by the health and safety risks of fossil fuel expansion, particularly those who also face socioeconomic and health inequities, including low-income families, those experiencing homelessness, people of color and indigenous peoples, youth, seniors, those experiencing mental and physical disabilities, and people with health conditions; and

Whereas, youth and future generations have the most to lose from a lack of immediate action to stop fossil fuel expansion as they face major and lifelong health, ecological, social, and economic impacts from prolonged and cumulative effects of climate change, including food and water shortages, infectious diseases, and natural disasters; and

Whereas, the Paris Climate Agreement is silent on coal, oil, and gas, an omission with respect to the supply and production of fossil fuels (the largest source of GHGs) that needs to be collectively addressed by other means; and

Whereas, the Glasgow Climate Pact improved incrementally only calling for a phase down not a phase out of coal; and

Whereas, global governments and the fossil fuel industry are currently planning to produce about one hundred twenty percent more emissions by 2030 than what is needed to limit warming to 1.5 degrees Celsius and avert catastrophic climate disruption, and such plans risk undoing the work of the State to reduce GHG emissions; and

Whereas, the fossil fuel industry is currently claiming over fifty percent of coronavirus disease 2019 pandemic recovery funding from senior levels of government in the G20, thereby siphoning away recovery funding badly needed by cities and other industries; and

Whereas, the construction of new fossil fuel infrastructure and expanded reliance on fossil fuels exposes communities to untenable risks to public health and safety at the local and global levels; and

Whereas, the economic opportunities presented by a clean energy transition far outweigh the opportunities presented by an economy supported by expanding fossil fuel use and extraction; and

Whereas, the community is committed, as part of the climate emergency response, to a just energy transition and to ambitious investments in the green infrastructure and industries that will create jobs and rapidly decarbonize the economy; and

Whereas, Hawaii recognizes that it is the urgent responsibility and moral obligation of wealthy fossil fuel producers to lead in putting an end to fossil fuel development and to manage the decline of existing production; and

Whereas, a new global initiative is underway calling for a Fossil Fuel Non-Proliferation Treaty that would end new fossil fuel exploration and expansion, phase out existing production in line with the global commitment to limit warming to 1.5 degrees Celsius, and accelerate equitable transition plans; now, therefore, and be it further

Resolved by the Senate of the Thirty-first Legislature of the State of Hawaii, Regular Session of 2022, that this body affirms the State's ongoing commitment to the goals of the Paris Climate Agreement, the UN Sustainable Development Goals, and the GHG reduction targets as called for by the IPCC, and pledges to meet its proportionate greenhouse gas reductions under the Paris Climate Agreement; and be it further

Resolved, That the State and each county are requested to formally endorse the call for a Fossil Fuel NonProliferation Treaty; and be it further

Resolved, That the U.S. government is urged to support the initiative for a Fossil Fuel Non-Proliferation Treaty; and be it further

Resolved, That certified copies of this Resolution be transmitted to the United Nations Secretary General and High Commissioner for Human Rights, President and Vice President of the United States, President Pro Tempore of the United States Senate, Majority and Minority Leaders of the United States Senate, Speaker and Minority Leader of the United States House of Representatives, members of the Hawaii congressional delegation, Governor, and Mayor of each county.

POM–148. A resolution adopted by the Senate of the State of Hawaii denouncing Russia's actions causing a humanitarian crisis in Ukraine and urging the United States Congress to take concrete action to support Ukrainian refugees and to increase the refugee limits for the United States and increase funding related to those efforts; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 178

Whereas, the Russian invasion of Ukraine has prompted two million Ukrainians to flee the country as of March 8, 2022, and the number is expected to grow even higher as Russia continues its siege tactics of indiscriminately bombing cities; and

Whereas, in only the first week of the conflict, more than one million people had fled Ukraine, in comparison it took over two years for that many people to leave Syria; and

Whereas, as of March 8, 2022, the 2022 invasion of Ukraine by Russia has caused at least 1,335 civilian casualties in Ukraine, according to the United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights; and

Whereas, the United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights' statistics are based off confirmable casualties, the number is likely several times higher as many of Ukraine's largest cities under control of the Ukrainian government are subject to relentless bombing campaigns from long-distance artillery as well as air strikes front the Russian military and it is difficult if not impossible to confirm some of the deaths; and

Whereas, Russia has begun to use siege style tactics where cities are surrounded from all sides and shelled repeatedly, such as in the port town of Mariupol, and while Russia has promised to open civilian corridors to allow for civilians to leave these cities, several times when they have done so they have broken the ceasefire and shelled the civilian corridors resulting in civilian casualties; and

Whereas, for many of the civilians living in these areas, staying in their homes is not an option as intense bombing campaigns by Russia have caused water, power, and energy disruptions, leaving these civilians stuck in homes with no electricity, running water, or heat in freezing temperatures; and

Whereas, many of these, civilians have fled from areas of the country with most of the fighting such as the north, east, and south, and have headed to the western part of the country which has been relatively untouched by the fighting; and

Whereas, cities such as Lviv in the western part of Ukraine near its borders with the European Union are bursting at the seams with internally displaced people, and its mayor Andriy Sadovyi has requested international help as the city is currently housing two hundred fifty thousand internally displaced people from other parts of Ukraine, and at least fifty thousand people transit through its railway stations a day; and

Whereas, the vast majority of refugees are women, children, and the elderly as Ukraine has banned men ages eighteen to sixty from leaving the country due to a mass mobilization of soldiers; and

Whereas, according to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, as of March 8, 2022, Poland has received 1,204,403 refugees, Hungary has received 191,348 refugees, Romania has received 143,000 refugees, Slovakia has received 140,745 refugees, the Czech Republic has received more than one hundred thousand refugees, and Moldova has received 82,762 refugees, with other countries receiving fewer refugees; and

Whereas, according to the UN Refugee Agency, as of March 31, 2022, Poland has received 2,384,814 refugees, Romania has received 623,627, Moldova received 390,187 refugees, Hungary has received 374,535 refugees,

and Slovakia has received 292,039 refugees; and

Whereas, countries such as Moldova, which is one of the poorest countries in Europe, need more international support to deal with the large number of refugees crossing the border from Ukraine; and

Whereas, although United States President Biden has stated that the United States will accept one hundred thousand refugees, the United States needs to do more to help the refugee crises as countries like Poland, Romania, and Moldova are taking in a disproportionate amount of Ukrainian refugees compared to the rest of the world; and

Whereas, the United States needs to take more concrete steps to help Ukrainian refugees such as increasing humanitarian aid to western parts of Ukraine that are dealing with an influx of refugees from the other parts of the country and countries dealing with large numbers of Ukrainian refugees; and

Whereas, recognizing that the United States has taken some steps towards helping the refugee crisis, such as allowing Ukrainians who arrived in the United States on or prior to March 1, 2022, to apply for temporary protected status; and

Whereas, the United States should further help by taking in refugees from Ukraine, similar to how refugees from Afghanistan were taken in, and the United States should also increase the limit of how many refugees it can take in to allow for the resettlement of Ukrainians; and

Whereas, more help should be given to the Ukrainian government and countries housing refugees as soon as possible, and plans should be made on how to deal with this crisis in the longer term as there does not seem to be an end in sight; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, by the Senate of the Thirty-first Legislature of the State of Hawaii, Regular Session of 2022, That this body strongly and forcefully denounces the Russian Federation and its President Vladimir Putin for the blatant targeting of civilians by the Russian military and the destruction of civilian infrastructure, which makes evacuating civilians from the warzone even more difficult; and be it further

Resolved, That this body urges the United States Congress to take concrete actions to help with the refugee crisis facing Ukraine and its European neighbors by increasing material support to refugees, both those internally displaced, such as those who have fled to the relatively safe western part of Ukraine, and those who have fled the country, by sending monetary support and supplies to Ukraine and its neighbors who have accepted large numbers of refugees; and be it further

Resolved, That the United States President and Congress are urged to take an active role in assisting the crisis by raising the U.S. Refugee Admissions and Refugee Resettlement Ceilings, making a stronger effort at resettling more Ukrainian refugees into the United States, and allocating more funding in order to support those efforts; and be it further

Resolved, That certified copies of this Resolution be transmitted to the President of the United States, Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, President Pro Tempore of the United States Senate, members of the Hawaii congressional delegation, Governor, and Mayors of each county.

POM–149. A concurrent resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of Hawaii affirming Hawaii's ongoing commitment to the goals of the Paris Climate Agreement and United Nations Sustainable Development Goals and endorsement of the Fossil Fuel Non-Proliferation Treaty; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 108

Whereas, the scientific consensus is clear that human activities are primarily responsible for accelerating global climate change, and that the climate crisis now represents one of the preeminent threats to global civilization; and

Whereas, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) reported in 2018 that we must achieve net zero in greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by the middle of this century in order to have a reasonable chance of limiting global warming to 1.5 degrees Celsius; and

Whereas, the IPCC released its Sixth Assessment Report from Working Group II, which was approved by one hundred ninety-five member states, in February 2022, and the summary for policy makers notes that there is high confidence that ''the rise in weather and climate extremes has led to some irreversible impacts as natural and human systems are pushed beyond their ability to adapt''; and

Whereas, the United Nations Secretary-General Antonio Guteres responded, ''The IPCC is an atlas of human suffering . . . according to current commitment, global emissions are set to increase almost 14 percent . . . . It will destroy any chance of keeping 1.5 alive . . . coal and other fossil fuels are choking humanity''; and

Whereas, the United Nations Human Rights Council in 2021 adopted landmark legislation, ResolutIon 48/13, recognizing that a clean, healthy and sustainable environment is a human right; and

Whereas, changes in Hawaii's climate are already being felt, as evidenced by rising sea levels, coastal inundation, ocean warming as well as coral bleaching, heightened risk of wild fires, and increasing severe storms; and

Whereas, the entire community is impacted by the health and safety risks of fossil fuel expansion, particularly those who also face socioeconomic and health inequities, including low-income families, those experiencing homelessness, people of color and indigenous peoples, youth, seniors, those experiencing mental and physical disabilities, and people with health conditions; and

Whereas, youth and future generations have the most to lose from a lack of immediate action to stop fossil fuel expansion as they face major and lifelong health, ecological, social, and economic impacts from prolonged and cumulative effects of climate change, including food and water shortages, infectious diseases, and natural disasters; and

Whereas, the Paris Climate Agreement is silent on coal, oil, and gas, an omission with respect to the supply and production of fossil fuels (the largest source of GHG) that needs to be collectively addressed by other means; and

Whereas, the Glasgow Climate Pact provided for incremental improvements, only calling for a phase down, not a phase out, of coal; and

Whereas, global governments and the fossil fuel industry are currently planning to produce about one hundred twenty percent more emissions by 2030 than what is needed to limit warming to 1.5 degrees Celsius and avert catastrophic climate disruption, and such plans risk undoing the work of the State to reduce GHG emissions; and

Whereas, the fossil fuel industry is currently claiming over fifty percent of coronavirus disease 2019 pandemic recovery funding from senior levels of government in the Group of Twenty, thereby siphoning away recovery funding badly needed by cities and other industries; and

Whereas, the construction of new fossil fuel infrastructure and expanded reliance on fossil fuels expose communities to untenable risks to public health and safety at the local and global levels; and

Whereas, the economic opportunities presented by a clean energy transition far outweigh the opportunities presented by an economy supported by expanding fossil fuel use and extraction; and

Whereas, the community is committed, as part of the climate emergency response, to a just energy transition and to ambitious investments in the green infrastructure and industries that will create jobs and rapidly decarbonize the economy; and

Whereas, Hawaii recognizes that it is the urgent responsibility and moral obligation of wealthy fossil fuel producers to lead efforts to end fossil fuel development and to manage the decline of existing production; and

Whereas, a new global initiative is underway calling for a Fossil Fuel Non-Proliferation Treaty that would end new fossil fuel exploration and expansion, phase out existing production in line with the global commitment to limit warming to 1.5 degrees Celsius, and accelerate equitable transition plans; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate of the Thirty-first Legislature of the State of Hawaii, Regular Session of 2022, the House of Representatives concurring, that this body affirms the State's ongoing commitment to the goals of the Paris Climate Agreement, the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, and greenhouse gas reduction targets as called for by the intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and pledges to meet its proportionate greenhouse gas reductions under the Paris Climate Agreement; and be it further

Resolved, That the State and each county are requested to formally endorse the call for a Fossil Fuel Non-Proliferation Treaty; and be it further

Resolved, That the United States government is urged to support the initiative for a Fossil Fuel Non-Proliferation Treaty; and be it further

Resolved, That certified copies of this Concurrent Resolution be transmitted to the United Nations Secretary General and High Commissioner for Human Rights, President and Vice President of the United States, President Pro Tempore of the United States Senate, Majority and Minority Leaders of the United States Senate, Speaker and Minority Leader of the United States House of Representatives, members of the Hawaii congressional delegation, Governor, and Mayor of each county.

POM–150. A concurrent resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of Hawaii denouncing Russia's actions causing a humanitarian crisis in Ukraine and urging the United States Congress to take concrete action to support Ukrainian refugees and to increase the refugee limits for the United States and increase funding related to those efforts; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 185

Whereas, the Russian invasion of Ukraine has prompted two million Ukrainians to flee the country as of March 8, 2022, and the number is expected to grow even higher as Russia continues its siege tactics of indiscriminately bombing cities; and

Whereas, in only the first week of the conflict, more than one million people had fled Ukraine, in comparison it took over two years for that many people to leave Syria; and

Whereas, as of March 8, 2022, the 2022 invasion of Ukraine by Russia has caused at least 1,335 civilian casualties in Ukraine, according to the United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights; and

Whereas, the United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights' statistics are based off confirmable casualties, the number is likely several times higher as many of Ukraine's largest cities under control of the Ukrainian government are subject to relentless bombing campaigns from long-distance artillery as well as air strikes from the Russian military and it is difficult if not impossible to confirm some of the deaths; and

Whereas, Russia has begun to use siege style tactics where cities are surrounded from all sides and shelled repeatedly, such as in the port town of Mariupol, and while Russia has promised to open civilian corridors to allow for civilians to leave these cities, several times when they have done so they have broken the ceasefire and shelled the civilian corridors resulting in civilian casualties; and

Whereas, for many of the civilians living in these areas, staying in their homes is not an option as intense bombing campaigns by Russia have caused water, power, and energy disruptions, leaving these civilians stuck in homes with no electricity, running water, or heat in freezing temperatures; and

Whereas, many of these civilians have fled from areas of the country with most of the fighting such as the north, east, and south, and have headed to the western part of the country which has been relatively untouched by the fighting; and

Whereas, cities such as Lviv in the western part of Ukraine near its borders with the European Union are bursting at the seams with internally displaced people, and its mayor Andriy Sadovyi has requested international help as the city is currently housing two hundred fifty thousand internally displaced people from other parts of Ukraine, and at least fifty thousand people transit through its railway stations a day; and

Whereas, the vast majority of refugees are women, children, and the elderly as Ukraine has banned men ages eighteen to sixty from leaving the country due to a mass mobilization of soldiers; and

Whereas, according to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, as of March 8, 2022, Poland has received 1,204,403 refugees, Hungary has received 191,348 refugees, Romania has received 143,000 refugees, Slovakia has received 140,745 refugees, the Czech Republic has received more than one hundred thousand refugees, and Moldova has received 82,762 refugees, with other countries receiving fewer refugees; and

Whereas, according to the UN Refugee Agency, as of March 31, 2022, Poland has received 2,384,814 refugees, Romania has received 623,627, Moldova received 390,187 refugees, Hungary has received 374,535 refugees, and Slovakia has received 292,039 refugees; and

Whereas, countries such as Moldova, which is one of the poorest countries in Europe, need more international support to deal with the large number of refugees crossing the border from Ukraine; and

Whereas, although United States President Biden has stated that the United States will accept one hundred thousand refugees, the United States needs to do more to help the refugee crises as countries like Poland, Romania, and Moldova are taking in a disproportionate amount of Ukrainian refugees compared to the rest of the world; and

Whereas, the United States needs to take more concrete steps to help Ukrainian refugees such as increasing humanitarian aid to western parts of Ukraine that are dealing with an influx of refugees from the other parts of the country and countries dealing with large numbers of Ukrainian refugees; and

Whereas, recognizing that the United States has taken some steps towards helping the refugee crisis, such as allowing Ukrainians who arrived in the United States on or prior to March 1, 2022, to apply for temporary protected status; and

Whereas, the United States should further help by taking in refugees from Ukraine, similar to how refugees from Afghanistan were taken in, and the United States should also increase the limit of how many refugees it can take in to allow for the resettlement of Ukrainians; and

Whereas, more help should be given to the Ukrainian government and countries housing refugees as soon as possible, and plans should be made on how to deal with this crisis in the longer term as there does not seem to be an end in sight; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate of the Thirty-first Legislature of the State of Hawaii, Regular Session of 2022, the House of Representatives concurring, that this body strongly and forcefully denounces the Russian Federation and its President Vladimir Putin for the blatant targeting of civilians by the Russian military and the destruction of civilian infrastructure, which makes evacuating civilians from the warzone even more difficult; and be it further

Resolved, That this body urges the United States Congress to take concrete actions to help with the refugee crisis facing Ukraine and its European neighbors by increasing material support to refugees, both those internally displaced, such as those who have fled to the relatively safe western part of Ukraine, and those who have fled the country, by sending monetary support and supplies to Ukraine and its neighbors who have accepted large numbers of refugees; and be it further

Resolved, That the United States President and Congress are urged to take an active role in assisting the crisis by raising the U.S. Refugee Admissions and Refugee Resettlement Ceilings, making a stronger effort at resettling more Ukrainian refugees into the United States, and allocating more funding in order to support those efforts; and be it further

Resolved, That certified copies of this Concurrent Resolution be transmitted to the President of the United States, Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, President Pro Tempore of the United States Senate, members of the Hawaii congressional delegation, Governor, and Mayors of each county.

POM–151. A joint resolution adopted by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee strongly supporting the completion of the secure border wall across our nation's southern border and strongly urging the United States Congress to immediately act to fund the construction of such border wall without delay; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 652

Whereas, the security of our nation's borders and the safety of our citizens are paramount to protecting the American way of life; and

Whereas, it is essential to the welfare of our nation that illegal immigration cease; and

Whereas, we should continue to safeguard our borders by completing the construction of the secure border wall on the southern border of the United States; and

Whereas, illegal immigrants who cross the southern border are not required to receive a vaccination against COVID–19; and

Whereas, it is known that at least eighteen percent of illegal immigrants who cross the southern border of the United States are infected with COVID–19 and are contributing to this country's national health crisis; and

Whereas, the members of this General Assembly have consistently taken steps to address illegal immigration within the borders of our great State and now wish to urge the United States Congress to address illegal immigration by completing the construction of the border wall: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives of the One Hundred Twelfth General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, the Senate Concurring, that we strongly support the completion of the secure border wall across our nation's southern border and strongly urge the United States Congress to immediately act to fund the construction of such border wall without delay; and be it further

Resolved, That certified copies of this resolution be transmitted to the President of the United States, the U.S. Secretary of Homeland Security, the Speaker and the Clerk of the United States House of Representatives, the President and the Secretary of the United States Senate, and each member of the Tennessee Congressional delegation.

POM–152. A memorial adopted by the Legislature of the State of Colorado urging the United States Congress to authorize forwarding funding to make a one-time appropriation to the Bureau of Indian Education Higher Education Grant Program; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

SENATE MEMORIAL NO. 22–002

Whereas, The Bureau of Indian Education (BIE) operates the Higher Education Grant Program (grant program) as authorized by the federal ''Act of November 2, 1921'', commonly referred to as the ''Snyder Act'', 25 U.S.C. sec. 13; and

Whereas, Numerous Indian tribal governments provide college financial assistance and scholarships from the grant program directly to Indian college students through the federal ''1975 Indian Self-determination and Education Assistance Act'', Pub. L. 93–638, or through the federal ''Tribal Self-governance Act of 1994'', Pub. L. 103–413; and

Whereas, The federal government routinely operates under continuing resolutions. As such, grant program funding is delayed; consequently, college scholarship and financial assistance payments and institutional disbursements are delayed, which is problematic for many Indian college students who depend on these funds to pay for tuition, books, room, and board; and

Whereas, There is precedent for forward funding of federal Indian education programs. BIE-funded schools, including schools receiving funding pursuant to 25 U.S.C. sec. 1810 and tribally controlled colleges and universities receiving funding pursuant to 25 U.S.C. sec. 1810, are forward funded; and

Whereas, Forward funding of the BIE will make grant program funds available for obligation on July 1 of any given fiscal year, and the funds will remain available until September 30 of the succeeding fiscal year; and

Whereas, Congress may authorize forwarding funding and make a one-time appropriation of such sums, as necessary, to forward fund the BIE grant program: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate of the Seventy-third General Assembly of the State of Colorado:

That we, the members of the Colorado Senate strongly urge Congress to forward fund the Bureau of Indian Education Higher Education Grant Program as authorized by the federal ''Act of November 2, 1921''; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this Memorial be sent to the Clerk of the United States House of Representatives; the Secretary of the United States Senate; each member of Colorado's congressional delegation; Melvin Baker, Chairman of the Southern Ute Indian Tribe; Manuel Heart, Chairman of the Ute Mountain Ute Tribe; and Jonathan Nez, President of the Navajo Nation.

POM–153. A resolution adopted by the General Assembly of the State of New Jersey commemorating the appointment of Kanji Brown Jackson as Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION NO. 139

Whereas, On April 7, 2022, the United States Senate voted, on a bipartisan basis, to confirm Judge Ketanji Brown Jackson as the first black woman United States Supreme Court justice; and

Whereas, The confirmation of Judge Jackson's appointment is a historic occasion for the United States and for the institution of the Supreme Court which, for the first time in its 233 year history, and appointment of 116 justices, will have its first black woman Associate Justice; and

Whereas, Judge Jackson's nomination for the position of Associate Justice of the Supreme Court by President Joseph R. Biden was prompted by the announcement of Justice Stephen Breyer, for whom Judge Jackson clerked, that he would retire at the close of the current Supreme Court term; and

Whereas, Judge Jackson's distinguished judicial career began with her work as a jurist, which commenced with her nomination by President Barack Obama, and confirmation and appointment by a bipartisan Senate in 2013 to the United States District Court for the District of Columbia; and

Whereas, Judge Jackson observed, in a notable 2019 opinion granting a Department of Justice administrative stay request, that ''Presidents are not kings;'' and

Whereas, Judge Jackson went on to be confirmed with bipartisan support to the United States Court of Appeals for the D.C. Circuit in 2021; and

Whereas, Prior to, and continuing for a portion of her judicial career, Judge Jackson also served as a Vice Chair and Commissioner on the United States Sentencing Commission beginning in 2010 and continuing until 2014 where, as a Commissioner, Judge Jackson voted, among other noteworthy actions, to apply retroactively the provision of the 2010 Fair Sentencing Act, which addressed the sentencing disparity between crack and powder cocaine crimes; and

Whereas, Judge Jackson's numerous other accomplishments include her academic success at Harvard University, from which she was graduated *magna cum laude*, and at Harvard Law School, from which she was graduated *cum laude*, and her service as a public defender, making her the first federal public defender to serve on the Supreme Court; and

Whereas, Following her confirmation on April 7, 2022, Judge Jackson will be sworn in following the retirement of Justice Bryer at the end of the current Supreme Court term; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, By the General Assembly of the State of New Jersey:

1. This house commemorates the appointment of Justice Ketanji Brown Jackson as an Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court.

2. Copies of this resolution, as filed with the Secretary of State, shall be transmitted by the Clerk of the General Assembly to the Governor, to each member of New Jersey's congressional delegation, to the Speaker and Clerk of the United States House of Representatives, and the President and Secretary of the United States Senate.

POM–154. A resolution adopted by the General Assembly of the State of New Jersey commemorating the appointment of Kanji Brown Jackson as Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION NO. 139

Whereas, On April 7, 2022, the United States Senate voted, on a bipartisan basis, to confirm Judge Ketanji Brown Jackson as the first black woman United States Supreme Court justice; and

Whereas, The confirmation of Judge Jackson's appointment is a historic occasion for the United States and for the institution of the Supreme Court which, for the first time in its 233 year history, and appointment of 116 justices, will have its first black woman Associate Justice; and

Whereas, Judge Jackson's nomination for the position of Associate Justice of the Supreme Court by President Joseph R. Biden was prompted by the announcement of Justice Stephen Breyer, for whom Judge Jackson clerked, that he would retire at the close of the current Supreme Court term; and

Whereas, Judge Jackson's distinguished judicial career began with her work as a jurist, which commenced with her nomination by President Barack Obama, and confirmation and appointment by a bipartisan Senate in 2013 to the United States District Court for the District of Columbia; and

Whereas, Judge Jackson observed, in a notable 2019 opinion granting a Department of Justice administrative stay request, that ''Presidents are not kings;'' and

Whereas, Judge Jackson went on to be confirmed with bipartisan support to the United States Court of Appeals for the D.C. Circuit in 2021; and

Whereas, Prior to, and continuing for a portion of her judicial career, Judge Jackson also served as a Vice Chair and Commissioner on the United States Sentencing Commission beginning in 2010 and continuing until 2014 where, as a Commissioner, Judge Jackson voted, among other noteworthy actions, to apply retroactively the provision of the 2010 Fair Sentencing Act, which addressed the sentencing disparity between crack and powder cocaine crimes; and

Whereas, Judge Jackson's numerous other accomplishments include her academic success at Harvard University, from which she was graduated magna cum laude, and at Harvard Law School, from which she was graduated cum laude, and her service as a public defender, making her the first federal public defender to serve on the Supreme Court; and

Whereas, Following her confirmation on April 7, 2022, Judge Jackson will be sworn in following the retirement of Justice Bryer at the end of the current Supreme Court term; now, therefore be it

Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of New Jersey:

1. This house commemorates the appointment of Justice Ketanji Brown Jackson as an Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court.

2. Copies of this resolution, as filed with the Secretary of State, shall be transmitted by the Clerk of the General Assembly to the Governor, to each member of New Jersey's congressional delegation, to the Speaker and Clerk of the United States House of Representatives, and the President and Secretary of the United States Senate.

POM–155. A joint resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of South Carolina applying to the United States Congress to call a convention for proposing amendments pursuant to Article V of the United States Constitution limited to proposing amendments that impose fiscal restraints on the federal government, limit the power and jurisdiction of the federal government, and limit the terms of office for its officials and for members of Congress; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 3205

Whereas, the founders of our constitution empowered state legislators to be guardians of liberty against future abuses of power by the federal government; and

Whereas, the federal government has created a crushing national debt through improper and imprudent spending; and

Whereas, the federal government has invaded the legitimate roles of the states through the manipulative process of federal mandates, most of which are unfunded to a great extent; and

Whereas, the federal government has ceased to live under a proper interpretation of the Constitution of the United States; and

Whereas, it is the solemn duty of the states to protect the liberty of our people—particularly for the generations to come—by proposing amendments to the Constitution of the United States through a convention of the states under Article V for the purpose of restraining these and related abuses of power. Now, therefore,

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina:

Application for calling a convention of the states

SECTION 1. The General Assembly of South Carolina, by this joint resolution, hereby applies to Congress, under the provisions of Article V of the Constitution of the United States, for the calling of a convention of the states limited to proposing amendments to the Constitution of the United States that impose fiscal restraints on the federal government, limit the power and jurisdiction of the federal government, and limit the terms of office for its officials and for members of Congress.

Distribution of copies

SECTION 2. The Clerks of the South Carolina House of Representatives and the South Carolina Senate shall transmit copies of this resolution to the President and the Secretary of the United States Senate, the Speaker and the Clerk of the United States House of Representatives, the members of the South Carolina Congressional Delegation, and the presiding officers of each of the legislative houses in the several states, attesting to the enactment of this joint resolution by the South Carolina General Assembly and requesting cooperation.

Joint resolution constitutes a continuing application

SECTION 3. This joint resolution constitutes a continuing application in accordance with Article V of the Constitution of the United States until the legislatures of at least two-thirds of the several states have made applications on the same subject.

Time effective

SECTION 4. This joint resolution takes effect upon approval by the Governor.

POM–156. A resolution adopted by the Council of the County of Maui, affirming the county of Maui's ongoing commitment to the goals of the Paris Climate Agreement and endorsement of the Fossil Fuel Non-Proliferation Treaty; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

POM–157. A petition from a citizen of the State of Texas relative to hiring in Congress; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. PETERS, from the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, with amendments:

S. 3487. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to increase death gratuities and funeral allowances for Federal employees, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 117–123).

By Mr. CARPER, from the Committee on Environment and Public Works:

Report to accompany S. 4136, An original 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 (Rept. No. 117–124).

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEE

The following executive reports of nominations were submitted:

By Ms. CANTWELL for the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

*Sean Burton, of California, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Metropolitan Washington Airports Authority for a term expiring May 30, 2024.

*Michael Cottman Morgan, of Wisconsin, to be an Assistant Secretary of Commerce.

*Coast Guard nomination of Miriam L. Lafferty, to be Rear Admiral.

*Robin Meredith Cohn Hutcheson, of Utah, to be Administrator of the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration.

*Coast Guard nomination of Rear Adm. Miriam L. Lafferty, to be Rear Admiral (Upper Half).

*Nomination was reported with recommendation that it be confirmed subject to the nominee's commitment to respond to requests to appear and testify before any duly constituted committee of the Senate.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. PADILLA (for himself and Mrs. FEINSTEIN):

S. 4439. A bill to take certain Federal land located in Siskiyou County, California, and Humboldt County, California, into trust for the benefit of the Karuk Tribe, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Ms. BALDWIN (for herself, Ms. COLLINS, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mrs. CAPITO, and Ms. KLOBUCHAR):

S. 4440. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to reauthorize and improve the National Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Detection Program for fiscal years 2023 through 2027, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Ms. CORTEZ MASTO (for herself, Mr. BOOZMAN, and Mr. BLUMENTHAL):

S. 4441. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to provide for peer support specialists for claimants who are survivors of military sexual trauma, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. CASEY:

S. 4442. A bill to require qualifying smoke alarms in certain federally assisted housing, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. CASEY (for himself, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, and Mr. KELLY):

S. 4443. A bill to amend title IV of the Social Security Act to require States to provide information about available benefits and services to kinship caregivers; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. LANKFORD (for himself, Mr. INHOFE, and Mr. TILLIS):

S. 4444. A bill to limit donations made pursuant to settlement agreements to which the United States is a party, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Ms. CORTEZ MASTO:

S. 4445. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to expand housing investment with mortgage revenue bonds, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Ms. COLLINS (for herself and Mr. KAINE):

S. 4446. A bill to modernize the process of accelerated approval of a drug for a serious or life-threatening disease or condition; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Ms. DUCKWORTH (for herself and Mr. CASEY):

S. 4447. A bill to require all newly constructed, federally assisted, single-family houses and townhouses to meet minimum standards of visitability for persons with disabilities; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. REED (for himself and Mr. MORAN):

S. 4448. A bill to authorize a pilot program to expand and intensify surveillance of self-harm in partnership with State and local public health departments, to establish a grant program to provide self-harm and suicide prevention services in hospital emergency departments, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions .

By Mr. BURR (for himself and Mr. BROWN):

S. 4449. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to improve the accuracy of market-based Medicare payment for clinical diagnostic laboratory services, to reduce administrative burdens in the collection of data, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. PORTMAN (for himself and Mr. COONS):

S. 4450. A bill to provide the President with authority to enter into a comprehensive trade agreement with the United Kingdom, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. BARRASSO (for himself, Mr. DAINES, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. LANKFORD, and Mrs. CAPITO):

S. 4451. A bill to provide that certain policy statements of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission shall have no force or effect unless certain conditions are met, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Ms. KLOBUCHAR (for herself and Ms. SMITH):

S. 4452. A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 825 West 65th Street in Minneapolis, Minnesota, as the ''Charles W. Lindberg Post Office''; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Ms. KLOBUCHAR (for herself and Ms. SMITH):

S. 4453. A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 100 South 1st Street in Minneapolis, Minnesota, as the ''Martin Olav Sabo Post Office''; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Ms. KLOBUCHAR (for herself and Ms. SMITH):

S. 4454. A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 236 Concord Exchange North in South Saint Paul, Minnesota, as the ''Officer Leo Pavlak Post Office Building''; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. CASSIDY (for himself, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, and Mr. RUBIO):

S. 4455. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to provide for penalties for the unauthorized disclosure of confidential information by officers or employees of the Supreme Court, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CORNYN (for himself, Mr. KING, Mr. SASSE, and Mrs. GILLIBRAND):

S. 4456. A bill to prohibit certain former employees of the intelligence community from providing certain services to governments of countries that are state sponsors of terrorism, the People's Republic of China, and the Russian Federation, and for other purposes; to the Select Committee on Intelligence.

By Mr. COTTON (for himself, Mr. DAINES, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. HAWLEY, and Mr. LANKFORD):

S. 4457. A bill to protect children from medical malpractice in the form of gender transition procedures; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Mr. BARRASSO (for himself, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. CRAPO, Ms. ERNST, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Mr. HOEVEN, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. KELLY, Mr. KENNEDY, Ms. LUMMIS, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. MORAN, Mr. RISCH, Mr. ROMNEY, Mr. ROUNDS, Mr. TESTER, Mr. THUNE, and Mr. CORNYN):

S. Res. 686. A resolution designating July 23, 2022, as ''National Day of the American Cowboy''; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BRAUN (for himself, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, and Mr. DAINES):

S. Res. 687. A resolution amending rule XLIV of the Standing Rules of the Senate to include amendments of the House of Representatives in the requirements for identifying spending items, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

By Mr. SCOTT of Florida:

S. Res. 688. A resolution expressing opposition to Congressional spending on earmarks; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. RUBIO (for himself and Mr. SCOTT of Florida):

S. Res. 689. A resolution commemorating the passage of 1 year since the tragic building collapse in Surfside, Florida, on June 24, 2021; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. TESTER (for himself and Mr. BURR):

S. Res. 690. A resolution designating July 8, 2022, as ''Collector Car Appreciation Day'' and recognizing that the collection and restoration of historic and classic cars is an important part of preserving the technological achievements and cultural heritage of the United States; considered and agreed to.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 374

At the request of Mr. MENENDEZ, the name of the Senator from Hawaii (Ms. HIRONO) was added as a cosponsor of S. 374, a bill to amend the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 to require the submission by issuers of data relating to diversity, and for other purposes.

S. 650

At the request of Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, the name of the Senator from Hawaii (Ms. HIRONO) was added as a cosponsor of S. 650, a bill to enable the payment of certain officers and employees of the

United States whose employment is authorized pursuant to a grant of deferred action, deferred enforced departure, or temporary protected status.

S. 834

At the request of Mr. MENENDEZ, the name of the Senator from Arizona (Mr. KELLY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 834, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for the distribution of additional residency positions, and for other purposes.

S. 1175

At the request of Mr. BURR, the name of the Senator from West Virginia (Mrs. CAPITO) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1175, a bill to categorize public safety telecommunicators as a protective service occupation under the Standard Occupational Classification System.

S. 1814

At the request of Ms. DUCKWORTH, the name of the Senator from Wyoming (Mr. BARRASSO) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1814, a bill to authorize the Women Who Worked on the Home Front Foundation to establish a commemorative work in the District of Columbia and its environs, and for other purposes.

S. 1902

At the request of Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, the name of the Senator from Maryland (Mr. VAN HOLLEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1902, a bill to empower communities to establish a continuum of care for individuals experiencing mental or behavioral health crisis, and for other purposes.

S. 2087

At the request of Ms. KLOBUCHAR, the name of the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. BOOKER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2087, a bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to expand the membership of the Advisory Committee on Minority Veterans to include veterans who are lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, gender diverse, gender non-conforming, intersex, or queer.

S. 2256

At the request of Mr. DAINES, the name of the Senator from Montana (Mr. TESTER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2256, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to limit the charitable deduction for certain qualified conservation contributions.

S. 2410

At the request of Mr. CASEY, the name of the Senator from Delaware (Mr. CARPER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2410, a bill to address and take action to prevent bullying and harassment of students.

S. 2688

At the request of Ms. HIRONO, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts (Ms. WARREN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2688, a bill to require consultations on reuniting Korean Americans with family members in North Korea.

S. 2736

At the request of Mr. BURR, the name of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. TOOMEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2736, a bill to exclude vehicles to be used solely for competition from certain provisions of the Clean Air Act, and for other purposes.

S. 2760

At the request of Mr. PORTMAN, the name of the Senator from Wyoming (Ms. LUMMIS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2760, a bill to amend title 31, United States Code, to provide for automatic continuing resolutions.

S. 2956

At the request of Mr. COONS, the name of the Senator from Maryland (Mr. CARDIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2956, a bill to advance targeted, high-impact, and evidence-based inventions for the prevention and treatment of global malnutrition, to improve the coordination of such programs, and for other purposes.

S. 3100

At the request of Mr. WICKER, the name of the Senator from Kansas (Mr. MORAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3100, a bill to establish a regulatory system for sustainable offshore aquaculture in the United States exclusive economic zone, and for other purposes.

S. 3240

At the request of Mr. RUBIO, the name of the Senator from Wyoming (Mr. BARRASSO) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3240, a bill to waive the application fee for applications for special use permits for veterans' special events at war memorials on land administered by the National Park Service in the District of Columbia and its environs, and for other purposes.

S. 3399

At the request of Mr. RUBIO, the name of the Senator from Florida (Mr. SCOTT) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3399, a bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to provide a process to lock and suspend domain names used to facilitate the online sale of drugs illegally, and for other purposes.

S. 3421

At the request of Mr. MENENDEZ, the names of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. WYDEN), the Senator from Michigan (Mr. PETERS) and the Senator from New Hampshire (Ms. HASSAN) were added as cosponsors of S. 3421, a bill to clarify that section 107 of the Countering America's Adversaries Through Sanctions Act applies sanctions with respect to unmanned combat aerial vehicles following a 2019 change by the United Nations providing additional clarity to the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms.

S. 3519

At the request of Mr. BOOZMAN, the name of the Senator from Arizona (Ms. SINEMA) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3519, a bill to amend the National Trails System Act to designate the Butterfield Overland National Historic Trail, and for other purposes.

S. 3556

At the request of Ms. LUMMIS, the name of the Senator from Tennessee (Mrs. BLACKBURN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3556, a bill to direct the Secretary of Transportation to modify certain regulations relating to the requirements for commercial driver's license testing and commercial learner's permit holders, and for other purposes.

S. 3628

At the request of Ms. ROSEN, the name of the Senator from Maine (Ms. COLLINS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3628, a bill to authorize the Secretary of Health and Human Services to establish a grant program to promote comprehensive mental health and suicide prevention efforts in schools, and for other purposes.

S. 4004

At the request of Mr. BOOZMAN, the name of the Senator from Iowa (Ms. ERNST) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4004, a bill to alter requirements associated with small business loan data collection, and for other purposes.

S. 4102

At the request of Mr. BROWN, the names of the Senator from New Hampshire (Ms. HASSAN) and the Senator from Maine (Ms. COLLINS) were added as cosponsors of S. 4102, a bill to amend title XVI of the Social Security Act to update the resource limit for supplemental security income eligibility.

S. 4203

At the request of Ms. COLLINS, the name of the Senator from Alaska (Ms. MURKOWSKI) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4203, a bill to extend the National Alzheimer's Project.

S. 4261

At the request of Mr. LEE, the name of the Senator from Wyoming (Ms. LUMMIS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4261, a bill to suspend duties and other restrictions on the importation of infant formula to address the shortage of infant formula in the United States, and for other purposes.

S. 4293

At the request of Ms. CANTWELL, the name of the Senator from Kansas (Mr. MORAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4293, a bill to prevent unfair and deceptive acts or practices and the dissemination of false information related to pharmacy benefit management services for prescription drugs, and for other purposes.

S. 4359

At the request of Mr. OSSOFF, the names of the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. LANKFORD), the Senator from Mississippi (Mrs. HYDE-SMITH), the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. HAGERTY), the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN), the Senator from New Hampshire (Ms. HASSAN), the Senator from Maine (Ms. COLLINS), the Senator from Iowa (Mr. GRASSLEY), the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. INHOFE), the Senator from Ohio (Mr. BROWN) and the Senator from Indiana (Mr. BRAUN) were added as cosponsors of S. 4359, a bill to designate the regional office of the Department of Veterans Affairs in metropolitan Atlanta as the ''Senator Johnny Isakson

Department of Veterans Affairs Atlanta Regional Office'', and for other purposes.

S. 4369

At the request of Mr. MARSHALL, the name of the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. HOEVEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4369, a bill to allow States and local educational agencies to use any remaining COVID-19 elementary and secondary school emergency relief funds for school security measures.

S. 4434

At the request of Ms. HIRONO, the name of the Senator from Washington (Ms. CANTWELL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4434, a bill to protect the privacy of personal reproductive or sexual health information, and for other purposes.

S. RES. 674

At the request of Mr. MENENDEZ, the name of the Senator from Delaware (Mr. COONS) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 674, a resolution celebrating the 75th anniversary of the Marshall Plan and recognizing the role of the Marshall Plan as the foundation of a transatlantic community committed to the preservation of peace, prosperity, and democracy.

S. RES. 676

At the request of Mrs. MURRAY, the names of the Senator from Wisconsin (Ms. BALDWIN), the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. BLUMENTHAL), the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. BOOKER), the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. BOOZMAN), the Senator from Ohio (Mr. BROWN), the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. BURR), the Senator from West Virginia (Mrs. CAPITO), the Senator from Maryland (Mr. CARDIN), the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. CASEY), the Senator from Maine (Ms. COLLINS), the Senator from Illinois (Ms. DUCKWORTH), the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN), the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN), the Senator from Iowa (Mr. GRASSLEY), the Senator from New Hampshire (Ms. HASSAN), the Senator from Colorado (Mr. HICKENLOOPER), the Senator from Hawaii (Ms. HIRONO), the Senator from Virginia (Mr. KAINE), the Senator from Arizona (Mr. KELLY), the Senator from Maine (Mr. KING), the Senator from Vermont (Mr. LEAHY), the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. LUJÁN), the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. MARKEY), the Senator from Oregon (Mr. MERKLEY), the Senator from Kansas (Mr. MORAN), the Senator from California (Mr. PADILLA), the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. REED), the Senator from Hawaii (Mr. SCHATZ), the Senator from New Hampshire (Mrs. SHAHEEN), the Senator from New York (Mr. SCHUMER), the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. SMITH), the Senator from Maryland (Mr. VAN HOLLEN), the Senator from Georgia (Mr. WARNOCK), the Senator from Massachusetts (Ms. WARREN), the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. WHITEHOUSE), the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. WICKER) and the Senator from Oregon (Mr. WYDEN) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 676, a resolution expressing support for the designation of June 23, 2022, as ''National Pell Grant Day''.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. PADILLA (for himself and Mrs. FEINSTEIN):

S. 4439. A bill to take certain Federal land located in Siskiyou County, California, and Humboldt County, California, into trust for the benefit of the Karuk Tribe, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. PADILLA, Mr. President, I rise to introduce the Katimiîn and Ameekyáaraam Sacred Lands Act to place roughly 1,000 acres of sacred lands currently under Federal ownership into trust for the benefit of the Karuk Tribe.

The Karuk have lived in and conducted ceremonies on these sacred lands known as Katimiîn for centuries, and this bill would promote the longevity of the Tribe's culture and traditions.

Our bill would transfer 1,031 acres of Federal land known as Katimiîn from the U.S. Forest Service to the Interior Department to place those lands into trust for the Karuk Tribe. Doing so would allow the Karuk to access Katimiîn for use during their ancestral ceremonies without interruption and exercise better stewardship over their sacred lands for generations to come.

As our Nation works to correct historic injustices, it is important that we promote Tribal sovereignty and the continuation of Tribal culture. These sacred lands, located in Humbolt and Siskiyou Counties, are central to Karuk culture, religion, and identity, and serve as the Tribe's center of the universe and site of the Pikyavish world renewal ceremony.

Currently, the Karuk have a special use permit from the Forest Service to access the land for prayers and ancestral ceremonies. However, in recent years, the Tribe has struggled to access the site and conduct their sacred ceremonies privately without interruption. Placing these lands into trust would allow the Karuk to provide better public notice of ceremonies, preserve traditional practices, and protect the land's rich natural beauty, a core tenant of the Tribe's identity.

I thank Senator FEINSTEIN for introducing this legislation with me in the Senate and Congressman HUFFMAN for championing this effort in the House of Representatives. I also thank the Karuk Tribe, including Chairman Attebery, for leading this important effort. I look forward to working with my colleagues to enact this bill as quickly as possible.

By Ms. COLLINS (for herself and Mr. KAINE):

S. 4446. A bill to modernize the process of accelerated approval of a drug for a serious or life-threatening disease or condition; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

Ms. COLLINS, Mr. President, I rise to introduce the Modernizing the Accelerated Approval Pathway Act with my colleague from Virginia, Senator TIM KAINE. The Food and Drug Administration's accelerated approval pathway has long had broad bipartisan support and is an important tool that provides early access to treatments for patients with serious and life-threatening conditions for which there is an unmet need, like Alzheimer's disease, Duchenne muscular dystrophy, and many cancers.

FDA grants accelerated approval based on substantial evidence that a surrogate end point is reasonably likely to predict a clinical benefit. In other words, therapies have to meet the same ''substantial evidence'' standard as traditional approval, but they can rely on a surrogate end point that predicts a clinical benefit rather than measuring that clinical benefit directly. For example, a study might measure viral load as a surrogate end point for survival in HIV or tumor size in oncology.

This can considerably shorten the time required before a product receives FDA approval. Clinical outcomes can take significantly more time to manifest than a surrogate end point, and in the meantime, patients go without treatments while studies are being conducted. Sponsors are still required to complete postmarket studies for their accelerated approval products, which are designed to confirm the clinical benefit with goals of converting an accelerated approval into a traditional approval. A review of accelerated approval drugs approved between 1992 and 2016 concluded that 76.5 percent were converted to traditional approval.

The accelerated approval pathway has served us well over the decades since it was created in response to outcry over unmet patient need during the HIV/AIDS crisis. More than 250 new therapies have received accelerated approval, with 65 percent of those therapies treating cancer indications and just over 40 percent treating rare diseases or conditions. We need, however, to make sure that we update this pathway so that it remains flexible in our current scientific environment and can continue to enable access to treatments for patients with serious and life-threatening conditions who are desperate for a treatment or cure.

It is well known that use of the accelerated approval pathway is inconsistent across FDA. Some therapeutic areas, like oncology, have vast experience and success using the pathway. In fact, about 85 percent of accelerated approvals between 2010 and 2020 were for oncology indications. In other areas, like neurological diseases, it is infrequently used. Patient communities are deeply frustrated by what they view as underutilization of the tool and feel it has created disparities given that the urgency of finding a

cure is one shared by all patients with diseases for which there is no treatment or cure, regardless of which bureaucratic office leads drug review for their particular disease. The Government Accountability Office has found that these inconsistencies are due in part to a lack of familiarity with the tools of accelerated approval in certain FDA centers and divisions. Our bill would correct this by establishing a council of senior FDA leadership to ensure consistent and appropriate use of the accelerated approval pathway across and within FDA centers and divisions.

Although a number of rare disease therapies have been good candidates for accelerated approval, there can also be challenges to using the pathway. Sometimes a disease is so rare or heterogeneous that developers need to study a small subset of the population in order to demonstrate a treatment effect. Our bill would clarify that real-world evidence—data from patient registries, electronic health records, medical claims, and observational studies—can be used to augment or support appropriate post approval studies. This approach may yield meaningful and timely evidence that adds context to other data and helps us understand how a product works in the real world and across the entire population for a disease.

Some have criticized the timeliness of confirmatory trials, which are sometimes delayed by operational or ethical challenges. FDA and drug developers are often rushing to agree on a confirmatory trial structure late in the review structure, and in those cases they may not be able to benefit from expert input or feasibility analyses. This can create untenable expectations regarding timelines or, in a worst case scenario, result in drug developers pursuing a flawed study that is not appropriately designed to confirm clinical benefit. Our bill would clarify that FDA may require confirmatory trials to be underway prior to approval and that FDA can specify the conditions for those studies, which may include enrollment targets, study protocol, milestones, and a target date for study completion. Our bill also outlines expedited procedures for withdrawing an accelerated approval if a confirmatory trial fails to confirm the clinical benefit.

Finally, we need to make it clearer how much progress an accelerated approval product has made toward confirming its clinical benefit. Our bill would require that developers of drugs approved under accelerated approval submit to FDA a report of the progress they have made on required confirmatory trials every 180 days. It would also require that if FDA does not require postapproval studies for an accelerated approval product, the Agency must publish an explanation on its website as to why such a study is not appropriate or necessary.

Our bill has support from the Juvenile Diabetes Research Foundation, American Cancer Society Cancer Action Network, Parent Project for Muscular Dystrophy, EveryLife Foundation for Rare Diseases, Alzheimer's Association, National MS Society, American Academy of Neurology, National Organization of Rare Diseases, and the Haystack Project. I thank Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions Committee Chairman MURRAY and Ranking Member BURR for including it in their FDA Safety and Landmark Advancements Act, which was favorably reported out of the HELP Committee this week. I encourage my colleagues to support that bill when it is considered on the Senate floor.

By Mr. REED (for himself and Mr. MORAN):

S. 4448. A bill to authorize a pilot program to expand and intensify surveillance of self-harm in partnership with State and local public health departments, to establish a grant program to provide self-harm and suicide prevention services in hospital emergency departments, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, as we all know too well, rates of suicide have risen to epidemic levels in the United States, with suicide now the 10th leading cause of death in the country. On average, there are 130 suicides every day, roughly 1 every 11 minutes. These are staggering statistics behind which there are tragic stories of loss. That is why I am joining Senator MORAN to introduce the Suicide Prevention Act.

Our bipartisan, bicameral bill would provide new resources to help turn the tide on this disturbing trend. It would authorize new funding for the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, CDC, partner with State and local health departments to improve surveillance of suicide attempts and other incidences of self-harm. Data collection efforts regarding suicide often occur years after the fact, which limits the ability of State and local health departments, as well as community organizations, to recognize trends early and intervene. CDC has already begun some of this work as a pilot program, but the Suicide Prevention Act would expand these efforts and enhance data collection so we can respond to new trends quickly and save lives.

We know that emergency healthcare providers are often at the frontlines of responding to suicide attempts. Approximately 37 percent of individuals without a previous history of mental health or substance abuse who die by suicide make an emergency department visit within the year before their death. According to the Suicide Prevention Resource Center, the risk of suicide is greatest within a month of discharge from the hospital. To help ensure our emergency healthcare professionals have the tools to respond, the bill would also authorize funding for a grant program within the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, SAMHSA, to help better train emergency department staff to implement suicide prevention strategies, screen at-risk patients, and refer patients to appropriate followup care. The legislation would also require SAMHSA to develop best practices for such programs, so that healthcare providers are able to provide their patients with the best possible care and advice.

Nationwide, suicide rates have skyrocketed over the last decade. In 2020, nearly 46,000 Americans lost their lives to suicide. That same year, there were 1.2 million suicide attempts. We must renew our efforts on suicide prevention and take a holistic approach. In addition to the Suicide Prevention Act, we must reauthorize the Garrett Lee Smith Memorial Act, which I am working with Senator MURKOWSKI to do. Despite the troubling national trend, programs under this law have contributed to declines in the youth suicide rates in my home State of Rhode Island over the last decade.

We must also invest in the National Suicide Prevention Lifeline and the new nationwide three-digit 9–8–8 number, which is scheduled to go live this summer. Senator MORAN and I have teamed up on the National Suicide Prevention Lifeline Improvement Act that will increase funding for the Lifeline and make key improvements, such as enhance texting capability.

Today, I am pleased to have the opportunity to partner with Senator MORAN once again by introducing the Suicide Prevention Act. This bill is one more step Congress can take to combat the mental health and suicide crisis in our country. I look forward to working with Senator MORAN and advocates in Rhode Island and across the country to make a difference in addressing this epidemic.

By Mr. CORNYN (for himself, Mr. KING, Mr. SASSE, and Mrs. GILLIBRAND):

S. 4456. A bill to prohibit certain former employees of the intelligence community from providing certain services to governments of countries that are state sponsors of terrorism, the People's Republic of China, and the Russian Federation, and for other purposes; to the Select Committee on Intelligence.

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to print my bill for introduction in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. The bill prohibits certain former employees of the intelligence community from providing certain services to governments of countries that are state sponsors of terrorism, the People's Republic of China and the Russian Federation.

There being no objection, the text of the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 4456

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

SECTION 1. PROHIBITION ON EMPLOYMENT WITH GOVERNMENTS OF CERTAIN COUNTRIES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Title III of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3091 et seq.) is amended by inserting after section 304 the following:

''SEC. 305. PROHIBITION ON EMPLOYMENT WITH GOVERNMENTS OF CERTAIN COUNTRIES.

''(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

''(1) COVERED EMPLOYEE.—The term 'covered employee', with respect to an employee occupying a position within an element of the intelligence community, means an officer or official of an element of the intelligence community, a contractor of such an element, a detailee to such an element, or a member of the Armed Forces assigned to such an element that, based on the level of access of a person occupying such position to information regarding sensitive intelligence sources or methods or other exceptionally sensitive matters, the head of such element determines should be subject to the requirements of this section.

''(2) FORMER COVERED EMPLOYEE.—The term 'former covered employee' means an individual who was a covered employee on or after the date of enactment of this section and is no longer a covered employee.

''(3) STATE SPONSOR OF TERRORISM.—The term 'state sponsor of terrorism' means a country the government of which the Secretary of State determines has repeatedly provided support for international terrorism pursuant to—

''(A) section 1754(c)(1)(A) of the Export Control Reform Act of 2018 (50 U.S.C. 4813(c)(1)(A));

''(B) section 620A of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2371);

''(C) section 40 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2780); or

''(D) any other provision of law.

''(b) PROHIBITION ON EMPLOYMENT AND SERVICES.—No former covered employee may provide services relating to intelligence, the military, or internal security to—

''(1) the government of a country that is a state sponsor of terrorism, the People's Republic of China, or the Russian Federation;

''(2) a person or entity that is directed and controlled by a government described in paragraph (1).

''(c) TRAINING AND WRITTEN NOTICE.—The head of each element of the intelligence community shall—

''(1) regularly provide to the covered employees of the element training on the prohibition in subsection (b); and

''(2) provide to each covered employee of the element before the covered employee becomes a former covered employee written notice of the prohibition in subsection (b).

''(d) LIMITATION ON ELIGIBILITY FOR ACCESS TO CLASSIFIED INFORMATION.—A former covered employee who knowingly and willfully violates subsection (b) shall not be considered eligible for access to classified information (as defined in the procedures established pursuant to section 801(a) of this Act (50 U.S.C. 3161(a))) by any element of the intelligence community.

''(e) CRIMINAL PENALTIES.—A former employee who knowingly and willfully violates subsection (b) shall be fined under title 18, United States Code, or imprisoned for not more than 5 years, or both.

''(f) APPLICATION.—Nothing in this section shall apply to—

''(1) a former covered employee who continues to provide services described in subsection (b) that the former covered employee first began to provide before the date of the enactment of this section;

''(2) a former covered employee who, on or after the date of the enactment of this section, provides services described in subsection (b) to a person or entity that is directed and controlled by a country that is a state sponsor of terrorism, the People's Republic of China, or the Russian Federation as a result of a merger, acquisition, or similar change of ownership that occurred after the date on which such former covered employee first began to provide such services;

''(3) a former covered employee who, on or after the date of the enactment of this section, provides services described in subsection (b) to—

''(A) a government that was designated as a state sponsor of terrorism after the date on which such former covered employee first began to provide such services; or

''(B) a person or entity directed and controlled by a government described in subparagraph (A).''.

(b) ANNUAL REPORTS.—Not later than March 31 of each year through 2032, the Director of National Intelligence shall submit to the congressional intelligence committees a report on any violations of subsection (b) of section 305 of the National Security Act of 1947, as added by subsection (a) of this section, by former covered employees (as defined in subsection (a) of such section 305).

(c) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents immediately preceding section 2 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S. C. 3002) is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 304 the following new item:

''Sec. 305. Prohibition on employment with governments of certain countries.''.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 686—DESIGNATING JULY 23, 2022, AS ''NATIONAL DAY OF THE AMERICAN COWBOY''

Mr. BARRASSO (for himself, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. CRAPO, Ms. ERNST, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Mr. HOEVEN, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. KELLY, Mr. KENNEDY, Ms. LUMMIS, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. MORAN, Mr. RISCH, Mr. ROMNEY, Mr. ROUNDS, Mr. TESTER, Mr. THUNE, and Mr. CORNYN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 686

Whereas pioneering men and women, recognized as ''cowboys'', helped to establish the American West;

Whereas the cowboy embodies honesty, integrity, courage, compassion, respect, a strong work ethic, and patriotism;

Whereas the cowboy spirit exemplifies strength of character, sound family values, and good common sense;

Whereas the cowboy archetype transcends ethnicity, gender, geographic boundaries, and political affiliations;

Whereas the cowboy, who lives off the land and works to protect and enhance the environment, is an excellent steward of the land and its creatures;

Whereas cowboy traditions have been a part of American culture for generations;

Whereas the cowboy continues to be an important part of the economy through the work of many thousands of ranchers across the United States who contribute to the economic well-being of every State;

Whereas millions of fans watch professional and working ranch rodeo events annually, making rodeo one of the most-watched sports in the United States;

Whereas membership and participation in rodeo and other organizations that promote and encompass the livelihood of cowboys span every generation and transcend race and gender;

Whereas the cowboy is a central figure in literature, film, and music and occupies a central place in the public imagination;

Whereas the cowboy is an American icon; and

Whereas the ongoing contributions made by cowboys and cowgirls to their communities should be recognized and encouraged: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates July 23, 2022, as ''National Day of the American Cowboy''; and

(2) encourages the people of the United States to observe the day with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

SENATE RESOLUTION 687—AMENDING RULE XLIV OF THE STANDING RULES OF THE SENATE TO INCLUDE AMENDMENTS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES IN THE REQUIREMENTS FOR IDENTIFYING SPENDING ITEMS, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Mr. BRAUN (for himself, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, and Mr. DAINES) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration:

S. RES. 687

Resolved, That rule XLIV of the Standing Rules of the Senate is amended—

(1) in paragraph 2(a)—

(A) in the matter preceding clause (1)—

(i) by striking ''Senate''; and

(ii) by inserting ''or a message from the House of Representatives'' after ''by committee''; and

(B) in clause (1),

(i) by striking ''or joint resolution'' each place it appears and inserting '', joint resolution, or message''; and

(ii) by striking ''Senator'' and inserting ''Member of Congress'';

(2) in paragraph 3, by striking ''Senator'' and inserting ''Member of Congress'';

(3) in paragraph 5(a), by striking ''Senator'' and inserting ''Member of Congress''; and

(4) in paragraph 7, by striking ''or conference report'' and inserting ''conference report, or message from the House''.

SENATE RESOLUTION 688—EXPRESSING OPPOSITION TO CONGRESSIONAL SPENDING ON EARMARKS

Mr. SCOTT of Florida submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations:

S. RES. 688

Whereas fiscal year 2022 marked the return of ''congressionally directed spending'' and ''community project funding'', also known as ''earmarks'', after a 12-year hiatus;

Whereas the return of earmarks marks the return of lawmakers using their powers to circumvent the rules of the Senate in order to direct taxpayer dollars to wasteful projects;

Whereas the 117th Congress has reinstituted and embraced the wasteful practice of earmarking, as shown by the more

than 3,000 requests for earmarks in the House of Representatives and the more than 8,000 requests for earmarks in the Senate for fiscal year 2022;

Whereas the reckless, 2,700 page, $1,500,000,000,000 omnibus spending bill (the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2022; Public Law 117–103; 136 Stat. 49) enacted in March 2022 appropriated billions of dollars to earmarks, even though the United States is more than $30,000,000,000,000 in debt and experiencing the highest level of inflation for 40 years;

Whereas the massive, omnibus spending bill includes funding for earmarks including, $2,500,000 to construct a museum annex in Vermont, $605,000 to construct a New York City greenhouse, and $3,000,000 to establish a Brooklyn gallery, in addition to earmark projects including bike trails in Vermont, derelict lobster pots in Connecticut, and a sidewalk for the road of a country club in Colorado;

Whereas former Senator Tom Coburn condemned the use of earmarks as a ''gateway drug to overspending'', and former Senator John McCain called earmarks ''the gateway drug to corruption and overspending in Washington'';

Whereas several former Members of Congress and lobbyists have been convicted of crimes related to earmarking;

Whereas it is crucial that Congress spend taxpayer dollars wisely and with the best return on investment, especially during times of historic inflation and Federal debt levels; and

Whereas Congress must stop this reckless Federal spending and corrupt political dealing, start paying down the debt of the United States, and get the United States back on track: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) condemns the use of ''congressionally directed spending'' and ''community project funding'', known as ''earmarks'', to direct and appropriate taxpayer dollars in any form;

(2) reaffirms the previous ban on the use of earmarks, and affirms to restore the ban permanently and immediately; and

(3) affirms the need for Congress to reign in overspending to help curb the inflation crisis that is crippling the families of the United States.

SENATE RESOLUTION 689—COMMEMORATING THE PASSAGE OF 1 YEAR SINCE THE TRAGIC BUILDING COLLAPSE IN SURFSIDE, FLORIDA, ON JUNE 24, 2021

Mr. RUBIO (for himself and Mr. SCOTT of Florida) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 689

Whereas June 24, 2022, marks 1 year since portions of the Champlain Towers South condominium building in Surfside, Florida, catastrophically collapsed; and

Whereas, in the aftermath of the devastating collapse—

(1) one of the largest rescue and recovery operations in the history of the United States commenced to locate scores of residents who were unaccounted for and believed to be in the collapsed building;

(2) first responders from across Florida immediately answered the call of duty, including firefighters, uniformed police officers, rescue and recovery crews, emergency medical technicians, physicians, nurses, and others rushing to save the lives of individuals trapped in the building;

(3) international rescue crews and emergency support organizations from Israel and Mexico responded to the site to aid in the search and recovery efforts;

(4) National Urban Search and Rescue Response System task forces from Florida, Virginia, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, and emergency specialists from California, deployed to Surfside, Florida, to provide critical support;

(5) teams worked tirelessly around the clock to rescue survivors and recover the remains of individuals killed in the tragic collapse; and

(6) on June 30, 2021, the National Institute of Standards and Technology announced it would launch a formal investigation into the cause of the collapse: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) commemorates the passage of 1 year since the tragic building collapse in Surfside, Florida, on June 24, 2021;

(2) honors the survivors and the 98 lives lost in the collapse of the Champlain Towers South condominium building and offers heartfelt condolences to the families, loved ones, and friends of the victims;

(3) commends the bravery and selfless service demonstrated by the local, State, national, and international teams of first responders deployed in the aftermath of the collapse; and

(4) expresses support for the survivors and community of Surfside, Florida.

SENATE RESOLUTION 690—DESIGNATING JULY 8, 2022, AS ''COLLECTOR CAR APPRECIATION DAY'' AND RECOGNIZING THAT THE COLLECTION AND RESTORATION OF HISTORIC AND CLASSIC CARS IS AN IMPORTANT PART OF PRESERVING THE TECHNOLOGICAL ACHIEVEMENTS AND CULTURAL HERITAGE OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. TESTER (for himself and Mr. BURR) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 690

Whereas many people in the United States maintain classic automobiles as a pastime and do so with great passion and as a means of individual expression;

Whereas the Senate recognizes the effect that the more than 100-year history of the automobile has had on the economic progress of the United States and supports wholeheartedly all activities involved in the restoration and exhibition of classic automobiles;

Whereas the collection, restoration, and preservation of automobiles is an activity shared across generations and across all segments of society;

Whereas thousands of local car clubs and related businesses have been instrumental in preserving a historic part of the heritage of the United States by encouraging the restoration and exhibition of such vintage works of art;

Whereas automotive restoration provides well-paying, high-skilled jobs for people in all 50 States; and

Whereas automobiles have provided the inspiration for music, photography, cinema, fashion, and other artistic pursuits that have become part of the popular culture of the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates July 8, 2022, as ''Collector Car Appreciation Day'';

(2) recognizes that the collection and restoration of historic and classic cars is an important part of preserving the technological achievements and cultural heritage of the United States;

(3) encourages the people of the United States to engage in events and commemorations of Collector Car Appreciation Day; and

(4) recognizes that Collector Car Appreciation Day events and commemorations create opportunities for collector car owners to educate young people about the importance of preserving the cultural heritage of the United States, including through the collection and restoration of collector cars.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 5104. Mr. DAINES submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 5099 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER (for Mr. MURPHY (for himself, Mr. CORNYN, Ms. SINEMA, and Mr. TILLIS)) to 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; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5105. Mr. SCHUMER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2938, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5106. Mr. SCHUMER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2938, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5107. Mr. SCHUMER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 5106 submitted by Mr. SCHUMER and intended to be proposed to the bill S. 2938, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5108. Mr. SCHUMER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 5107 submitted by Mr. SCHUMER and intended to be proposed to the amendment SA 5106 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 2938, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5109. Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 5099 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER (for Mr. MURPHY (for himself, Mr. CORNYN, Ms. SINEMA, and Mr. TILLIS)) to the bill S. 2938, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5110. Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 5099 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER (for Mr. MURPHY (for himself, Mr. CORNYN, Ms. SINEMA, and Mr. TILLIS)) to the bill S. 2938, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5111. Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 5099 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER (for Mr. MURPHY (for himself, Mr. CORNYN, Ms. SINEMA, and Mr. TILLIS)) to the bill S. 2938, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5112. Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 5099 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER (for Mr. MURPHY (for himself, Mr. CORNYN, Ms. SINEMA, and Mr. TILLIS)) to the bill S. 2938, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5113. Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 5099 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER (for Mr. MURPHY (for himself, Mr. CORNYN, Ms. SINEMA, and Mr. TILLIS)) to the bill S. 2938, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5114. Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 5099 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER (for Mr. MURPHY (for himself, Mr. CORNYN, Ms. SINEMA, and Mr. TILLIS)) to the bill S. 2938, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5115. Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment

SA 5099 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER (for Mr. MURPHY (for himself, Mr. CORNYN, Ms. SINEMA, and Mr. TILLIS)) to the bill S. 2938, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5116. Mrs. FEINSTEIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 5099 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER (for Mr. MURPHY (for himself, Mr. CORNYN, Ms. SINEMA, and Mr. TILLIS)) to the bill S. 2938, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5117. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 5099 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER (for Mr. MURPHY (for himself, Mr. CORNYN, Ms. SINEMA, and Mr. TILLIS)) to the bill S. 2938, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5118. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 5099 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER (for Mr. MURPHY (for himself, Mr. CORNYN, Ms. SINEMA, and Mr. TILLIS)) to the bill S. 2938, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5119. Mr. WHITEHOUSE (for Ms. HASSAN (for herself and Mr. LANKFORD)) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 671, to require the collection of voluntary feedback on services provided by agencies, and for other purposes.

SA 5120. Mr. WHITEHOUSE (for Mr. HAGERTY (for himself and Mr . WARNER)) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 4346, making appropriations for Legislative Branch for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2022, and for other purposes.

SA 5121. Mr. CRUZ (for himself and Mr. BARRASSO) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 5099 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER (for Mr. MURPHY (for himself, Mr. CORNYN, Ms. SINEMA, and Mr. TILLIS)) to 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; which was ordered to lie on the table.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 5104. Mr. DAINES submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 5099 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER (for Mr. MURPHY (for himself, Mr. CORNYN, Ms. SINEMA, and Mr. TILLIS)) to 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; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. _____. RECIPROCITY FOR THE CARRYING OF CERTAIN CONCEALED FIREARMS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 44 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting after section 926C the following:

''§ 926D. Reciprocity for the carrying of certain concealed firearms

''(a) Notwithstanding any provision of the law of any State or political subdivision thereof (except as provided in subsection (b)) and subject only to the requirements of this section, a person who is not prohibited by Federal law from possessing, transporting, shipping, or receiving a firearm, who is carrying a valid identification document containing a photograph of the person, and who is carrying a valid license or permit which is issued pursuant to the law of a State and which permits the person to carry a concealed firearm or is entitled to carry a concealed firearm in the State in which the person resides, may possess or carry a concealed handgun (other than a machine gun or destructive device) that has been shipped or transported in interstate or foreign commerce, in any State that—

''(1) has a statute under which residents of the State may apply for a license or permit to carry a concealed firearm; or

''(2) does not prohibit the carrying of concealed firearms by residents of the State for lawful purposes.

''(b) This section shall not be construed to supersede or limit the laws of any State that—

''(1) permit private persons or entities to prohibit or restrict the possession of concealed firearms on their property; or

''(2) prohibit or restrict the possession of firearms on any State or local government property, installation, building, base, or park.

''(c)(1) A person who carries or possesses a concealed handgun in accordance with subsections (a) and (b) may not be arrested or otherwise detained for violation of any law or any rule or regulation of a State or any political subdivision thereof related to the possession, transportation, or carrying of firearms unless there is probable cause to believe that the person is doing so in a manner not provided for by this section. Presentation of facially valid documents as specified in subsection (a) is prima facie evidence that the individual has a license or permit as required by this section.

''(2) When a person asserts this section as a defense in a criminal proceeding, the prosecution shall bear the burden of proving, beyond a reasonable doubt, that the conduct of the person did not satisfy the conditions set forth in subsections (a) and (b).

''(3) When a person successfully asserts this section as a defense in a criminal proceeding, the court shall award the prevailing defendant a reasonable attorney's fee.

''(d)(1) A person who is deprived of any right, privilege, or immunity secured by this section, under color of any statute, ordinance, regulation, custom, or usage of any State or any political subdivision thereof, may bring an action in any appropriate court against any other person, including a State or political subdivision thereof, who causes the person to be subject to the deprivation, for damages or other appropriate relief.

''(2) The court shall award a plaintiff prevailing in an action brought under paragraph (1) damages and such other relief as the court deems appropriate, including a reasonable attorney's fee.

''(e) In subsection (a):

''(1) The term 'identification document' means a document made or issued by or under the authority of the United States Government, a State, or a political subdivision of a State which, when completed with information concerning a particular individual, is of a type intended or commonly accepted for the purpose of identification of individuals.

''(2) The term 'handgun' includes any magazine for use in a handgun and any ammunition loaded into the handgun or its magazine.

''(f)(1) A person who possesses or carries a concealed handgun under subsection (a) shall not be subject to the prohibitions of section 922(q) with respect to that handgun.

''(2) A person possessing or carrying a concealed handgun in a State under subsection (a) may do so in any of the following areas in the State that are open to the public:

''(A) A unit of the National Park System.

''(B) A unit of the National Wildlife Refuge System.

''(C) Public land under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management.

''(D) Land administered and managed by the Army Corps of Engineers.

''(E) Land administered and managed by the Bureau of Reclamation.

''(F) Land administered and managed by the Forest Service.''.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections for such chapter is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 926C the following:

''926D. Reciprocity for the carrying of certain concealed firearms.''.

(c) SEVERABILITY.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, if any provision of this section, or any amendment made by this section, or the application of such provision or amendment to any person or circumstance is held to be unconstitutional, this section and amendments made by this section and the application of such provision or amendment to other persons or circumstances shall not be affected thereby.

(d) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall take effect 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SA 5105. Mr. SCHUMER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to 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; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end add the following:

SEC. ____. EFFECTIVE DATE.

This Act shall take effect on the date that is 7 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

SA 5106. Mr. SCHUMER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to 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; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end add the following:

SEC. ____. EFFECTIVE DATE.

This Act shall take effect on the date that is 8 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

SA 5107. Mr. SCHUMER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 5106 submitted by Mr. SCHUMER and intended to be proposed to 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; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 1, line 3, strike ''8 days'' and insert ''9 days''.

SA 5108. Mr. SCHUMER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 5107 submitted by Mr. SCHUMER and intended to be proposed to the amendment SA 5106 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to 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; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 1, line 3, strike ''9 days'' and insert ''10 days''.

SA 5109. Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 5099 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER (for Mr. MURPHY (for himself, Mr. CORNYN, Ms. SINEMA, and Mr. TILLIS)) to 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; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 28, line 11, insert after ''subsection (d)'' the following: ''relating to a violent crime, such as assault, murder, rape, domestic abuse, or animal cruelty, and specified the violent crime''.

On page 31, line 5, insert after ''922'' the following: ''relating to a violent crime, such as assault, murder, rape, domestic abuse, or animal cruelty, and specify the violent crime''.

SA 5110. Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 5099 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER (for Mr. MURPHY (for himself, Mr. CORNYN, Ms. SINEMA, and Mr. TILLIS)) to 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; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Strike subtitle D of title III of Division A.

SA 5111. Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 5099 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER (for Mr. MURPHY (for himself, Mr. CORNYN, Ms. SINEMA, and Mr. TILLIS)) to 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; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 35, line 8, insert ''may not allow an individual's rights to be restricted without any prior knowledge or opportunity for defense and'' before ''must include''.

SA 5112. Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 5099 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER (for Mr. MURPHY (for himself, Mr. CORNYN, Ms. SINEMA, and Mr. TILLIS)) to 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; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. _____. NICS REPORT.

Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter, the Attorney General shall submit to the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate and the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives a report that includes, with respect to the preceding year, the demographic data of persons who were determined to be ineligible to purchase a firearm based on a background check performed by the National Instant Criminal Background Check System, including race, ethnicity, national origin, sex, age, disability, average annual income, and English language proficiency, if available.

SA 5113. Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 5099 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER (for Mr. MURPHY (for himself, Mr. CORNYN, Ms. SINEMA, and Mr. TILLIS)) to 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; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 35, line 8, insert ''may not allow an extreme risk protection order to be granted based on any standard of proof lower than proof beyond a reasonable doubt and'' before ''must include''.

SA 5114. Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 5099 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER (for Mr. MURPHY (for himself, Mr. CORNYN, Ms. SINEMA, and Mr. TILLIS)) to 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; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 35, line 8, insert ''may not allow anonymous accusations and'' before ''must include''.

SA 5115. Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 5099 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER (for Mr. MURPHY (for himself, Mr. CORNYN, Ms. SINEMA, and Mr. TILLIS)) to 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; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 35, line 8, insert ''may not allow the use of ex parte hearings to grant an extreme risk protection order and'' before ''must include''.

SA 5116. Mrs. FEINSTEIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 5099 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER (for Mr. MURPHY (for himself, Mr. CORNYN, Ms. SINEMA, and Mr. TILLIS)) to 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; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of division A, add the following:

TITLE IV—AGE 21 ACT

SEC. 14001. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the ''Age 21 Act''.

SEC. 14002. PROHIBITION ON PURCHASE OF CERTAIN FIREARMS BY INDIVIDUALS UNDER 21 YEARS OF AGE.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—Section 921(a) of title 18, United States Code, as amended by this division, is amended—

(1) by inserting after paragraph (30) the following:

''(31) The term 'semiautomatic pistol' means any repeating pistol that—

''(A) utilizes a portion of the energy of a firing cartridge to extract the fired cartridge case and chamber the next round; and

''(B) requires a separate pull of the trigger to fire each cartridge.''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

''(38) The term 'semiautomatic shotgun' means any repeating shotgun that—

''(A) utilizes a portion of the energy of a firing cartridge to extract the fired cartridge case and chamber the next round; and

''(B) requires a separate pull of the trigger to fire each cartridge.

''(39) The term 'semiautomatic assault weapon' means any of the following, regardless of country of manufacture or caliber of ammunition accepted:

''(A) A semiautomatic rifle that has the capacity to accept a detachable magazine and any one of the following:

''(i) A pistol grip.

''(ii) A forward grip.

''(iii) A folding, telescoping, or detachable stock, or is otherwise foldable or adjustable in a manner that operates to reduce the length, size, or any other dimension, or otherwise enhances the concealability, of the weapon.

''(iv) A grenade launcher.

''(v) A barrel shroud.

''(vi) A threaded barrel.

''(B) A semiautomatic rifle that has a fixed magazine with the capacity to accept more than 10 rounds, except for an attached tubular device designed to accept, and capable of operating only with, .22 caliber rimfire ammunition.

''(C) Any part, combination of parts, component, device, attachment, or accessory that is designed or functions to accelerate the rate of fire of a semiautomatic rifle but not convert the semiautomatic rifle into a machinegun.

''(D) A semiautomatic pistol that has the capacity to accept a detachable magazine and any one of the following:

''(i) A threaded barrel.

''(ii) A second pistol grip.

''(iii) A barrel shroud.

''(iv) The capacity to accept a detachable magazine at some location outside of the pistol grip.

''(v) A semiautomatic version of an automatic firearm.

''(vi) A manufactured weight of 50 ounces or more when unloaded.

''(vii) A stabilizing brace or similar component.

''(E) A semiautomatic pistol with a fixed magazine that has the capacity to accept more than 10 rounds.

''(F) A semiautomatic shotgun that has any one of the following:

''(i) A folding, telescoping, or detachable stock.

''(ii) A pistol grip.

''(iii) A fixed magazine with the capacity to accept more than 5 rounds.

''(iv) The ability to accept a detachable magazine.

''(v) A forward grip.

''(vi) A grenade launcher.

''(G) Any shotgun with a revolving cylinder.

''(H) All of the following rifles, copies, duplicates, variants, or altered facsimiles with the capability of any such weapon thereof:

''(i) All AK types, including the following:

''(I) AK, AK47, AK47S, AK–74, AKM, AKS, ARM, MAK90, MISR, NHM90, NHM91, Rock River Arms LAR–47, SA85, SA93, Vector Arms AK–47, VEPR, WASR–10, and WUM.

''(II) IZHMASH Saiga AK.

''(III) MAADI AK47 and ARM.

''(IV) Norinco 56S, 56S2, 84S, and 86S.

''(V) Poly Technologies AK47 and AKS.

''(ii) All AR types, including the following:

''(I) AR–10.

''(II) AR–15.

''(III) Alexander Arms Overmatch Plus 16.

''(IV) Armalite M15 22LR Carbine.

''(V) Armalite M15–T.

''(VI) Barrett REC7.

''(VII) Beretta AR–70.

''(VIII) Black Rain Ordnance Recon Scout.

''(IX) Bushmaster ACR.

''(X) Bushmaster Carbon 15.

''(XI) Bushmaster MOE series.

''(XII) Bushmaster XM15.

''(XIII) Chiappa Firearms MFour rifles.

''(XIV) Colt Match Target rifles.

''(XV) CORE Rifle Systems CORE15 rifles.

''(XVI) Daniel Defense M4A1 rifles.

''(XVII) Devil Dog Arms 15 Series rifles.

''(XVIII) Diamondback DB15 rifles.

''(XIX) DoubleStar AR rifles.

''(XX) DPMS Tactical rifles.

''(XXI) DSA Inc. ZM–4 Carbine.

''(XXII) Heckler & Koch MR556.

''(XXIII) High Standard HSA–15 rifles.

''(XXIV) Jesse James Nomad AR–15 rifle.

''(XXV) Knight's Armament SR–15.

''(XXVI) Lancer L15 rifles.

''(XXVII) MGI Hydra Series rifles.

''(XXVIII) Mossberg MMR Tactical rifles.

''(XXIX) Noreen Firearms BN 36 rifle.

''(XXX) Olympic Arms.

''(XXXI) POF USA P415.

''(XXXII) Precision Firearms AR rifles.

''(XXXIII) Remington R–15 rifles.

''(XXXIV) Rhino Arms AR rifles.

''(XXXV) Rock River Arms LAR–15.

''(XXXVI) Sig Sauer SIG516 rifles and MCX rifles.

''(XXXVII) SKS with a detachable magazine.

''(XXXVIII) Smith & Wesson M&P15 rifles.

''(XXXIX) Stag Arms AR rifles.

''(XL) Sturm, Ruger & Co. SR556 and AR–556 rifles.

''(XLI) Uselton Arms Air-Lite M–4 rifles.

''(XLII) Windham Weaponry AR rifles.

''(XLIII) WMD Guns Big Beast.

''(XLIV) Yankee Hill Machine Company, Inc. YHM–15 rifles.

''(iii) Barrett M107A1.

''(iv) Barrett M82A1.

''(v) Beretta CX4 Storm.

''(vi) Calico Liberty Series.

''(vii) CETME Sporter.

''(viii) Daewoo K–1, K–2, Max 1, Max 2, AR 100, and AR 110C.

''(ix) Fabrique Nationale/FN Herstal FAL, LAR, 22 FNC, 308 Match, L1A1 Sporter, PS90, SCAR, and FS2000.

''(x) Feather Industries AT–9.

''(xi) Galil Model AR and Model ARM.

''(xii) Hi-Point Carbine.

''(xiii) HK–91, HK–93, HK–94, HK–PSG–1, and HK USC.

''(xiv) IWI TAVOR, Galil ACE rifle.

''(xv) Kel-Tec Sub-2000, SU–16, and RFB.

''(xvi) SIG AMT, SIG PE–57, Sig Sauer SG 550, Sig Sauer SG 551, and SIG MCX.

''(xvii) Springfield Armory SAR–48.

''(xviii) Steyr AUG.

''(xix) Sturm, Ruger & Co. Mini-14 Tactical Rifle M–14/20CF.

''(xx) All Thompson rifles, including the following:

''(I) Thompson M1SB.

''(II) Thompson T1100D.

''(III) Thompson T150D.

''(IV) Thompson T1B.

''(V) Thompson T1B100D.

''(VI) Thompson T1B50D.

''(VII) Thompson T1BSB.

''(VIII) Thompson T1–C.

''(IX) Thompson T1D.

''(X) Thompson T1SB.

''(XI) Thompson T5.

''(XII) Thompson T5100D.

''(XIII) Thompson TM1.

''(XIV) Thompson TM1C.

''(xxi) UMAREX UZI rifle.

''(xxii) UZI Mini Carbine, UZI Model A Carbine, and UZI Model B Carbine.

''(xxiii) Valmet M62S, M71S, and M78.

''(xxiv) Vector Arms UZI Type.

''(xxv) Weaver Arms Nighthawk.

''(xxvi) Wilkinson Arms Linda Carbine.

''(I) All of the following pistols, copies, duplicates, variants, or altered facsimiles with the capability of any such weapon thereof:

''(i) All AK–47 types, including the following:

''(I) Centurion 39 AK pistol.

''(II) CZ Scorpion pistol.

''(III) Draco AK–47 pistol.

''(IV) HCR AK–47 pistol.

''(V) IO Inc. Hellpup AK–47 pistol.

''(VI) Krinkov pistol.

''(VII) Mini Draco AK–47 pistol.

''(VIII) PAP M92 pistol.

''(IX) Yugo Krebs Krink pistol.

''(ii) All AR–15 types, including the following:

''(I) American Spirit AR–15 pistol.

''(II) Bushmaster Carbon 15 pistol.

''(III) Chiappa Firearms M4 Pistol GEN II.

''(IV) CORE Rifle Systems CORE15 Roscoe pistol.

''(V) Daniel Defense MK18 pistol.

''(VI) DoubleStar Corporation AR pistol.

''(VII) DPMS AR–15 pistol.

''(VIII) Jesse James Nomad AR–15 pistol.

''(IX) Olympic Arms AR–15 pistol.

''(X) Osprey Armament MK–18 pistol.

''(XI) POF USA AR pistols.

''(XII) Rock River Arms LAR 15 pistol.

''(XIII) Uselton Arms Air-Lite M–4 pistol.

''(iii) Calico Liberty pistols.

''(iv) DSA SA58 PKP FAL pistol.

''(v) Encom MP–9 and MP–45.

''(vi) Heckler & Koch model SP–89 pistol.

''(vii) Intratec AB–10, TEC–22 Scorpion, TEC–9, and TEC–DC9.

''(viii) IWI Galil Ace pistol, UZI PRO pistol.

''(ix) Kel-Tec PLR 16 pistol.

''(x) The following MAC types:

''(I) MAC–10.

''(II) MAC–11.

''(III) Masterpiece Arms MPA A930 Mini Pistol, MPA460 Pistol, MPA Tactical Pistol, and MPA Mini Tactical Pistol.

''(IV) Military Armament Corp. Ingram M–11.

''(V) Velocity Arms VMAC.

''(xi) Sig Sauer P556 pistol.

''(xii) Sites Spectre.

''(xiii) All Thompson types, including the following:

''(I) Thompson TA510D.

''(II) Thompson TA5.

''(xiv) All UZI types, including Micro-UZI.

''(J) All of the following shotguns, copies, duplicates, variants, or altered facsimiles with the capability of any such weapon thereof:

''(i) DERYA Anakon MC–1980, Anakon SD12.

''(ii) Doruk Lethal shotguns.

''(iii) Franchi LAW–12 and SPAS 12.

''(iv) All IZHMASH Saiga 12 types, including the following:

''(I) IZHMASH Saiga 12.

''(II) IZHMASH Saiga 12S.

''(III) IZHMASH Saiga 12S EXP–01.

''(IV) IZHMASH Saiga 12K.

''(V) IZHMASH Saiga 12K–030.

''(VI) IZHMASH Saiga 12K–040 Taktika.

''(v) Streetsweeper.

''(vi) Striker 12.

''(K) All belt-fed semiautomatic firearms, including TNW M2HB and FN M2495.

''(L) Any combination of parts from which a firearm described in subparagraphs (A) through (K) can be assembled.

''(M) The frame or receiver of a rifle or shotgun described in subparagraph (A), (B), (C), (F), (G), (H), (J), or (K).

''(40) The term 'large capacity ammunition feeding device'—

''(A) means a magazine, belt, drum, feed strip, or similar device, including any such device joined or coupled with another in any manner, that has an overall capacity of, or that can be readily restored, changed, or converted to accept, more than 10 rounds of ammunition; and

''(B) does not include an attached tubular device designed to accept, and capable of operating only with, .22 caliber rimfire ammunition.

''(41) The term 'barrel shroud'—

''(A) means a shroud that is attached to, or partially or completely encircles, the barrel of a firearm so that the shroud protects the user of the firearm from heat generated by the barrel; and

''(B) does not include—

''(i) a slide that partially or completely encloses the barrel; or

''(ii) an extension of the stock along the bottom of the barrel which does not encircle or substantially encircle the barrel.

''(42) The term 'detachable magazine' means an ammunition feeding device that can be removed from a firearm without disassembly of the firearm action.

''(43) The term 'fixed magazine' means an ammunition feeding device that is permanently fixed to the firearm in such a manner that it cannot be removed without disassembly of the firearm.

''(44) The term 'folding, telescoping, or detachable stock' means a stock that folds, telescopes, detaches or otherwise operates to reduce the length, size, or any other dimension, or otherwise enhances the concealability, of a firearm.

''(45) The term 'forward grip' means a grip located forward of the trigger that functions as a pistol grip.

''(46) The term 'grenade launcher' means an attachment for use on a firearm that is designed to propel a grenade or other similar destructive device.

''(47) The term 'pistol grip' means a grip, a thumbhole stock or Thordsen-type grip or stock, or any other characteristic that can function as a grip.

''(48) The term 'threaded barrel' means a feature or characteristic that is designed in such a manner to allow for the attachment of a device such as a firearm silencer or a flash suppressor.

''(49) The term 'belt-fed semiautomatic firearm' means any repeating firearm that—

''(A) utilizes a portion of the energy of a firing cartridge to extract the fired cartridge case and chamber the next round;

''(B) requires a separate pull of the trigger to fire each cartridge; and

''(C) has the capacity to accept a belt ammunition feeding device.''.

(b) PROHIBITION.—Chapter 44 of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in section 922—

(A) in subsection (b)—

(i) in paragraph (1)—

(I) by inserting ''(A)'' after ''(1)''; and

(II) by inserting ''or'' after the semicolon; and

(ii) by adding at the end the following:

''(B) any large capacity ammunition feeding device to any individual who the licensee knows or has reasonable cause to believe is less than 21 years of age;'';

(B) in subsection (c)(1), by inserting ''a large capacity ammunition feeding device or'' before ''any firearm other than''; and

(C) in subsection (x)—

(i) in paragraph (1), by striking ''a juvenile—'' and all that follows through ''handgun.'' and inserting the following: ''less than 21 years of age—

''(A) a handgun;

''(B) a semiautomatic assault weapon;

''(C) a large capacity ammunition feeding device; or

''(D) ammunition that is suitable for use only in a handgun or semiautomatic assault weapon.'';

(ii) in paragraph (2), by striking ''a juvenile'' and all that follows through ''handgun.'' and inserting the following: ''less than 21 years of age to knowingly possess—

''(A) a handgun;

''(B) a semiautomatic assault weapon;

''(C) a large capacity ammunition feeding device; or

''(D) ammunition that is suitable for use only in a handgun or semiautomatic assault weapon.'';

(iii) by striking paragraphs (3), (4), and (5) and inserting the following:

''(3) This subsection does not apply to—

''(A) a temporary transfer of a covered firearm or covered ammunition to a person who is less than 21 years of age or to the possession or use of a covered firearm or covered ammunition by a person who is less than 21 years of age if—

''(i) the covered firearm or covered ammunition is possessed and used by the person in the course of employment, in the course of ranching or farming related to activities at the residence of the person (or on property used for ranching or farming at which the person, with the permission of the property owner or lessee, is performing activities related to the operation of the farm or ranch), target practice, hunting, or a course of instruction in the safe and lawful use of a covered firearm;

''(ii) the covered firearm or covered ammunition is possessed and used by the person with the prior written consent of the person's parent or guardian who is not prohibited by Federal, State, or local law from possessing a firearm, except—

''(I) during transportation by the person of an unloaded covered firearm in a locked container directly from the place of transfer to a place at which an activity described in clause (i) is to take place and transportation by the person of that covered firearm, unloaded and in a locked container, directly from the place at which such an activity took place to the transferor; or

''(II) with respect to ranching or farming activities as described in clause (i), a person who is less than 21 years of age may possess and use a covered firearm or covered ammunition with the prior written approval of the person's parent or legal guardian and at the direction of an adult who is not prohibited by Federal, State or local law from possessing a firearm;

''(iii) the person has the prior written consent in the person's possession at all times when a covered firearm or covered ammunition is in the possession of the person; and

''(iv) the covered firearm or covered ammunition is possessed and used by the person in accordance with State and local law;

''(B) a person who is less than 21 years of age who is a member of the Armed Forces of the United States or the National Guard who possesses or is armed with a covered firearm or covered ammunition in the line of duty;

''(C) a transfer by inheritance of title (but not possession) of a covered firearm or covered ammunition to a person who is less than 21 years of age; or

''(D) the possession of a covered firearm or covered ammunition by a person who is less than 21 years of age taken in defense of the person or other individuals against an intruder into the residence of the person or a residence in which the person is an invited guest.

''(4) A covered firearm or covered ammunition, the possession of which is transferred to a person who is less than 21 years of age in circumstances in which the transferor is not in violation of this subsection shall not be subject to permanent confiscation by the Government if its possession by the person who is less than 21 years of age subsequently becomes unlawful because of the conduct of the person who is less than 21 years of age, but shall be returned to the lawful owner when such covered firearm or covered ammunition is no longer required by the Government for the purposes of investigation or prosecution.

''(5) For purposes of this subsection—

''(A) the term 'covered ammunition' means ammunition that is suitable for use only in a handgun or a semiautomatic assault weapon; and

''(B) the term 'covered firearm' means—

''(i) a handgun;

''(ii) a semiautomatic assault weapon; or

''(iii) a large capacity ammunition feeding device.''; and

(iv) in paragraph (6)—

(I) in subparagraph (A), by striking ''a juvenile defendant's parent or legal guardian'' and inserting ''the parent or legal guardian of a defendant who is less than 21 years of age''; and

(II) in subparagraph (C), by striking ''a juvenile defendant'' and inserting ''a defendant who is less than 21 years of age''; and

(2) in section 924(a)(6)—

(A) in subparagraph (A)—

(i) in clause (i), by striking ''juvenile'' each place the term appears and inserting ''person who is less than 21 years of age''; and

(ii) in clause (ii)—

(I) in the matter preceding subclause (I), by striking ''juvenile'' and inserting ''person who is less than 21 years of age'';

(II) in subclause (I)—

(aa) by striking ''juvenile'' and inserting ''person who is less than 21 years of age''; and

(bb) by striking ''handgun or ammunition'' and inserting ''covered firearm or covered ammunition''; and

(III) in subclause (II), by striking ''juvenile has'' and inserting ''person who is less than 21 years of age has''; and

(B) in subparagraph (B)—

(i) by striking ''juvenile'' each place the term appears and inserting ''person who is less than 21 years of age''; and

(ii) by striking ''handgun or ammunition'' each place the term appears and inserting ''covered firearm or covered ammunition''.

SA 5117. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 5099 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER (for Mr. MURPHY (for himself, Mr. CORNYN, Ms. SINEMA, and Mr. TILLIS)) to 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; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Strike section 12005.

SA 5118. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 5099 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER (for Mr. MURPHY (for himself, Mr. CORNYN, Ms. SINEMA, and Mr. TILLIS)) to 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; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Strike section 12003.

SA 5119. Mr. WHITEHOUSE (for Ms. HASSAN (for herself and Mr. LANKFORD)) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 671, to require the collection of voluntary feedback on services provided by agencies, 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 ''Federal Agency Customer Experience Act of 2021''.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS; SENSE OF CONGRESS.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) the Federal Government serves the people of the United States and should seek to continually improve public services provided by the Federal Government based on customer feedback;

(2) the people of the United States deserve a Federal Government that provides efficient, effective, equitable, and high-quality services and customer experiences across multiple channels;

(3) many agencies, offices, programs, and Federal employees provide excellent customer experiences to individuals, but many parts of the Federal Government still fall short on delivering the customer experience that individuals have come to expect from the private sector;

(4) according to the 2020 American Customer Satisfaction Index, the Federal Government ranks among the bottom of all industries in the United States in customer satisfaction;

(5) providing an equitable, reliable, transparent, and responsive customer experience to individuals improves the confidence of the people of the United States in their Government and helps agencies achieve greater impact and fulfill their missions; and

(6) improving service to individuals requires agencies to work across organizational boundaries, leverage technology, collect and share standardized data, and develop customer-centered mindsets and experience strategies.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) all agencies should strive to provide a high-quality, courteous, effective, and efficient customer experience to the people of the United States and seek to measure, collect, report, and use metrics relating to the

experience of individuals interacting with agencies to continually improve the customer experience of the people of the United States; and

(2) adequate Federal funding is needed to ensure agency staffing levels that can provide the public with an improved customer experience.

SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) ADMINISTRATOR.—The term ''Administrator'' means the Administrator of General Services.

(2) AGENCY.—The term ''agency'' has the meaning given the term in section 3502 of title 44, United States Code.

(3) COVERED AGENCY.—The term ''covered agency'' means an agency or component of an agency that is required by the Director to collect voluntary customer experience feedback for purposes of section 5, based on an assessment of the components and programs of the agency with the highest impact on or number of interactions with individuals or entities.

(4) DIRECTOR.—The term ''Director'' means the Director of the Office of Management and Budget.

(5) VOLUNTARY CUSTOMER EXPERIENCE FEEDBACK.—The term ''voluntary customer experience feedback'' means the submission of information, an opinion, or a concern to an agency by an individual or entity that—

(A) is voluntarily made by the individual or entity; and

(B) relates to—

(i) a particular service provided to the individual or entity by the agency; or

(ii) an interaction of the individual or entity with the agency.

SEC. 4. GUIDELINES FOR VOLUNTARY CUSTOMER EXPERIENCE FEEDBACK.

Each agency that solicits voluntary customer experience feedback shall ensure that—

(1) individuals and entities providing responses to the solicitation of voluntary customer experience feedback have the option to remain anonymous;

(2) individuals and entities that decline to participate in the solicitation of voluntary customer experience feedback are not treated differently by the agency for purposes of providing services or information;

(3) the solicitation includes—

(A) the fewest number of questions as is practicable; and

(B) not more than 10 questions;

(4) the voluntary nature of the solicitation is clear;

(5) the proposed solicitation of voluntary customer experience feedback will contribute to improved customer experience;

(6) solicitations of voluntary customer experience feedback are limited to 1 solicitation per interaction with an individual or entity;

(7) to the extent practicable, the solicitation of voluntary customer experience feedback is made at the point of service with an individual or entity;

(8) instruments for collecting voluntary customer experience feedback are accessible to individuals with disabilities in accordance with section 508 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 794d); and

(9) internal agency data governance policies remain in effect with respect to the collection of voluntary customer experience feedback from individuals and entities.

SEC. 5. CUSTOMER EXPERIENCE DATA COLLECTION.

(a) COLLECTION OF RESPONSES.—The head of each covered agency, assisted by and in coordination with the senior accountable official for customer experience of the covered agency, shall collect voluntary customer experience feedback with respect to services of or interactions with the covered agency.

(b) CONTENT OF QUESTIONS.—

(1) STANDARDIZED QUESTIONS.—The Director, in coordination with the Administrator, shall develop a set of standardized questions for use by covered agencies in collecting voluntary customer experience feedback under this section that address—

(A) overall satisfaction of individuals or entities with the specific interaction or service received;

(B) the extent to which individuals or entities were able to accomplish the intended task or purpose of those individuals or entities;

(C) whether an individual or entity was treated with respect and professionalism;

(D) whether an individual or entity believes that the individual or entity was served in a timely manner; and

(E) any additional metrics determined by the Director, in coordination with the Administrator.

(2) ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS.—In addition to the questions developed under paragraph (1), the senior accountable official for customer experience of a covered agency may develop questions relevant to the specific operations or programs of the covered agency.

(c) ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS.—To the extent practicable—

(1) each covered agency shall collect voluntary customer experience feedback across every platform or channel through which the covered agency interacts with individuals or other entities to deliver information or services; and

(2) voluntary customer experience feedback collected under this section shall be tied to specific transactions or interactions with customers of the covered agency.

(d) EXEMPTION FROM PUBLIC NOTICE AND COMMENT.—The requirements of section 3506(c)(2)(A) and subparagraphs (B) and (D) of subsection (a)(1) and subsection (b) of section 3507 of title 44, United States Code, shall not apply to the collection of voluntary customer experience feedback by an agency that meets the requirements of this Act.

(e) REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act and not less frequently than quarterly thereafter, each covered agency shall submit to the Director, in a manner determined by the Director, an aggregated report on each solicitation of voluntary customer experience feedback from individuals and entities conducted by the covered agency, which shall include—

(A) the intended purpose of the solicitation;

(B) the appropriate point of contact within the covered agency for the solicitation;

(C) the questions or survey instrument submitted to members of the public as part of the solicitation;

(D) a description of how the covered agency uses the voluntary customer experience feedback from the solicitation to improve the customer experience of the covered agency; and

(E) the results of the solicitation, including—

(i) the responses collected;

(ii) the total number of survey responses; and

(iii) the rate of response for the solicitation.

(2) CENTRALIZED WEBSITE.—The Director shall—

(A) include and maintain on a publicly available website the information provided by covered agencies under paragraph (1); and

(B) for the purpose of subparagraph (A), establish a website or make use of an existing website, such as the website required under section 1122 of title 31, United States Code.

SEC. 6. CUSTOMER EXPERIENCE REPORT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 450 days after the date on which all covered agencies have submitted the first reports to the Director required under section 5(e)(1), and every 2 years thereafter until the date that is 10 years after such date, the Comptroller General of the United States shall make publicly available and submit to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Oversight and Reform of the House of Representatives a report assessing the data collected and reported by the covered agencies.

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

(1) a summary of the information required to be submitted by covered agencies under section 5(e)(1);

(2) a description of how each covered agency used the voluntary customer experience feedback received by the covered agency to improve the customer experience of the covered agency; and

(3) an assessment of the quality of the data collected under this Act and, if applicable, recommendations to improve that quality.

SEC. 7. RESTRICTION ON USE OF INFORMATION.

No information collected pursuant to this Act may be used in any appraisal of the job performance of a Federal employee under chapter 43 of title 5, United States Code, or any other provision of law.

SA 5120. Mr. WHITEHOUSE (for Mr. HAGERTY (for himself and Mr. WARNER)) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 4346, making appropriations for Legislative Branch for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2022, and for other purposes; as follows:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2022, and for other purposes, namely:

TITLE I

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

UNITED STATES MARSHALS SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for ''Salaries and Expenses'', $10,300,000, to remain available until September 30, 2023, for expenses necessary to address threats to the Supreme Court of the United States.

TITLE II

THE JUDICIARY

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for ''Salaries and Expenses'', $9,100,000, to remain available until September 30, 2023, for expenses necessary to address threats to the Supreme Court of the United States.

TITLE III

GENERAL PROVISIONS—THIS ACT

SEC. 301. Each amount appropriated or made available by this Act is in addition to amounts otherwise appropriated for the fiscal year involved.

SEC. 302. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall remain available for obligation beyond the current fiscal year unless expressly so provided herein.

SEC. 303. Unless otherwise provided for by this Act, the additional amounts appropriated by this Act to appropriations accounts shall be available under the authorities and conditions applicable to such appropriations accounts for fiscal year 2022.

SEC. 304. Each amount provided by this Act is designated by Congress as being for an

emergency requirement pursuant to section 4001(a)(1) and section 4001(b) of S. Con. Res. 14 (117th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2022.

This Act may be cited as the ''Supreme Court Security Funding Act of 2022''.

SA 5121. Mr. CRUZ (for himself and Mr. BARRASSO) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 5099 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER (for Mr. MURPHY (for himself, Mr. CORNYN, Ms. SINEMA, and Mr. TILLIS)) to 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; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted, insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the ''Safe Kids, Safe Schools, Safe Communities Act of 2022''.

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.
Sec. 2. Definitions.
Sec. 3. Reauthorization and improvements to NICS.
Sec. 4. Availability of records to NICS.
Sec. 5. Reports and certifications to Congress.
Sec. 6. Increasing Federal prosecution of gun violence.
Sec. 7. Prosecution of felons and fugitives who attempt to illegally purchase firearms.
Sec. 8. Limitation on operations by the Department of Justice.
Sec. 9. Straw purchasing of firearms.
Sec. 10. Increased penalties for lying and buying.
Sec. 11. Amendments to section 924(a).
Sec. 12. Amendments to section 924(h).
Sec. 13. Amendments to section 924(k).
Sec. 14. Multiple sales reports for rifles and shotguns.
Sec. 15. Study by the National Institutes of Justice and National Academy of Sciences on the causes of mass shootings.
Sec. 16. Reports to Congress regarding ammunition purchases by Federal agencies.
Sec. 17. Firearm commerce modernization.
Sec. 18. Firearm dealer access to law enforcement information.
Sec. 19. Interstate transportation of firearms or ammunition.
Sec. 20. Preventing duplicative grants.
Sec. 21. Project Sentry authorization.
Sec. 22. Project Child Safe authorization.
Sec. 23. Nonprofit security grant program.
Sec. 24. Luke and Alex School Safety Act.
Sec. 25. Reauthorization and expansion of the National Threat Assessment Center of the Department of Homeland Security.
Sec. 26. Stop gun criminals.
Sec. 27. Amendments to enhance certain penalties.
Sec. 28. Securing schools.
Sec. 29. Improving school security through the COPS ON THE BEAT program.
Sec. 30. Student mental health.
Sec. 31. Authorization and appropriations of funds.
Sec. 32. No Federal funding for abortions.

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act—

(1) the term ''agency'' has the meaning given the term in section 551 of title 5, United States Code;

(2) the term ''NICS'' means the National Instant Criminal Background Check System; and

(3) the term ''relevant Federal records'' means any record demonstrating that a person is prohibited from possessing or receiving a firearm under subsection (g) or (n) of section 922 of title 18, United States Code.

SEC. 3. REAUTHORIZATION AND IMPROVEMENTS TO NICS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 103 of the NICS Improvement Amendments Act of 2007 (34 U.S.C. 40913) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsections (e), (f), and (g) as subsections (f), (g), and (h), respectively;

(2) by amending subsection (f), as so redesignated, to read as follows:

''(f) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section $50,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2023 through 2027.''; and

(3) by inserting after subsection (d) the following:

''(e) ACCOUNTABILITY.—All grants awarded by the Attorney General under this section shall be subject to the following accountability provisions:

''(1) DEFINITION.—In this subsection, the term 'unresolved audit finding' means a finding in the final audit report of the Inspector General of the Department of Justice that the audited grantee has utilized grant funds for an unauthorized expenditure or otherwise unallowable cost that is not closed or resolved within 12 months from the date when the final audit report is issued.

''(2) AUDITS.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Beginning in the first fiscal year beginning after the date of enactment of this subsection, and in each fiscal year thereafter, the Inspector General of the Department of Justice shall conduct audits of recipients of grants under this section to—

''(i) prevent waste, fraud, and abuse of funds by grantees; and

''(ii) ensure that Federal, State, local, and Tribal records that would disqualify an individual from purchasing or owning a firearm under section 922 of title 18, United States Code, are disclosed in a timely fashion.

''(B) DETERMINATION.—The Inspector General of the Department of Justice shall determine the appropriate number of grantees to be audited each year.

''(3) PRIORITY.—In awarding grants under this section, the Attorney General shall give priority to eligible applicants that did not have an unresolved audit finding during the 3 fiscal years before submitting an application for a grant under this section.''.

(b) MODIFICATION OF ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS.—The NICS Improvement Amendments Act of 2007 (34 U.S.C. 40902 et seq.) is amended—

(1) in section 102(b)(1) (34 U.S.C. 40912(b)(1))—

(A) in subparagraph (A), by striking ''subparagraph (C)'' and inserting ''subparagraph (B)'';

(B) by striking subparagraph (B); and

(C) by redesignating subparagraph (C) as subparagraph (B);

(2) in section 103(a)(1) (34 U.S.C. 40913(a)(1)), by striking ''and subject to section 102(b)(1)(B)''; and

(3) in section 104(d) (34 U.S.C. 40914(d)), by striking ''section 102(b)(1)(C)'' and inserting ''section 102(b)(1)(B)''.

SEC. 4. AVAILABILITY OF RECORDS TO NICS.

(a) GUIDANCE.—Not later than 45 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Attorney General shall issue guidance regarding—

(1) the identification and sharing of relevant Federal records; and

(2) submission of the relevant Federal records to NICS.

(b) PRIORITIZATION OF RECORDS.—Each agency that possesses relevant Federal records shall prioritize providing the relevant information contained in the relevant Federal records to NICS on a regular and ongoing basis in accordance with the guidance issued by the Attorney General under subsection (a).

(c) REPORTS.—Not later than 60 days after the Attorney General issues guidance under subsection (a), the head of each agency shall submit a report to the Attorney General that—

(1) advises whether the agency possesses relevant Federal records; and

(2) describes the implementation plan of the agency for making the relevant information contained in relevant Federal records available to NICS in a manner consistent with applicable law.

(d) DETERMINATION OF RELEVANCE.—The Attorney General shall resolve any dispute regarding whether—

(1) agency records are relevant Federal records; and

(2) the relevant Federal records of an agency should be made available to NICS.

SEC. 5. REPORTS AND CERTIFICATIONS TO CONGRESS.

(a) NICS REPORTS.—Not later than October 1, 2022, and every year thereafter, the head of each agency that possesses relevant Federal records shall submit a report to Congress that includes—

(1) a description of the relevant Federal records possessed by the agency that can be shared with NICS in a manner consistent with applicable law;

(2) the number of relevant Federal records the agency submitted to NICS during the reporting period;

(3) efforts made to increase the percentage of relevant Federal records possessed by the agency that are submitted to NICS;

(4) any obstacles to increasing the percentage of relevant Federal records possessed by the agency that are submitted to NICS;

(5) measures put in place to provide notice and programs for relief from disabilities as required under the NICS Improvement Amendments Act of 2007 (34 U.S.C. 40902 et seq.) if the agency makes qualifying adjudications relating to the mental health of an individual;

(6) measures put in place to correct, modify, or remove records available to NICS when the basis on which the records were made available no longer applies; and

(7) additional steps that will be taken during the 1-year period after the submission of the report to improve the processes by which relevant Federal records are—

(A) identified;

(B) made available to NICS; and

(C) corrected, modified, or removed from NICS.

(b) CERTIFICATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The annual report requirement in subsection (a) shall not apply to an agency that, as part of a report required to be submitted under subsection (a), provides certification that the agency has—

(A) made available to NICS relevant Federal records that can be shared in a manner consistent with applicable law;

(B) a plan to make any relevant Federal records available to NICS and a description of that plan; and

(C) a plan to update, modify, or remove records electronically from NICS not less than quarterly as required by the NICS Improvement Amendments Act of 2007 (34 U.S.C. 40902 et seq.) and a description of that plan.

(2) FREQUENCY.—Each agency that is not required to submit annual reports under

paragraph (1) shall submit an annual certification to Congress attesting that the agency continues to submit relevant Federal records to NICS and has corrected, modified, or removed records available to NICS when the basis on which the records were made available no longer applies.

(c) REPORTS TO CONGRESS ON FIREARMS PROSECUTIONS.—

(1) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Beginning February 1, 2023, and on February 1 of each year thereafter through 2032, the Attorney General shall submit to the Committees on the Judiciary and Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives a report of information gathered under this subsection during the fiscal year that ended on September 30 of the preceding year.

(2) SUBJECT OF ANNUAL REPORT.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Attorney General shall require each component of the Department of Justice, including each United States Attorney's Office, to furnish for the purposes of the report described in paragraph (1), information relating to any case presented to the Department of Justice for review or prosecution, in which the objective facts of the case provide probable cause to believe that there has been a violation of sections 922 and 924 of title 18, United States Code, and section 5861 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

(3) ELEMENTS OF ANNUAL REPORT.—With respect to each case described in paragraph (2), the report submitted under paragraph (1) shall include information indicating—

(A) whether in any such case, a decision has been made not to charge an individual with a violation of sections 922 and 924 of title 18, United States Code, and section 5861 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, or any other violation of Federal criminal law;

(B) in any case described in subparagraph (A), a description of why no charge was filed under sections 922 and 924 of title 18, United States Code, and section 5861 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986;

(C) whether in any case described in paragraph (2), an indictment, information, or other charge has been brought against any person, or the matter is pending;

(D) whether, in the case of an indictment, information, or other charge described in subparagraph (C), the charging document contains a count or counts alleging a violation of sections 922 and 924 of title 18, United States Code, and section 5861 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986;

(E) in any case described in subparagraph (D) in which the charging document contains a count or counts alleging a violation of sections 922 and 924 of title 18, United States Code, and section 5861 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, whether a plea agreement of any kind has been entered into with such charged individual;

(F) whether any plea agreement described in subparagraph (E) required that the individual plead guilty, to enter a plea of nolo contendere, or otherwise caused a court to enter a conviction against that individual for a violation of sections 922 and 924 of title 18, United States Code, and section 5861 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986;

(G) in any case described in subparagraph (F) in which the plea agreement did not require that the individual plead guilty, enter a plea of nolo contendere, or otherwise cause a court to enter a conviction against that individual for a violation of sections 922 and 924 of title 18, United States Code, and section 5861 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, identification of the charges to which that individual did plead guilty;

(H) in the case of an indictment, information, or other charge described in subparagraph (C), in which the charging document contains a count or counts alleging a violation of sections 922 and 924 of title 18, United States Code, and section 5861 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, the result of any trial of such charges (guilty, not guilty, mistrial);

(I) in the case of an indictment, information, or other charge described in subparagraph (C), in which the charging document did not contain a count or counts alleging a violation of sections 922 and 924 of title 18, United States Code, and section 5861 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, the nature of the other charges brought and the result of any trial of such other charges as have been brought (guilty, not guilty, mistrial);

(J) the number of persons who attempted to purchase a firearm but were denied because of a background check conducted in accordance with section 922(t) of title 18, United States Code; and

(K) the number of prosecutions conducted in relation to persons described in subparagraph (J).

SEC. 6. INCREASING FEDERAL PROSECUTION OF GUN VIOLENCE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Attorney General shall establish in jurisdictions specified in subsection (c) a program that meets the requirements of subsection (b), to be known as the ''Nationwide Project Exile Expansion''.

(b) PROGRAM ELEMENTS.—Each program established under subsection (a) shall, for the jurisdiction concerned—

(1) provide for coordination with State and local law enforcement officials in the identification of violations of Federal firearms laws with an emphasis on the use of firearms in violation of Federal law in the commission of crimes of violence, Federal drug trafficking offenses, and Federal crimes of terrorism;

(2) provide for the establishment of agreements with State and local law enforcement officials for the referral to Federal law enforcement, including the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Drug Enforcement Administration, and the United States Attorney for prosecution of persons arrested for violations of section 922 or section 924 of title 18, United States Code, or section 5861 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, relating to firearms;

(3) provide for the establishment of multijurisdictional task forces, coordinated by the Executive Office of the United States attorneys to investigate and prosecute illegal straw purchasing rings that purchase firearms in one jurisdiction and transfer them to another;

(4) require that the United States attorney designate not less than 1 assistant United States attorney to prosecute violations of Federal firearms laws; and

(5) ensure that each person referred to the United States attorney for use of firearms in violation of Federal law in the commission of crimes of violence, Federal drug trafficking offenses, or other Federal crimes of terrorism under paragraph (2) be charged with a violation of the most serious Federal firearm offense consistent with the act committed.

(c) COVERED JURISDICTIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2), the jurisdictions specified in this subsection are—

(A) the 10 jurisdictions with a population equal to or greater than 100,000 persons that had the highest total number of homicides according to the uniform crime report of the Federal Bureau of Investigation for the most recent year available;

(B) the 5 jurisdictions with such a population, other than the jurisdictions covered by paragraph (1), with the highest per capita rate of homicide according to the uniform crime report of the Federal Bureau of Investigation for the most recent year available; and

(C) the 3 tribal jurisdictions that have the highest homicide crime rates, as determined by the Attorney General.

(2) LIMITATION.—The 15 jurisdictions described in subparagraphs (A) and (B) shall not include any jurisdiction other than those within the 50 States.

(d) ANNUAL REPORTS.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter, the Attorney General shall submit to the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate and the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives a report containing the following information:

(1) The number of individuals indicted for such violations of Federal firearms laws during that year by reason of the program.

(2) The increase or decrease in the number of individuals indicted for such violations of Federal firearms laws during that year by reason of the program when compared with the year preceding that year.

(3) The number of individuals held without bond in anticipation of prosecution by reason of the program.

(4) To the extent the information is available, the average length of prison sentence of the individuals convicted of violations of Federal firearms laws by reason of the program.

(5) The number of multijurisdiction task forces established and the number of individuals arrested, indicted, convicted or acquitted of charges for violations of the specific crimes listed in subsection (b)(2).

(6) The number of individuals suspected of violating a Federal firearm law for whom charges were not filed and a statement of why charges were not filed.

(e) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out the program under this section $150,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2023 through 2025, which shall be used for salaries and expenses of assistant United States attorneys.

(2) USE OF FUNDS FOR ASSISTANT UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS.—The assistant United States attorneys hired using amounts authorized to be appropriated under paragraph (1) shall prosecute violations of Federal firearms laws in accordance with subsection (b)(2).

SEC. 7. PROSECUTION OF FELONS AND FUGITIVES WHO ATTEMPT TO ILLEGALLY PURCHASE FIREARMS.

(a) TASK FORCE.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established a task force within the Department of Justice, which shall be known as the Felon and Fugitive Firearm Task Force (referred to in this section as the ''Task Force''), to strengthen the efforts of the Department of Justice to investigate and prosecute cases of convicted felons and fugitives from justice who illegally attempt to purchase a firearm.

(2) MEMBERSHIP.—The members of the Task Force shall be—

(A) the Deputy Attorney General, who shall serve as the Chairperson of the Task Force;

(B) the Assistant Attorney General for the Criminal Division;

(C) the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation; and

(D) such other officers or employees of the Department of Justice as the Attorney General may designate.

(3) DUTIES.—The Task Force shall—

(A) provide direction for the investigation and prosecution of cases of convicted felons and fugitives from justice attempting to illegally purchase a firearm; and

(B) provide recommendations to the Attorney General relating to—

(i) the allocation and reallocation of resources of the Department of Justice for investigation and prosecution of cases of convicted felons and fugitives from justice attempting to illegally purchase a firearm;

(ii) enhancing cooperation among agencies and entities of the Federal Government in the investigation and prosecution of cases of convicted felons and fugitives from justice attempting to illegally purchase a firearm;

(iii) enhancing cooperation among Federal, State, and local authorities responsible for the investigation and prosecution of cases of convicted felons and fugitives from justice attempting to illegally purchase a firearm; and

(iv) changes in rules, regulations, or policy to improve the effective investigation and prosecution of cases of convicted felons and fugitives from justice attempting to illegally purchase a firearm.

(4) MEETINGS.—The Task Force shall meet not less than once a year.

(5) TERMINATION.—The Task Force shall terminate on the date that is 5 years after the date of enactment of this Act.

(b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section $30,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2023 through 2027.

SEC. 8. LIMITATION ON OPERATIONS BY THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

The Department of Justice, and any of the law enforcement coordinate agencies of the Department of Justice, shall not conduct any operation where a Federal firearms licensee is directed, instructed, enticed, or otherwise encouraged by the Department of Justice to sell a firearm to an individual if the Department of Justice, or a coordinate agency, knows or has reasonable cause to believe that such an individual is purchasing on behalf of another for an illegal purpose unless the Attorney General, the Deputy Attorney General, or the Assistant Attorney General for the Criminal Division personally reviews and approves the operation, in writing, and determines that the agency has prepared an operational plan that includes sufficient safeguards to prevent firearms from being transferred to third parties without law enforcement taking reasonable steps to lawfully interdict those firearms.

SEC. 9. STRAW PURCHASING OF FIREARMS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 44 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

''§ 932. Straw purchasing of firearms

''(a) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this section—

''(1) the term 'crime of violence' has the meaning given that term in section 924(c)(3);

''(2) the term 'drug trafficking crime' has the meaning given that term in section 924(c)(2); and

''(3) the term 'Federal crime of terrorism' has the meaning given that term in section 2332b(g).

''(b) OFFENSE.—It shall be unlawful for any person to—

''(1) purchase or otherwise obtain a firearm, which has been shipped, transported, or received in interstate or foreign commerce, for or on behalf of any other person who the person purchasing or otherwise obtaining the firearm knows—

''(A) is prohibited from possessing or receiving a firearm under subsection (g) or (n) of section 922;

''(B) intends to use, carry, possess, or sell or otherwise dispose of the firearm in furtherance of a crime of violence, a drug trafficking crime, or a Federal crime of terrorism;

''(C) intends to engage in conduct that would constitute a crime of violence, a drug trafficking crime, or a Federal crime of terrorism if the conduct had occurred within the United States; or

''(D) is not a resident of any State and is not a citizen or lawful permanent resident of the United States; or

''(2) willfully procure another to engage in conduct described in paragraph (1).

''(c) PENALTY.—Any person who violates subsection (b) shall be fined under this title, imprisoned not more than 15 years, or both.

''§ 933. Trafficking in firearms

''(a) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this section—

''(1) the term 'crime of violence' has the meaning given that term in section 924(c)(3);

''(2) the term 'drug trafficking crime' has the meaning given that term in section 924(c)(2); and

''(3) the term 'Federal crime of terrorism' has the meaning given that term in section 2332b(g).

''(b) OFFENSE.—It shall be unlawful for any person to—

''(1) ship, transport, transfer, or otherwise dispose of two or more firearms to another person in or otherwise affecting interstate or foreign commerce, if the transferor knows that the use, carrying, or possession of a firearm by the transferee would violate subsection (g) or (n) of section 922, or constitute a crime of violence, a drug trafficking crime, or a Federal crime of terrorism;

''(2) receive from another person two or more firearms in or otherwise affecting interstate or foreign commerce, if the recipient—

''(A) knows that such receipt would violate subsection (g) or (n) of section 922; or

''(B) intends to use the firearm in furtherance of a crime of violence, a drug trafficking crime, or a Federal crime of terrorism; or

''(3) attempt or conspire to commit the conduct described in paragraph (1) or (2).

''(c) PENALTIES.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Any person who violates subsection (b) shall be fined under this title, imprisoned not more than 15 years, or both.

''(2) ORGANIZER.—If a violation of subsection (b) is committed by a person acting in concert with other persons as an organizer, leader, supervisor, or manager, the person shall be fined under this title, imprisoned not more than 20 years, or both.

''(d) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in section 922 or 932 shall be construed to—

''(1) prohibit a person who is eligible to receive and possess firearms from purchasing a firearm for another person who is eligible to receive and possess firearms; or

''(2) prohibit or limit purchases or transfers of legally manufactured firearms between individuals who are not prohibited from possessing or receiving a firearm under subsection (g) or (n) of section 922.''.

(b) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of sections for chapter 44 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 931 the following:

''932. Straw purchasing of firearms.
''933. Trafficking in firearms.''.

(c) DIRECTIVE TO THE SENTENCING COMMISSION.—Pursuant to its authority under section 994 of title 28, United States Code, and in accordance with this section, the United States Sentencing Commission shall review and amend its guidelines and policy statements to ensure that persons convicted of an offense under section 932 or 933 of title 18, United States Code, and other offenses applicable to the straw purchases and firearms trafficking of firearms are subject to increased penalties in comparison to those currently provided by the guidelines and policy statements for such straw purchasing and firearms trafficking offenses. In its review, the Commission shall consider, in particular, an appropriate amendment to reflect the intent of Congress that straw purchasers without significant criminal histories receive sentences that are sufficient to deter participation in such activities. The Commission shall also review and amend its guidelines and policy statements to reflect the intent of Congress that a person convicted of an offense under section 932 or 933 of title 18, United States Code, who is affiliated with a gang, cartel, organized crime ring, or other such enterprise should be subject to higher penalties than an otherwise unaffiliated individual.

SEC. 10. INCREASED PENALTIES FOR LYING AND BUYING.

Section 924(a)(1) of title 18, United States Code, is amended in the undesignated matter following subparagraph (D) by striking ''five years'' and inserting the following: ''5 years (or, in the case of a violation under subparagraph (A), not more than 10 years)''.

SEC. 11. AMENDMENTS TO SECTION 924(A).

Section 924(a) of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2), by striking ''(d), (g),''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

''(8) Whoever knowingly violates subsection (d), (g), or (n) of section 922 shall be fined under this title, imprisoned not more than 15 years, or both.''.

SEC. 12. AMENDMENTS TO SECTION 924(H).

Section 924 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking subsection (h) and inserting the following:

''(h) Whoever knowingly receives or transfers a firearm or ammunition, or attempts or conspires to do so, knowing that such firearm or ammunition will be used to commit a crime of violence (as defined in subsection (c)(3)), a drug trafficking crime (as defined in subsection (c)(2)), a Federal crime of terrorism (as defined in section 2332b(g)), or a crime under the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2751 et seq.), the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.), or the Foreign Narcotics Kingpin Designation Act (21 U.S.C. 1901 et seq.), shall be imprisoned not more than 15 years, fined in accordance with this title, or both.''.

SEC. 13. AMENDMENTS TO SECTION 924(K).

Section 924 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking subsection (k) and inserting the following:

''(k)(1) A person who, with intent to engage in or promote conduct that—

''(A) is punishable under the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 801 et seq.), the Controlled Substances Import and Export Act (21 U.S.C. 951 et seq.), or chapter 705 of title 46;

''(B) violates any law of a State relating to any controlled substance (as defined in section 102 of the Controlled Substances Act, 21 U.S.C. 802);

''(C) constitutes a crime of violence (as defined in subsection (c)(3)); or

''(D) constitutes a Federal crime of terrorism (as defined in section 2332b(g)),

smuggles or knowingly brings into the United States, a firearm or ammunition, or attempts or conspires to do so, shall be imprisoned not more than 15 years, fined under this title, or both.

''(2) A person who, with intent to engage in or to promote conduct that—

''(A) would be punishable under the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 801 et seq.), the Controlled Substances Import and Export Act (21 U.S.C. 951 et seq.), or chapter 705 of title 46, if the conduct had occurred within the United States; or

''(B) would constitute a crime of violence (as defined in subsection (c)(3)) or a Federal crime of terrorism (as defined in section

2332b(g)) for which the person may be prosecuted in a court of the United States, if the conduct had occurred within the United States,

smuggles or knowingly takes out of the United States, a firearm or ammunition, or attempts or conspires to do so, shall be imprisoned not more than 15 years, fined under this title, or both.''.

SEC. 14. MULTIPLE SALES REPORTS FOR RIFLES AND SHOTGUNS.

Section 923(g)(5) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(C) The Attorney General may not require a licensee to submit ongoing or periodic reporting of the sale or other disposition of 2 or more rifles or shotguns during a specified period of time.''.

SEC. 15. STUDY BY THE NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF JUSTICE AND NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES ON THE CAUSES OF MASS SHOOTINGS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—

(1) STUDY.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Attorney General shall instruct the Director of the National Institutes of Justice, to conduct a peer-reviewed study to examine various sources and causes of mass shootings including psychological factors, the impact of violent video games, and other factors. The Director shall enter into a contract with the National Academy of Sciences to conduct this study jointly with an independent panel of 5 experts appointed by the Academy.

(2) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date on which the study required under paragraph (1) begins, the Directors shall submit to Congress a report detailing the findings of the study.

(b) ISSUES EXAMINED.—The study conducted under subsection (a)(1) shall examine—

(1) mental illness;

(2) the availability of mental health and other resources and strategies to help families detect and counter tendencies toward violence;

(3) the availability of mental health and other resources at schools to help detect and counter tendencies of students towards violence;

(4) the extent to which perpetrators of mass shootings, either alleged, convicted, deceased, or otherwise, played violent or adult-themed video games and whether the perpetrators of mass shootings discussed, planned, or used violent or adult-themed video games in preparation of or to assist in carrying out their violent actions;

(5) familial relationships, including the level of involvement and awareness of parents;

(6) exposure to bullying; and

(7) the extent to which perpetrators of mass shootings were acting in a ''copycat'' manner based upon previous violent events.

SEC. 16. REPORTS TO CONGRESS REGARDING AMMUNITION PURCHASES BY FEDERAL AGENCIES.

Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, shall report to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the President pro tempore of the Senate, and the Chairmen and Ranking Members of the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations and the Committees on the Judiciary, the House Committee on Homeland Security, the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, and the House Committee on Oversight and Reform, a report including—

(1) details of all purchases of ammunition by each Federal agency;

(2) a summary of all purchases, solicitations, and expenditures on ammunition by each Federal agency;

(3) a summary of all the rounds of ammunition expended by each Federal agency and a current listing of stockpiled ammunition for each Federal agency; and

(4) an estimate of future ammunition needs and purchases for each Federal agency for the next fiscal year.

SEC. 17. FIREARM COMMERCE MODERNIZATION.

(a) FIREARMS DISPOSITIONS.—Section 922(b)(3) of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking ''located'' and inserting ''located or temporarily located''; and

(2) in subparagraph (A)—

(A) by striking ''rifle or shotgun'' and inserting ''firearm'';

(B) by striking ''located'' and inserting ''located or temporarily located''; and

(C) by striking ''both such States'' and inserting ''the State in which the transfer is conducted and the State of residence of the transferee''.

(b) DEALER LOCATION.—Section 923 of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (j)—

(A) in the first sentence, by striking '', and such location is in the State which is specified on the license''; and

(B) in the last sentence—

(i) by inserting ''transfer,'' after ''sell,''; and

(ii) by striking ''Act,'' and all that follows and inserting ''Act.''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

''(m) Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to prohibit the sale, transfer, delivery, or other disposition of a firearm or ammunition—

''(1) by a person licensed under this chapter to another person so licensed, at any location in any State; or

''(2) by a licensed importer, licensed manufacturer, or licensed dealer to a person not licensed under this chapter, at a temporary location described in subsection (j) in any State.''.

(c) RESIDENCE OF UNITED STATES OFFICERS.—Section 921 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking subsection (b) and inserting the following:

''(b) For purposes of this chapter:

''(1) A member of the Armed Forces on active duty, or a spouse of such a member, is a resident of—

''(A) the State in which the member or spouse maintains legal residence;

''(B) the State in which the permanent duty station of the member is located; and

''(C) the State in which the member maintains a place of abode from which the member commutes each day to the permanent duty station of the member.

''(2) An officer or employee of the United States (other than a member of the Armed Forces) who is stationed outside the United States for a period of more than 1 year, and a spouse of such an officer or employee, is a resident of the State in which the person maintains legal residence.''.

SEC. 18. FIREARM DEALER ACCESS TO LAW ENFORCEMENT INFORMATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 103(b) of the Brady Handgun Violence Prevention Act (34 U.S.C. 40901), is amended—

(1) by striking ''Not later than'' and inserting the following:

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

''(2) VOLUNTARY BACKGROUND CHECKS.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of the Safe Kids, Safe Schools, Safe Communities Act of 2022, the Attorney General shall promulgate regulations allowing licensees to use the national instant criminal background check system established under this section for purposes of conducting voluntary, no fee employment background checks on current or prospective employees.

''(B) NOTICE.—Before conducting an employment background check relating to an individual under subparagraph (A), a licensee shall—

''(i) provide written notice to the individual that the licensee intends to conduct the background check; and

''(ii) obtain consent to conduct the background check from the individual in writing.

''(C) EXEMPTION.—An employment background check conducted by a licensee under subparagraph (A) shall not be governed by the Fair Credit Reporting Act (15 U.S.C. 1681 et seq.).

''(D) APPEAL.—Any individual who is the subject of an employment background check conducted by a licensee under subparagraph (A) the result of which indicates that the individual is prohibited from possessing a firearm or ammunition pursuant to subsection (g) or (n) of section 922 of title 18, United States Code, may appeal the results of the background check in the same manner and to the same extent as if the individual had been the subject of a background check relating to the transfer of a firearm.''.

(b) ACQUISITION, PRESERVATION, AND EXCHANGE OF IDENTIFICATION RECORDS AND INFORMATION.—Section 534 of title 28, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in paragraph (3), by striking ''and'' at the end;

(B) in paragraph (4), by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; and''; and

(C) by inserting after paragraph (4) the following:

''(5) provide a person licensed as an importer, manufacturer, or dealer of firearms under chapter 44 of title 18 with information necessary to verify whether firearms offered for sale to such licensees have been stolen.''; and

(2) in subsection (b), by inserting '', except for dissemination authorized under subsection (a)(5) of this section'' before the period.

(c) REGULATIONS.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, and without regard to chapter 5 of title 5, United States Code, the Attorney General shall promulgate regulations allowing a person licensed as an importer, manufacturer, or dealer of firearms under chapter 44 of title 18, United States Code, to receive access to records of stolen firearms maintained by the National Crime Information Center operated by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, solely for the purpose of voluntarily verifying whether firearms offered for sale to such licensees have been stolen.

(d) STATUTORY CONSTRUCTION; EVIDENCE.—

(1) STATUTORY CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section or the amendments made by this section shall be construed—

(A) to create a cause of action against any person licensed as an importer, manufacturer, or dealer of firearms under chapter 44 of title 18, United States Code, or any other person for any civil liability; or

(B) to establish any standard of care.

(2) EVIDENCE.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, evidence regarding the use or non-use by a person licensed as an importer, manufacturer, or dealer of firearms under chapter 44 of title 18, United States Code, of the systems, information, or records made available under this section or the amendments made by this section shall not be admissible as evidence in any proceeding of any court, agency, board, or other entity.

SEC. 19. INTERSTATE TRANSPORTATION OF FIREARMS OR AMMUNITION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 926A of title 18, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

"§ 926A. Interstate transportation of firearms or ammunition

''(a) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term 'transport' includes staying in temporary lodging overnight, stopping for food, fuel, vehicle maintenance, an emergency, medical treatment, and any other activity incidental to the transport.

''(b) AUTHORIZATION.—Notwithstanding any provision of any law (including a rule or regulation) of a State or any political subdivision thereof, a person who is not prohibited by this chapter from possessing, transporting, shipping, or receiving a firearm or ammunition shall be entitled to—

''(1) transport a firearm for any lawful purpose from any place where the person may lawfully possess, carry, or transport the firearm to any other such place if, during the transportation—

''(A) the firearm is unloaded; and

''(B)(i) if the transportation is by motor vehicle—

''(I) the firearm is not directly accessible from the passenger compartment of the motor vehicle; or

''(II) if the motor vehicle is without a compartment separate from the passenger compartment, the firearm is—

''(aa) in a locked container other than the glove compartment or console; or

''(bb) secured by a secure gun storage or safety device; or

''(ii) if the transportation is by other means, the firearm is in a locked container or secured by a secure gun storage or safety device; and

''(2) transport ammunition for any lawful purpose from any place where the person may lawfully possess, carry, or transport the ammunition, to any other such place if, during the transportation—

''(A) the ammunition is not loaded into a firearm; and

''(B)(i) if the transportation is by motor vehicle—

''(I) the ammunition is not directly accessible from the passenger compartment of the motor vehicle; or

''(II) if the motor vehicle is without a compartment separate from the passenger compartment, the ammunition is in a locked container other than the glove compartment or console; or

''(ii) if the transportation is by other means, the ammunition is in a locked container.

''(c) STATE LAW.—

''(1) ARREST AUTHORITY.—A person who is transporting a firearm or ammunition may not be—

''(A) arrested for violation of any law or any rule or regulation of a State, or any political subdivision thereof, relating to the possession, transportation, or carrying of firearms or ammunition, unless there is probable cause to believe that the transportation is not in accordance with subsection (b); or

''(B) detained for violation of any law or any rule or regulation of a State, or any political subdivision thereof, relating to the possession, transportation, or carrying of firearms or ammunition, unless there is reasonable suspicion that the transportation is not in accordance with subsection (b).

''(2) PROSECUTION.—

''(A) BURDEN OF PROOF.—If a person asserts this section as a defense in a criminal proceeding, the government shall bear the burden of proving, beyond a reasonable doubt, that the conduct of the person was not in accordance with subsection (b).

''(B) PREVAILING DEFENDANT.—If a person successfully asserts this section as a defense in a criminal proceeding, the court shall award the prevailing defendant reasonable attorney's fees.''.

(b) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of sections for chapter 44 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking the item relating to section 926A and inserting the following:

''926A. Interstate transportation of firearms or ammunition.''.

SEC. 20. PREVENTING DUPLICATIVE GRANTS.

Section 1701 of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (34 U.S.C. 10381) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(n) PREVENTING DUPLICATIVE GRANTS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Before the Attorney General awards a grant to an applicant under this part, the Attorney General shall compare potential grant awards with grants awarded under part A or T to determine if duplicate grant awards are awarded for the same purpose.

''(2) REPORT.—If the Attorney General awards duplicate grants to the same applicant for the same purpose the Attorney General shall submit to the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate and the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives a report that includes—

''(A) a list of all duplicate grants awarded, including the total dollar amount of any duplicate grants awarded; and

''(B) the reason the Attorney General awarded the duplicate grants.''.

SEC. 21. PROJECT SENTRY AUTHORIZATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—In addition to amounts otherwise available, there is appropriated to the Attorney General, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, $9,000,000 to support Project Sentry, a Federal-State law enforcement partnership to—

(1) identify and prosecute juveniles who violate State and Federal firearms laws and the adults who supply the juveniles with firearms; and

(2) hire an attorney for each United States attorney who will focus on firearm crimes involving or affecting juveniles, including school-related violence and trafficking firearms to minors.

(b) ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATIONS.—Of amounts made available under section 31 of this Act, $20,000,000 shall be made available to Project Sentry described in subsection (a) to establish safe school task forces across the United States that will—

(1) prosecute and supervise juveniles who carry or use firearms illegally; and

(2) prosecute adults who illegally furnish firearms to the juveniles described in paragraph (1).

(c) EMERGENCY DESIGNATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The amounts provided under this section are designated as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 4(g) of the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010 (2 U.S.C. 933(g)).

(2) DESIGNATION IN THE SENATE AND THE HOUSE.—This section is designated as an emergency requirement pursuant to subsections (a) and (b) of section 4001 of S. Con. Res. 14 (117th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2022.

SEC. 22. PROJECT CHILD SAFE AUTHORIZATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—There is appropriated to the Attorney General $75,000,000 for Child Safe, a program that will provide funds to ensure child-safety locks are available for every handgun in the United States.

(b) GRANTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Of the amounts made available under subsection (a)—

(A) $65,000,000 shall be used by the Assistant Attorney General of the Office of Justice Programs to award grants to State and local governments and private organizations to provide locks for handguns in the United States, to be distributed by local municipalities or private organizations; and

(B) $10,000,000 shall be used on administrative costs and advertising, including a national toll-free hotline to make sure all parents are aware of the program described in that subsection.

(2) MATCHING REQUIREMENT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—An entity receiving a grant under this section shall provide non-Federal matching funds equal to not less than 100 percent of the amount of the grant.

(B) IN-KIND SUPPORT.—Matching funds may include in-kind support.

(c) EMERGENCY DESIGNATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The amounts provided under this section are designated as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 4(g) of the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010 (2 U.S.C. 933(g)).

(2) DESIGNATION IN THE SENATE AND THE HOUSE.—This section is designated as an emergency requirement pursuant to subsections (a) and (b) of section 4001 of S. Con. Res. 14 (117th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2022.

SEC. 23. NONPROFIT SECURITY GRANT PROGRAM.

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

(1) in subsection (e), by striking ''2020 through 2024'' and inserting ''2023 through 2030'';

(2) by redesignating subsection (f) as subsection (i);

(3) by inserting after subsection (e) the following:

''(f) FEEDBACK.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—If the Administrator denies an application for a grant under this section, not later than 120 days after the date of the denial, the Administrator shall—

''(A) notify the applicant; and

''(B) provide an explanation for the denial.

''(2) EXPLANATION.—An explanation described in paragraph (1)(B) shall include information identifying the reason for the denial of the application, including—

''(A) any factors that led to a lower score or rank compared to other applicants; and

''(B) an identification of any deficiencies in the application.

''(g) ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—A State through which the Administrator makes a grant to an eligible nonprofit organization under this section shall receive a 5 percent increase in the amount of the grant—

''(1) for administrative costs; and

''(2) to provide technical assistance to the eligible nonprofit organization.

''(h) APPLICATION UPDATE AND IMPROVEMENTS.—

''(1) PUBLIC MEETING.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of the Safe Kids, Safe Schools, Safe Communities Act of 2022, the Administrator shall hold a public meeting to solicit recommendations on updating the application process for a grant under this section.

''(2) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of the Safe Kids, Safe Schools, Safe Communities Act of 2022, the Administrator shall—

''(A) develop recommendations to modernize and update the application process for a grant under this section, which shall include considerations for—

''(i) establishing a more streamlined application process;

''(ii) establishing greater uniformity in the application process among all applicants and the guidance provided to States through

which the Administrator makes grants to eligible nonprofit organizations under this section;

''(iii) ensuring that the application template is compatible with the latest or most widely used version of software programs; and

''(iv) coordinating with the Administrator of General Services to ensure that applications submitted under this section are compatible across online platforms of the Federal Government; and

''(B) 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 that includes—

''(i) the recommendations developed under subparagraph (A); and

''(ii) a description of whether the recommendations developed under subparagraph (A) are consistent with feedback received at the public meeting required under paragraph (1).

''(3) IMPLEMENTATION OF RECOMMENDATIONS.—Not later than 270 days after the date of enactment of the Safe Kids, Safe Schools, Safe Communities Act of 2022, the Administrator shall implement the recommendations developed under paragraph (2)(A).

''(4) PAPERWORK REDUCTION ACT WAIVER.—For the purpose of meeting the deadlines established under this subsection, the Secretary may waive the application of subchapter I of chapter 35 of title 44, United States Code, to the requirements of this subsection.''; and

(4) in subsection (i), as so redesignated—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking ''$75 million for each of fiscal years 2020 through 2024'' and inserting ''$540,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2023 through 2030'';

(B) by striking paragraph (2); and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

''(2) HIGH-RISK URBAN AREAS.—Of the amounts made available to carry out this section for each of fiscal years 2023 through 2030, not less than 0.35 percent shall be for grants to eligible recipients located in each high-risk urban area receiving grants under section 2003.

''(3) SALARIES AND EXPENSES.—Of the amounts made available to carry out this section in any fiscal year, the Administrator may transfer to another account of the Federal Emergency Management Agency not more than 3 percent for salaries and administrative expenses, including any necessary expenses to provide feedback or technical assistance to applicants for a grant under this section in accordance with subsection (g).''.

SEC. 24. LUKE AND ALEX SCHOOL SAFETY ACT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—

(1) AMENDMENT.—Subtitle A of 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:

''SEC. 2220D. FEDERAL CLEARINGHOUSE ON SCHOOL SAFETY BEST PRACTICES.

''(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, in coordination with the Secretary of Education, the Attorney General, and the Secretary of Health and Human Services, shall establish a Federal Clearinghouse on School Safety Best Practices (in this section referred to as the 'Clearinghouse') within the Department.

''(2) PURPOSE.—The Clearinghouse shall be the primary resource of the Federal Government to identify and publish online through SchoolSafety.gov, or any successor website, the best practices and recommendations for school safety for use by State and local educational agencies, institutions of higher education, State and local law enforcement agencies, health professionals, and the general public.

''(3) PERSONNEL.—

''(A) ASSIGNMENTS.—The Clearinghouse shall be assigned such personnel and resources as the Secretary considers appropriate to carry out this section.

''(B) DETAILEES.—The Secretary of Education, the Attorney General, and the Secretary of Health and Human Services may detail personnel to the Clearinghouse.

''(4) EXEMPTIONS.—

''(A) PAPERWORK REDUCTION ACT.—Chapter 35 of title 44, United States Code (commonly known as the 'Paperwork Reduction Act') shall not apply to any rulemaking or information collection required under this section.

''(B) FEDERAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ACT.—The Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.) shall not apply for the purposes of carrying out this section.

''(b) CLEARINGHOUSE CONTENTS.—

''(1) CONSULTATION.—In identifying the best practices and recommendations for the Clearinghouse, the Secretary may consult with appropriate Federal, State, local, Tribal, private sector, and nongovernmental organizations.

''(2) CRITERIA FOR BEST PRACTICES AND RECOMMENDATIONS.—The best practices and recommendations of the Clearinghouse shall, at a minimum—

''(A) involve comprehensive school safety measures, including threat prevention, preparedness, protection, mitigation, incident response, and recovery to improve the safety posture of a school upon implementation;

''(B) include any evidence or research rationale supporting the determination of the Clearinghouse that the best practice or recommendation under subparagraph (A) has been shown to have a significant effect on improving the health, safety, and welfare of persons in school settings, including—

''(i) relevant research that is evidence-based, as defined in section 8101 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7801), supporting the best practice or recommendation;

''(ii) findings and data from previous Federal or State commissions recommending improvements to the safety posture of a school; or

''(iii) other supportive evidence or findings relied upon by the Clearinghouse in determining best practices and recommendations to improve the safety posture of a school upon implementation; and

''(C) include information on Federal grant programs for which implementation of each best practice or recommendation is an eligible use for the program.

''(3) PAST COMMISSION RECOMMENDATIONS.—To the greatest extent practicable, the Clearinghouse shall present, as appropriate, Federal, State, local, Tribal, private sector, and nongovernmental organization issued best practices and recommendations and identify any best practice or recommendation of the Clearinghouse that was previously issued by any such organization or commission.

''(c) ASSISTANCE AND TRAINING.—The Secretary may produce and publish materials on the Clearinghouse to assist and train educational agencies and law enforcement agencies on the implementation of the best practices and recommendations.

''(d) CONTINUOUS IMPROVEMENT.—The Secretary shall—

''(1) collect for the purpose of continuous improvement of the Clearinghouse—

''(A) Clearinghouse data analytics;

''(B) user feedback on the implementation of resources, best practices, and recommendations identified by the Clearinghouse; and

''(C) any evaluations conducted on implementation of the best practices and recommendations of the Clearinghouse; and

''(2) in coordination with the Secretary of Education, the Secretary of Health and Human Services, and the Attorney General—

''(A) regularly assess and identify Clearinghouse best practices and recommendations for which there are no resources available through Federal Government programs for implementation; and

''(B) establish an external advisory board, which shall be comprised of appropriate State, local, Tribal, private sector, and nongovernmental organizations, including organizations representing parents of elementary and secondary school students, to—

''(i) provide feedback on the implementation of best practices and recommendations of the Clearinghouse; and

''(ii) propose additional recommendations for best practices for inclusion in the Clearinghouse.

''(e) PARENTAL ASSISTANCE.—The Clearinghouse shall produce materials to assist parents and legal guardians of students with identifying relevant Clearinghouse resources related to supporting the implementation of Clearinghouse best practices and recommendations.''.

(2) TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS.—The table of contents in section 1(b) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (Public Law 107–296; 116 Stat. 2135) is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 2220C the following:

''Sec. 2220D. Federal Clearinghouse on School Safety Best Practices.''.

(b) NOTIFICATION OF CLEARINGHOUSE.—

(1) NOTIFICATION BY THE SECRETARY OF EDUCATION.—The Secretary of Education shall provide written notification of the publication of the Federal Clearinghouse on School Safety Best Practices (referred to in this subsection and subsection (c) as the ''Clearinghouse''), as required to be established under section 2220D of the Homeland Security Act of 2002, as added by subsection (a) of this section, to—

(A) every State and local educational agency; and

(B) other Department of Education partners in the implementation of the best practices and recommendations of the Clearinghouse, as determined appropriate by the Secretary of Education.

(2) NOTIFICATION BY THE SECRETARY OF HOMELAND SECURITY.—The Secretary of Homeland Security shall provide written notification of the publication of the Clearinghouse, as required to be established under section 2220D of the Homeland Security Act of 2002, as added by subsection (a) of this section, to—

(A) every State homeland security advisor;

(B) every State department of homeland security; and

(C) other Department of Homeland Security partners in the implementation of the best practices and recommendations of the Clearinghouse, as determined appropriate by the Secretary of Homeland Security.

(3) NOTIFICATION BY THE SECRETARY OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES.—The Secretary of Health and Human Services shall provide written notification of the publication of the Clearinghouse, as required to be established under section 2220D of the Homeland Security Act of 2002, as added by subsection (a) of this section, to—

(A) every State department of public health; and

(B) other Department of Health and Human Services partners in the implementation of the best practices and recommendations of the Clearinghouse, as determined appropriate by the Secretary of Health and Human Services.

(4) NOTIFICATION BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.—The Attorney General shall provide written notification of the publication of the Clearinghouse, as required to be established under section 2220D of the Homeland Security Act of 2002, as added by subsection (a) of this section, to—

(A) every State department of justice; and

(B) other Department of Justice partners in the implementation of the best practices and recommendations of the Clearinghouse, as determined appropriate by the Attorney General.

(c) GRANT PROGRAM REVIEW.—

(1) FEDERAL GRANTS AND RESOURCES.—The Secretary of Education, the Secretary of Homeland Security, the Secretary of Health and Human Services, and the Attorney General shall each—

(A) review grant programs administered by their respective agency and identify any grant program that may be used to implement best practices and recommendations of the Clearinghouse;

(B) identify any best practices and recommendations of the Clearinghouse for which there is not a Federal grant program that may be used for the purposes of implementing the best practice or recommendation as applicable to the agency; and

(C) periodically report any findings under subparagraph (B) to the appropriate committees of Congress.

(2) STATE GRANTS AND RESOURCES.—The Clearinghouse shall, to the extent practicable, identify, for each State—

(A) each agency responsible for school safety in the State, or any State that does not have such an agency designated;

(B) any grant program that may be used for the purposes of implementing best practices and recommendations of the Clearinghouse; and

(C) any resources other than grant programs that may be used to assist in implementation of best practices and recommendations of the Clearinghouse.

(d) RULES OF CONSTRUCTION.—

(1) WAIVER OF REQUIREMENTS.—Nothing in this section or the amendments made by this section shall be construed to create, satisfy, or waive any requirement under—

(A) title II of the Americans With Disabilities Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12131 et seq.);

(B) the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 701 et seq.);

(C) title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000d et seq.);

(D) title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 (20 U.S.C. 1681 et seq.); or

(E) the Age Discrimination Act of 1975 (42 U.S.C. 6101 et seq.).

(2) PROHIBITION ON FEDERALLY DEVELOPED, MANDATED, OR ENDORSED CURRICULUM.—Nothing in this section or the amendments made by this section shall be construed to authorize any officer or employee of the Federal Government to engage in an activity otherwise prohibited under section 103(b) of the Department of Education Organization Act (20 U.S.C. 3403(b)).

SEC. 25. REAUTHORIZATION AND EXPANSION OF THE NATIONAL THREAT ASSESSMENT CENTER OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 203 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting after section 3056A the following:

''§ 3056B. Functions of the National Threat Assessment Center of the United States Secret Service

''(a) IN GENERAL.—There is established a National Threat Assessment Center (in this section referred to as the 'Center'), to be operated by the United States Secret Service, at the direction of the Secretary of Homeland Security.

''(b) FUNCTIONS.—The functions of the Center shall include the following:

''(1) Training in the area of best practices on threat assessment.

''(2) Consultation on complex threat assessment cases or programs.

''(3) Research on threat assessment and the prevention of targeted violence, consistent with evidence-based standards and existing laws and regulations.

''(4) Facilitation of information sharing on threat assessment and the prevention of targeted violence among agencies with protective or public safety responsibilities, as well as other public or private entities.

''(5) Development of evidence-based programs to promote the standardization of Federal, State, and local threat assessments, best practices in investigations involving threats, and the prevention of targeted violence.

''(c) SAFE SCHOOL INITIATIVE.—In carrying out the functions described in subsection (b), the Center shall establish a national program on targeted school violence prevention, focusing on the following activities:

''(1) RESEARCH.—The Center shall—

''(A) conduct research into targeted school violence and evidence-based practices in targeted school violence prevention, including school threat assessment; and

''(B) publish the findings of the Center on the public website of the United States Secret Service.

''(2) TRAINING.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The Center shall develop and offer training courses on targeted school violence prevention to agencies with protective or public safety responsibilities and other public or private entities, including local educational agencies.

''(B) PLAN.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this section, the Center shall establish a plan to offer its training and other educational resources to public or private entities within each State.

''(3) COORDINATION WITH OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES.—The Center shall develop research and training programs under this section in coordination with the Department of Justice, the Department of Education, and the Department of Health and Human Services.

''(4) CONSULTATION WITH ENTITIES OUTSIDE THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.—The Center is authorized to consult with State and local educational, law enforcement, and mental health officials and private entities in the development of research and training programs under this section.

''(5) INTERACTIVE WEBSITE.—The Center may create an interactive website to disseminate information and data on evidence-based practices in targeted school violence prevention.

''(d) HIRING OF ADDITIONAL PERSONNEL.—The Director of the United States Secret Service may hire additional personnel to comply with the requirements of this section, which, if the Director exercises that authority, shall include—

''(1) at least 1 employee with expertise in child psychological development; and

''(2) at least 1 employee with expertise in school threat assessment.

''(e) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out the functions of the Center $10,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2023 through 2026.

''(f) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this section, the Director of the Secret Service shall submit to the Committee on the Judiciary and the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate and the Committee on the Judiciary and the Committee on Education and Labor of the House of Representatives a report on actions taken by the United States Secret Service to implement provisions of this section, which shall include—

''(1) the number of employees hired (on a full-time equivalent basis);

''(2) the number of individuals in each State trained in threat assessment;

''(3) the number of school districts in each State trained in school threat assessment or targeted school violence prevention;

''(4) information on Federal, State, and local agencies trained or otherwise assisted by the Center;

''(5) a formal evaluation indicating whether the training and other assistance provided by the Center is effective;

''(6) a formal evaluation indicating whether the training and other assistance provided by the Center was implemented by the school;

''(7) a summary of the Center's research activities and findings; and

''(8) a strategic plan for disseminating the Center's educational and training resources to each State.

''(g) DEFINITIONS.—In this section—

''(1) the term 'evidence-based' means—

''(A) strong evidence from at least 1 well-designed and well-implemented experimental study;

''(B) moderate evidence from at least 1 well-designed and well-implemented quasi-experimental study; or

''(C) promising evidence from at least 1 well-designed and well-implemented correlational study with statistical controls for selection bias;

''(2) the term 'local educational agency' has the meaning given that term under section 8101 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7801); and

''(3) the term 'State' means any State of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.

''(h) NO FUNDS TO PROVIDE FIREARMS TRAINING.—None of the funds authorized to be appropriated under this section may be used to train any person in the use of a firearm.

''(i) NO EFFECT ON OTHER LAWS.—Nothing in this section may be construed to preclude or contradict any other provision of law authorizing training in the use of firearms.''.

(b) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) Section 4 of the Presidential Threat Protection Act of 2000 (18 U.S.C. 3056 note) is repealed.

(2) The table of sections for chapter 203 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 3056A the following:

''3056B. Functions of the National Threat Assessment Center of the United States Secret Service.''.

SEC. 26. STOP GUN CRIMINALS.

(a) AMENDMENTS TO THE ARMED CAREER CRIMINAL ACT.—Section 924 of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(2)—

(A) by striking ''violates subsection'' and inserting the following: ''violates—

''(A) subsection'';

(B) in subparagraph (A), as so designated, by striking ''(g)'';

(C) by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; or'' and

(D) by adding at the end the following:

''(B) section 922(g) shall be—

''(i) fined as provided in this title; and

''(ii) except as provided in subsection (e) of this section, imprisoned not less than 5 years and not more than 10 years.'';

(2) in subsection (c)(1)(A)—

(A) in clause (i), by striking ''5 years'' and inserting ''7 years'';

(B) in clause (ii), by striking ''7 years'' and inserting ''10 years''; and

(C) in clause (iii), by striking ''10 years'' and inserting ''15 years''; and

(3) by striking subsection (e) and inserting the following:

''(e)(1) Whoever knowingly violates section 922(g) and has 3 or more previous serious felony convictions for offenses committed on occasions different from one another shall be fined under this title and imprisoned not less than 15 years and not more than 30 years, and, notwithstanding any other provision of law, the court shall not suspend the sentence of, or grant a probationary sentence to, such person with respect to the conviction under section 922(g).

''(2) In this subsection—

''(A) the term 'offense punishable by imprisonment for a statutory maximum term of not less than 10 years' includes an offense (without regard to the application of any sentencing guideline, statutory criterion, or judgment that may provide for a shorter period of imprisonment within the statutory sentencing range) for which the statute provides for a range in the period of imprisonment that may be imposed at sentencing the maximum term of which is not less than 10 years; and

''(B) the term 'serious felony conviction' means—

''(i) any conviction by a court referred to in section 922(g)(1) for an offense that, at the time of sentencing, was an offense punishable by imprisonment for a statutory maximum term of not less than 10 years; or

''(ii) any group of convictions for which a court referred to in section 922(g)(1) imposed in the same proceeding or in consolidated proceedings a total term of imprisonment of not less than 10 years, regardless of how many years of that total term the defendant served in custody.''.

(b) APPLICABILITY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The amendments made by this section relating to offenses committed by an individual who has 3 or more previous serious felony convictions (as defined in subsection (e) of section 924 of title 18, United States Code, as amended by this section) shall apply to any offense committed after the date of enactment of this Act by an individual who, on the date on which the offense is committed, has 3 or more previous serious felony convictions.

(2) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—This section and the amendments made by this section shall not be construed to create any right to challenge a sentence imposed under subsection (e) of section 924 of title 18, United States Code.

SEC. 27. AMENDMENTS TO ENHANCE CERTAIN PENALTIES.

Section 924 of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking subsection (i) and inserting the following:

''(1)(A) A person who knowingly violates section 922(u), or attempts to do so, shall be fined under this title, imprisoned not more than 20 years, or both.

''(B) In the case of a violation described in subparagraph (A) that occurs during the commission of—

''(i) a burglary, the term of imprisonment shall be not less than 3 years; or

''(ii) a robbery, the term of imprisonment shall be not less than 5 years.

''(2) In this subsection—

''(A) the term 'burglary' means the unlawful entry into, or remaining in, the business premises of a licensed importer, licensed manufacturer, or licensed dealer with the intent to commit a crime; and

''(B) the term 'robbery' has the meaning given the term in section 1951(b).''; and

(2) in subsection (m), by inserting ''or attempts to do so,'' after ''or licensed collector,''.

SEC. 28. SECURING SCHOOLS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—

(1) APPROPRIATION.—There are authorized to be appropriated, and there are appropriated, to the Secretary of Education to carry out subpart 1 of part A of title IV of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7111), $2,560,000,000 for fiscal years 2023 to 2032.

(2) SCHOOL SECURITY.—The Secretary of Education shall use 50 percent of the funds appropriated under paragraph (1) to carry out clause (v) of section 4104(b)(3)(B) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7114(b)(3)(B)).

(b) ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION ACT OF 1965.—Section 4104 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7114) is amended in subsection (b)(3)(B)—

(1) in clause (iii), by striking ''and'' at the end; and

(2) by inserting after clause (iv) the following:

''(v) improving school conditions for student learning, by enabling local educational agencies to use funds available under subsection (a)(3) for the purpose of planning and designing school buildings and facilities, installing infrastructure, and implementing technology or other measures, that strengthen security on school premises, which may include—

''(I) controlling access to school premises or facilities, through the use of metal detectors, or other measures, or technology, with evidence-based effectiveness (to the extent the State involved determines that such evidence is reasonably available), which may include—

''(aa) secured campus external gate or locked doors or check-in points;

''(bb) active shooter alert systems;

''(cc) access control;

''(dd) internal door locks;

''(ee) peepholes for classroom doors;

''(ff) school site alarm and protection systems;

''(gg) metal detectors or x-ray machines (including portable);

''(hh) door locking mechanisms and access control doors;

''(ii) increased lighting on school grounds;

''(jj) emergency call boxes;

''(kk) two-way radios;

''(ll) emergency alerts;

''(mm) surveillance cameras or systems and infrastructure (such as poles and wiring);

''(nn) software costs and warranties;

''(oo) fencing and gating; and

''(pp) emergency generators to provide back-up power for phone systems, critical lighting, and essential outlets;

''(II) implementing any technology or measure, or installing any infrastructure, to cover and conceal students within the school during crisis situations;

''(III) implementing technology to provide coordination with law enforcement and notification to relevant law enforcement and first responders during such a situation, which shall include—

''(aa) emergency planning and preparation;

''(bb) emphasis on a school safety plan with buy in from all elements of the school community, including board members, employees, students, parents, law enforcers, government and business leaders, the media, and local residents;

''(cc) school implementation of threat assessment programs;

''(dd) development of district-based mandatory incident reporting systems;

''(ee) establishment of local school safety advisory groups (including parents, families, judges, first responders, health and human service professionals, and mental health professionals);

''(ff) evidence-based training for school resource officers, school personnel, and students to prevent student violence to enable them to recognize and quickly respond to warning signs;

''(gg) development and operations of anonymous reporting systems;

''(hh) evidence-based school threat assessment and crisis intervention teams;

''(ii) programs to facilitate coordination with local law enforcement;

''(jj) liability and insurance for school districts;

''(kk) trauma-informed training for school staff on responses to active shooter situations; and

''(ll) community engagement for planning and implementing safety policies and procedures;

''(IV) implementing any technology or measure, including hiring school security officers, or installing any infrastructure, with evidence-based effectiveness (to the extent the State involved determines that such evidence is reasonably available) to increase the safety of school students and staff;

''(V) implementing any technology or measure, or installing any infrastructure, for school safety reinforcement, including bullet-resistant doors and windows; and

''(VI) implementing any technology or system that would reduce the time needed to disseminate official information to parents regarding the safety of their children during and immediately following a crisis;''.

SEC. 29. IMPROVING SCHOOL SECURITY THROUGH THE COPS ON THE BEAT PROGRAM.

Section 1701(b) of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (34 U.S.C. 10381(b)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (22), by striking ''and'' at the end;

(2) in paragraph (23), by striking the period at the end and inserting a semicolon; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

''(24) to pay salaries and expenses of school resource officers at public, charter, and private elementary schools and secondary schools (as such terms are defined under section 8101 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7801)); and

''(25) to improve physical school security at public, charter, and private elementary schools and secondary schools (as such terms are defined under section 8101 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7801)) by obtaining security equipment to protect students in schools and equip law enforcement officers responding to school security issues and installing physical structure improvements, including—

''(A) fencing, external gates, door locks, and check-in points, to establish a secured campus;

''(B) active shooter alert systems;

''(C) access controls;

''(D) internal door locks;

''(E) school site alarm and protection systems;

''(F) metal detector or x-ray machines (including portable machines);

''(G) ballistic safety equipment for schools and responding law enforcement officers;

''(H) increased lighting on school grounds;

''(I) emergency call boxes;

''(J) two-way radios;

''(K) emergency alert systems;

''(L) surveillance cameras or systems, including infrastructure for such systems such as poles and wiring;

''(M) software costs and warranties; and

''(N) emergency generators to provide back-up power for phone systems, critical lighting, and essential outlets.''.

SEC. 30. STUDENT MENTAL HEALTH.

(a) STUDENT ACCESS TO MENTAL HEALTH PROGRAM FUND.—

(1) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

(A) ELIGIBLE SCHOOL.—The term ''eligible school'' means a school in which the lowest grade at the school is not lower than grade 6 and the highest grade at the school is not higher than grade 12.

(B) SECRETARY.—The term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of Education.

(2) STUDENT ACCESS TO MENTAL HEALTH PROGRAM FUND.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—From the funds made available to carry out section 2001 of the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 (20 U.S.C. 3401 note), $10,000,000,000 shall be transferred to establish the ''Student Access to Mental Health Program Fund'', to remain available through September 30, 2031. The Secretary shall use amounts available in such Fund to award grants to States, from allocations under subparagraph (B), to enable the States to support the salary of a mental health professional in eligible schools located in the State.

(B) ALLOCATION.—From the amounts available in the Fund established under subparagraph (A), the Secretary shall make an allocation to each State in the same proportion as the number of eligible schools located in the State.

(C) PARTNERSHIP.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—A State awarded a grant under this subsection shall comply with the following:

(I) The State shall use the grant funds to cover the cost of the salary, which shall be not more than $55,000, for 10 years for a mental health professional to serve eligible schools located in the State. Such mental health professional shall serve not more than 5 eligible schools in any school year by rotating among the schools for not less than 1 day a week at each such school.

(II) The State shall expend non-Federal funds to pay for the other costs of recruitment, training, and benefits for each such mental health professional, and any other expenses related to such employment.

(ii) CONDITIONS OF GRANTS.—A State awarded a grant under this subsection shall require that each eligible school served by the grant—

(I) provide to the parents of any student enrolled in the school who has not reached age 19 who meets with a mental health professional employed at the school with all counseling records and mental health assessments for such student;

(II) not teach Critical Race Theory or include Critical Race Theory in any school program; and

(III) not advocate for abortion or abortion services in any form.

(b) FUNDS FOR PROGRAMS.—The unobligated balance of funds made available to carry out sections 2021 and 6002 of the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 (Public Law 117–2) shall be transferred to, and evenly divided among, the following programs:

(1) Project AWARE State Educational Agency Grant Program carried out by the Secretary of Health and Human Services.

(2) Student Support and Academic Enrichment Grant Program carried out by the Secretary of Education.

(3) Community Mental Health Services Block Grant Program carried out by the Secretary of Health and Human Services.

(4) Children's Mental Health Initiative of the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

(c) BEST PRACTICES.—

(1) ESEA DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection, the terms ''elementary school'' and ''secondary school'' have the meanings given the terms in section 8101 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7801).

(2) DEVELOPMENT AND DISSEMINATION OF BEST PRACTICES .—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator of the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, the Secretary of Health and Human Services, and the Secretary of Education shall work in consultation to—

(A) develop best practices for identifying warning signs of mental health problems with students and identify warning signs for teachers and administrator that a student is at high-risk for violence, specifically for a mass shooting;

(B) develop best practices for identifying warning signs of mental health problems with children and identify warning signs for individuals who work at a social service agency that a child under the age of 18 is at high-risk for violence, specifically for a mass shooting; and

(C) disseminate the best practices developed under subparagraphs (A) and (B) to each elementary school and secondary school in the United States, and publish the best practices on a publicly accessible website of the Department of Education and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

(d) GAO STUDY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct a study on how many elementary schools and secondary schools in the United States have a mental health provider for students, how many students take advantage of the mental health services, the main causes for students to access the services.

(2) ESEA DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection, the terms ''elementary school'' and ''secondary school'' have the meanings given the terms in section 8101 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7801).

SEC. 31. AUTHORIZATION AND APPROPRIATIONS OF FUNDS.

The unobligated balance of funds made available to carry out section 18003 of division B of the CARES Act (Public Law 116–136; 134 Stat. 565), section 313 of the Coronavirus Response and Relief Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2021 (division M of Public Law 116–260; 134 Stat. 1929), and section 2001 of the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 (20 U.S.C. 3401 note) shall be transferred to the Secretary to be used to carry out this Act in an amount not to exceed $38,000,000,000.

SEC. 32. NO FEDERAL FUNDING FOR ABORTIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—No funds authorized or appropriated by this act, and none of the funds in any trust fund to which funds are authorized or appropriated by this act, shall be expended for any abortion or counseling that results in encouraging, facilitating, or referral for an abortion.

(b) HEALTH BENEFITS COVERAGE.—No funds authorized or appropriated by this act, and none of the funds in any trust fund to which funds are authorized or appropriated this act, shall be expended for health benefits coverage that includes coverage of abortion.

(c) EXCEPTIONS.—The limitations established in paragraphs (a) and (b) shall not apply to an abortion—

(1) if the pregnancy is the result of an act of rape or incest; or

(2) in the case where a woman suffers from a physical disorder, physical injury, or physical illness, including a life-endangering physical condition caused by or arising from the pregnancy itself, that would, as certified by a physician, place the woman in danger of death unless an abortion is performed.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. Mr. President, I have 12 requests for committees to meet during today's session of the Senate. They have the approval of the Majority and Minority Leaders.

Pursuant to rule XXVI, paragraph 5(a) of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the following committees a re authorized to meet during today's session of the Senate:

COMMITIEE ON AGRICULTURE, NUTRITION, AND FORESTRY

The Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, June 22, 2022, at 10 a.m., to conduct a business meeting.

COMMITIEE ON BANKING, HOUSING, AND URBAN AFFAIRS

The Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, June 22, 2022, at 9:30 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

COMMITIEE ON COMMERCE, SCIENCE, AND TRANSPORTATION

The Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, June 22, 2022, at 10 a.m., to conduct a business meeting.

COMMITIEE ON ENVIRONMENT AND PUBLIC WORKS

The Committee on Environment and Public Works is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, June 22, 2022, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

COMMITIEE ON FINANCE

The Committee on Finance is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, June 22, 2022, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

COMMITIEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

The Committee on Foreign Relations is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, June 22, 2022, at 2:45 p.m., to conduct a hearing.

COMMITIEE ON HEALTH, EDUCATION, LABOR, AND PENSIONS

The Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, June 22, 2022, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

COMMITIEE ON HOMELAND SECURITY AND GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

The Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, June 22, 2022, at 2:30 p.m., to conduct a hearing.

COMMITIEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

The Committee on Indian Affairs is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, June 22, 2022, at 2:30 p.m., to conduct a hearing.

COMMITIEE ON THE JUDICIARY

The Committee on the Judiciary is authorized to meet during the session

of the Senate on Wednesday, June 22, 2022, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing on nominations.

COMMITIEE ON THE JUDICIARY

The Committee on the Judiciary is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, June 22, 2022, at 2:30 p.m., to conduct a hearing.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

The Select Committee on Intelligence is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, June 22, 2022, at 2:30 p.m., to conduct a closed business meeting.

APPOINTMENT

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair, on behalf of the Ranking Member of the Senate Committee on Armed Services, pursuant to the provisions of Public Law 117–81, appoints the following individual to serve as a member of the Commission on the National Defense Strategy: Mr. Thomas G. Mahnken of California.

FEDERAL AGENCY CUSTOMER EXPERIENCE ACT OF 2021

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 103, S. 671.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 671) to require the collection of voluntary feedback on services provided by agencies, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. I further ask unanimous consent that the Hassan substitute amendment 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 with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendment (No. 5119) 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 ''Federal Agency Customer Experience Act of 2021''.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS; SENSE OF CONGRESS.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) the Federal Government serves the people of the United States and should seek to continually improve public services provided by the Federal Government based on customer feedback;

(2) the people of the United States deserve a Federal Government that provides efficient, effective, equitable, and high-quality services and customer experiences across multiple channels;

(3) many agencies, offices, programs, and Federal employees provide excellent customer experiences to individuals, but many parts of the Federal Government still fall short on delivering the customer experience that individuals have come to expect from the private sector;

(4) according to the 2020 American Customer Satisfaction Index, the Federal Government ranks among the bottom of all industries in the United States in customer satisfaction;

(5) providing an equitable, reliable, transparent, and responsive customer experience to individuals improves the confidence of the people of the United States in their Government and helps agencies achieve greater impact and fulfill their missions; and

(6) improving service to individuals requires agencies to work across organizational boundaries, leverage technology, collect and share standardized data, and develop customer-centered mindsets and experience strategies.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) all agencies should strive to provide a high-quality, courteous, effective, and efficient customer experience to the people of the United States and seek to measure, collect, report, and use metrics relating to the experience of individuals interacting with agencies to continually improve the customer experience of the people of the United States; and

(2) adequate Federal funding is needed to ensure agency staffing levels that can provide the public with an improved customer experience.

SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) ADMINISTRATOR.—The term ''Administrator'' means the Administrator of General Services.

(2) AGENCY.—The term ''agency'' has the meaning given the term in section 3502 of title 44, United States Code.

(3) COVERED AGENCY.—The term ''covered agency'' means an agency or component of an agency that is required by the Director to collect voluntary customer experience feedback for purposes of section 5, based on an assessment of the components and programs of the agency with the highest impact on or number of interactions with individuals or entities.

(4) DIRECTOR.—The term ''Director'' means the Director of the Office of Management and Budget.

(5) VOLUNTARY CUSTOMER EXPERIENCE FEEDBACK.—The term ''voluntary customer experience feedback'' means the submission of information, an opinion, or a concern to an agency by an individual or entity that—

(A) is voluntarily made by the individual or entity; and

(B) relates to—

(i) a particular service provided to the individual or entity by the agency; or

(ii) an interaction of the individual or entity with the agency.

SEC. 4. GUIDELINES FOR VOLUNTARY CUSTOMER EXPERIENCE FEEDBACK.

Each agency that solicits voluntary customer experience feedback shall ensure that—

(1) individuals and entities providing responses to the solicitation of voluntary customer experience feedback have the option to remain anonymous;

(2) individuals and entities that decline to participate in the solicitation of voluntary customer experience feedback are not treated differently by the agency for purposes of providing services or information;

(3) the solicitation includes—

(A) the fewest number of questions as is practicable; and

(B) not more than 10 questions;

(4) the voluntary nature of the solicitation is clear;

(5) the proposed solicitation of voluntary customer experience feedback will contribute to improved customer experience;

(6) solicitations of voluntary customer experience feedback are limited to 1 solicitation per interaction with an individual or entity;

(7) to the extent practicable, the solicitation of voluntary customer experience feedback is made at the point of service with an individual or entity;

(8) instruments for collecting voluntary customer experience feedback are accessible to individuals with disabilities in accordance with section 508 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 794d); and

(9) internal agency data governance policies remain in effect with respect to the collection of voluntary customer experience feedback from individuals and entities.

SEC. 5. CUSTOMER EXPERIENCE DATA COLLECTION.

(a) COLLECTION OF RESPONSES.—The head of each covered agency, assisted by and in coordination with the senior accountable official for customer experience of the covered agency, shall collect voluntary customer experience feedback with respect to services of or interactions with the covered agency.

(b) CONTENT OF QUESTIONS.—

(1) STANDARDIZED QUESTIONS.—The Director, in coordination with the Administrator, shall develop a set of standardized questions for use by covered agencies in collecting voluntary customer experience feedback under this section that address—

(A) overall satisfaction of individuals or entities with the specific interaction or service received;

(B) the extent to which individuals or entities were able to accomplish the intended task or purpose of those individuals or entities;

(C) whether an individual or entity was treated with respect and professionalism;

(D) whether an individual or entity believes that the individual or entity was served in a timely manner; and

(E) any additional metrics determined by the Director, in coordination with the Administrator.

(2) ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS.—In addition to the questions developed under paragraph (1), the senior accountable official for customer experience of a covered agency may develop questions relevant to the specific operations or programs of the covered agency.

(c) ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS.—To the extent practicable—

(1) each covered agency shall collect voluntary customer experience feedback across every platform or channel through which the covered agency interacts with individuals or other entities to deliver information or services; and

(2) voluntary customer experience feedback collected under this section shall be tied to specific transactions or interactions with customers of the covered agency.

(d) EXEMPTION FROM PUBLIC NOTICE AND COMMENT.—The requirements of section 3506(c)(2)(A) and subparagraphs (B) and (D) of subsection (a)(1) and subsection (b) of section 3507 of title 44, United States Code, shall not apply to the collection of voluntary customer experience feedback by an agency that meets the requirements of this Act.

(e) REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act and not less frequently than quarterly thereafter,

each covered agency shall submit to the Director, in a manner determined by the Director, an aggregated report on each solicitation of voluntary customer experience feedback from individuals and entities conducted by the covered agency, which shall include—

(A) the intended purpose of the solicitation;

(B) the appropriate point of contact within the covered agency for the solicitation;

(C) the questions or survey instrument submitted to members of the public as part of the solicitation;

(D) a description of how the covered agency uses the voluntary customer experience feedback from the solicitation to improve the customer experience of the covered agency; and

(E) the results of the solicitation, including—

(i) the responses collected;

(ii) the total number of survey responses; and

(iii) the rate of response for the solicitation.

(2) CENTRALIZED WEBSITE.—The Director shall—

(A) include and maintain on a publicly available website the information provided by covered agencies under paragraph (1); and

(B) for the purpose of subparagraph (A), establish a website or make use of an existing website, such as the website required under section 1122 of title 31, United States Code.

SEC. 6. CUSTOMER EXPERIENCE REPORT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 450 days after the date on which all covered agencies have submitted the first reports to the Director required under section 5(e)(1), and every 2 years thereafter until the date that is 10 years after such date, the Comptroller General of the United States shall make publicly available and submit to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Oversight and Reform of the House of Representatives a report assessing the data collected and reported by the covered agencies.

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

(1) a summary of the information required to be submitted by covered agencies under section 5(e)(1);

(2) a description of how each covered agency used the voluntary customer experience feedback received by the covered agency to improve the customer experience of the covered agency; and

(3) an assessment of the quality of the data collected under this Act and, if applicable, recommendations to improve that quality.

SEC. 7. RESTRICTION ON USE OF INFORMATION.

No information collected pursuant to this Act may be used in any appraisal of the job performance of a Federal employee under chapter 43 of title 5, United States Code, or any other provision of law.

The bill (S. 671), as amended, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

DISASTER RESILIENCY PLANNING ACT

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 385, S. 3510.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 3510) to require the Director of the Office of Management and Budget to issue guidance with respect to natural disaster resilience, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, with an amendment to strike all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''Disaster Resiliency Planning Act''.

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—The term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means—

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

(B) the Committee on Oversight and Reform of the House of Representatives.

(2) AGENCY.—The term ''agency'' has the meaning given the term in section 306 of title 5, United States Code.

(3) DIRECTOR.—The term ''Director'' means the Director of the Office of Management and Budget.

(4) REAL PROPERTY.—The term ''real property'' has the meaning given the term in section 1.856–10 of title 26, Code of Federal Regulations, or any successor thereto.

SEC. 3. GUIDANCE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director shall establish guidance requiring the head of each agency to incorporate natural disaster resilience into real property asset management and investment decisions made by the agency.

(b) CONTENTS.—The guidance required under subsection (a) shall direct each head of an agency to incorporate assessments of natural disaster risk information conducted by the agency, such as from vulnerability and other risk assessments, into real property asset management investment decisions made by the agency.

(c) MODIFICATION.—The Director may periodically update the guidance required under subsection (a) as the Director may determine necessary for the purpose of further enhancing natural disaster resilience.

(d) CONSULTATION.—In developing the guidance required under subsection (a), the Director may consult with appropriate entities, including—

(1) the Comptroller General of the United States;

(2) the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency; and

(3) any other relevant entities, as determined by the Director.

(e) REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report that describes the guidance required under subsection (a).

(2) BRIEFING.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director shall brief the appropriate congressional committees on the implementation of the guidance required under subsection (a) across agencies.

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. I ask unanimous consent that the committee-reported substitute amendment be 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 committee-reported amendment in the nature of a substitute was agreed to.

The bill (S. 3510), as amended, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2022

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Appropriations be discharged from further consideration of H.R. 4346 and that the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 4346) making appropriations for Legislative Branch for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2022, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the committee was discharged, and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. I ask unanimous consent that the Hagerty-Warner substitute amendment 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. 5120) 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:

That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2022, and for other purposes, namely:

TITLE I

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

UNITED STATES MARSHALS SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for ''Salaries and Expenses'', $10,300,000, to remain available until September 30, 2023, for expenses necessary to address threats to the Supreme Court of the United States.

TITLE II

THE JUDICIARY

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For an additional amount for ''Salaries and Expenses'', $9,100,000, to remain available until September 30, 2023, for expenses necessary to address threats to the Supreme Court of the United States.

TITLE III

GENERAL PROVISIONS—THIS ACT

SEC. 301. Each amount appropriated or made available by this Act is in addition to amounts otherwise appropriated for the fiscal year involved.

SEC. 302. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall remain available for obligation beyond the current fiscal year unless expressly so provided herein.

SEC. 303. Unless otherwise provided for by this Act, the additional amounts appropriated by this Act to appropriations accounts shall be available under the authorities and conditions applicable to such appropriations accounts for fiscal year 2022.

SEC. 304. Each amount provided by this Act is designated by Congress as being for an

emergency requirement pursuant to section 4001(a)(1) and section 4001(b) of S. Con. Res. 14 (117th Congress), the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2022.

This Act may be cited as the ''Supreme Court Security Funding Act of 2022''.

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

The bill was read the third time.

The bill (H.R. 4346), as amended, was passed.

COMMEMORATING THE PASSAGE OF 1 YEAR SINCE THE TRAGIC BUILDING COLLAPSE IN SURFSIDE, FLORIDA, ON JUNE 24, 2021

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of S. Res. 689, submitted earlier today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 689) commemorating the passage of 1 year since the tragic building collapse in Surfside, Florida, on June 24, 2021.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and that the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 689) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

(The resolution, with its preamble, is printed in today's RECORD under ''Submitted Resolutions.'')

COLLECTOR CAR APPRECIATION DAY

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of S. Res. 690, submitted earlier today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 690) designating July 8, 2022, as ''Collector Car Appreciation Day'' and recognizing that the collection and restoration of historic and classic cars is an important part of preserving the technological achievements and cultural heritage of the United States.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to; that the preamble be agreed to; and that the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 690) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

(The resolution, with its preamble, is printed in today's RECORD under ''Submitted Resolutions.'')

ORDERS FOR THURSDAY, JUNE 23, 2022

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn until 10 a.m., Thursday, June 23, and that following the prayer and pledge, the morning hour be deemed expired, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day, and morning business be closed; that upon the conclusion of morning business, the Senate proceed to executive session to resume consideration of the motion to discharge the Clarke nomination; further, that at 11 a.m., the Senate vote on the motion to discharge the Clarke nomination; that upon the disposition of the motion, the Senate resume legislative session to resume consideration of the House message to accompany S. 2938 and vote on the motion to invoke cloture on the motion to concur in the House amendment with amendment No. 5099.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask unanimous consent that it stand adjourned under the previous order, following the remarks of the distinguished Senator PETERS.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The Senator from Michigan.

BIPARTISAN SAFER COMMUNITIES ACT

Mr. PETERS. Mr. President, for far too long, Americans have grappled with the epidemic of gun violence that has taken lives and shattered families and communities in my home State of Michigan as well as all across the country.

These shootings and attacks not only cause unimaginable pain and grief for victims and their families but terrorize entire communities, who must cope with the lasting effects of unspeakable tragedy in their schools, in their theaters, houses of worship, and other public places.

There is no one easy solution to address this matter, but Americans deserve to feel safe where they live, where they work and learn and shop and pray; and these senseless acts of violence occur far too often.

From the Sandy Hook Elementary massacre of young students and school staff, to the Emanuel African Methodist Episcopal Church and the Tree of Life synagogue shootings that killed Americans simply practicing their faith, to the deadly and hateful and heinous attacks at Pulse nightclub and a grocery store in Buffalo, gun violence has left no corner of our country untouched.

In Michigan, sadly, we know all too well the terror and the devastation caused by gun violence. Late last year, in Oxford, MI, a horrific shooting unfolded at Oxford High School. In a matter of just mere minutes, a routine school day at Oxford High turned into a scene of chaos and heartbreak when a gunman—a 15-year-old classmate—opened fire inside the school, taking four young lives and wounding seven other people. That attack forever changed the lives of the students, the teachers, staff, and shattered the assumption that schools are a safe haven.

Oxford High School students and the entire community have been resilient, but as they continued to process the shooting and to work to heal from it, those emotional wounds again reopened for many when they watched yet another horrific scene play out at Robb Elementary School in Uvalde, TX, where 19 young students and 2 teachers were murdered.

Schools are supposed to be a safe haven. Parents and family members should not live in fear that their children or their loved ones who are at work won't return home at the end of that school day. And while there is no single solution to end the gun violence epidemic, for far too long, partisan gridlock has prevented Congress from advancing commonsense legislation that can save lives.

For decades, politics have stood in the way of progress, and that is despite 90 percent of the American people—including a majority of Republican voters—supporting commonsense steps like expanding background checks. In today's partisan environment, it is tough to get consensus, but that just shows how much support there is to getting something done.

This should not be a partisan issue. We know that many responsible gun owners across our country support gun safety legislation. I am a gun owner. I enjoy hunting, as do so many in Michigan, and I know that we can pass measures to improve public safety while protecting the rights of law-abiding citizens.

After nearly three decades without major progress, we are on the verge—on the verge—of a significant breakthrough as we consider the Bipartisan Safer Communities Act. This legislation will take important steps to address gun violence, improve school safety, and increase mental health resources.

There is no question that this legislation could have included additional measures that are overwhelmingly supported by a majority of the American people, but this is still a significant step forward. We cannot let the perfect be the enemy of the good. This bill will help protect our children, our schools, and our communities.

And by passing this bill, we can make progress right now. Right now, with this legislation, we can strengthen background checks for gun buyers under the age of 21 and keep guns out of the hands of dangerous people who simply should not have them. This includes providing critical support for red flag laws at the State level to ensure deadly weapons are kept out of the hands of individuals who a court has determined to be a significant danger to themselves or to others.

And right now, we can offer protections to victims of domestic violence by adding convicted abusers in dating relationships to the National Instant Criminal Background Check System. And right now, we can crack down on criminals who illegally evade licensing requirements.

Right now, we can increase funding for school safety to institute safety measures in and around schools and support school violence prevention efforts. Right now, we can improve access to essential mental health care resources, which school safety advocates and violence prevention professionals agree is the key—the key—to providing an early opportunity for intervention—by investing in school-based health services to support those impacted by traumatic events.

I am grateful to my colleague Senator STABENOW, who has led the charge to ensure that legislation include proven, effective initiatives that will strengthen mental health services, and I urge my colleagues to work together to pass this legislation and encourage the House of Representatives to quickly—to quickly—do the same and send it to the President to be signed into law.

But know this: The bottom line is that our work to save lives and protect public safety must not end here. We must continue to come together and address this very real threat that is hurting communities all across our country. When we face difficult challenges and crises here in our country, we persevere because we ultimately come together as one. Let's channel this spirit and come together for every American before the next school, the next family, and the next community is shattered.

I yield the floor.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 10 A.M. TOMORROW

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate stands adjourned until 10 a.m. tomorrow.

Thereupon, the Senate, at 8:15 p.m., adjourned until Thursday, June 23, 2022, at 10 a.m.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

ARATI PRABHAKAR, OF CALIFORNIA, TO BE DIRECTOR OF THE OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY, VICE ERIC S. LANDER, RESIGNED.

SURFACE TRANSPORTATION BOARD

ROBERT E. PRIMUS, OF NEW JERSEY, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE SURFACE TRANSPORTATION BOARD FOR A TERM EXPIRING DECEMBER 31, 2027. (REAPPOINTMENT)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

RANDY W. BERRY, OF COLORADO, A CAREER MEMBER OF THE SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE, CLASS OF CAREER MINISTER, TO BE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA.

ROBERT WILLIAM FORDEN, OF CALIFORNIA, A CAREER MEMBER OF THE SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE, CLASS OF MINISTER-COUNSELOR, TO BE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA.

UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

ROLFE MICHAEL SCHIFFER, OF NEW YORK, TO BE AN ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR OF THE UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT, VICE JONATHAN NICHOLAS STIVERS.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

LUCY TAMLYN, OF RHODE ISLAND, A CAREER MEMBER OF THE SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE, CLASS OF MINISTER–COUNSELOR, TO BE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO.

PAMELA M. TREMONT, OF VIRGINIA, A CAREER MEMBER OF THE SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE, CLASS OF MINISTER–COUNSELOR, TO BE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE REPUBLIC OF ZIMBABWE.

FEDERAL MINE SAFETY AND HEALTH REVIEW COMMISSION

MOSHE Z. MARVIT, OF PENNSYLVANIA, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE FEDERAL MINE SAFETY AND HEALTH REVIEW COMMISSION FOR A TERM EXPIRING AUGUST 30, 2028, VICE ARTHUR R. TRAYNOR III, TERM EXPIRING.

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

ANJALI CHATURVEDI, OF MARYLAND, TO BE GENERAL COUNSEL, DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS, VICE RICHARD A. SAUBER.

ASSET AND INFRASTRUCTURE REVIEW COMMISSION

THOMAS E. HARVEY, OF FLORIDA, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE ASSET AND INFRASTRUCTURE REVIEW COMMISSION. (NEW POSITION)

IN THE AIR FORCE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

MAJ. GEN. DONNA D. SHIPTON

IN THE ARMY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

MAJ. GEN. ANDREW M. ROHLING

IN THE NAVY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be rear admiral

REAR ADM. (LH) THOMAS J. ANDERSON

IN THE SPACE FORCE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES SPACE FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

MAJ. GEN. PHILIP A. GARRANT

IN THE ARMY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY MEDICAL CORPS UNDER TITLE 10, U.S. C., SECTIONS 624 AND 7064:

To be major

BRYAN G. ADAMS
GRANT E. ADAMS
MARK E. AHLENIUS
DAVID J. AHN
JULIE H. AHN
PAUL M. ALLRED
MAYA ANTOINE
MARCOS C. ARANDA
JACOB M. ARTHUR
JASON A. AUSMAN
GRACE BAIK
MICHAEL D. BAIRD
LUKE L. BANDI
STUART H. BATTEN
KELSEY L. BEAN
MICHAEL D. BEDRIN II
ANN T. T. BELL
AUSTIN G. BELL
MICHAEL T. BERNHARDT
MATEO J. BETANCOURT
BRANDON M. BILKA
DONIA I. BLAUVELT
GRAEME P. BLOOMFIELD
ANDREW G. BOHN
JOSHUA M. BOSTER
JASON H. BOULTER
ALEXANDER L. BOWERS
DACIA S. K. BOYCE
STEPHEN R. BRADY
JAMIELOU C. BRECKENRIDGE
ALEXANDRA K. BRENNAN
AARON T. BROCKSHUS
KEVIN F. BROWN
SKYLER R. BROWN
JONATHAN Q. H. BUI
BRYANT M. BULLOCK
JOHN C. BUNYASARANAND
AARON P. BURCH
BRIAN K. BURKE
COLE R. BURR
TAYLOR J. BYRNE
LORETO L. CALAQUIAN
MICHAEL D. CALLAHAN
THOMAS V. CARBONE
MATTHEW R. CARDINALE
NATHANIEL A. CARMAN
ALEXANDRA C. CARNEY
JUSTIN L. CASE
JOSEPH T. CEDERBERG
ROBERT C. CHICK
CHU C. CHU
BLAKE T. CIRKS
KEVIN J. M. CLIMACO
MATTHEW J. COGNETTI
BRIDGET A. COLGAN
JEFFREY R. CONNER
ZACHARY J. CRAIG
SHAWN J. CURRY
JOHN M. CURTIN
GRIFFITH M. CURTIS
YASMIN A. CURTIS
BENJAMIN L. CUSTER
MICHAEL J. DAVIES
BRYON J. DAVIS
REBECCA A. DAVIS
DIEGO H. DECARVALHO
EMILY C. DELONG
RYAN R. DERRAH
SAMUEL J. DOCKSEY
JACOB G. DODD
RONALD S. B. DORIA
ARIEL J. DUNN
ANDREW S. DURKEE
JOSEPH T. DURSO
MICHAEL D. ECKHOFF
CYRUS V. EDELSON
RACHEL A. EGBERT
JESSICA M. EISER
ANNA J. ELSETH
DOUGLAS E. ENGLE
DEREK A. ESCALANTE
JASON ESTES
JOEL M. FAHLING
IAN L. FERGUSON
JUAN D. FERNANDEZ
MEGHAN E. FILLINGER
KELLEY E. FLESHER
CHRISTIN T. FOLKER
AARON J. FOLSOM
DAREN A. FOMIN
TERRA R. FORWARD
VANESSA E. FREEMAN
VLADIMIR FRIDKIN
SEAN F. GAMBLE
ROBERT M. GARCIA
ADAM S. GARDNER
IAN E. GARRIGAN
ANTHONY J. GARZONE
MARY C. GASSER
RACHEL E. GAUME
MATTHEW R. GERINGER
MIA E. GEURTS
JEREMY G. GIAMBO
DANA G. GILBERT
THOMAS R. GILDER
GREGORY B. GILES
TIMOTHY C. GILLIGAN
ROBERT J. P. GINGERICH
JORDAN GISSEMAN
SANDY P. GLASSBERG
SHANE B. GOLLER
JANINA K. GREGORSKI
TIMOTHY A. GREGORY
RATHNAYAKA GUNASINGHA
CHRISTOPHER M. GUNAWAN
RUTGER S. GUNTHER
JOSEPH V. GUTIERREZ
BRITTANY A. HACKETT
NICKOLAS T. HADLEY, JR.
JONATHAN T. HAMMETT
NICHOLAS B. HAMMOND
AMANDA R. HANEY
JACOB R. HANSEN
KAITLIN B. HARPER
CLAYTON A. HARRIS
JUSTIN P. HARRIS
JENNIFER S. HATFIELD
JOSHUA K. HATTAWAY

LOGAN M. HAVEMANN
ANTHONY L. HAWKINS, JR.
THOMAS M. HERRERA
KAYLEIGH M. HERRICKREYNOLDS
CALVIN C. C. HO
SHANE M. HODSON
ARIEL L. HOFFMAN
TORBJORG A. HOLTESTAUL
GINA HYUN
CHRISTOPHER G. JACKSON
ALEXANDRIA F. JAKSHA
JORDYN L. JANES
JANET K. JANG
GARY C. JARVIS
SUZANNE C. JOKAJTYS
IAN F. JONES
JASON A. JONES
COURTNEY E. KANDLER
PHILLIP M. KEMPBOHAN
COLIN M. KENNY
HASSAN U. KHAN
JORDANN E. KOKOSKI
AUDRIE L. KONFE
ELIZABETH A. KOSLOW
COURTLAND N. KOUASSIAMAN
NICHOLAS J. KRAMER
SCOTT D. KRISTENSON
ALEXANDER F. KULZE
EDDIE A. KWAN
GREGORY M. LAI
JOHN W. LALLY
EVAN C. LAMBERT
JEFFERSON L. LANSFORD
MICHAEL B. LARKIN
ALEXIS L. LAURIA
JESSICA A. LAWSON
NICHOLAS B. LAWSON
ZACHARY J. LEBLANC
MICHAEL S. LENNEVILLE
SARAH E. LIGON
WAYNE J. LINDSAY
ROBYN R. LOMBARDO
MICHAEL F. LONCHARICH
DREW A. LONG
ZACHERY S. LOUD
PARKER D. LOVELACE
LISA D. MACK
CHRISTOPHER V. MACOMB
ADAM R. MANN
RYAN D. MANN
KYLE D. MARSHALL
COLIN J. MASSEY
CHARLES J. MCCLURE
RYAN P. MCGOWAN
LINDSAY A. MCHALE
STEVEN M. MCKNIGHT
SARAH C. MCLEROY
JUAN D. MENDOZA
YOLANDA M. MENDOZA
BRIAN F. MERRIGAN
CAROLINA D. L. MERRIGAN
ANDREW T. MERTZ
CURTISS J. MILLS
KRISTOPHER D. MINSINGER
TANNER M. MOORE
AIMEE E. MOORES
DOUGLAS R. MORTE
CHARLES W. G. MOUNTS
RORY L. MULLEN
NORA E. MULLOY
VICTOR K. MUMFORD
CAROLINE E. MURPHY
KEENAN B. MURPHY
WESLEY F. MURPHY
KAREN M. MUSCHLER
DELPHIA M. NAUT
TODD R. NEEDS
NICHOLAS B. NESBITT
ANTHONY C. NETZEL
SCOTT H. NGUYEN
TYLER C. NICHOLSON
SHANNON P. NORLAND
BRENT D. NOSE
RYAN M. OKEEFE
THOMAS R. OLIVERA
TUDOR V. OROIAN
GABRIEL PARIS
DANIEL I. PARK
KENDRA M. PARKERPITTS
OLIVIA G. PARRY
BROOKE A. PATI
DAVID K. PEAK
CASSANDRA E. PEKAR
PALOMA B. PEREZ
ALEX S. PETERS
DAVID R. PETERSON
BRADLEY J. PIEKIELKO
ADHARSH P. PONNAPAKKAM
JORDEN D. POPE
ANTON S. POWER
ANDREW D. PRICE
BRANDON E. PYE
ALEXANDER K. RAHIMI
ANTHONY M. RALSTON
NITIN L. RAO
SCOTT E. RATCLIFFE
RACHEL H. READ
SHANTERIKA L. REMO
FRANCIS O. RIDGE
CHRISTOPHER A. RILEY, JR.
BRADLEY R. RIMMERT
DENNIS J. ROCHELEAU
DANIEL L. RODKEY
KYLE B. ROLLINS
ZACHARY T. ROWARD
DYLAN M. RUSSELL
CATHERINE L. RUTLEDGE
KYLE L. SAMBLANET
CAITLIN E. SANDMAN
LEAH S. SCARLOTTA
ABIGAIL M. SCHMOLZE
COURSEN W. SCHNEIDER
BRANDON J. SCHORNACK
SEAN F. SHEEHEY
KYLE W. SHERWOOD
KAREN J. P. SHOU
JOHN N. SHUMAR
JACQUELINE R. SIMMONS
PATRICK M. SINGLEY
HUNTER J. SMITH
MATTHEW D. SMITH
MARK C. SPAW
CLAIR B. D. ST
STEVEN A. STALLARD
MATTHEW S. STARK
KIMBERLY D. STAUDT
SAMUEL D. STEVENS
JUSTIN R. STEWART
EMILY K. STOLTEN
JONATHAN D. STORMER
JOHN D. SYNOVEC
DAVID A. SZINK
JOSHUA C. TADLOCK
SAMMY TAHA
AMANDA C. TASHJIAN
CHRISTINA M. THOMA
MARY A. THOMAS
PARKER S. THOMPSON
PETER A. THOMPSON
RYAN J. THOMPSON
WILLIAM L. THOMPSON III
CAITLIN E. W. TOFFLER
EVAN C. TORLINE
MARGARITA TSIONSKY
THERESA M. URBINA
JEANETTE T. VANSTEYN
PETER M. VANSTEYN, JR.
BRITTANY L. WAKE
CHRISTOPHER S. WALLACE
NYOMI R. WASHINGTON
RYAN E. WHITING
DAVID S. WICHMANN
AMANDA R. WIGGINS
DANIEL A. WILLIAMS
STEFANIE E. WILLIAMS
JAMES R. WINTERS
TIMOTHY S. WULFESTIEG
ILSUP YOON
DAVID R. YOUNKIN
ANDREW D. L. ZABEL
MICHAEL J. ZYLSTRA
D016618

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY DENTAL CORPS UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 624 AND 7064:

To be major

EMER B. BAJUELOS
CHEZDAN L. BAKER
GARRETT A. BALKCOM
ANDREW N. BARNARD
SPENCER C. BEVAN
JARED V. BISHOP
JOHN A. BRANTON
FITZ J. BROOKS
AUSTIN K. BROWN
KEVIN J. BRUNSTEIN
TESS A. BRUNSTEIN
MATTHEW L. BUCHANAN
CHRISTOPHER R. CASON
PAUL J. CHANG
QUOC C. DANG
FREDERICK M. DAWSON
SANDRA S. DELGADOQUEZADA
KEVIN T. DEMKO
DAREK DUL
RACHEL J. DUVAL
BRYANT C. FARR
JOHN W. FLEISCHMANN
NATASHA GANDARILLA
ROLAND GARCIA
PAUL J. GILROY
TYLER J. HAGLER
THOMAS W. HANNA III
NATHANIEL HOANG
ANDREA N. JEFFREY
CHARLIE J. KIM
AARON M. LAZUKA
REBECCA LIU
KALEIGH M. LOMBARDO
SCOTT B. MACKIE
SU P. MAI
SARAH C. MORANTES
JANET MYUNG
RYAN Y. PARK
KELSEY E. QUICK
MATTHEW J. RICE
YANN J. RODENAS
DAVID J. SABOVICH
TANIA M. SANCHEZDOMINGUEZ
REBEKAH G. SCHOTT
JOHN T. SEELY
ERIK J. SEIBT
IVY N. SEIBT
ANDREW SEUN
CARYN A. SHERMETARO
WHITNEY D. SIMONS
KEITH A. SMILEY
MU K. SONG
AARON J. STOKER
LEJLA M. STREETS
NICHOLAS H. STROETERS
STEPHEN G. THOMAS
ERIC J. TONG
ROBERT K. VANWAGENEN
PETER H. VOGEN
JENNAH C. WAGNER
DAVID M. WALLITT
JOSEPH S. WALLWORK
CHAD A. WIERLO
CONNOR W. WITTY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY MEDICAL CORPS UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 624 AND 7064:

To be colonel

LEAH M. TRIOLO

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY MEDICAL CORPS UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 624 AND 7064:

To be colonel

JOSEPH R. YANCEY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be colonel

TANNIS D. MITTELBACH

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be colonel

DAVID M. HAYNES

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY MEDICAL CORPS UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 624 AND 7064:

To be lieutenant colonel

DANIEL S. RHOADES

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY AS A CHAPLAIN UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 624 AND 7064:

To be major

STEPHEN D. EKBLAD

THE FOLLOWING NAMED INDIVIDUAL FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE REGULAR ARMY MEDICAL CORPS UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 531 AND 7064:

To be lieutenant colonel

SCOTT F. DUNCAN

THE FOLLOWING NAMED INDIVIDUALS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE REGULAR ARMY MEDICAL CORPS UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 531 AND 7064:

To be major

ANNA M. ARROYOSANTIAGO
ZHIBIN JIANG

IN THE NAVY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY RESERVE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be captain

RUBEN DELPILAR
CHRISTOPHER A. FAUST
MARK N. FLANAGAN
MARK A. FONTANA
JARED L. HARWOOD
RICHARD E. HEYWOOD
PAUL A. JIMENEZ
JONATHAN P. KUEHNE
KARL A. KUZIS
LANCE E. LECLERE
SUSAN J. LETTERLE
ERIC E. LIEDTKE
JEFFREY D. LIGHTFOOT
PATRICK T. MCVEY
CHRISTINA A. OLSON
DAVID H. REFERMAT
MICHAEL E. RUDISILE
JUAN R. SANABRIA
ROBERT P. TOSTENRUD
STEVEN C. WANG

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY RESERVE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be captain

JASON S. ALLEN
STEVEN M. DATER
KIMBERLY M. HENLEYBROWN
SAMIRA MEYMAND
MICHAEL J. PATTERSON

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY RESERVE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be captain

LOUISE M. ANDERSON
RUDOLPH R. HERRERA
WILLIAM E. PARTHUN

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY RESERVE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be captain

DILLON J. AMBROSE
RONALD R. GIUSSO
BRANDON T. HALE
KEN W. MAGEE
YAROSLAVA T. MOREHOUSE
MICHAEL M. OREGAN
KATHRYN M. SMITH

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY RESERVE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be captain

OBIE A. AUSTIN
ANDREW E. CRAIG
TRACY L. JOY
MALINDA K. KENDRICK
GRACE C. SCHONHARDT
SUSAN O. VALENTINE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY RESERVE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be captain

ADAM D. GUTHRIE
SEAN C. HEWITT
ALEXANDER J. KRAKUSZESKI
MATTHEW W. MCCABE
CHRISTOPHER L. MORGAN
MICHAEL C. PANADO
ERIC C. SCHUCK
DAVID A. TONINI
RENEE D. WHITSELL

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY RESERVE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be captain

JAMES D. BACH
DONALD R. TOSO, JR.

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY RESERVE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be captain

PHILLIP I. LIEBERMAN
MARK C. MORENO
FRANK T. RUPNIK III

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be captain

RANDELL T. BUCHANAN
DAVID D. PLATZ
JOHN D. WALL, JR.
JASON P. WIESE

IN THE SPACE FORCE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE REGULAR SPACE FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 531 AND 716:

To be lieutenant colonel

CHRISTINA N. GILLETTE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES SPACE FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be major

DANIEL R. HAMMER

DISCHARGED NOMINATIONS

The Senate Committee on the Judiciary was discharged from further consideration of the following nomination pursuant to S. Res. 27 and the nomination was placed on the Executive Calendar:

ARIANNA J. FREEMAN, OF PENNSYLVANIA, TO BE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT JUDGE FOR THE THIRD CIRCUIT.

The Senate Committee on the Judiciary was discharged from further consideration of the following nomination pursuant to S. Res. 27 and the nomination was placed on the Executive Calendar:

HERNAN D. VERA, OF CALIFORNIA, TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate June 22, 2022:

CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY COMMISSION

MARY T. BOYLE, OF MARYLAND, TO BE A COMMISSIONER OF THE CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY COMMISSION FOR A TERM OF SEVEN YEARS FROM OCTOBER 27, 2018.

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

VINAY VIJAY SINGH, OF PENNSYLVANIA, TO BE CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER, DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

ACTIVE SHOOTER ALERT ACT OF 2022

SPEECH OF

HON. NANCY PELOSI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 21, 2022

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the Active Shooter Alert Act, another strong step to help save lives from the scourge of gun violence.

On average, more than 300 Americans are shot every day across the country—including more than 20 precious children.

Many are horrifically murdered in mass shootings, as we have sadly witnessed in Uvalde, Buffalo and many more communities.

And tragically, hundreds more fall victim to the daily massacre of gun crime, which rarely makes the evening news.

These shootings often unfold in the heart of our communities:

in homes and in our neighborhoods;

in our schools and on our streets;

at our malls and in our movie theaters.

But right now, there's no efficient and effective way for law enforcement to warn nearby families to avoid the site of a shooting—which is putting more innocent lives at risk.

That is why, today, the House will pass strong, bipartisan legislation to quickly warn communities when a gunman opens fire.

Our Active Shooter Alert Act will help set up a system similar to AMBER Alerts—helping state and local law enforcement agencies to notify those in the area of an active shooter threat.

With a more unified, streamlined and standardized system, we can keep communities better informed and prevent more innocent families from unknowingly walking into danger.

Let us salute an unyielding champion in the fight against gun violence, Congressman DAVID CICILLINE, for crafting this commonsense and life-saving measure.

And importantly, this vital legislation has the support of many major law enforcement organizations, who have called for its passage, including:

the National Sherriffs' Association;

the Major Cities Chiefs Associations;

the National Association of Police Organizations;

the Fraternal Order of Police;

the National Police Foundation;

and the National District Attorneys Association.

As we pass this bill today, we remain prayerful that the Senate will pass bipartisan legislation to prevent gun violence.

While more is needed, this bill will take steps to save lives.

These measures would represent the most significant gun violence prevention legislation in three decades—breaking through the gridlock that has long blocked House-passed bills from becoming law.

At the same time, our Democratic House Majority will never stop fighting for more life-saving measures.

House Democrats have twice passed the Bipartisan Background Checks Act and the Enhanced Background Checks Act, to secure universal background checks on all gun purchases.

Earlier this month, we passed our Protecting Our Kids Act to:

raise the age to 21 years old to buy weapons of war;

ban high-capacity magazines designed for mass murder;

ensure safe storage to protect our children from tragic accidents;

and take additional steps to save lives.

Mr. Speaker, our fight to prevent gun violence is of, by and for the children.

Of the children, because they are suffering. It is heartbreaking that, in America, more children die from guns than any other cause.

By the children, because they are leading. We see them marching in the streets, testifying before the Congress, demanding action.

And always For The Children: building a future where every child can reach his or her fulfillment, free from the fear of gun violence.

Protecting our children must be a unifying mission in the Congress—as it is a unifying issue for the American people.

And nowhere will we find more agreement than this commonsense measure to help keep innocent families out of the line of fire.

I urge a strong, bipartisan "aye" vote for this life-saving legislation.

IN RECOGNITION OF LAURA NAKASAKA FOR TWO YEARS OF OUTSTANDING SERVICE

HON. SUZAN K. DelBENE

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 22, 2022

Ms. DELBENE. Madam Speaker, I rise today to thank Laura Nakasaka for nearly two years of invaluable service to my office and my constituents in Washington's 1st Congressional District.

Laura joined my office as a Staff Assistant and Press Assistant in September 2020 during the height of the pandemic and has worked tirelessly to ensure my constituents are kept up-to-date on my work for the district. Laura has brought a tremendous positive attitude, hard work ethic, and wonderful creativity to the role.

Over her tenure, she played an instrumental role in overseeing the smooth ramp up of in-person constituent services as we transitioned back to being in the office, training and mentoring our interns to ensure seamless front office operations, and boosting our social media presence through innovative strategies—all while building lasting relationships with my team and those who had the pleasure of getting to know her. In addition, her incredible knowledge of caring for plants has also inspired many in our office to become plant parents themselves. Laura has been an amazing staffer and a wonderful friend to all in the office, and we will all sorely miss her.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring Laura Nakasaka and wishing her the best in all of her future endeavors.

HONORING DR. REIN BEEUWKES

HON. DONALD S. BEYER, JR.

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 22, 2022

Mr. BEYER. Madam Speaker, I rise today with my friend and colleague Congresswoman LORI TRAHAN to recognize the work of Dr. Rein Beeuwkes and his recognition as the first recipient of the MIT Better World Alumni Service Award. This award honors a single MIT alumnus who "has demonstrated the ability, passion, and unwavering commitment for working wisely creatively and effectively to advance the MIT idea for the betterment of humankind."

In 2005, deeply concerned about the need to move the U.S. and the world to a low carbon sustainable future, Rein recognized that in order to meet even the modest climate goals that had been set, there would need to be major technological breakthroughs. After considerable research, Rein was persuaded that fusion energy could become one of those breakthroughs if government adequately funded it and if the scientists working on fusion directed their focus to getting energy to the grid at a competitive price.

Rein, affectionately known as "fusion man," has become the evangelist for the potential and promise of fusion energy. Rein has worked tirelessly with the community of fusion scientists to set goals that will bring fusion energy to the grid in this decade. Rein was instrumental in urging the formation of the bipartisan Congressional Fusion Energy Caucus.

Over the past decade, Rein has been an enthusiastic citizen-advocate for an accelerated fusion energy program in which MIT's Plasma Science and Fusion Center has played a leading role. Rein's support for MIT's fusion research helped spur the first commercial nuclear fusion reactor in North America which is being built in Devens, MA by Commonwealth Fusion Systems.

HONORING THE CAREER OF MATT LIFFREING

HON. MICHELLE STEEL

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 22, 2022

Mrs. STEEL. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the service and career of one of my constituents, Matt Liffreing.

Whether with the City of Huntington Beach, or the chamber of commerce, his commitment to serving our community spans many roles

and more than 4 decades, where he recorded and reported the events of Huntington Beach.

Not only is he a lifelong Southern Californian, but he is truly a trailblazer in the field of cable journalism. With programs like his ''Local Cable Update. ''Made in Huntington Beach,'' and ''Surf City Highlights,'' Mr. Liffreing has brought everything from important current events to exciting local businesses to the airwaves, sharing the stories of our vibrant communities.

Today, on behalf of all Orange County, I want to thank Mr. Liffreing and congratulate him on his 40 years of service to our community.

INTRODUCTION OF THE POSTAL POLICE AUTHORITY CLARIFYING ACT

HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 22, 2022

Ms. NORTON. Madam Speaker, I rise today to introduce the Postal Police Authority Clarifying Act, which would clarify that United States Postal Police Officers (PPOs) have authority to protect mail, postal property and postal employees both on and off United States Postal Service (USPS) real property. PPOs had been performing their duties both on and off USPS real property, but USPS has recently informed them that their statutory police powers are limited to USPS real property.

Under federal law, Postal Inspectors are authorized ''to investigate criminal matters related to the Postal Service and the mails . . .,'' while PPOs are authorized to protect the ''property owned or occupied by the Postal Service or under the charge and control of the Postal Service, and persons on that property, including duty in areas outside the property to the extent necessary to protect the property and persons on the property.'' USPS has recently informed PPOs that property consists only of USPS real property, so PPO police powers are limited to USPS real property. This narrow interpretation of the statute severely limits the ability of PPOs to protect mail and postal staff.

There has been an increase in mail theft nationally, including through the theft of stolen universal keys, formally referred to as ''arrow keys.'' A constituent recently contacted my office after checks they put in a blue collection box were stolen. Thieves changed the payees and dollar amounts on the checks, and tens of thousands of dollars were stolen from my constituent's account. This is just one example of the increased mail theft occurring now, and is ample evidence of the need for legislation to clarify the authority of PPOs to fully protect mail and postal employees.

I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

SPECIAL RECOGNITION OF NORTHVIEW HIGH SCHOOL WINNING THE DIVISION I STATE BASEBALL CHAMPIONSHIP

HON. ROBERT E. LATTA

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 22, 2022

Mr. LATTA. Madam Speaker, it is with a great deal of pride that I rise to pay a very special tribute to an outstanding high school baseball team in Ohio's Fifth Congressional District. The young men of the Northview High School baseball team have represented their school ably on their way to achieving the Division I State Baseball Title. The Northview Wildcats overcame the challenges posed by intense competition in their effort to surpass all other teams in the Division I State Baseball Playoffs.

In pursuing the State Championship, the Northview Wildcats defeated their outstanding competitors to win their first state baseball championship. The members of this very special team have shown that their sport requires an individual effort for a team result. Their hard work and dedication, both on and off the field, in achieving this accomplishment should be commended.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring the Northview High School baseball team. On behalf of the people of the Fifth District of Ohio, I am proud to recognize this great achievement.

INTRODUCTION OF THE AFFORDABLE AND ACCESSIBLE INFANT FORMULA ACT

HON. EARL BLUMENAUER

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 22, 2022

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Madam Speaker, today I am pleased to introduce the Affordable and Accessible Infant Formula Act, legislation to temporarily suspend tariffs on imported infant formula.

As we've all seen, families across the country have been facing a devastating infant formula shortage. Between the closure of an Abbott plant in Michigan in February and general supply chain struggles, out-of-stock rates for formula have been growing exponentially. At the end of May, ten states and fourteen metropolitan areas have out-of-stock rates higher than 90 percent. To make matters worse, restarting formula production at Abbott's Michigan plan was further delayed after flooding from severe storms.

The Biden-Harris Administration has acted swiftly to respond to the crisis. In May, the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) took unprecedented action to temporarily exercise enforcement discretion to increase infant formula in the United States. As of June 10, the Biden-Harris Administration has secured commitments to import 130.7 million bottles of formula.

The FDA's actions have allowed formula to be imported from around the world including Germany, Switzerland, and England. However, infant formula faces a substantial tariff when imported from countries without a Free Trade Agreement or that are not part of a preference program. As infant formula is imported into the United States during this period of an infant formula shortage, tariffs will increase the cost of the formula by approximately 27 percent on average.

At a time of unprecedented crisis, the federal government should swiftly seek to remove any barriers that exacerbate the crisis. The FDA has done this by exercising enforcement discretion. Now, it is up to Congress to temporarily suspend the tariffs on imported infant formula so that imported formula is affordable for working families. Suspending these tariffs for the duration of the FDA's current easing import restrictions will lower the cost of infant formula at a time when working families and single parents are struggling.

I urge my colleagues to support this bipartisan legislation and bring relief to families across the country.

HONORING AND CONGRATULATING THE SERVICE OF EARL ANGELES

HON. VICKY HARTZLER

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 22, 2022

Mrs. HARTZLER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the dedicated service of Earl Angeles and congratulate him on his retirement. With over 38 years of federal service, Mr. Angeles recently worked as a Medical Technician with the 509th Healthcare Operations Squadron at Whiteman Air Force Base where he provided his peers with superior leadership, dedication, and an outstanding effort on a wide variety of projects and major programs that have impacted the Air Force Global Strike Command, and the United States Air Force.

After serving an honorable 24 years in the United States Air Force, Mr. Angeles began his career as a Medical Technician in 2007 where he performed 64,000 tests annually for 12,000 beneficiaries in eight departments. He continuously worked to bring innovative methods to the medical group which includes creating specimen label printing capabilities that improved patient safety and saved the wing $2,600. He was coined by the squadron commander for his initiative.

At the start of the global Coronavirus pandemic in 2020, Mr. Angeles played a pivotal role in the emergency response of Whiteman Air Force Base and the two following years, he assisted in processing 8,700 Coronavirus disease samples, and the testing of over 3,000 rapid in-house patient samples. Mr. Angeles also helped with the modernization of the laboratory's capabilities by putting into place three analyzers that have increased testing accuracy, and reduced result turnaround times by 97 percent.

For over two decades, Mr. Angeles has devoted his service to the development of the laboratory where he has been a key asset to the wing and Whiteman Air Force Base. His extraordinary talents and determination have led him to win various awards and recognitions. It is a great honor that I recognize the dedicated service and retirement of Mr. Earl Angeles. Please join me in congratulating him for many years of service to our nation and to the United States Air Force.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. ROBERT J. WITTMAN

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 22, 2022

Mr. WITTMAN. Madam Speaker, I missed the below vote. Had I been present, I would have voted YEA on Roll Call No. 278.

CELEBRATION OF THE LIFE AND LEGACY OF BOB JULIANO

HON. BOBBY L. RUSH

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 22, 2022

Mr. RUSH. Madam Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the life and legacy of Bob Juliano, an ally of the working man and a friend to so many who worked with him.

Juliano, who referred to himself as ''Cool Bobby J'', was born and raised in the west side of Chicago—a city he dearly loved. He started his career in the hospitality industry in Chicago but moved to Washington to represent the legislative interests of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees International Union.

He made strong relationship with Members on both sides of the aisle and from different parts of the country. Juliana's success in D.C. was driven by the fact that he didn't view the Members by the letters next to their names, but how each elected official cared about their constituents and everyday people. Juliano easily related to people as he advocated for improving the lives of our constituents, which endeared him to us. He managed relationships beautifully, not just Members of the House and Senate, but our Congressional office staff as well.

True to the spirit of his role, Juliano also seemed to know every service worker on the Hill, whom he extended the same level of kindness and respect as he would show leadership. This embodied why we so deeply admired him, because he valued each person's work and showed it.

He made strong ties to members of the Congressional Black Caucus, because his devotion to people shined through in how he advocated about issues, especially when it came to the fight for equality. Bob always maintained that civil rights was the defining issue of our generation.

The relationships he established and maintained around the Hill helped him shepherd labor legislation through both chambers, including when it came to issues of middle-class, hardworking Americans and protecting health care of hospitality workers.

A true Chicagoan, he never forgot where he came from and who helped him along the way. Although he passed last year, his spirit and memory still live on with everyone he worked with in D.C., reminding all of us of the importance of bipartisanship and treating others with respect.

Madam Speaker, it was a blessing to know him, and I am honored to have been able to call him a friend. My thoughts are with him, his family, and all who loved him.

HONORING GENERAL MICHAEL X. GARRETT FOR 38 YEARS OF MILITARY SERVICE

HON. RICHARD HUDSON

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 22, 2022

Mr. HUDSON. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor U.S. Army General Michael X. Garrett for 38 years of dedicated military service, culminating with more than three years of distinguished service as the Commanding General of U.S. Army Forces Command at Fort Bragg, North Carolina.

Gen. Garrett personifies a life of service. The son of an Army command sergeant major decorated for valor in the Vietnam War, Gen. Garrett began his own Army career in 1984 as an Infantry officer and served his first assignment within the 24th Infantry Division (Mechanized) where his father also served as the division's senior noncommissioned officer.

Gen. Garrett went on to serve his formative years as a lieutenant, captain, and major in the elite 75th Ranger Regiment, where he wore the scrolls of the regimental headquarters and each of its three ranger battalions. He was in command of an airborne infantry battalion at Fort Bragg, North Carolina, on Sept. 11, 2001, when our Nation was thrust into the longest period of war in its history. Through these years of combat, Gen. Garrett led America's sons and daughters through multiple deployments in the Middle East, including his first to Afghanistan less than a year after Sept. 11 as a member of Fort Bragg's XVIII Airborne Corps, and later as commander of a newly formed Alaska-based airborne brigade which fought valiantly through 15 months of heavy combat in Iraq. As a general officer, he has led service members preparing for and serving in war from influential positions of responsibility, including as XVIII Airborne Corps and U.S. Central Command chief of staff, and as commanding general of U.S. Army Alaska, U.S. Army Central, and U.S. Army Forces Command.

On account of his exemplary service, Gen. Garrett has received many of our nation's most impressive distinctions and awards, including the Distinguished Service Medal, the Defense Superior Service Medal with one bronze oak leaf cluster, the Legion of Merit with two oak leaf clusters, and the Bronze Star Medal with one bronze oak leaf cluster, among many others. He is a proud Ranger, paratrooper, and Soldier, and has been named a Distinguished Member of the 75th Ranger Regiment. Gen. Garrett represents the best our nation has to offer, and we will look up to his leadership for generations to come.

As Fort Bragg's Congressman, I know I speak for our Nation and community when I say we are truly grateful for Gen. Garrett's exceptional service. I would like to offer my sincerest appreciation and wish him and his family success in all their future endeavors.

PASSING OF MARK FLANAGAN

HON. STEVE COHEN

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 22, 2022

Mr. COHEN. Madam Speaker, I rise today to pay a special tribute to my friend and longtime supporter Mark Flanagan, known in Memphis as the Mayor of Midtown, who passed last week. Mr. Flanagan contributed immeasurably to our community, founding the Irish Eyes of Memphis pub crawl from downtown to Overton Square that produced an annual bonanza for the bars and businesses along the route. He had the original idea to develop the Cooper-Young neighborhood that now thrives with businesses and nightlife. Born in Washington, D.C., on March 13, 1943, he was the second oldest of nine children. Growing up in the District, he developed a lifelong love of politics, and was dubbed the Mayor of Adams Morgan, a D.C. neighborhood. (When he returned to D.C. to care after aging relatives, he was the Prince of Cleveland Park.) His father, Frip Flanagan, was a close friend of House Speaker Thomas P. ''Tip'' O'Neill and the Kennedy family, especially Bobby Kennedy. He was proud of his Irish heritage and loved spending his summers in Lisdoonvarna, Ireland. He and the late Thomas ''Silky'' Sullivan started a barbecue contest in Fanore, Ireland, so the Irish would learn about Memphis barbecue. Mark attended East Carolina University and American University in D.C. His professional career included plywood retail sales, real estate, and restaurant investments as well as associations with the late restaurateurs Silky Sullivan, Bud Chittom and Thomas Boggs. He came to Memphis in 1968 and proceeded to have a positive impact on the city, and became a kind of Pied Piper to many D.C. fellas who were encouraged to move to Memphis, including Joe (''forehead'') Dougherty; the Boland twins, Jim and Chris; William ''Bill'' (Gringo) McGaughey; Bob ''Doctor'' Harper; the Juice, former Navy SEAL O.J. Mitchell, and his brother Mike (Marcel), and Mark's beloved brother Dennis. In 1973, he founded the Memphis St. Patrick's Day Parade and Pub Crawl, the forerunner of the Beale Street Saint Patrick's Day Parade. He served on the boards of the Hollywood Child Care Center and the ACLU, on the Shelby County and State Democratic Executive Committees, and was a 1980 delegate for Ted Kennedy at the Democratic National Convention. He ran for Congress on the Democratic ticket in the '70s and '80s. A founding member of the Irish Eyes of Memphis, he was also active in the Memphis Irish Society. He worked with the late Irvin Salky on the first Beale Street Music Festival. He was active in Saving Overton Park and worked with Dr. David and Yvonne Acey on Memphis Honors Africa in April. Flanagan worked closely with me early in my career when I was the Memphis Police legal advisor, and together we petitioned the city to establish a 20 mile an hour speed limit to make Overton Square safely walkable. Mark had a huge heart and a larger personality. I extend my sincere condolences to his children, his siblings and his many friends. His was a life well-lived, and he will be missed.

IN RECOGNITION OF KYLE HILL FOR FIVE YEARS OF OUTSTANDING SERVICE

HON. SUZAN K. DelBENE

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 22, 2022

Ms. DELBENE. Madam Speaker, I rise today to thank Kyle Hill for nearly five years of invaluable service to my office and my constituents in Washington's 1st Congressional District.

Kyle joined my office as a Legislative Assistant in October 2017 and soon after became my Legislative Director. Prior to coming to my office, Kyle worked for the Hon. Steve Israel of New York for four years as well.

In each of these roles, Kyle exceeded the mark and met the challenges that come with running a legislative team with his wealth of knowledge, quick wit, and joyful personality. Over his tenure, he played an instrumental role in overseeing the smooth management of a fast-paced office and shaping internal processes—all while building lasting relationships with my team and those who had the pleasure of getting to know him. We all also deeply admire and are inspired by his commitment to reducing his carbon footprint by biking to work every day, regardless of the weather. Kyle has been an amazing leader, a terrific mentor, and a wonderful friend, and we will all sorely miss him.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring Kyle Hill and wishing him the best in all of his future endeavors.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. KAREN BASS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 22, 2022

Ms. BASS. Madam Speaker, earlier this afternoon, as a co-chair of the Congressional Caucus on Foster Youth, I was hosting more than 35 young people from all over the country at the National Shadow Day luncheon and I was absent from the first series of votes of the day in the House and missed Roll Call votes 279 and 280. Had I been present I would have voted ''yea'' on both Roll Call No. 279, the motion to move the previous question on H. Res. 1191; and Roll Call No. 280, H. Res. 1191, the Rule providing for consideration of H.R. 7666—Restoring Hope for Mental Health and Well-Being Act of 2022, H.R. 5585—Advanced Research Projects Agency—Health Act, and H.R. 4176—LGBTQI+ Data Inclusion Act.

CALLING FOR STABILITY AND THE CESSATION OF VIOLENCE AND CONDEMNING ISIS-AFFILIATED TERRORIST ACTIVITY IN NORTHERN MOZAMBIQUE, INCLUDING THE CABO DELGADO PROVINCE, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

SPEECH OF

HON. SHEILA JACKSON LEE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 21, 2022

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this resolution calling for the stability and the cessation of violence and condemning ISIS-affiliated terrorist activity in northern Mozambique.

For months, insurgents linked to the Islamic State have attacked innocent Mozambican citizens and soldiers in the region of Cabo Delgado.

The region is home to one of the world's richest natural gas reservoirs, making it the target of considerable attention for Islamic revolutionaries.

Since the early 2010s, a mixture of economic inequality, unemployment, and a religious movement have bred a strong, violent extremist organization called Ansar al-Sunna.

That movement is now characterized by cells of the Islamic State working to terrorize the Mozambican people, funded by illegal drug and ivory trading.

The violence has displaced nearly one million people and killed thousands of others.

The insurgents decimate villages, especially targeting Christian districts, while murdering civilians with terrifying callousness.

This resolution calls on the government of Mozambique, specifically President Filipe Nyusi, to finally take action to counter the extremism.

Under the status quo, people are killed for practicing their religion, and extremists have overrun all forms of policing in the Northern province.

A right to liberty and justice is not something designed only for Americans or those in the West. Every human being deserves an equitable chance to pursue a fulfilling, secure life.

That opportunity is being stripped away by deadly revolutionaries in Mozambique. It is time for this Congress to take a stand against an insurgency that has decimated lives since 2017.

As defenders of the defenseless, America must take a stand and pressure the Mozambican government to protect its own citizens.

CALLING ON THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF RWANDA TO RELEASE PAUL RUSESABAGINA ON HUMANITARIAN GROUNDS

SPEECH OF

HON. SHEILA JACKSON LEE

OF

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 21, 2022

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H. Res. 892: Calling on the Government of the Republic of Rwanda to Release Paul Rusesabagina on Humanitarian Grounds.

The resolution calls on the government of Rwanda to immediately release Paul Rusesabagina on humanitarian grounds, ensure that he receives access to appropriate qualified medical professionals and all medical care, and permit him to return safely to the United States .

The resolution als urges the U.S. government in all interactions with the government of Rwanda to raise e case of Paul Rusesabagina and to press for his immediate release on humanitarian grounds.

Paul Rusesabagina is a 67-year-old cancer survivor who suffers from a cardiovascular disorder, and his permanent residency is in Texas.

He is also very special in the eyes of our entire nation, as he is a Presidential Medal of Freedom honoree.

He came to global prominence because he was the manager of the Hôtel des Mille Collines in Kigali, a hotel that provided safe haven to over 1,200 Hutu and Tutsi refugees during the 1994 Rwandan genocide.

In August 2020, Mr. Rusesabagina, on a flight meant to land in Burundi, was extrajudicially transferred to Kigali by the Rwandan government and put on trial.

He was immediately arrested, although the Rwandan government did not acknowledge his detention for three days during which he was reportedly subjected to torture.

Paul Rusesabagina was sentenced to 25 years in prison on September 20, 2021.

The rogue extrajudicial transfer of Mr. Rusesabagina from Texas to Rwanda, and the subsequent trial, have been widely criticized by human rights organizations for the lack of fair trial standards, including violations of attorney-client privilege.

Human Rights Watch called the trial ''flawed'' and ''emblematic of the government's overreach and manipulation of the justice system.''

The U.S. State Department said it was ''concerned'' about Rusesabagina's ''lack of confidential, unimpeded access to his lawyers and relevant case documents and his initial lack of access to counsel.''

His own daughters only get to speak to him for about five minutes once a week.

Mr. Rusesabagina has been a vocal critic of Rwandan President Paul Kagame, accusing the president of war crimes and human rights violations, and is suffering because of it.

Our Constitution was built with the belief that every person has the right to express political dissent.

An attack on free speech anywhere is an attack on our American values.

The reported lack of fair trial guarantees calls into question the fairness of the verdict and the lack of protections meant to be consistent with Rwanda's international commitment.

To allow a foreign government to abduct and hold hostage an American permanent resident without a fair trial is to turn our back on a fundamental rule of law and democracy.

I urge all my colleagues to support H. Res. 892, calling on the Government of the Republic of Rwanda to Release Paul Rusesabagina on Humanitarian Grounds.

NATIONAL COMPUTER FORENSICS INSTITUTE REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2022

SPEECH OF

HON. SHEILA JACKSON LEE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 21, 2022

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, I stand in support of H.R. 7174, the ''National, Computer Forensics Institute Reauthorization Act of 2022'' which will bolster the education of those defending the American people against cyber security threats.

Soon after the devastating attacks on 9/11, Congress passed the Homeland Security Act of 2002 through which it consolidated the separate branches of our security efforts into one dedicated office.

Through this Act, the Department of Homeland Security provided provisions such as infrastructure protection, chemical, biological, and nuclear defenses, as well as other measures to safeguard national security.

Congress voted in 2012 to reauthorize these important protections. We gather here to do so again today.

During the drafting of the Homeland Security Act of 2002, the United States faced a wave of terrorism and extremism that threatened the lives and liberties of our people.

Today, enemies of the State have evolved to infiltrate our computers, cell phones, and cyber infrastructure.

As a result, companies, organizations, and entire cities are targets for attacks.

Last year, more than 400 U.S. government offices were held ransom or affected by a direct cyber threat.

In 2018, Atlanta, Georgia was nearly crippled by a ransomware attack that wreaked havoc on utilities, parking, and other services in the city. Atlanta taxpayers spent over $2.6 million in recovery efforts.

Last year, Washington, D.C.'s Metropolitan Police Department was targeted by cyberthugs threatening to publish countless pieces of sensitive data including arrest records, the identities of persons of interest, and even the names of confidential police informants.

In December, a Los Angeles location of Planned Parenthood had the private health information of 400,000 patients stolen through ransomware. Addresses, birthdays, and diagnoses of patients were in the hands of those who meant to do the American people harm.

Ransomware attacks cost federal, state, and local government agencies about $915 million last year.

Our Nation is vulnerable.

We are at risk.

We must be proactive to protect against larger and more sophisticated attacks.

That is why I stand in support of the ''National Computer Forensics Institute Reauthorization Act of 2022'' which will continue efforts to train, educate and equip State, local, territorial, and Tribal law enforcement officers to combat cyber-attacks for another 10 years.

With this amended reauthorization, Congress would balance the need for cybersecurity with the prioritization of civil rights, civil liberties, and the safeguarding of private data.

It would also designate curriculum for the Institute, authorize full or partial funding towards attendance at the Institute, require reports of efficacy, future need, and demographic information, as well as expand on the physical and virtual capacities of the Institute's academic reach.

H.R. 7174 would amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to better train those who defend our country from cyber threats today, while preparing for the advanced threats coming tomorrow.

Perhaps the most important section of this Act is the provision outlining the research and development of systems and procedures to enhance the Institute's capabilities and capacity for the future.

If cyber-attackers are willing to target American cities, agencies, and companies today, there is little question that they will be willing to target even more tomorrow.

Our best weapon against such threats is an educated and empowered league of law enforcement and IT professionals working to defend the nation's data, privacy, and security.

Once again, I offer my support for H.R. 7174, ''National Computer Forensics Institute Reauthorization Act of 2022'' and encourage my colleagues to do the same.

NDO FAIRNESS ACT

SPEECH OF

HON. SHEILA JACKSON LEE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 21, 2022

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, I rise in defense of Americans' right to due process in support of the NDO Fairness Act.

This bill amends 18 U.S.C. 2705 to increase the federal regulation of law enforcement's use of non-disclosure orders or ''gag orders''.

H.R. 7072 requires federal prosecutors to have obtained a written determination from a court proving that their use of a non-disclosure order is necessary.

This bill also would establish a 30-day limit for gag orders, which can be extended for 30 days if deemed necessary.

After the gag-order expires, law enforcement must ensure that the person subject to the gag-order has been notified within 72 hours.

This bill also creates the historic and necessary right for cellular service providers to contest prosecutors' gag orders in court.

Under the status quo, the process for prosecutors to request and be granted access to an individual's personal electronic communication is streamlined, unregulated, and relatively unrestrained.

Prosecutors then petition for a non-disclosure order, stripping the subject's right to know their personal information is being searched.

The NDO also prohibits the subject's ability to block the search of their personal data.

If this intrusion were done in-person—meaning that the government shows up to a person's home, accesses their desktop, secures their personal data, and then refuses to tell that citizen—Americans would be outraged.

The searching of online data is just as egregious a violation of personal privacy.

Establishing transparency within our democracy, especially within our criminal justice system, is necessary to ensure the legitimacy of government and the preservation of our Union.

Just because the ecosystem for data has changed from analog to digital does not give the government the right to full access of whatever information they see as necessary for prosecution.

This legislation tips the scales of justice back toward the American citizen, protecting them from unwarranted, unconstitutional searches of their property.

EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING THE EXECUTION-STYLE MURDERS OF UNITED STATES CITIZENS YLLI, AGRON, AND MEHMET BYTYQI IN THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA IN JULY 1999

SPEECH OF

HON. SHEILA JACKSON LEE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 21, 2022

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H. Con. Res.E ''Expressing the Sense Of Congress Regarding the Execution-Style Murders Of United States Citizens Ylli, Agron, And Mehmet Bytyqi In The Republic Of Serbia In July 1999''.

This resolution would demand that the individuals who so unconscionably murdered the Bytyqi Brothers shortly after the end of the Kosovo war be held accountable by the Serbian government.

This resolution reaffirms our commitment to American citizens, that, no matter what, they will receive the justice that they and their families deserve, regardless of how long it has been.

Ylli, Agron, and Mehmet were American citizens traveling on a humanitarian mission to combat the genocide of Serbian Albanians in 1999, who, after unknowingly crossing an unmarked border, were extrajudicially kidnapped, imprisoned, tortured, murdered, and callously thrown into a mass grave by Serbian government officials.

Their bodies were not discovered until 2001.

These officials knew the entire time that the Bytyqi brothers were Americans citizens, and undeterred, carried out crime after crime, even after a Serbian judge ordered the brothers' release.

Despite this horrific crime, despite promises from President Aleksandar Vucic and Foreign Minister Ivica Dacic, not one person has been held responsible in the past 23 years.

We cannot allow this injustice to exist, and we cannot allow other countries to believe that it is in any way acceptable to treat American citizens in this manner.

It is unacceptable that there has been no movement on this case in years.

Ylli, Agron, and Mehmet and the remaining Bytyqi family deserve justice, and the Serbian government agrees. How then has nothing been done to secure this justice?

Since the Serbian government has not acted, the United States must devote resources to fully assist and monitor Serbia's efforts to investigate this crime against American citizens.

No American should experience what the Bytyqi brothers and their families have experienced, and we should make it clear that the United States will always seek justice for its people.

I urge all my colleagues to support H. Con. Res.E ''Expressing the Sense of Congress Regarding the Execution-Style Murders of United States Citizens Ylli, Agron, And Mehmet Bytyqi in the Republic of Serbia in July 1999''.

PROMOTING UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL LEADERSHIP IN 5G ACT OF 2021

SPEECH OF

HON. SHEILA JACKSON LEE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 21, 2022

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 1934, the ''Promoting United States International Leadership in 5G Act of 2021''.

H.R. 1934 will enhance the United States' leadership in setting standards for 5G—or 5th generation—and future evolutions of mobile telecomunications systems and infrastructure.

I would like to thank my colleague, Representative MCCAUL, for introducing this legislation and taking initiative in addressing the rising importance of 5G standards.

Under H.R. 1934, the President will establish an interagency working group consisting of the Sectretary of State and the head of each Federal department deemed appropriate.

Within 180 days, the interagency working group will provide a briefing to the House Committee on Foreign Affairs and Senate Committee on Foreign Relations that will include:

A strategy to promote United States leadership in international standards-setting bodies;

A strategy for diplomatic engagement regarding 5G and future generations of mobile telecommunications systems;

A discussion of China's activity in international standards-setting bodies; and

A strategy regarding private sector communications and stakeholders to propose standards for 5G.

Standards are crucial in the future of telecommunications by allowing for global interoperability.

Global interoperability allows companies to market products around the globe, increase innovation, and benefit from fair competition.

Past generations of wireless technology, 2G and 3G, saw a split between networks used in United States, Europe, and China, which complicated the globalization of the wireless market.

For 5G, standards have converged into primarily one standard.

China has become a leader in setting international standards for 5G. In 2019, China submitted 830 technical documents to the International Telecommunication Union (ITU)—the most of any country.

China's dominance in 5G standards would give them an advantage in creating chips and software for 5G-compatible phones.

H.R. 1934 addresses this head-on by spearheading American leadership in both 5G standards setting and global cooperation.

Houston was one of the first cities in America to access 5G services with major providers—AT&T, T-Mobile, and Verizon—offerring access to Houston customers,

The Texas Comptroller's Office released a report in 2020 indicating that Houston led 5G growth in Texas.

The adoption of 5G has tremendous potential to create jobs and transform the healthcare, energy, and transportation industries.

CTIA, a trade group for the wireless communications industry, found that 5G could have an economic impact of $30.3 billion and create 93,700 jobs in Houston.

5G represents the future and will expand technological limits to a new frontier.

It is important that we continue to prioritize the United States' international leadership as 5G continues to grow.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting H.R. 1934.

PREVENT EXPOSURE TO NARCOTICS AND TOXICS ACT OF 2021

SPEECH OF

HON. SHEILA JACKSON LEE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 21, 2022

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 5274, known as the PREVENT Act of 2021.

The Prevent Exposure to Narcotics and Toxics Act seeks to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to provide additional training for U.S. Customs and Border Protection personnel.

The training outlined in the amendment would instruct U.S. Customs and Border Protection on containment devices which prevent secondary exposure to fentanyl and other lethal substances.

These containment devices reduce exposure to hazardous substances and can improve investigations by better preserving chemical substances for forensic analysis.

Fentanyl exposure as little as two milligrams can lead to trouble breathing, dizziness and a possible lethal overdose.

CBP (Customer and Border Protection) Officers are at an increased risk of exposure to fentanyl and other lethal substances through inhalation, ingestion, skin contact, etc. This exposure risk was reported by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security's Office of the Inspector General.

The same report cited that many CBP facilities were ill equipped to store fentanyl and other lethal substances.

These facilities were also not equipped with naloxone, a substance critical in preventing overdose when faced with accidental exposures.

Without proper training on how to contain and prevent these threats, our personnel are at risk of endangering themselves and the people they seek to protect.

It is imperative to defend our law enforcement officers from dangers they face while protecting our communities and Nation. This bill would promote the safety of CBP Officers while promoting the effectiveness of their investigations.

I urge my colleagues to vote in favor of H.R. 5274.

INDUSTRIAL CONTROL SYSTEMS CYBERSECURITY TRAINING ACT

SPEECH OF

HON. SHEILA JACKSON LEE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 21, 2022

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 7777, the ''Industrial Control Systems Cybersecurity Training Act.''

H.R. 7777 amends the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to authorize the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency to establish an industrial control systems training iniative that will strengthen the skills of our vital cyber-security workforce.

Industrial control systems are the devices, systems, networks, and controls used to operate and automate the industrial functions that keep our Nation running.

They are key components in manufacturing, electrical generation, wastewater treatment, and even oil refineries—all of which are necessary for the proper functioning of our country.

While the technological revolution has streamlined many industrial services, it has also left us vulnerable to threats targeting our national utilities and infrastructure.

The ''Industrial Control Systems Cybersecurity Training Act'' provides an instruction manual for training those on the frontlines of our defense.

First, H.R. 7777 prioritizes increasing access to cybersecurity education courses.

The Act would require the Director to make accessible to the public tuition-free virtual and in-person cyber security courses and trainings for varying skill levels.

It would also ensure that these trainings be available across the country so that those working in even the most remote corners of America have the opportunity to develop their cybersecurity skills.

Trainings would cover topics of cyber defense strategies, the evolution of cyber threats, and strategies for mitigating security vulnerabilities in industrial control systems.

All of these courses would be crafted in collaboration with the National Laboratory of the Department of Energy and when necessary, consultation with expert private sector entities.

Those who wish to harm our country are learning from the best criminals; therefore, we must equally arm our defenders right along side them.

Secondly, H.R. 7777 requires the Director to provide reports on the initiative to the House Committee on Homeland Security and the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

Through these reports, Congress would not only be able to monitor the quality of courses being offered, but would receive yearly recommendations on how to improve the education and training being offered.

In addition to reporting on the contents of the classes taught, the Director would also be expected to provide information on the race, gender, and regional location of those in attendance.

Through this monitoring process, Congress would be assured not only of current demographic diversity, but also the plans to expand access to industrial control systems cybersecurity training to women and underrepresented populations.

In today's increasingly interconnected world, it is critical that the United States produces highly trained cyber security professionals equipped to maintain America's security and defense.

It is also critical that the initiatives utilized to provide for their education encapsulate the needs of our diverse and varied Nation.

H.R. 7777 will put in place the framework needed to train the next generation of leaders in industrial control systems cybersecurity.

That is why I rise in strong support of ''Industrial Control Systems Cybersecurity Training Act.''

CONDEMNING THE OCTOBER 25, 2021, MILITARY COUP IN SUDAN AND STANDING WITH THE PEOPLE OF SUDAN

SPEECH OF

HON. SHEILA JACKSON LEE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 21, 2022

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H. Con. Res. 59, a resolution ''Condemning the October 25, 2021, military coup in Sudan and standing with the people of Sudan.''

H. Con. Res. 59 is a bipartisan resolution condemning the military coup carried out on October 25, 2021 and calls for Prime Minister Hamdok and other constitutional leaders from his cabinet to be released from unlawful custody.

This resolution urges the Sudanese government to resume measures to transition power to a civilian led government that respects democratic principles and end all violence against its citizens.

Following the ousting of President Al-Bashir on April 11, 2019 the Transitional Military Council (TMC) seized power halting the proposed transition to a representative democracy,

On June 3, 2019 about 127 peaceful protesters were killed at the hands of the Rapid Support Forces, an extension of the Sudanese government that continues to perpetuate violence in the region to this day.

With support from the U.S. and members of the international community, Sudan was showing promise in its democratic transition through actions such as ratifying their intention to turn in former President Al-Bashir to the International Criminal Court, as well as civilian and military leaders agreeing to a transitional framework to implement a civilan-led government.

Unfortunately, Lt. General Burhan and his allies seized power following a coup of the transitional government in October 2021, subsequently imprisoning Minister Hamdok and other officials.

Protests followed the coup as the Sudanese people called for a transition from a military ruling council to true democratic governance.

BBC News reports over 100 people have been killed by Sudanese security forces since October 2021, with tensions between the military and civilians worsening as the region faces increased food shortages and inflation.

Houston is home to thousands of African immigrants including many Sudanese Americans to whom I answer to as their representative. It is critical for Congress to stand with the women and men advocating and speaking up for the Sudanese people.

I applaud the efforts and sacrifices that prodemocracy activists have made. They must be assured that the United States fully supports their desire for freedom and peace, and strongly condemns the violent and oppressive tactics of Sudan's military junta.

When enacted, controlled H. Con. Res. 59 will lay out areas where the Sudan's military-controlled government must improve if it wants to continue engaging with the United States, including political reform and a respect for human rights.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting H. Con. Res 59 to confront these atrocities we have seen in Sudan and uplift the democratic values we work to protect.

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 Thursday, June 23, 2022 may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

JULY 12

10 a.m.

Committee on Finance

To hold hearings to examine the nominations of Jay Curtis Shambaugh, of Maryland, to be an Under Secretary of the Treasury, and Rebecca Lee Haffajee, of Massachusetts, to be an Assistant Secretary of Health and Human Services.

SD–215

JULY 20

11 a.m.

Committee on Environment and Public Works

Business meeting to consider pending calendar business.

SD–406

Daily Digest

Senate

Chamber Action

Routine Proceedings, pages S3045–S3100

Measures Introduced: Nineteen bills and five resolutions were introduced, as follows: S. 4439–4457, and S. Res. 686–690. **Page S3075**

Measures Reported:

S. 3487, to amend title 5, United States Code, to increase death gratuities and funeral allowances for Federal employees, with amendments. (S. Rept. No. 117–123)

Report to accompany S. 4136, 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. (S. Rept. No. 117–124) **Pages S3074–75**

Measures Passed:

Federal Agency Customer Experience Act: Senate passed S. 671, to require the collection of voluntary feedback on services provided by agencies, after agreeing to the following amendment proposed thereto: **Pages S3095–96**

Whitehouse (for Hassan/Lankford) Amendment No. 5119, in the nature of a substitute.

Pages S3095–96

Disaster Resiliency Planning Act: Senate passed S. 3510, to require the Director of the Office of Management and Budget to issue guidance with respect to natural disaster resilience, after agreeing to the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute. **Page S3096**

Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 2022: Committee on Appropriations was discharged from further consideration of H.R. 4346, making appropriations for Legislative Branch for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2022, and the bill was then passed, after agreeing to the following amendment proposed thereto: **Pages S3096–97**

Whitehouse (for Hagerty/Warner) Amendment No. 5120, in the nature of a substitute.

Pages S3096–97

Surfside, Florida Building Collapse Anniversary: Senate agreed to S. Res. 689, commemorating the passage of 1 year since the tragic building collapse in Surfside, Florida, on June 24, 2021.

Page S3097

Collector Car Appreciation Day: Senate agreed to S. Res. 690, designating July 8, 2022, as "Collector Car Appreciation Day" and recognizing that the collection and restoration of historic and classic cars is an important part of preserving the technological achievements and cultural heritage of the United States. **Page S3097**

House Messages:

Bipartisan Safer Communities Act: Senate continued consideration of the amendment of the House of Representatives to 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", taking action on the following motions and amendments proposed thereto: **Page S3045**

Pending:

Schumer motion to concur in the amendment of the House to the bill, with Schumer (for Murphy) Amendment No. 5099 (to the House amendment), relating to the Bipartisan Safer Communities Act.

Page S3045

Schumer Amendment No. 5100 (to Amendment No. 5099), to add an effective date. **Page S3045**

Schumer motion to refer the message of the House on the bill to the Committee on Environment and Public Works, with instructions, Schumer Amendment No. 5101, to add an effective date. **Page S3045**

Schumer Amendment No. 5102 (to the instructions (Amendment No. 5101) of the motion to refer), to modify the effective date. **Page S3045**

Schumer Amendment No. 5103 (to Amendment No. 5102), to modify the effective date. **Page S3045**

Appointments:

Commission on the National Defense Strategy: The Chair, on behalf of the Ranking Member of the Senate Committee on Armed Services, pursuant to the provisions of Public Law 117–81, appointed the following individual to serve as a member of the

Commission on the National Defense Strategy: Thomas G. Mahnken of California. **Page S3095**

Motion to Discharge Freeman Nomination: Pursuant to S. Res. 27, Committee on the Judiciary being tied on the question of reporting, the Majority Leader made the motion to discharge the Committee on the Judiciary from further consideration of the nomination of Arianna J. Freeman, of Pennsylvania, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Third Circuit. **Pages S3045–52**

By 50 yeas to 48 nays (Vote No. EX. 236), Senate agreed to the motion to discharge the nomination from the Committee on the Judiciary. Subsequently, the nomination was placed on the Executive Calendar pursuant to the provisions of S. Res. 27, relative to Senate procedure in the 117th Congress. **Page S3052**

Motion to Discharge Vera Nomination: Pursuant to S. Res. 27, Committee on the Judiciary being tied on the question of reporting, the Majority Leader made the motion to discharge the Committee on the Judiciary from further consideration of the nomination of Hernan D. Vera, of California, to be United States District Judge for the Central District of California. **Pages S3053–65**

By 50 yeas to 47 nays (Vote No. EX. 238), Senate agreed to the motion to discharge the nomination from the Committee on the Judiciary. Subsequently, the nomination was placed on the Executive Calendar pursuant to the provisions of S. Res. 27, relative to Senate procedure in the 117th Congress. **Page S3065**

Motion to Discharge Clarke Nomination—Agreement: Pursuant to S. Res. 27, Committee on the Judiciary being tied on the question of reporting, the Majority Leader made the motion to discharge the Committee on the Judiciary from further consideration of the nomination of Jessica G. L. Clarke, of New York, to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of New York; under the provisions of S. Res. 27, there will be up to 4 hours of debate on the motion, equally divided between the two Leaders, or their designees; with no motions, points of order, or amendments in order. **Pages S3065–66**

A unanimous-consent agreement was reached providing for further consideration of the motion to discharge the nomination at approximately 10 a.m., on Thursday, June 23, 2022; that at 11 a.m., Senate vote on the motion to discharge the nomination; and Senate then continue consideration of the House message to accompany 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 vote on the motion to invoke cloture on Schumer motion to concur in the amendment of the House to the bill, with Schumer (for Murphy) Amendment No. 5099 (to the House amendment), relating to the Bipartisan Safer Communities Act. **Page S3097**

Nominations Confirmed: Senate confirmed the following nominations:

By 50 yeas to 48 nays (Vote No. EX. 237), Mary T. Boyle, of Maryland, to be a Commissioner of the Consumer Product Safety Commission for a term of seven years from October 27, 2018. **Pages S3052–53**

Vinay Vijay Singh, of Pennsylvania, to be Chief Financial Officer, Department of Housing and Urban Development. **Page S3066**

Nominations Received: Senate received the following nominations:

Arati Prabhakar, of California, to be Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy.

Robert E. Primus, of New Jersey, to be a Member of the Surface Transportation Board for a term expiring December 31, 2027.

Randy W. Berry, of Colorado, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Namibia.

Robert William Forden, of California, to be Ambassador to the Kingdom of Cambodia.

Rolfe Michael Schiffer, of New York, to be an Assistant Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development.

Lucy Tamlyn, of Rhode Island, to be Ambassador to the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Pamela M. Tremont, of Virginia, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Zimbabwe.

Moshe Z. Marvit, of Pennsylvania, to be a Member of the Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Commission for a term expiring August 30, 2028.

Anjali Chaturvedi, of Maryland, to be General Counsel, Department of Veterans Affairs.

Thomas E. Harvey, of Florida, to be a Member of the Asset and Infrastructure Review Commission.

1 Air Force nomination in the rank of general.

1 Army nomination in the rank of general.

1 Navy nomination in the rank of admiral.

1 Space Force nomination in the rank of general.

Routine lists in the Army, Navy, and Space Force. **Pages S3098–S3100**

Nominations Discharged: The following nominations were discharged from further committee consideration and placed on the Executive Calendar:

Arianna J. Freeman, of Pennsylvania, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Third Circuit, which was sent to the Senate on January 19, 2022, from the Senate Committee on the Judiciary.

Hernan D. Vera, of California, to be United States District Judge for the Central District of California,

which was sent to the Senate on January 3, 2022, from the Senate Committee on the Judiciary.

Page S3100

Messages from the House: Page S3069

Measures Referred: Page S3069

Executive Communications: Page S3069

Petitions and Memorials: Pages S3069–74

Executive Reports of Committees: Page S3075

Additional Cosponsors: Pages S3075–77

Statements on Introduced Bills/Resolutions: Pages S3077–81

Additional Statements: Pages S3068–69

Amendments Submitted: Pages S3081–94

Authorities for Committees to Meet: Pages S3094–95

Record Votes: Three record votes were taken today. (Total—238) Pages S3052–53, S3065

Adjournment: Senate convened at 11 a.m. and adjourned at 8:15 p.m., until 10 a.m. on Thursday, June 23, 2022. (For Senate's program, see the remarks of the Acting Majority Leader in today's Record on page S3097.)

Committee Meetings

(Committees not listed did not meet)

BUSINESS MEETING

Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry: Committee ordered favorably reported the following business items:

S. 3870, to establish the Office of the Special Investigator for Competition Matters within the Department of Agriculture, with an amendment; and

S. 4030, to amend the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 to establish a cattle contract library, with an amendment.

APPROPRIATIONS: U.S. TRADE REPRESENTATIVE

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies concluded a hearing to examine proposed budget estimates and justification for fiscal year 2023 for the Office of the United State Trade Representative, after receiving testimony from Katherine Tai, Ambassador, United States Trade Representative.

APPROPRIATIONS: LOC AND GAO

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on Legislative Branch concluded a hearing to examine proposed budget estimates and justification for fiscal year 2023 for the Library of Congress, and the Government Accountability Office, after receiving testimony from Carla Hayden, Librarian of Congress, Library of Congress; and Gene L. Dodaro, Comptroller General of the United States, Government Accountability Office.

SEMIANNUAL MONETARY POLICY REPORT TO CONGRESS

Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs: Committee concluded a hearing to examine the Semiannual Monetary Policy Report to Congress, including S. 3208, to establish the Office of Supply Chain Resiliency within the Department of Commerce to provide expansion support to companies and supply chains in the United States that are vulnerable to shortages and price increases, S. 420, to amend the National Labor Relations Act, the Labor Management Relations Act, 1947, and the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959, S. 4217, to ensure transparent and competitive transportation fuel markets in order to protect consumers from unwarranted price increases, and S. 2920, to provide downpayment assistance to first-generation homebuyers to address multigenerational inequities in access to homeownership and to narrow and ultimately close the racial homeownership gap in the United States, after receiving testimony from Jerome H. Powell, Chair, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

BUSINESS MEETING

Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation: Committee ordered favorably reported the following business items:

S. 2333, to amend chapter 2205 of title 36, United States Code, to ensure equal treatment of athletes, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute;

S. 2510, to reduce the health risks of heat by establishing the National Integrated Heat Health Information System Program within the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and the National Integrated Heat Health Information System Interagency Committee to improve extreme heat preparedness, planning, and response, requiring a study, and establishing financial assistance programs to address heat effects, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute;

S. 4293, to prevent unfair and deceptive acts or practices and the dissemination of false information related to pharmacy benefit management services for prescription drugs, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute;

S. 4321, to amend the Save Our Seas 2.0 Act to improve the administration of the Marine Debris

Foundation, to amend the Marine Debris Act to improve the administration of the Marine Debris Program of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, with an amendment;

S. 4357, to reauthorize the Maritime Administration, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute; and

The nominations of Robin Meredith Cohn Hutcheson, of Utah, to be Administrator of the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration, Sean Burton, of California, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Metropolitan Washington Airports Authority, Michael Cottman Morgan, of Wisconsin, to be an Assistant Secretary of Commerce, and routine lists in the Coast Guard.

TOXIC SUBSTANCES CONTROL ACT

Committee on Environment and Public Works: Committee concluded a hearing to examine Toxic Substances Control Act amendments implementation, after receiving testimony from Michal Ilana Freedhoff, Assistant Administrator, Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention, Environmental Protection Agency.

BUSINESS MEETING

Committee on Finance: Committee ordered favorably reported an original bill entitled, ''Enhancing American Retirement Now Act''.

NATO ENLARGEMENT

Committee on Foreign Relations: Committee concluded a hearing to examine NATO enlargement, focusing on the proposed accession of Sweden and Finland, after receiving testimony from Karen E. Donfried, Assistant Secretary of State for European and Eurasisan Affairs; and Celeste Wallander, Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs.

FEMA PRIORITIES AND PREPAREDNESS

Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs: Committee concluded a hearing to examine FEMA's strategic priorities and disaster preparedness, after receiving testimony from Deanne Criswell, Administrator, Federal Emergency Management Agency, Department of Homeland Security.

SUPPORTING STUDENTS AND SCHOOLS

Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions: Committee concluded a hearing to examine supporting students and schools, focusing on promising practices to get back on track, after receiving testimony from Charlene Russell-Tucker, Connecticut State Board of Education, Hartford; Dan Goldhaber, National Center for Analysis of Longitudinal Data in Education Research at the American Institutes for Research, and University of Washington Center for Education Data and Research, Seattle; Kurt Russell, Oberlin High School, Oberlin, Ohio; and Erin Wall, Cary, North Carolina.

TRUTH AND HEALING COMMISSION ON INDIAN BOARDING SCHOOL POLICIES

Committee on Indian Affairs: Committee concluded an oversight hearing to examine Volume 1 of the Department of the Interior's Federal Indian Boarding School Initiative investigative report, including S. 2907, to establish the Truth and Healing Commission on Indian Boarding School Policies in the United States, after receiving testimony from Deb Haaland, Secretary, and Bryan Newland, Assistant Secretary, Indian Affairs, both of the Department of the Interior; Kirk E. Francis, Penobscot Nation, Indian Island, Maine; Sandra White Hawk, National Native American Boarding School Healing Coalition, Minneapolis, Minnesota; La quen naay Medicine Crow, First Alaskans Institute, Anchorage; and Norma Ryuko Kaweloku Wong Roshi, Honolulu, Hawaii.

NOMINATIONS

Committee on the Judiciary: Committee concluded a hearing to examine the nominations of Rachel Bloomekatz, of Ohio, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Sixth Circuit, who was introduced by Senator Brown, Florence Y. Pan, to be United States Circuit Judge for the District of Columbia Circuit, who was introduced by Senator Hirono, Elizabeth Wilson Hanes, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Virginia, who was introduced by Senators Warner and Kaine, Ana C. Reyes, to be United States District Judge for the District of Columbia, and Carlos Felipe Uriarte, of California, to be an Assistant Attorney General, Department of Justice, who was introduced by Senator Padilla, after the nominees testified and answered questions in their own behalf.

PATENT TRIAL AND APPEAL BOARD

Committee on the Judiciary: Subcommittee on Intellectual Property concluded a hearing to examine the Patent Trial and Appeal Board, focusing on proposals to address predictability, certainty, and fairness, after receiving testimony from David A. Cain, GlobalFoundries, Inc., Burlington, Vermont; Timothy K. Wilson, SAS Institute Inc., Cary, North Carolina; Robert Giles, Qualcomm Incorporated, San Diego, California, on behalf of the Innovation Alliance; and Jonas Anderson, American University Washington College of Law, Washington, D.C.

BUSINESS MEETING

Select Committee on Intelligence: Committee ordered favorably reported an original bill entitled "Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023".

House of Representatives

Chamber Action

Public Bills and Resolutions Introduced: 28 public bills, H.R. 8167–8194; and 3 resolutions, H. Res. 1197–1199 were introduced. **Pages H5821–23**

Additional Cosponsors: **Page H5824**

Report Filed: A report was filed today as follows:

H.R. 6411, to amend title 38, United States Code, to make certain improvements in the mental health care provided by the Department of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes (H. Rept. 117–382). **Page H5821**

Speaker: Read a letter from the Speaker wherein she appointed Representative Sewell to act as Speaker pro tempore for today. **Page H5737**

Recess: The House recessed at 10:57 a.m. and reconvened at 12 noon. **Page H5743**

Recess: The House recessed at 12:53 p.m. and reconvened at 1:01 p.m. **Page H5750**

Restoring Hope for Mental Health and Well-Being Act of 2022: The House passed H.R. 7666, to amend the Public Health Service Act to reauthorize certain programs relating to mental health and substance use disorders, by a yea-and-nay vote of 402 yeas to 20 nays, Roll No. 286. **Pages H5752–95, H5803–08**

Pursuant to the Rule, an amendment in the nature of a substitute consisting of the text of Rules Committee Print 117–51. modified by the amendment printed in part D of H. Rept. 117–381, shall be considered as adopted, in lieu of the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on Energy and Commerce now printed in the bill. **Pages H5752–73**

Agreed to:

Pallone en bloc amendment No. 1 consisting of the following amendments printed in part E of H. Rept. 117–381: Bera (No. 1) that adds the House passed Helping Emergency Responders Overcome (HERO) Act, which establishes a series of programs relating to the behavioral health of law enforcement officers, first responders, 9–1–1 operators, and other public safety officers and health care providers; Feenstra (No. 5) that requires the Behavioral Health Crisis Coordinating Office to include the Veterans Crisis Line as an entity to provide rapid post-crisis follow-up care; Joyce (No. 9) that requires the Department of Defense to carry out a two-year pilot program aimed at preventing suicides amongst active duty members of the Armed Forces by predownloading resources onto smart devices issued to members of the Armed Forces and to provide training on the use of these resources; Katko (No. 10) that adds the House-passed Suicide Prevention Lifeline Improvement Act; Moore (No. 13) that adds appropriate state, local, and tribal public officials administering programs that serve low-income pregnant and postpartum individuals to the list of entities that the Secretary should consult with in operating and maintaining the maternal mental health hotline; Napolitano (No. 14) that revises Project AWARE, which is administered by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, to provide comprehensive school-based mental health services, including screening, treatment, and outreach programs; Pressley (No. 15) that requires HHS to administer a report to study rates of suicidal behaviors among children and adolescents with chronic illnesses, including substance use disorders, autoimmune disorders and heritable blood disorders and to submit a report to Congress on findings; and Reschenthaler (No. 16) that requires a study to determine the true costs of untreated serious mental illness on families, health care systems, public housing, and law enforcement in America (by a yea-and-nay vote of 387 yeas to 32 nays, Roll No. 281); **Pages H5783–88, H5803–04**

Pallone en bloc amendment No. 2 consisting of the following amendments printed in part E of H. Rept. 117–381: Rodney Davis (IL) (No. 2) that adds the text of HR 2355, the Opioid Prescription Verification Act of 2021; Dean (No. 3) that increases the time limit for health care providers to use and hold long-acting injectable (LAI) buprenorphine, if received through a specialty pharmacy, from 14 to 60 days; Gottheimer (No. 7) that includes veterans as an eligible group for mental health and substance abuse care; Kim (NJ) (No. 11) that adds the text of

the Synthetic Opioid Danger Awareness Act; McKinley (No. 12) that amends the Controlled Substances Act to clarify the process for registrants to exercise due diligence upon discovering a suspicious order; and Trone (No. 17) that authorizes State Opioid Response (SOR) Grants and Tribal Opioid Response (TOR) Grants for 5 years at $1.75 billion per year, with a 5% set-aside for TOR (by a yea-and-nay vote of 366 yeas to 51 nays, Roll No. 282); **Pages H5788–91, H5804–05**

Demings amendment (No. 4 printed in part E of H. Rept. 117–381) that requires a report on the available mental health and stress related resources or programs that are available to law enforcement officer (by a yea-and-nay vote of 411 yeas to 10 nays, Roll No. 283); and **Pages H5791–92, H5805**

Rodgers amendment (No. 6 printed in part E of H. Rept. 117–381) that requires the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) to develop best practices for establishing behavioral intervention teams in educational settings (by a yea-and-nay vote of 320 yeas to 103 nays, Roll No. 284). **Pages H5792–93, H5805–06**

Rejected:

Griffith amendment (No. 8 printed in part E of H. Rept. 117–381) that sought to set January 1, 2024 as date of applicability for Sec. 262 to allow states time to review and update state law, if desired (by a yea-and-nay vote of 180 yeas to 239 nays. Roll No. 285). **Pages H5793–95, H5806–07**

Res. 1191, the rule providing for consideration of the bills (H.R. 7666), (H.R. 5585), and (H.R. 4176) was agreed to by a yea-and-nay vote of 214 yeas to 202 nays, Roll No. 280, after the previous question was ordered by a yea-and-nay vote of 215 yeas to 200 nays, Roll No. 279. **Pages H5745–50, H5751–52**

Advanced Research Projects Agency-Health Act: The House passed H.R. 5585, to establish the Advanced Research Projects Agency-Health, by a yea-and-nay vote of 336 yeas to 85 nays, Roll No. 288. **Pages H5795–H5803, H5808–09**

Pursuant to the Rule, the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on Energy and Commerce now printed in the bill shall be considered as adopted. **Pages H5795–98, H5808**

Agreed to:

Eshoo amendment (No. 1 printed in part C of H. Rept. 117–381) that clarifies organizational structure of offices within ARPA–H, limits the amount of administrative funding that may be used to operate ARPA–H to 15%, removes the requirement of Senate confirmation of Director, and clarifies ARPA–H's leasing authority (by a yea-and-nay vote of 381 yeas to 40 nays, Roll No. 287). **Pages H5802–03**

Res. 1191, the rule providing for consideration of the bills (H.R. 7666), (H.R. 5585), and (H.R. 4176) was agreed to by a yea-and-nay vote of 214 yeas to 202 nays, Roll No. 280, after the previous question was ordered by a yea-and-nay vote of 215 yeas to 200 nays, Roll No. 279. **Pages H5745–50, H5751–52**

Suspension-Proceedings Resumed: The House failed to agree to suspend the rules and pass the following measure. Consideration began Tuesday, June 21st.

Active Shooter Alert Act of 2022: H.R. 6538, amended, to create an Active Shooter Alert Communications Network, by a ⅔ yea-and-nay vote of 259 yeas to 162 nays, Roll No. 289. **Pages H5809–10**

Clerk to Correct: Agreed by unanimous consent that in the engrossment of H.R. 7666, the Clerk be authorized to correct section numbers, punctuation, spelling, and cross-references and to make such other technical and conforming changes as may be necessary to reflect the actions of the House. **Page H5810**

Committee Resignation: Read a letter from Representative Kelly wherein he resigned from the Committee on the Budget. **Page H5810**

Committee Elections: The House agreed to H. Res. 1197, electing Members to certain standing committees of the House of Representatives. **Page H5810**

Discharge Petition: Representative Good presented to the Clerk a motion to discharge the Committee on Rules from the consideration of the resolution (H. Res. 1167) entitled, a resolution providing for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 1011) to implement equal protection under the 14th article of amendment to the Constitution for the right to life of each born and preborn human person, which was referred to said committee June 9th, 2022 (Discharge Petition No. 16).

Senate Message: Message received from the Senate today appears on page H5281.

Quorum Calls—Votes: Eleven yea-and-nay votes developed during the proceedings of today and appear on pages H5751, H5752, H5803–04, H5804, H5805, H5805–06, H5806–07, H5807, H5808, H5808–09, and H5809–10.

Adjournment: The House met at 10 a.m. and adjourned at 8:39 p.m.

Committee Meetings

A 2022 REVIEW OF THE FARM BILL: DAIRY PROVISIONS

Committee on Agriculture: Full Committee held a hearing entitled "A 2022 Review of the Farm Bill: Dairy Provisions". Testimony was heard from Scott Marlow, Deputy Administrator for Farm Programs, Farm Service Agency, Department of Agriculture;

Dana Coale, Deputy Administrator, Agriculture Marketing Service Dairy Program, Department of Agriculture; and public witnesses.

MISCELLANEOUS MEASURES

Committee on Appropriations: Full Committee held a markup on the Report on the Suballocation of Budget Allocations for FY 2023; the FY 2023 Defense Appropriations Bill; and the FY 2023 Legislative Branch Appropriations Bill. The Report on the Suballocation of Budget Allocations for FY 2023 passed. The FY 2023 Defense Appropriations Bill and the FY 2023 Legislative Branch Appropriations Bill were ordered reported, as amended.

MISCELLANEOUS MEASURE

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs held a markup on the FY 2023 State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Bill. The FY 2023 State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Bill was forwarded to the full Committee, without amendment.

MISCELLANEOUS MEASURE

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies held a markup on the FY 2023 Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill. The FY 2023 Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill was forwarded to the full Committee, without amendment.

MISCELLANEOUS MEASURE

Committee on Armed Services: Full Committee began a markup on H.R. 7900, the ''National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023''.

LEGISLATIVE HEARING TO STRENGTHEN ENERGY INFRASTRUCTURE, EFFICIENCY, AND FINANCING

Committee on Energy and Commerce: Subcommittee on Energy held a hearing entitled ''Legislative Hearing to Strengthen Energy Infrastructure, Efficiency, and Financing''. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

MISCELLANEOUS MEASURES

Committee on Financial Services: Full Committee began a markup on H.R. 7195, to provide for certain whistleblower incentives and protections; H.R. 6528, the ''Housing Temperature Safety Act of 2022''; H.R. 7981, the ''Public and Federally Assisted Housing Fire Safety Act of 2022''; H.R. 3111, the ''Grandfamily Housing Act of 2021''; H.R. 68, the ''Housing Fairness Act of 2020''; H.R. 4495, the ''Downpayment Toward Equity Act of 2021''; H.R. 6814, the ''Small Business Fair Debt Collection Protection Act''; H.R. 4277, the ''Overdraft Protection Act''; H.R. 5912, the ''Close the ILC Loophole Act''; H.R. 7977, the ''Promoting Opportunities for Non-Traditional Capital Formation Act''; and H.R. 4586, the ''Risk-Based Credit Examination Act''.

ADDRESSING ROOT CAUSES OF MIGRATION FROM CENTRAL AMERICA THROUGH PRIVATE INVESTMENT: PROGRESS IN VP HARRIS' CALL TO ACTION

Committee on Foreign Affairs: Subcommittee on the Western Hemisphere, Civilian Security, Migration and International Economic Policy; and Subcommittee on International Development, International Organizations and Global Corporate Social Impact held a joint hearing entitled ''Addressing Root Causes of Migration from Central America through Private Investment: Progress in VP Harris' Call to Action''. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

THE BIDEN ADMINISTRATION'S POLICY OBJECTIVES IN THE MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA

Committee on Foreign Affairs: Subcommittee on the Middle East, North Africa, and Global Counterterrorism held a hearing entitled ''The Biden Administration's Policy Objectives in the Middle East and North Africa''. Testimony was heard from Barbara Leaf, Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs, Department of State; and Andrew Plitt, Acting Assistant Administrator, Bureau for the Middle East, U.S. Agency for International Development.

SECURING THE FUTURE: HARNESSING THE POTENTIAL OF EMERGING TECHNOLOGIES WHILE MITIGATING SECURITY RISKS

Committee on Homeland Security: Subcommittee on Cybersecurity, Infrastructure Protection, and Innovation held a hearing entitled ''Securing the Future: Harnessing the Potential of Emerging Technologies while Mitigating Security Risks''. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

A GROWING THREAT: HOW DISINFORMATION DAMAGES AMERICAN DEMOCRACY

Committee on House Administration: Subcommittee on Elections held a hearing entitled ''A Growing Threat: How Disinformation Damages American Democracy''. Testimony was heard from Lisa Deeley, Chairwoman, Philadelphia City Commissioners, Pennsylvania; and public witnesses.

TACKLING TOXIC WORKPLACES: EXAMINING THE NFL'S HANDLING OF WORKPLACE MISCONDUCT AT THE WASHINGTON COMMANDERS

Committee on Oversight and Reform: Full Committee held a hearing entitled ''Tackling Toxic Workplaces: Examining the NFL's Handling of Workplace Misconduct at the Washington Commanders''. Testimony was heard from a public witness.

INVESTIGATING THE NATURE OF MATTER, ENERGY, SPACE, AND TIME

Committee on Science, Space, and Technology: Subcommittee on Energy held a hearing entitled ''Investigating the Nature of Matter, Energy, Space, and Time''. Testimony was heard from Asmeret Berhe, Director, Office of Science, Department of Energy; and public witnesses.

CAPITAL INVESTMENT PROGRAM: IDENTIFYING RISK TO GSA FACILITIES

Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure: Subcommittee on Economic Development, Public Buildings, and Emergency Management held a hearing entitled ''Capital Investment Program: Identifying Risk to GSA Facilities''. Testimony was heard from Nina Albert, Commissioner, Public Buildings Service, General Services Administration.

LEGISLATIVE MEASURES

Committee on Veterans' Affairs: Subcommittee on Health held a hearing on H.R. 291, the ''COST SAVINGS Enhancement Act''; H.R. 345, the ''Reproductive Health Information for Veterans Act''; H.R. 1216, the ''Modernizing Veterans' Health Care Eligibility Act''; H.R. 1957, the ''Veterans Infertility Treatment Act of 2021''; H.R. 6273, the ''VA Zero Suicide Demonstration Project Act of 2021''; and H.R. 7589, the ''REMOVE Copays Act''. Testimony was heard from Chairman Takano and Representative Bost; Matt Miller, Executive Director, Suicide Prevention, Veterans Health Administration, Department of Veterans Affairs; and public witnesses.

NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY BUDGET HEARING

Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence: Full Committee held a hearing entitled ''National Security Agency Budget Hearing''. This hearing was closed.

TACKLING THE TAX CODE: EVALUATING FAIRNESS, EFFICIENCY AND POTENTIAL TO SPUR INCLUSIVE ECONOMIC GROWTH

Select Committee on Economic Disparity and Fairness in Growth: Full Committee held a hearing entitled ''Tackling the Tax Code: Evaluating Fairness, Efficiency and Potential to Spur Inclusive Economic Growth''. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

Joint Meetings

No joint committee meetings were held.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS FOR THURSDAY, JUNE 23, 2022

(Committee meetings are open unless otherwise indicated)

Senate

Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs: to hold hearings to examine reauthorization of the National Flood Insurance Program, focusing on Administration perspectives, 10 a.m., SD–538.

Committee on Foreign Relations: to hold hearings to examine the nominations of David Pressman, of New York, to be Ambassador to Hungary, Geoffrey R. Pyatt, of California, to be an Assistant Secretary (Energy Resources), and Robert A. Wood, of New York, to be Alternate Representative of the United States of America for Special Political Affairs in the United Nations, with the rank of Ambassador, and to be an Alternate Representative of the United States of America to the Sessions of the General Assembly of the United Nations, during his tenure of service as Alternate Representative of the United States of America for Special Political Affairs in the United Nations, all of the Department of State, Elizabeth Shortino, of the District of Columbia, to be United States Executive Director of the International Monetary Fund, and other pending nominations, 9:15 a.m., SD–419/VTC.

Full Committee, business meeting to consider S. Res. 674, celebrating the 75th anniversary of the Marshall Plan and recognizing the role of the Marshall Plan as the foundation of a transatlantic community committed to the preservation of peace, prosperity, and democracy, S. Res. 623, calling on the Secretary of State to designate the Russian Federation as a state sponsor of terrorism, S. Res. 669, condemning the use of hunger as a weapon of war and recognizing the effect of conflict on global food security and famine, and the nominations of 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, Reuben E. Brigety II, of Florida, to be Ambassador to the Republic of South Africa, Elizabeth Frawley Bagley, of Florida, to be Ambassador to the Federative Republic of Brazil, Timmy T. Davis, of Virginia, to be Ambassador to the State of Qatar, and Michael Alan Ratney, of Massachusetts, to be Ambassador to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, all of the Department of State, Amanda Bennett, of the District of Columbia, to be Chief Executive Officer of the United States Agency for Global Media, routine lists in the Foreign Service, and other pending calendar business, 11 a.m., S–116, Capitol.

Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs: to hold hearings to examine building trust in government

through customer experience, focusing on putting people first, 10:15 a.m., SD–342.

Special Committee on Aging: to hold hearings to examine strengthening support for grandfamilies during the COVID–19 pandemic and beyond, 10 a.m., SD–562.

House

Committee on Agriculture, Subcommittee on Commodity Exchanges, Energy, and Credit, hearing entitled "The Future of Digital Asset Regulation", 10:30 a.m., 1300 Longworth and Zoom.

Committee on Appropriations, Full Committee, markup on the FY 2023 Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill; and the FY 2023 Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill, 10 a.m., 1100 Longworth.

Subcommittee on Transportation, and Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies, markup on the FY 2023 Transportation, and Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill, 4 p.m., 2359 Rayburn.

Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies, markup on the FY 2023 Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill, 5:30 p.m., 2359 Rayburn.

Committee on Education and Labor, Subcommittee on Civil Rights and Human Services, hearing entitled "Examining the Policies and Priorities of the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Food and Nutrition Service", 10:15 a.m., 2175 Rayburn and Zoom.

Committee on Energy and Commerce, Subcommittee on Consumer Protection and Commerce, markup on H.R. 8152, the "American Data Privacy and Protection Act"; H.R. 3355, the "SAFE Act"; H.R. 3962, the "Securing and Enabling Commerce Using Remote and Electronic Notarization Act of 2021"; H.R. 4081 the "Informing Consumers about Smart Devices Act"; H.R. 4551, the "Reporting Attacks from Nations Selected for Oversight and Monitoring Web Attacks and Ransomware from Enemies Act"; H.R. 5313, the "Reese's Law"; H.R. 5441, the "PAST Act of 2021"; and H.R. 6290, the "Manufacturing.gov Act", 10:30 a.m., 2123 Rayburn and Webex.

Committee on Financial Services, Full Committee, hearing entitled "Monetary Policy and the State of the Economy", 10 a.m., 2128 Rayburn and Webex.

Full Committee, continue markup on H.R. 7195, to provide for certain whistleblower incentives and protections; H.R. 6528, the "Housing Temperature Safety Act of 2022"; H.R. 7981, the "Public and Federally Assisted Housing Fire Safety Act of 2022"; H.R. 3111, the "Grandfamily Housing Act of 2021"; H.R. 68, the "Housing Fairness Act of 2020"; H.R. 4495, the "Downpayment Toward Equity Act of 2021"; H.R. 6814, the "Small Business Fair Debt Collection Protection Act"; H.R. 4277, the "Overdraft Protection Act"; H.R. 5912, the "Close the ILC Loophole Act"; H.R. 7977, the "Promoting Opportunities for Non-Traditional Capital Formation Act"; and H.R. 4586, the "Risk-Based Credit Examination Act", 1 p.m., 2128 Rayburn and Webex.

Committee on the Judiciary, Subcommittee on Courts, Intellectual Property, and the Internet, hearing entitled "The Patent Trial and Appeal Board After 10 Years: Impact on Innovation and Small Businesses", 10 a.m., 2141 Rayburn and Zoom.

Committee on Natural Resources, Subcommittee on National Parks, Forests, and Public Lands, hearing on H.R. 2522, the "Cerro De Olla Wilderness Act"; H.R. 2882, the "Great Basin National Heritage Area and Mormon Pioneer National Heritage Area Extension Act"; H.R. 5355, the "Desert Community Lands Act"; H.R. 6240, to release the reversionary interest of the United States in certain non-Federal land in Salt Lake City, Utah, and for other purposes; and H.R. 7509, the "Wild Rogue Conservation and Recreation Enhancement Act", 10 a.m., 1324 Longworth and Webex.

Committee on Oversight and Reform, Select Subcommittee on the Coronavirus Crisis, hearing entitled "A Hearing with Trump White House Coronavirus Response Coordinator Dr. Deborah Birx", 10 a.m., 2154 Rayburn and Zoom.

Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, Subcommittee on Research and Technology, hearing entitled "Assessing Federal Programs for Measuring Greenhouse Gas Sources and Sinks", 10 a.m., 2318 Rayburn and Zoom.

Committee on Small Business, Full Committee, hearing entitled "SBA Management Review: Office of Government Contracting and Business Development", 10 a.m., 2360 Rayburn and Zoom.

Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, Subcommittee on Defense Intelligence and Warfighter Support, hearing entitled "Defense Intelligence Agency Budget Hearing", 10 a.m., HVC–304. This hearing is closed.

Select Committee on the Modernization of Congress, Full Committee, hearing entitled "Congress & Technology: Modernizing the Innovation Cycle", 9 a.m., 210 Cannon and Zoom.

Select Committee to Investigate the January 6th Attack on the United States Capitol, Full Committee, hearing entitled "January 6th Investigation", 3 p.m., 390 Cannon and Webex.

Joint Meetings

Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe: to receive a briefing on decolonizing Russia, 10 a.m., WEBEX.

Next Meeting of the **SENATE**

10 a.m., Thursday, June 23

Senate Chamber

Program for Thursday: Senate will continue consideration of the motion to discharge the Committee on the Judiciary from further consideration of the nomination of Jessica G.L. Clarke, of New York, to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of New York, and vote on the motion to discharge the nomination at 11 a.m.

Following disposition of the motion to discharge the nomination, Senate will continue consideration of the House message to accompany S. 2938, the legislative vehicle for the Bipartisan Safer Communities Act, and vote on the motion to invoke cloture on Schumer motion to concur in the amendment of the House to the bill, with Schumer (for Murphy) Amendment No. 5099 (to the House amendment), relating to the Bipartisan Safer Communities Act.

Next Meeting of the **HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**

10 a.m., Thursday, June 23

House Chamber

Program for Thursday: Consideration of H.R. 4176—LGBTQI+ Data Inclusion Act.

Extensions of Remarks, as inserted in this issue

HOUSE

Bass, Karen, Calif., E654
Beyer, Donald S., Jr., Va., E651
Blumenauer, Earl, Ore., E652
Cohen, Steve, Tenn., E653
DelBene, Suzan K., Wash., E651, E654
Hartzler, Vicky, Mo., E652
Hudson, Richard, N.C., E653
Jackson Lee, Sheila, Tex., E654, E654, E655, E655, E655, E656, E656, E656, E657
Latta, Robert E., Ohio, E652
Norton, Eleanor Holmes, The District of Columbia, E652
Pelosi, Nancy, Calif., E651
Rush, Bobby L., Ill., E653
Steel, Michelle, Calif., E651
Wittman, Robert J., Va., E653

Congressional Record

The *Congressional Record* (USPS 087–390). The Periodicals postage is paid at Washington, D.C. The public proceedings of each House of Congress, as reported by the Official Reporters thereof, are printed pursuant to directions of the Joint Committee on Printing as authorized by appropriate provisions of Title 44, United States Code, and published for each day that one or both Houses are in session, excepting very infrequent instances when two or more unusually small consecutive issues are printed one time. ¶Public access to the *Congressional Record* is available online through the U.S. Government Publishing Office, at *www.govinfo.gov*, free of charge to the user. The information is updated online each day the *Congressional Record* is published. For more information, contact the GPO Customer Contact Center, U.S. Government Publishing Office. Phone 202–512–1800, or 866–512–1800 (toll-free). E-Mail, *contactcenter@gpo.gov*. ¶To place an order for any of these products, visit the U.S. Government Online Bookstore at: bookstore.gpo.gov. Mail orders to: Superintendent of Documents, P.O. Box 979050, St. Louis, MO 63197–9000, or phone orders to 866–512–1800 (toll-free), 202–512–1800 (D.C. area), or fax to 202–512–2104. Remit check or money order, made payable to the Superintendent of Documents, or use VISA, MasterCard, Discover, American Express, or GPO Deposit Account. ¶Following each session of Congress, the daily *Congressional Record* is revised, printed, permanently bound and sold by the Superintendent of Documents in individual parts or by sets. ¶With the exception of copyrighted articles, there are no restrictions on the republication of material from the *Congressional Record*.

POSTMASTER: Send address changes to the Superintendent of Documents, *Congressional Record*, U.S. Government Publishing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402, along with the entire mailing label from the last issue received.