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House of Representatives

The House met at 10 a.m. and was called to order by the Speaker.

PRAYER

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

God, our guide, we yield our day, our plans, our wills to Your counsel. How much better is Your grace plan than anything we could create on our own? How much more valuable even than gold is Your wisdom? To have insight to Your understanding is better even than silver.

May our minds, our hearts, our ears be open to discern Your guidance today. You set before each of us trusted instruments of Your own divine counsel: staff directors and assistants, legal counselors, clerks and protocol experts, public affairs directors, all sorts of people who devote their time and talent to the success of this congressional process.

Speak clearly through them that we would hear. Stop us in our tracks if we head the wrong direction. Direct our steps that we would walk in Your will for our lives.

Remind us that our plans fail when we choose not to receive Your counsel. Give us the wisdom to heed the guidance You offer from all those whom You place in our path this day. Hear our prayers as we listen for Your voice.

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

Ms. GARCIA of Texas led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

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

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER

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

COVERUP AT ROBB ELEMENTARY

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

Mr. GREEN of Texas. Madam Speaker, and still I rise. And I rise today to call upon the Governor of the State of Texas to denounce the coverup by the pusillanimous peace officers at Robb Elementary.

If you have seen that video and it does not tug at your heart, you need help. I stand with those parents who are suffering. It is time for us to get to the bottom of what happened at that elementary school. The Governor laid the foundation at his initial press conference for the coverup that has taken place.

Governor, we are going to hold you accountable. You can't allow such things to happen without denouncing them, at minimum, and there may be more that you can do. Use all of your powers, Governor, to bring justice to the families who are suffering.

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

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

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

S. 3470. An act to provide for the implementation of certain trafficking in contracting provisions, and for other purposes.

RETURN TO AMERICAN ENERGY DOMINANCE

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

Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, this week, while gas prices remain near record levels across the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, President Biden has chosen to spend his time meeting with Saudi Arabia instead of American energy producers.

By canceling the Keystone XL pipeline, and by refusing to allow new drilling leases here in the U.S., the current administration has declared a war on American energy. Instead of using cleaner and less expensive American energy, President Biden is now turning to OPEC to drill the oil that we so desperately need.

Because of skyrocketing inflation, American families are spending an extra $5,000 a year on everyday items. Right now, Americans are pulling up to the gas pump, and after filling their tank, they don't have money to buy their kids lunch.

To get our Nation back on track, we need to rely on American energy, not Saudi Arabia. We need to unleash American energy, and we need to return to American energy dominance.

STRIPPING AWAY WOMEN'S RIGHTS

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

Ms. GARCIA of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of women and their fundamental rights to reproductive healthcare.

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While MAGA Republicans want to rip away women's rights, House Democrats remain committed to standing with women. We trust women.

For a second time, we will vote to pass the Women's Health Protection Act to make the protections of Roe v. Wade the law of the land once again. House Democrats will also pass the Ensuring Women's Right to Reproductive Freedom Act, which will prevent Republicans from suing or fining women who travel across State lines to obtain an abortion.

Trusting women to make their own personal healthcare decisions is what we believe as Democrats. Controlling women and stripping away their rights is what they are as Republicans.

Democrats won't give up the fight. We stand with women. We trust women.

WOODY'S LEGACY LIVES ON

(Mrs. MILLER of West Virginia asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mrs. MILLER of West Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the World War II Medal of Honor recipient, West Virginia native Woody Williams, my dear friend.

Woody was West Virginia's hero, and he was America's hero. He truly embodied what it meant to be part of the Greatest Generation.

Today, he will lie in honor in the United States Capitol. I can think of no better way to honor Woody's life and legacy, as well as the memory of all of the World War II veterans, than allowing him this privilege.

Woody will be sorely missed, but his legacy of service, dedication, and patriotism will live on in countless lives that he touched.

ERASING 50 YEARS OF PRECEDENT

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

Mrs. LEE of Nevada. Mr. Speaker, I rise today as our Nation begins to grapple with the fall of Roe v. Wade.

Twenty days ago, the Supreme Court erased 50 years of precedent, ending the freedom for women to have the right to choose.

Already, the devastating effects are becoming very clear: State legislatures are criminalizing women and healthcare providers, pregnant cancer patients who cannot get the treatment they need to survive, a 10-year-old rape victim forced to travel across State lines to access the abortion she needs.

It is horrific. But make no mistake, these stories are the result of a radical Republican agenda, and these are the stories that Republicans refuse to acknowledge. We must call them out.

This is an extremely difficult, personal decision, but I trust that women can make that choice, and I will do everything in my power to protect that right to choose.

INFLATION HITS A 40-YEAR HIGH

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

Mr. WILLIAMS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, just this week June's inflation numbers hit a 40-year high at 9.1 percent, and average hourly earnings hit a new low.

Instead of providing relief for American families and job creators, Democrats are working on new tax increases. Amidst a potential economic recession and rampant inflation, this tax hike will crush Main Street America, impacting 88,000 businesses just in Texas alone.

As a small business owner for over 50 years, I can tell you that Democrats' out-of-touch policies are making it harder to operate a business. Inflation is making it more expensive to purchase goods and make ends meet, and Democrats' tax hike will further cut the operating margins, making it harder to grow and compete.

While the economy is struggling, we should be cutting taxes, not raising taxes. We must put an end to the Democrats' tax-and-spend agenda and focus on building a stronger Main Street. Bottom line is, we need businesspeople in Washington.

In God we trust.

HONORING DR. MAY EDWARD CHINN

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

Mr. ESPAILLAT. Mr. Speaker, today I rise in honor of the life and legacy of Harlem's very own Dr. May Edward Chinn, a pioneer Black female physician in New York City.

Dr. Chinn was the first Black woman to graduate from Bellevue Hospital's Medical College in 1926, which is now known as New York University's Grossman School of Medicine. She is also the first Black woman to complete an internship at Harlem Hospital in 1928.

Dr. Chinn dedicated her life to serving others. Through her determination and hard work, she helped advance medical treatments for cancer screening that continue to save lives today.

Like many of her predecessors, Dr. Chinn persisted and persevered. I am grateful to the Harlem Cultural Archives for its research to share this story, and I am honored to share the story of one of Harlem's gems so that her work does not go unnoticed and her legacy does not remain anonymous.

WE MUST ADDRESS IMMIGRATION REFORM

(Mr. TONY GONZALES of Texas asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. TONY GONZALES of Texas. Mr. Speaker, in my district a couple weeks ago there were 53 migrants found cooked to death in the back of a trailer.

The Biden border crisis has continued to spiral out of control.

If this body will not take notice now, when will it ever take notice?

Out of those 53 migrants, half of them were from Mexico, half of them were from Guatemala, and a few others were from surrounding areas.

This crisis continues to spiral. It continues to get worse. It is over 100 degrees in Texas today, and no one seems to care. No one seems to notice. Regardless of their legal status, these people are oftentimes seeking economic freedom, and yet they are dying in the back of trailers because no one in this body will address immigration reform and border security.

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH FREEDOM

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

Ms. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, extremists have waged an all-out war against reproductive health freedom, and American bodies are being used as political battlegrounds to advance their radical agenda.

Since Roe v. Wade was overturned, Americans have overwhelmingly voiced their opposition, and we must not ignore them. I am determined to defend reproductive healthcare rights of millions of Americans from all racial and socioeconomic backgrounds, and I implore my colleagues to join me in the fight.

A post-Roe America sets our country's five decades of progress backward and threatens the health of marginalized communities who already face systemic barriers to accessing healthcare. Extremists have proven they will not stop until they have criminalized Americans for their right to take ownership of their reproductive health.

It is time that we make Roe the law of the land.

I urge our colleagues across the aisle to prioritize the will of the people and undo this grave injustice and protect it from being overturned in the future.

□ 1015

BIDEN'S MULTIEMPLOYER UNION BAILOUT

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

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker: ''We turned a promise broken into a promise kept.'' That is what President Biden said to union members and retirees about his bailout of union-run multiemployer pension plans.

These plans need reform. But instead of reform, we got a bailout. Is this really a promise kept?

The most recent bailout will disburse $90 billion to multiemployer pension plans. This is a short-term fix, one that fails to address the possibility of future

insolvency and hurts taxpayers in the process.

It seems the left would rather dump taxpayer money into a broken multiemployer pension system to appease unions than do the hard work of drafting bipartisan legislation.

In fulfilling this promise to his union buddies, President Biden ignored his responsibility to safeguard American taxpayers.

Mr. Speaker, last time I checked, the President serves all Americans, not just union bosses. Perhaps his memory has failed him yet again.

WE MUST FIGHT TO RESTORE ABORTION RIGHTS

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

Mr. LEVIN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I rise to express my pure outrage at this extremist, right-wing majority of the Supreme Court stripping one of the most important rights in this country away from people: the right to have an abortion. This decision endangers marginalized communities and strips the bodily autonomy away from millions of Americans, including my own 17-year-old daughter. We must not rest until we restore people's freedom to control their own bodies and their own decisions.

I want to emphasize that abortion is still legal in Michigan. The very day that Roe was overturned in the Dobbs decision, our biggest health system, Beaumont-Spectrum, announced that they would end abortion services, counter to current Michigan law.

I worked privately and publicly to reverse that, and, happily, they did so the same weekend.

We will fight to restore abortion rights, to maintain them in all the States where they still exist. This is a fight for all of us, and it is up to us to protect everyone's rights.

INFLATION IS A TAX ON ALL OF US

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

Mr. CLINE. Mr. Speaker, skyrocketing prices are eating away at family budgets across the country; 8.3 percent, 8.6 percent, and now 9.1 percent—those were the inflation rates for April, May, and June of this year. Year over year, energy prices are up 34 percent; gas, 48 percent; fuel oil, 106 percent; electricity, 12 percent; meat, poultry, and eggs, 14 percent.

But worse is the majority's answer: Double down on Build Back Better and a tax-and-spend agenda that raises taxes on local businesses and farmers as our country enters a recession.

While targeted stimulus during the COVID pandemic may have been appropriate, the plodding reaction of the Federal Reserve, combined with the typical reaction of the Democratic majority to spend trillions on Green New Deal projects and blue State bailouts, have caused paychecks to shrink and a lack of faith in the economic future of Americans to rise.

Inflation is a tax on all of us. This 40-year high inflation rate is a wake-up call to return to fiscal sanity. Unfortunately, no one needs a crystal ball to see that my friends on the other side of the aisle are busy hitting the snooze button once again on addressing this inflation crisis.

HONORING CONNIE DEEKEN WILLIAMS

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

Mr. CORREA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a constituent from my hometown, Anaheim, California: Connie Deeken Williams.

Last month, Mrs. Williams celebrated her 110th birthday. Happy birthday to Connie. She is now the oldest resident in Orange County on record, and she is one of only 100 Americans alive today to reach that milestone.

Mrs. Williams was born in 1912 and grew up on a farm in North Dakota with three siblings. During the 1918 pandemic, she survived the Spanish flu. After graduating from high school, she moved across the country to Los Angeles, working as a maid and bookkeeper to help her brother pay rent.

The United States has come a long way since 1912, and I have no doubt of our American ability to move forward just like Mrs. Williams has done every day of her life.

Happy birthday to Connie. Happy birthday from all of us.

THE BIDEN PRICE HIKE

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

Mr. LAMALFA. Mr. Speaker, this time last year, President Biden told the American people that inflation was just temporary, just transitory, not a real big deal. The truth is hitting harder than a Mayflower moving van escaping California.

Yesterday, the Consumer Price Index for June came in and the results are even worse than expected, at least by some. To real Americans, it is probably not a real surprise.

The Biden administration's economic policies have produced record inflation, a 41-year record, at 9.1 percent, and that is probably low to most Americans.

As inflation continues to skyrocket, wages have actually decreased. In fact, since President Biden took office, real wages have decreased by about 5 percent.

Across the Nation, Americans are dipping into their savings to stay on top of their increasing grocery and gas bills.

Multiple polls show that Biden's economic crisis is the top issue for Americans, and the vast majority of Americans agree that the economy is in crisis directly due to the administration's failed policies.

In fact, I held a telephone townhall last night with 70,000 callers from around my district joining in. Ninety percent responded in the poll saying that the economy is their top concern. The Biden administration needs to get with it.

GENERAL MILLEY NEEDS TO SET THE RECORD STRAIGHT

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

Mr. BANKS. Mr. Speaker, our Constitution is clear: The President is the Commander in Chief.

Sidestepping the President and violating the chain of command is a grave crime.

According to Bob Woodward's book ''Peril,'' General Mark Milley directed senior military officials not to follow the President's orders, unless General Milley approved them first.

When I asked General Milley about ''Peril'' at an Armed Services hearing, he claimed he hadn't read it.

Senator CHUCK GRASSLEY and I sent a letter to General Milley asking him to verify or refute the book's claims. He hasn't responded.

I am calling on General Milley to set the record straight. General Milley is accused of secretly seizing the President's military powers. That is the most serious crime. If he is innocent, he has a duty to say so.

CONGRATULATING DARREN CAMMAUF

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

Mr. SMUCKER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate an exceptional student athlete from my congressional district.

Darren Cammauf, a recent graduate of Manheim Township School District, distinguished himself in track and field this past season, ultimately winning the 400-meter dash held at the Pennsylvania Track and Field Coaches Association Indoor State Championship earlier this year.

A leading member of the Blue Streak Track and Field team, Cammauf had a successful senior season as well.

He set a new school record for the best time in the 400-meter race. At the Lancaster-Lebanon League Championships, Darren won the 400- and 200-meter dashes as well as led the 1,600-meter relay team to victory. He capped his senior season off with a third-place victory in the 400-meter dash at the PIAA Class 3A competition.

Darren will be attending St. Joseph's University in Philadelphia to continue

his competition in track and field and to pursue a degree in business.

Mr. Speaker, I would also be remiss if I did not recognize Darren's two biggest cheerleaders: his mother, Erica, and his father, Nicholas, who serves as a senior constituent advocate assisting residents of Pennsylvania's 11th Congressional District.

I congratulate Darren on his success this year. We are all very proud of his accomplishments and look forward to seeing what he accomplishes next.

THE SOUTHERN BORDER CRISIS

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

Mr. ROSE. Mr. Speaker, a recent report published by Republicans on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee tells us exactly how the Biden administration is fueling the southern border crisis and how that crisis is threatening our national security.

Border Patrol officials tell us two things drive immigration: economic opportunity and perception of U.S. immigration policy. By dismantling Trump administration policies, President Biden sent a message to millions of people, including transnational criminal organizations, that our borders are open.

There have been 2.6 million migrant encounters since President Biden took the oath of office. We see a new record set every month. Still, the Biden administration wants to end Title 42 and the remain in Mexico policy.

Additionally, on this President's watch, Border Patrol officials have also seized more than 1 million pounds of illegal drugs. Overdose deaths in this country are at an all-time high. The President must enforce our laws and save American lives.

HONORING POLICE CHIEF MICHAEL INSERRA

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

Ms. TENNEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor and celebrate my good friend, former New Hartford Police Chief Michael Inserra, who retired at the end of June after an absolutely incredible career.

Michael has served our local communities in law enforcement over 40 years. Born and raised in my hometown of New Hartford, New York, Michael started out in 1982 with the Whitestown Police Department and quickly moved to the town of Kirkland Police Department. In 1988, Michael made his big move to the New Hartford Police Department to start a new career in law enforcement where he would serve for another 34 years.

Inserra was a sergeant in the department during one of the most challenging times in its history, during the line-of-duty death of Officer Joseph Corr. Inserra played a key role in apprehending the suspects and helping the department and community navigate the horrible tragedy and aftermath.

In 2010, Inserra was named chief of the New Hartford Police Department. Shortly after taking charge, the department made immediate changes, including modernizing its IT equipment, adding computers to all of their patrol cars, testing body cameras for their officers, and joining social media, which Inserra said helped strengthen the bond with the community.

To this day, Michael Inserra gives credit to the department for their continued success, commending them for professionalism and unwavering dedication to duty.

I thank Chief Inserra for his lifetime of service and commitment to the town of New Hartford. Our communities are grateful for his many years of service as is the New Hartford Police Department, which continues to thrive from his insight.

WASHINGTON DEMOCRATS ARE FUELING THE ECONOMIC CRISIS

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

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, as families are forced to make tough financial decisions every day because of sky-high inflation, Washington Democrats are fueling the economic crisis by spending hundreds of billions of dollars to advance their radical agenda.

But that is just the spending they are trying to pass through Congress. President Biden is using executive actions to secretly put his radical agenda in place, footing taxpayers with a $532 billion bill without any input of Congress.

He spent $85 billion to continue a pandemic-era student loan payment moratorium benefiting higher-income earners. He put $11 billion down the drain by eliminating strengthened work requirements to SNAP for able-bodied adults without dependents.

Instead of spending half a trillion dollars on things like reducing work incentives and giving handouts to the wealthy, President Biden needs to get serious about solving the significant challenges facing our Nation.

RECESS

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

Accordingly (at 10 o'clock and 27 minutes a.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1130

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. HIGGINS of New York) at 11 o'clock and 31 minutes a.m.

NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2023

The Speaker pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 1(c) of rule XIX, further consideration of the bill H.R. 7900, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2023 for military activities of the Department of Defense and for military construction, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes will now resume.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

AMENDMENTS EN BLOC NO. 5 OFFERED BY MR. SMITH OF WASHINGTON

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 1224, I offer amendments en bloc.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the amendments en bloc.

Amendments en bloc No. 5 consisting of amendment Nos. 413, 415, 440, 444, 465, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, and 649, printed in part A of House Report 117–405, offered by Mr. SMITH of Washington:

AMENDMENT NO. 413 OFFERED BY MS. JAYAPAL OF WASHINGTON

At the end of title LVIII of division E, add the following:

SEC. 5806. PROHIBITION ON CONTRACTING WITH PERSONS WITH WILLFUL OR REPEATED VIOLATIONS OF THE FAIR LABOR STANDARDS ACT OF 1938.

(a) INITIATION OF DEBARMENT PROCEEDINGS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Labor shall initiate a debarment proceeding with respect to a covered person for whom information regarding two or more willful or repeated violations of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 (29 U.S.C. 201 et seq.) (as determined by a disposition described under subsection (c)(1) of section 2313 of title 41, United States Code, and issued in the last five years) is included in the database established under subsection (a) of such section.

(2) LENGTH OF DEBARMENT.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of Labor may determine the length of a debarment under paragraph (1).

(b) DATABASES.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Labor shall ensure that the enforcement and compliance databases of the Department of Labor—

(1) identify persons that have been finally adjudicated to have violated labor laws;

(2) list each person, identified by the tax identification number of the person, that is suspended or debarred for a violation of a labor law; and

(3) are accessible to contracting officers and suspension and debarment officials at all Federal agencies.

(c) REVISION OF FAR.—The Federal Acquisition Regulation shall be revised to require contracting officers—

(1) when renewing or awarding a contract, to check the database in subsection (b) for suspensions or debarments described under that subsection when determining present responsibility and conducting a past performance evaluation;

(2) to enter relevant information from the database in subsection (b) into past performance evaluations in the Contractor Performance Assessment and Reporting System; and

(3) to coordinate with the Labor Advisor of the agency and consult with experts regarding alleged violations of labor law.

(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section—

(1) the term ''covered person'' means any individual, enterprise, or firm applying for a contract worth $500,000 or more;

(2) the term ''Federal agency'' has the meaning given that term in section 102 of title 40, United States Code;

(3) the term ''labor law'' includes—

(A) subchapter IV of chapter 31 of title 40, United States Code (commonly referred to as the ''Davis Bacon Act'');

(B) chapter 67 of subtitle II of title 41, United States Code (commonly referred to as the ''Services Contracting Act''); and

(C) the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 (29 U.S.C. 201 et seq.); and

(4) the term ''willful'' has the meaning given that term in section 578.3 of title 29, Code of Federal Regulations.

AMENDMENT NO. 415 OFFERED BY MS. OCASIO-CORTEZ OF NEW YORK

At the end of subtitle B of title VIII, insert the following:

SEC. ____. COMPLIANCE PROCEDURES FOR INVESTIGATING THE PROHIBITION ON CRIMINAL HISTORY INQUIRIES BY FEDERAL CONTRACTORS PRIOR TO CONDITIONAL OFFER.

(a) DEFENSE CONTRACTS.—Section 4657 of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by amending subsection (b) to read as follows:

''(b) COMPLIANCE.—

''(1) PROCEDURES FOR SUBMISSION OF COMPLAINT.—The Secretary of Defense shall establish, and make available to the public, procedures under which an applicant for a position with a Department of Defense contractor may submit to the Secretary a complaint, or any other information, relating to compliance by the contractor with subsection (a)(1)(B).

''(2) INVESTIGATION OF COMPLIANCE.—In addition to the authority to investigate compliance by a contractor with subsection (a)(1)(B) pursuant to a complaint submitted under paragraph (1) of this subsection, the Secretary of Defense may investigate compliance with subsection (a)(1)(B) in conducting a compliance evaluation under section 60–1.20, 60–300.60, or 60–741.60 of title 41, Code of Federal Regulations (or any successor regulation).''; and

(2) in subsection (c)—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) by inserting '', based upon the results of a complaint investigation or compliance evaluation conducted by the Secretary of Defense under section 60–1.20, 60–300.60, or 60–741.60 of title 41, Code of Federal Regulations (or any successor regulation)'' after ''determines'';

(ii) in subparagraph (C), by striking ''warning'' and inserting ''notice''; and

(B) in paragraph (2)—

(i) by inserting '', based upon the results of a complaint investigation or compliance evaluation conducted by the Secretary of Defense under section 60–1.20, 60–300.60, or 60–741.60 of title 41, Code of Federal Regulations (or any successor regulation),'' after ''determines'';

(ii) by inserting ''as may be necessary'' after ''Federal agencies''; and

(iii) by striking subparagraph (C) and inserting the following:

''(C) taking an action to impose a sanction described under section 202(7) of Executive Order 11246 (related to equal employment opportunity) and section 60–1.27 of title 41, Code of Federal Regulations (or any successor regulation).''.

(b) CIVILIAN AGENCY CONTRACTS.—Section 4714(b) of title 41, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by amending subsection (b) to read as follows:

''(b) COMPLIANCE.—

''(1) PROCEDURES FOR SUBMISSION OF COMPLAINT.—The Secretary of Labor shall establish, and make available to the public, procedures under which an applicant for a position with a Federal contractor may submit to the Secretary a complaint, or any other information, relating to compliance by the contractor with subsection (a)(1)(B).

''(2) INVESTIGATION OF COMPLIANCE.—In addition to the authority to investigate compliance by a contractor with subsection (a)(1)(B) pursuant to a complaint submitted under paragraph (1) of this subsection, the Secretary of Labor may investigate compliance with subsection (a)(1)(B) in conducting a compliance evaluation under section 60–1.20, 60–300.60, or 60–741.60 of title 41, Code of Federal Regulations (or any successor regulation).''; and

(2) in subsection (c)—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) by striking ''head of an executive agency'' and inserting ''Secretary of Labor'';

(ii) by inserting '', based upon the results of a complaint investigation or compliance evaluation conducted by the Secretary of Labor under section 60–1.20, 60–300.60, or 60–741.60 of title 41, Code of Federal Regulations (or any successor regulation)'' after ''determines'';

(iii) by striking ''such head'' and inserting ''the Secretary of Labor''; and

(iv) in subparagraph (C), by striking ''warning'' and inserting ''notice''; and

(B) in paragraph (2)—

(i) by striking ''head of an executive agency'' and inserting ''Secretary of Labor'';

(ii) by inserting '', based upon the results of a complaint investigation or compliance evaluation conducted by the Secretary of Labor under section 60–1.20, 60–300.60, or 60–741.60 of title 41, Code of Federal Regulations (or any successor regulation),'' after ''determines'';

(iii) by striking ''such head'' and inserting ''the Secretary of Labor'';

(iv) by inserting ''as may be necessary'' after ''Federal agencies''; and

(v) by striking subparagraph (C) and inserting the following:

''(C) taking an action to impose a sanction described under section 202(7) of Executive Order 11246 (related to equal employment opportunity) and section 60–1.27 of title 41, Code of Federal Regulations (or any successor regulation).''.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This Act, and the amendments made by this Act, shall apply with respect to contracts awarded on or after December 20, 2022.

AMENDMENT NO. 440 OFFERED BY MS. WILD OF PENNSYLVANIA

At the end of title LVIII, add the following:

SEC. 58__. REPORT ON HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State, shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report that includes the following:

(1) An assessment of extrajudicial killings and other human rights violations committed by the Philippines military, police, and paramilitary forces, specifically violations against trade unionists, journalists, human rights defenders, critics of the government, faith and religious leaders, and other civil society activists.

(2) A description of the human rights climate in the Philippines; an assessment of the Philippines military, police, and paramilitary forces' adherence to human rights; and an analysis of such forces' role in the practice of ''red-tagging'', including against United States citizens.

AMENDMENT NO. 444 OFFERED BY MR. QUIGLEY OF ILLINOIS

At the end of division E, add the following:

TITLE LIX—PREVENTING FUTURE PANDEMICS

SEC. 5901. DEFINITIONS.

In this title:

(1) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—The term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means—

(A) the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate;

(B) the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate;

(C) the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives; and

(D) the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives.

(2) COMMERCIAL TRADE IN LIVE WILDLIFE.—The term ''commercial trade in live wildlife''—

(A) means commercial trade in live wildlife for human consumption as food or medicine, whether the animals originated in the wild or in a captive environment; and

(B) does not include—

(i) fish;

(ii) invertebrates;

(iii) amphibians and reptiles; and

(iv) the meat of ruminant game species—

(I) traded in markets in countries with effective implementation and enforcement of scientifically based, nationally implemented policies and legislation for processing, transport, trade, and marketing; and

(II) sold after being slaughtered and processed under sanitary conditions.

(3) ONE HEALTH.—The term ''One Health'' means a collaborative, multi-sectoral, and transdisciplinary approach working at the local, regional, national, and global levels with the goal of achieving optimal health outcomes that recognizes the interconnection between—

(A) people, animals, both wild and domestic, and plants; and

(B) the environment shared by such people, animals, and plants.

(4) WILDLIFE MARKET.—The term ''wildlife market''—

(A) means a commercial market or subsection of a commercial market—

(i) where live mammalian or avian wildlife is held, slaughtered, or sold for human consumption as food or medicine whether the animals originated in the wild or in a captive environment; and

(ii) that delivers a product in communities where alternative nutritional or protein sources are readily available and affordable; and

(B) does not include—

(i) markets in areas where no other practical alternative sources of protein or meat exists, such as wildlife markets in rural areas on which indigenous people and rural local communities rely to feed them-selves and their families; and

(ii) processors of dead wild game and fish.

SEC. 5902. COUNTRY-DRIVEN APPROACH TO END THE COMMERCIAL TRADE IN LIVE WILDLIFE AND ASSOCIATED WILDLIFE MARKETS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 120 days after the completion of the first report required under section 5905, the Secretary of State, in coordination with the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development and the heads of other relevant Federal departments and agencies, including the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the Secretary of Agriculture, and the Secretary of the Interior, and after consideration of the results of best available scientific findings of practices and behaviors occurring at the source of zoonoses spillover and spread, shall publicly release a list of countries the governments of which express willingness to end the domestic and international commercial trade in live wildlife and associated wildlife markets for human consumption, as defined for purposes of this title—

(1) immediately;

(2) after a transitional period; and

(3) aspirationally, over a long-term period.

(b) GLOBAL HEALTH SECURITY ZOONOSIS PLANS.—The Secretary of State and the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development shall work bilaterally with the governments of the countries listed pursuant to subsection (a) to establish Global Health Security Zoonoses Plans that—

(1) outline actions to address novel pathogens of zoonotic origin that have the potential to become epidemics or pandemics;

(2) identify incentives and strengthened policies; and

(3) provide technical support to communities, policy makers, civil society, law enforcement, and other stakeholders to—

(A) end the domestic and international commercial trade in live wildlife and associated wildlife markets for human consumption immediately, during a transitional period, or aspirationally; and

(B) improve the biosecurity and sanitation conditions in markets.

(c) UPDATES.—The list of countries required by subsection (a), the corresponding Global Health Security Zoonosis plans established pursuant to subsection (b), and any actions taken under such plans to end the commercial trade in live wildlife and associated wildlife markets for human consumption immediately, during a transitional period, or aspirationally, shall be reviewed, updated, and publicly released annually by the Secretary and Administrator, following review of the most recent scientific data.

SEC. 5903. SENSE OF CONGRESS.

It is the sense of Congress that global institutions, including the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Organisation for Animal Health, the World Health Organization, and the United Nations Environment Programme, together with leading intergovernmental and nongovernmental organizations, veterinary and medical colleges, the Department of State, and the United States Agency for International Development, should—

(1) promote the paradigm of One Health as an effective and integrated way to address the complexity of emerging disease threats; and

(2) support improved community health, biodiversity conservation, forest conservation and management, sustainable agriculture, and the safety of livestock, domestic animals, and wildlife in developing countries, particularly in tropical landscapes where there is an elevated risk of zoonotic disease spill over.

SEC. 5904. STATEMENT OF POLICY.

It is the policy of the United States to—

(1) support the availability of scalable and sustainable alternative sources of protein and nutrition for local communities, where appropriate, in order to minimize human reliance on the commercial trade in live wildlife for human consumption;

(2) support foreign governments to—

(A) reduce commercial trade in live wildlife for human consumption;

(B) transition from the commercial trade in live wildlife for human consumption to sustainably produced alternate protein and nutritional sources;

(C) establish and effectively manage and protect natural habitat, including protected and conserved areas and the lands of Indigenous peoples and local communities, particularly in countries with tropical forest hotspots for emerging diseases;

(D) strengthen veterinary and agricultural extension capacity to improve sanitation along the value chain and biosecurity of live animal markets; and

(E) strengthen public health capacity, particularly in countries where there is a high risk of emerging zoonotic viruses and other infectious diseases;

(3) respect the rights and needs of indigenous peoples and local communities dependent on such wildlife for nutritional needs and food security; and

(4) facilitate international cooperation by working with international partners through intergovernmental, international, and nongovernmental organizations such as the United Nations to—

(A) lead a resolution at the United Nations Security Council or General Assembly and World Health Assembly outlining the danger to human and animal health from emerging zoonotic infectious diseases, with recommendations for implementing the closure of wildlife markets and prevention of the commercial trade in live wildlife for human consumption, except where the consumption of wildlife is necessary for local food security or where such actions would significantly disrupt a readily available and irreplaceable food supply;

(B) raise awareness and build stakeholder engagement networks, including civil society, the private sector, and local and regional governments on the dangerous potential of wildlife markets as a source of zoonotic diseases and reduce demand for the consumption of wildlife through evidence-based behavior change programs, while ensuring that existing wildlife habitat is not encroached upon or destroyed as part of this process;

(C) encourage and support alternative forms of sustainable food production, farming, and shifts to sustainable sources of protein and nutrition instead of terrestrial wildlife, where able and appropriate, and reduce consumer demand for terrestrial and freshwater wildlife through enhanced local and national food systems, especially in areas where wildlife markets play a significant role in meeting subsistence needs while ensuring that existing wildlife habitat is not encroached upon or destroyed as part of this process; and

(D) strive to increase biosecurity and hygienic standards implemented in farms, gathering centers, transport, and market systems around the globe, especially those specializing in the provision of products intended for human consumption.

SEC. 5905. PREVENTION OF FUTURE ZOONOTIC SPILLOVER EVENT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of State and the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, in consultation with the Director of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, the Secretary of Agriculture, the Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and the heads of other relevant departments and agencies, shall work with foreign governments, multilateral entities, intergovernmental organizations, international partners, private sector partners, and nongovernmental organizations to carry out activities supporting the following objectives, recognizing that multiple interventions will likely be necessary to make an impact, and that interventions will need to be tailored to the situation to—

(1) pursuant to section 5902, close wildlife markets and prevent associated commercial trade in live wildlife, placing a priority focus on countries with significant markets for live wildlife for human consumption, high-volume commercial trade and associated markets, trade in and across urban centers, and trade for luxury consumption or where there is no dietary necessity—

(A) through existing treaties, conventions, and agreements;

(B) by amending existing protocols or agreements;

(C) by pursuing new protocols; or

(D) by other means of international coordination;

(2) improve regulatory oversight and reduce commercial trade in live wildlife and eliminate practices identified to contribute to zoonotic spillover and emerging pathogens;

(3) prevent commercial trade in live wildlife through programs that combat wildlife trafficking and poaching, including—

(A) providing assistance to improve law enforcement;

(B) detecting and deterring the illegal import, transit, sale, and export of wildlife;

(C) strengthening such programs to assist countries through legal reform;

(D) improving information sharing and enhancing capabilities of participating foreign governments;

(E) supporting efforts to change behavior and reduce demand for such wildlife products;

(F) leveraging United States private sector technologies and expertise to scale and enhance enforcement responses to detect and prevent such trade; and

(G) strengthening collaboration with key private sector entities in the transportation industry to prevent and report the transport of such wildlife and wildlife products;

(4) leverage strong United States bilateral relationships to support new and existing inter-Ministerial collaborations or Task Forces that can serve as regional One Health models;

(5) build local agricultural and food safety capacity by leveraging expertise from the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) and institutions of higher education with agricultural or natural resource expertise;

(6) work through international organizations to help develop a set of objective risk-based metrics that provide a cross-country comparable measure of the level of risk posed by wildlife trade and marketing and can be used to track progress nations make in reducing risks, identify where resources should be focused, and potentially leverage a peer influence effect;

(7) increase efforts to prevent the degradation and fragmentation of forests and other intact ecosystems to minimize interactions between wildlife and human and livestock populations that could contribute to spillover events and zoonotic disease transmission, including by providing assistance or supporting policies to, for example—

(A) conserve, protect, and restore the integrity of such ecosystems;

(B) support the rights and needs of Indigenous People and local communities and their

ability to continue their effective stewardship of their traditional lands and territories;

(C) support the establishment and effective management of protected areas, prioritizing highly intact areas; and

(D) prevent activities that result in the destruction, degradation, fragmentation, or conversion of intact forests and other intact ecosystems and biodiversity strongholds, including by governments, private sector entities, and multilateral development financial institutions;

(8) offer appropriate alternative livelihood and worker training programs and enterprise development to wildlife traders, wildlife breeders, and local communities whose members are engaged in the commercial trade in live wildlife for human consumption;

(9) ensure that the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities are respected and their authority to exercise these rights is protected;

(10) strengthen global capacity for prevention, prediction, and detection of novel and existing zoonoses with pandemic potential, including the support of innovative technologies in coordination with the United States Agency for International Development, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and other relevant departments and agencies; and

(11) support the development of One Health systems at the local, regional, national, and global levels in coordination with the United States Agency for International Development, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and other relevant departments and agencies, particularly in emerging infectious disease hotspots, through a collaborative, multisectoral, and transdisciplinary approach that recognizes the interconnections among people, animals, plants, and their shared environment to achieve equitable and sustainable health outcomes.

(b) ACTIVITIES MAY INCLUDE.—

(1) GLOBAL COOPERATION.—The United States Government, working through the United Nations and its components, as well as international organization such as Interpol, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, and the World Organisation for Animal Health, and in furtherance of the policies described in section 5904, shall—

(A) collaborate with other member States, issue declarations, statements, and communiques urging countries to close wildlife markets, and prevent commercial trade in live wildlife for human consumption; and

(B) urge increased enforcement of existing laws to end wildlife trafficking.

(2) INTERNATIONAL COALITIONS.—The Secretary of State shall seek to build new, and support existing, international coalitions focused on closing wildlife markets and preventing commercial trade in live wildlife for human consumption, with a focus on the following efforts:

(A) Providing assistance and advice to other governments in the adoption of legislation and regulations to close wildlife markets and associated trade over such timeframe and in such manner as to minimize the increase of wildlife trafficking and poaching.

(B) Creating economic and enforcement pressure for the immediate shut down of uncontrolled, unsanitary, or illicit wildlife markets and their supply chains to prevent their operation.

(C) Providing assistance and guidance to other governments on measures to prohibit the import, export, and domestic commercial trade in live wildlife for the purpose of human consumption.

(D) Implementing risk reduction interventions and control options to address zoonotic spillover along the supply chain for the wildlife market system.

(E) Engaging and receiving guidance from key stakeholders at the ministerial, local government, and civil society level, including Indigenous Peoples, in countries that will be impacted by this title and where wildlife markets and associated wildlife trade are the predominant source of meat or protein, in order to mitigate the impact of any international efforts on food security, nutrition, local customs, conservation methods, or cultural norms.

(c) UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT.—

(1) SUSTAINABLE FOOD SYSTEMS FUNDING.—

(A) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—In addition to any other amounts provided for such purposes, there is authorized to be appropriated such sums as necessary for each of fiscal years 2023 through 2032 to the United States Agency for International Development to reduce demand for consumption of wildlife from wildlife markets and support shifts to diversified alternative and sustainably produced sources of nutritious food and protein in communities that rely upon the consumption of wildlife for food security, while ensuring that existing wildlife habitat is not encroached upon or destroyed as part of this process, using a multisectoral approach and including support for demonstration programs.

(B) ACTIVITIES.—The Bureau for Development, Democracy and Innovation (DDI), the Bureau for Resilience and Food Security (RFS), and the Bureau for Global Health (GH) of the United States Agency for International Development shall, in partnership with United States and international institutions of higher education and nongovernmental organizations, co-develop approaches focused on safe, sustainable food systems that support and incentivize the replacement of terrestrial wildlife in diets, while ensuring that existing wildlife habitat is not encroached upon or destroyed as part of this process.

(2) ADDRESSING THREATS AND CAUSES OF ZOONOTIC DISEASE OUTBREAKS.—The Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, in consultation with the Secretary of the Interior, shall increase activities in United States Agency for International Development programs related to conserving biodiversity, combating wildlife trafficking, sustainable landscapes, global health, food security, and resilience in order to address the threats and causes of zoonotic disease outbreaks, including through—

(A) education;

(B) capacity building;

(C) strengthening human, livestock, and wildlife health monitoring systems of pathogens of zoonotic origin to support early detection and reporting of novel and known pathogens for emergence of zoonotic disease and strengthening cross-sectoral collaboration to align risk reduction approaches in consultation with the Director of the Centers for Disease Control and the Secretary of Health and Human Services;

(D) improved domestic and wild animal disease monitoring and control at production and market levels;

(E) development of alternative livelihood opportunities where possible;

(F) preventing degradation and fragmentation of forests and other intact ecosystems and restoring the integrity of such ecosystems, particularly in tropical countries, to prevent the creation of new pathways for zoonotic pathogen transmission that arise from interactions among wildlife, humans, and livestock populations;

(G) minimizing interactions between domestic livestock and wild animals in markets and captive production;

(H) supporting shifts from wildlife markets to diversified, safe, affordable, and accessible alternative sources of protein and nutrition through enhanced local and national food systems while ensuring that existing wildlife habitat is not encroached upon or destroyed as part of this process;

(I) improving community health, forest management practices, and safety of livestock production in tropical landscapes, particularly in hotspots for zoonotic spillover and emerging infectious diseases;

(J) preventing degradation and fragmentation of forests and other intact ecosystems, particularly in tropical countries, to minimize interactions between wildlife, human, and livestock populations that could contribute to spillover events and zoonotic disease transmission, including by providing assistance or supporting policies to—

(i) conserve, protect, and restore the integrity of such ecosystems; and

(ii) support the rights of Indigenous People and local communities and their ability to continue their effective steward ship of their intact traditional lands and territories;

(K) supporting development and use of multi-data sourced predictive models and decisionmaking tools to identify areas of highest probability of zoonotic spillover and to determine cost-effective monitoring and mitigation approaches; and

(L) other relevant activities described in this section that are within the mandate of the United States Agency for International Development.

(d) STAFFING REQUIREMENTS.—The Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, in collaboration with the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, the United States Department of Agriculture Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and other Federal entities as appropriate, is authorized to hire additional personnel—

(1) to undertake programs aimed at reducing the risks of endemic and emerging infectious diseases and exposure to antimicrobial resistant pathogens;

(2) to provide administrative support and resources to ensure effective and efficient coordination of funding opportunities and sharing of expertise from relevant United States Agency for International Development bureaus and programs, including emerging pandemic threats;

(3) to award funding to on-the-ground projects;

(4) to provide project oversight to ensure accountability and transparency in all phases of the award process; and

(5) to undertake additional activities under this title.

(e) REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.—

(1) DEPARTMENT OF STATE AND UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter until 2030, the Secretary of State and the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report—

(i) describing—

(I) the actions taken pursuant to this title and the provision of United States technical assistance;

(II) the impact and effectiveness of international cooperation on shutting down wildlife markets;

(III) partnerships developed with other institutions of higher learning and nongovernmental organizations; and

(IV) the impact and effectiveness of international cooperation on preventing the import, export, and domestic commercial trade

in live wildlife for the purpose of human use as food or medicine, while accounting for the differentiated needs of vulnerable populations who depend upon such wildlife as a predominant source of meat or protein;

(ii) identifying—

(I) foreign countries that continue to enable the operation of wildlife markets as defined by this title and the associated trade of wildlife products for human use as food or medicine that feeds such markets;

(II) recommendations for incentivizing or enforcing compliance with laws and policies to close wildlife markets pursuant to section 5902 and uncontrolled, unsanitary, or illicit wildlife markets and end the associated commercial trade in live wildlife for human use as food or medicine, which may include visa restrictions and other diplomatic or economic tools; and

(III) summarizing additional personnel hired with funding authorized under this title, including the number hired in each bureau.

(B) INITIAL REPORT.—The first report submitted under subparagraph (A) shall include, in addition to the elements described in such subparagraph, a summary of existing research and findings related to the risk live wildlife markets pose to human health through the emergence or reemergence of pathogens and activities to reduce the risk of zoonotic spillover.

(C) FORM.—The report required under this paragraph shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

SEC. 5906. LAW ENFORCEMENT ATTACHE DEPLOYMENT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Director of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, and in consultation with the Secretary of State, shall require the Chief of Law Enforcement of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service to hire, train, and deploy not fewer than 50 new United States Fish and Wildlife Service law enforcement attaches, and appropriate additional support staff, at 1 or more United States embassies, consulates, commands, or other facilities—

(1) in 1 or more countries designated as a focus country or a country of concern in the most recent report submitted under section 201 of the Eliminate, Neutralize, and Disrupt Wildlife Trafficking Act of 2016 (16 U.S.C. 7621); and

(2) in such additional countries or regions, as determined by the Secretary of the Interior, that are known or suspected to be a source of illegal trade of species listed—

(A) as a threatened species or an endangered species under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.); or

(B) under appendix I of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, done at Washington March 3, 1973 (27 UST 1087; TIAS 8249).

(b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section $150,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2023 through 2032.

SEC. 5907. RESERVATION OF RIGHTS.

Nothing in this title shall restrict or otherwise prohibit—

(1) legal and regulated hunting, fishing, or trapping activities for subsistence, sport, or recreation; or

(2) the lawful domestic and international transport of legally harvested fish or wildlife trophies.

AMENDMENT NO. 465 OFFERED BY MR. DEFAZIO OF OREGON

At the end of the bill, add the following:

DIVISION F—DON YOUNG COAST GUARD AUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2022

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This division may be cited as the ''Don Young Coast Guard Authorization Act of 2022''.

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

DIVISION F—DON YOUNG COAST GUARD AUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2022

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.

TITLE I—AUTHORIZATION

Sec. 101. Authorization of appropriations.
Sec. 102. Authorized levels of military strength and training.
Sec. 103. Shoreside infrastructure and facilities.
Sec. 104. Availability of amounts for acquisition of additional cutters.

TITLE II—COAST GUARD

Subtitle A—Military Personnel Matters

Sec. 201. Authorized strength.
Sec. 202. Continuation of officers with certain critical skills on active duty.
Sec. 203. Number and distribution of officers on active duty promotion list.
Sec. 204. Coast Guard behavioral health policy.
Sec. 205. Improving representation of women and of racial and ethnic minorities among Coast Guard active-duty members.

Subtitle B—Operational Matters

Sec. 206. Pilot project for enhancing Coast Guard cutter readiness through condition-based maintenance.
Sec. 207. Unmanned systems strategy.
Sec. 208. Budgeting of Coast Guard relating to certain operations.
Sec. 209. Report on San Diego maritime domain awareness.
Sec. 210. Great Lakes winter shipping.
Sec. 211. Center of expertise for Great Lakes oil spill search and response.
Sec. 212. Study on laydown of Coast Guard cutters.

Subtitle C—Other Matters

Sec. 213. Responses of Commandant of the Coast Guard to safety recommendations.
Sec. 214. Conveyance of Coast Guard vessels for public purposes.
Sec. 215. Acquisition life-cycle cost estimates.
Sec. 216. National Coast Guard Museum funding plan.
Sec. 217. Report on Coast Guard explosive ordnance disposal.
Sec. 218. Pribilof Island transition completion actions.
Sec. 219. Notification of communication outages.

TITLE III—MARITIME

Subtitle A—Shipping

Sec. 301. Nonoperating individual.
Sec. 302. Oceanographic research vessels.
Sec. 303. Atlantic Coast port access routes briefing.

Subtitle B—Vessel Safety

Sec. 304. Fishing vessel safety.
Sec. 305. Requirements for DUKW-type amphibious passenger vessels.
Sec. 306. Exoneration and limitation of liability for small passengers vessels.
Sec. 307. Automatic identification system requirements.

Subtitle C—Shipbuilding Program

Sec. 308. Qualified vessel.
Sec. 309. Establishing a capital construction fund.

TITLE IV—FEDERAL MARITIME COMMISSION

Sec. 401. Terms and vacancies.

TITLE V—MISCELLANEOUS

Subtitle A—Navigation

Sec. 501. Restriction on changing salvors.
Sec. 502. Providing requirements for vessels anchored in established anchorage grounds.
Sec. 503. Aquatic Nuisance Species Task Force.
Sec. 504. Limitation on recovery for certain injuries incurred in aquaculture activities.

Subtitle B—Other Matters

Sec. 505. Information on type approval certificates.
Sec. 506. Passenger vessel security and safety requirements.
Sec. 507. Cargo waiting time reduction.
Sec. 508. Limited indemnity provisions in standby oil spill response contracts.
Sec. 509. Port Coordination Council for Point Spencer.
Sec. 510. Western Alaska oil spill planning criteria.
Sec. 511. Nonapplicability.
Sec. 512. Report on enforcement of coastwise laws.
Sec. 513. Land conveyance, Sharpe Army Depot, Lathrop, California.
Sec. 514. Center of Expertise for Marine Environmental Response.
Sec. 515. Prohibition on entry and operation.
Sec. 516. St. Lucie River railroad bridge.
Sec. 517. Assistance related to marine mammals.
Sec. 518. Manning and crewing requirements for certain vessels, vehicles, and structures.

TITLE VI—SEXUAL ASSAULT AND SEXUAL HARASSMENT PREVENTION AND RESPONSE

Sec. 601. Definitions.
Sec. 602. Convicted sex offender as grounds for denial.
Sec. 603. Sexual harassment or sexual assault as grounds for suspension or revocation.
Sec. 604. Accommodation; notices.
Sec. 605. Protection against discrimination.
Sec. 606. Alcohol prohibition.
Sec. 607. Surveillance requirements.
Sec. 608. Master key control.
Sec. 609. Safety management systems.
Sec. 610. Requirement to report sexual assault and harassment.
Sec. 611. Civil actions for personal injury or death of seamen.
Sec. 612. Administration of sexual assault forensic examination kits.

TITLE VII—TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING PROVISIONS

Sec. 701. Technical corrections.
Sec. 702. Transportation worker identification credential technical amendments.
Sec. 703. Reinstatement.

TITLE I—AUTHORIZATION

SEC. 101. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

Section 4902 of title 14, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in the matter preceding paragraph (1) by striking ''years 2020 and 2021'' and inserting ''years 2022 and 2023'';

(2) in paragraph (1)—

(A) in subparagraph (A)—

(i) by striking ''$8,151,620,850 for fiscal year 2020'' and inserting ''$9,282,360,000 for fiscal year 2022''; and

(ii) by striking ''$8,396,169,475 for fiscal year 2021'' and inserting ''$10,210,596,000 for fiscal year 2023'';

(B) in subparagraph (B) by striking ''$17,035,000'' and inserting ''$17,723,520''; and

(C) in subparagraph (C) by striking ''$17,376,000'' and inserting ''$18,077,990'';

(3) in paragraph (2)—

(A) in subparagraph (A)—

(i) by striking ''$2,794,745,000 for fiscal year 2020'' and inserting ''$3,312,114,000 for fiscal year 2022''; and

(ii) by striking ''$3,312,114,000 for fiscal year 2021'' and inserting ''$3,477,600,000 for fiscal year 2023''; and

(B) in subparagraph (B)—

(i) by striking ''$10,000,000 for fiscal year 2020'' and inserting ''$20,400,000 for fiscal year 2022''; and

(ii) by striking ''$20,000,000 for fiscal year 2021'' and inserting ''$20,808,000 for fiscal year 2023'';

(4) in paragraph (3)—

(A) by striking ''$13,834,000 for fiscal year 2020'' and inserting ''$14,393,220 for fiscal year 2022''; and

(B) by striking ''$14,111,000 for fiscal year 2021'' and inserting ''$14,681,084 for fiscal year 2023''; and

(5) in paragraph (4)—

(A) by striking ''$205,107,000 for fiscal year 2020'' and inserting ''$213,393,180 for fiscal year 2022''; and

(B) by striking ''$209,209,000 for fiscal year 2021'' and inserting ''$217,661,044 for fiscal year 2023''.

SEC. 102. AUTHORIZED LEVELS OF MILITARY STRENGTH AND TRAINING.

Section 4904 of title 14, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a) by striking ''fiscal years 2020 and 2021'' and inserting ''fiscal years 2022 and 2023''; and

(2) in subsection (b) by striking ''fiscal years 2020 and 2021'' and inserting ''fiscal years 2022 and 2023''.

SEC. 103. SHORESIDE INFRASTRUCTURE AND FACILITIES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Of the amounts authorized to be appropriated under section 4902(2)(A) of title 14, United States Code, for each of fiscal years 2022 and 2023, up to $585,000,000 shall be authorized for the Secretary of the department in which the Coast Guard is operating to fund the acquisition, construction, rebuilding, or improvement of Coast Guard shoreside infrastructure and facilities necessary to support Coast Guard operations and readiness.

(b) BALTIMORE COAST GUARD YARD.—Of the amounts set aside under subsection (a), up to $175,000,000 shall be authorized to improve facilities at the Coast Guard Yard in Baltimore, Maryland, including improvements to piers and wharves, dry dock, capital equipment utilities, or dredging necessary to facilitate access to such Yard.

(c) TRAINING CENTER CAPE MAY.—Of the amounts set aside under subsection (a), up to $60,000,000 shall be authorized to fund Phase I, in fiscal year 2022, and Phase II, in fiscal year 2023, for the recapitalization of the barracks at the United States Coast Guard Training Center Cape May in Cape May, New Jersey.

(d) MITIGATION OF HAZARD RISKS.—In carrying out projects with funds authorized under this section, the Coast Guard shall mitigate, to the greatest extent practicable, natural hazard risks identified in any Shore Infrastructure Vulnerability Assessment for Phase I related to such projects.

(e) FORT WADSWORTH, NEW YORK.—Of the amounts set aside under subsection (a), up to $1,200,000 shall be authorized to fund a construction project to—

(1) complete repairs to the United States Coast Guard Station, New York, waterfront, including repairs to the concrete pier; and

(2) replace floating piers Alpha and Bravo, the South Breakwater and Ice Screen, the North Breakwater and Ice Screen, and the seawall.

SEC. 104. AVAILABILITY OF AMOUNTS FOR ACQUISITION OF ADDITIONAL CUTTERS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Of the amounts authorized to be appropriated under—

(1) section 4902(2)(A)(i) of title 14, United States Code, as amended by section 101 of this title, for fiscal year 2022;

(A) $300,000,000 shall be authorized for the acquisition of a twelfth National Security Cutter; and

(B) $210,000,000 shall be authorized for the acquisition of 3 Fast Response Cutters; and

(2) section 4902(2)(A)(ii) of title 14, United States Code, as amended by section 101 of this title, for fiscal year 2023;

(A) $300,000,000 shall be authorized for the acquisition of a twelfth National Security Cutter; and

(B) $210,000,000 shall be authorized for the acquisition of 3 Fast Response Cutters.

(b) TREATMENT OF ACQUIRED CUTTER.—Any cutter acquired using amounts authorized under subsection (a) shall be in addition to the National Security Cutters and Fast Response Cutters approved under the existing acquisition baseline in the program of record for the National Security Cutter and Fast Response Cutter.

(c) GREAT LAKES ICEBREAKER ACQUISITION.—Of the amounts authorized to be appropriated under section 4902(2)(A)(ii) of title 14, United States Code—

(1) for fiscal year 2022, $350,000,000 shall be authorized for the acquisition of a Great Lakes icebreaker at least as capable as Coast Guard Cutter *Mackinaw* (WLBB–30); and

(2) for fiscal year 2023, $20,000,000 shall be authorized for the design and selection of icebreaking cutters for operation in the Great Lakes, the Northeastern United States, and the Arctic, as appropriate, that are at least as capable as the Coast Guard 140-foot icebreaking tugs.

(d) DRUG AND MIGRANT INTERDICTION.—Of the Fast Response Cutters authorized for acquisition under subsection (a), at least 1 shall be used for drug and migrant interdiction in the Caribbean Basin (including the Gulf of Mexico).

TITLE II—COAST GUARD

Subtitle A—Military Personnel Matters

SEC. 201. AUTHORIZED STRENGTH.

Section 3702 of title 14, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(c) The Secretary may vary the authorized end strength of the Coast Guard Selected Reserves for a fiscal year by a number equal to not more than 3 percent of such end strength upon a determination by the Secretary that varying such authorized end strength is in the national interest.

''(d) The Commandant may increase the authorized end strength of the Coast Guard Selected Reserves by a number equal to not more than 2 percent of such authorized end strength upon a determination by the Commandant that such increase would enhance manning and readiness in essential units or in critical specialties or ratings.''.

SEC. 202. CONTINUATION OF OFFICERS WITH CERTAIN CRITICAL SKILLS ON ACTIVE DUTY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 21 of title 14, United States Code, is amended by inserting after section 2165 the following:

''§ 2166. Continuation on active duty; Coast Guard officers with certain critical skills

''(a) IN GENERAL.—The Commandant may authorize an officer in a grade above grade O–2 to remain on active duty after the date otherwise provided for the retirement of such officer in section 2154 of this title, if the officer possesses a critical skill, or specialty, or is in a career field designated pursuant to subsection (b).

''(b) CRITICAL SKILLS, SPECIALTY, OR CAREER FIELD.—The Commandant shall designate any critical skill, specialty, or career field eligible for continuation on active duty as provided in subsection (a).

''(c) DURATION OF CONTINUATION.—An officer continued on active duty pursuant to this section shall, if not earlier retired, be retired on the first day of the month after the month in which the officer completes 40 years of active service.

''(d) POLICY.—The Commandant shall carry out this section by prescribing policy which shall specify the criteria to be used in designating any critical skill, specialty, or career field for purposes of subsection (b).''.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The analysis for chapter 21 of title 14, United States Code, is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 2165 the following:

''2166. Continuation on active duty; Coast Guard officers with certain critical skills.''.

SEC. 203. NUMBER AND DISTRIBUTION OF OFFICERS ON ACTIVE DUTY PROMOTION LIST.

(a) MAXIMUM NUMBER OF OFFICERS.—Section 2103(a) of title 14, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

''(a) MAXIMUM TOTAL NUMBER.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The total number of Coast Guard commissioned officers on the active duty promotion list, excluding warrant officers, shall not exceed—

''(A) 7,100 in fiscal year 2022;

''(B) 7,200 in fiscal year 2023;

''(C) 7,300 in fiscal year 2024; and

''(D) 7,400 in fiscal year 2025 and each subsequent fiscal year.

''(2) TEMPORARY INCREASE.—Notwithstanding paragraph (1), the Commandant may temporarily increase the total number of commissioned officers permitted under such paragraph by up to 2 percent for no more than 60 days following the date of the commissioning of a Coast Guard Academy class.

''(3) NOTIFICATION.—Not later than 30 days after exceeding the total number of commissioned officers permitted under paragraph (1), and each 30 days thereafter until the total number of commissioned officers no longer exceeds the number of such officers permitted under paragraph (1), the Commandant shall notify the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate of the number of officers on the active duty promotion list on the last day of the preceding 30-day period.''.

(b) OFFICERS NOT ON ACTIVE DUTY PROMOTION LIST.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 51 of title 14, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

''§ 5113. Officers not on active duty promotion list

''Not later than 60 days after the date on which the President submits to Congress a budget pursuant to section 1105 of title 31, the Commandant shall submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate the number of Coast Guard officers serving at other Federal entities on a reimbursable basis but not on the active duty promotion list.''.

(2) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The analysis for chapter 51 of title 14, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

''5113. Officers not on active duty promotion list.''.

SEC. 204. COAST GUARD BEHAVIORAL HEALTH POLICY.

(a) INTERIM BEHAVIORAL HEALTH POLICY.—Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Commandant of the Coast Guard shall establish an interim behavioral health policy for members of the Coast Guard equivalent to the policy described in section 5.28 (relating to behavioral health) of Department of Defense Instruction 6130.03, volume 2, ''Medical Standards for Military Service: Retention''.

(b) TERMINATION.—The interim policy established under subsection (a) shall remain in effect until the date on which the Commandant issues a permanent behavior health policy for members of the Coast Guard which is, to the extent practicable, equivalent to such section 5.28.

SEC. 205. IMPROVING REPRESENTATION OF WOMEN AND OF RACIAL AND ETHNIC MINORITIES AMONG COAST GUARD ACTIVE-DUTY MEMBERS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Commandant of the Coast Guard shall—

(1) determine which recommendations in the RAND representation report can practicably be implemented to promote improved representation in the Coast Guard of—

(A) women; and

(B) racial and ethnic minorities; and

(2) submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate a report on the actions the Commandant has taken, or plans to take, to implement such recommendations.

(b) CURRICULUM AND TRAINING.—The Commandant shall update, to reflect actions described under subsection (a)(2), the curriculum and training materials used at—

(1) officer accession points, including the Coast Guard Academy and the Leadership Development Center;

(2) enlisted member accession at the United States Coast Guard Training Center Cape May in Cape May, New Jersey; and

(3) the officer, enlisted member, and civilian leadership courses managed by the Leadership Development Center.

(c) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term ''RAND representation report'' means the report titled ''Improving the Representation of Women and Racial/Ethnic Minorities Among U.S. Coast Guard Active-Duty Members'' issued by the Homeland Security Operational Analysis Center of the RAND Corporation on August 11, 2021.

Subtitle B—Operational Matters

SEC. 206. PILOT PROJECT FOR ENHANCING COAST GUARD CUTTER READINESS THROUGH CONDITION-BASED MAINTENANCE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Commandant of the Coast Guard shall conduct a pilot project to enhance cutter readiness and reduce lost patrol days through the deployment of commercially developed condition-based program standards for cutter maintenance, in accordance with the criteria set forth in subsection (b).

(b) CRITERIA FOR CONDITION-BASED MAINTENANCE EVALUATION.—In conducting the pilot project under subsection (a), the Commandant shall—

(1) select at least 1 legacy cutter asset and 1 class of cutters under construction with respect to which the application of the pilot project would enhance readiness;

(2) use commercially developed condition-based program standards similar to those applicable to privately owned and operated vessels or vessels owned or operated by other Federal agencies (such as those currently operating under the direction of Military Sealift Command);

(3) create and model a full ship digital twin for the cutters selected under paragraph (1);

(4) install or modify instrumentation capable of producing full hull, mechanical, and electrical data necessary to analyze cutter operational conditions with active maintenance alerts; and

(5) deploy artificial intelligence, prognostic-based integrated maintenance planning modeled after standards described in paragraph (2).

(c) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—The Commandant shall submit to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives—

(1) an interim report not later than 6 months after the date of enactment of this Act on the progress in carrying out the pilot project described in subsection (a); and

(2) a final report not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act on the results of the pilot project described in subsection (a) that includes—

(A) options to integrate commercially developed condition-based program standards for cutter maintenance to Coast Guard cutters; and

(B) plans to deploy commercially developed condition-based program standards for cutter maintenance to Coast Guard cutters.

SEC. 207. UNMANNED SYSTEMS STRATEGY.

(a) SUBMISSION TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Commandant of the Coast Guard shall submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate a detailed description of the strategy of the Coast Guard to implement unmanned systems across mission areas, including—

(1) the steps taken to implement actions recommended in the consensus study report of the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine published on November 12, 2020, titled ''Leveraging Unmanned Systems for Coast Guard Missions: A Strategic Imperative'';

(2) the strategic goals and acquisition strategies for proposed uses and procurements of unmanned systems;

(3) a strategy to sustain competition and innovation for procurement of unmanned systems and services for the Coast Guard, including defining opportunities for new and existing technologies; and

(4) an estimate of the timeline, costs, staff resources, technology, or other resources necessary to accomplish the strategy.

(b) PILOT PROJECT.—

(1) AUTONOMOUS CONTROL AND COMPUTER VISION TECHNOLOGY.—The Commandant of the Coast Guard, acting through the Blue Technology Center of Expertise, shall conduct a pilot project to retrofit an existing Coast Guard small boat with—

(A) commercially available autonomous control and computer vision technology; and

(B) such sensors and methods of communication as are necessary to demonstrate the ability of such control and technology to assist in conducting search and rescue, surveillance, and interdiction missions.

(2) COLLECTION OF DATA.—The pilot project under paragraph (1) shall evaluate commercially available products in the field and collect operational data to inform future requirements.

(3) BRIEFING.—Not later than 6 months after completing the pilot project required under paragraph (1), the Commandant shall brief the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate on the evaluation of the data derived from the project.

SEC. 208. BUDGETING OF COAST GUARD RELATING TO CERTAIN OPERATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 51 of title 14, United States Code, is further amended by adding at the end the following:

''§ 5114. Expenses of performing and executing defense readiness mission activities

''The Commandant of the Coast Guard shall include in the annual budget submission of the President under section 1105(a) of title 31, a dedicated budget line item that adequately represents a calculation of the annual costs and expenditures of performing and executing all defense readiness mission activities, including—

''(1) all expenses related to the Coast Guard's coordination, training, and execution of defense readiness mission activities in the Coast Guard's capacity as an Armed Force (as such term is defined in section 101 of title 10) in support of Department of Defense national security operations and activities or for any other military department or defense agency (as such terms are defined in such section);

''(2) costs associated with Coast Guard detachments assigned in support of the Coast Guard's defense readiness mission; and

''(3) any other expenses, costs, or matters the Commandant determines appropriate or otherwise of interest to Congress.''.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The analysis for chapter 51 of title 14, United States Code, is further amended by adding at the end the following:

''5114. Expenses of performing and executing defense readiness mission activities.''.

SEC. 209. REPORT ON SAN DIEGO MARITIME DOMAIN AWARENESS.

Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Commandant of the Coast Guard shall submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate a report containing—

(1) an overview of the maritime domain awareness in the area of responsibility of the Coast Guard sector responsible for San Diego, California, including—

(A) the average volume of known maritime traffic that transited the area during fiscal years 2020 through 2022;

(B) current sensor platforms deployed by such sector to monitor illicit activity occurring at sea in such area;

(C) the number of illicit activity incidents at sea in such area that the sector responded to during fiscal years 2020 through 2022;

(D) an estimate of the volume of traffic engaged in illicit activity at sea in such area and the type and description of any vessels used to carry out illicit activities that such sector responded to during fiscal years 2020 through 2022; and

(E) the maritime domain awareness requirements to effectively meet the mission of such sector;

(2) a description of current actions taken by the Coast Guard to partner with Federal, regional, State, and local entities to meet the maritime domain awareness needs of such area;

(3) a description of any gaps in maritime domain awareness within the area of responsibility of such sector resulting from an inability to meet the enduring maritime domain awareness requirements of the sector or adequately respond to maritime disorder;

(4) an identification of current technology and assets the Coast Guard has to mitigate the gaps identified in paragraph (3);

(5) an identification of capabilities needed to mitigate such gaps, including any capabilities the Coast Guard currently possesses that can be deployed to the sector;

(6) an identification of technology and assets the Coast Guard does not currently possess and are needed to acquire in order to address such gaps; and

(7) an identification of any financial obstacles that prevent the Coast Guard from deploying existing commercially available sensor technology to address such gaps.

SEC. 210. GREAT LAKES WINTER SHIPPING.

(a) GREAT LAKES ICEBREAKING OPERATIONS.—

(1) GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTABILITY OFFICE REPORT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives a report on Coast Guard icebreaking in the Great Lakes.

(B) ELEMENTS.—The report required under subparagraph (A) shall—

(i) evaluate—

(I) the economic impact related to vessel delays or cancellations associated with ice coverage on the Great Lakes;

(II) the impact the standards proposed in paragraph (2) would have on Coast Guard operations in the Great Lakes if such standards were adopted;

(III) the fleet mix of medium icebreakers and icebreaking tugs necessary to meet the standards proposed in paragraph (2); and

(IV) the resources necessary to support the fleet described in subclause (III), including billets for crew and operating costs; and

(ii) make recommendations to the Commandant for improvements to the Great Lakes icebreaking program, including with respect to facilitating shipping and meeting all Coast Guard mission needs.

(2) PROPOSED STANDARDS FOR ICEBREAKING OPERATIONS.—The proposed standards, the impact of the adoption of which is evaluated in subclauses (II) and (III) of paragraph (1)(B)(i), are the following:

(A) Except as provided in subparagraph (B), the ice-covered waterways in the Great Lakes shall be open to navigation not less than 90 percent of the hours that vessels engaged in commercial service and ferries attempt to transit such ice-covered waterways.

(B) In a year in which the Great Lakes are not open to navigation, as described in subparagraph (A), because of ice of a thickness that occurs on average only once every 10 years, ice-covered waterways in the Great Lakes shall be open to navigation at least 70 percent of the hours that vessels engaged in commercial service and ferries attempt to transit such ice-covered waterways.

(3) REPORT BY COMMANDANT.—Not later than 90 days after the date on which the Comptroller General submits the report under paragraph (1), the Commandant shall submit to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives a report that includes the following:

(A) A plan for Coast Guard implementation of any recommendation made by the Comptroller General under paragraph (1)(B)(ii) with which the Commandant concurs.

(B) With respect to any recommendation made under paragraph (1)(B)(ii) with which the Commandant does not concur, an explanation of the reasons why the Commandant does not concur.

(C) A review of, and a proposed implementation plan for, the results of the fleet mix analysis under paragraph (1)(B)(i)(III).

(D) Any proposed modifications to current Coast Guard standards for icebreaking operations in the Great Lakes.

(4) PILOT PROGRAM.—During the 5 ice seasons following the date of enactment of this Act, the Coast Guard shall conduct a pilot program to determine the extent to which the current Coast Guard Great Lakes icebreaking cutter fleet can meet the proposed standards described in paragraph (2).

(b) DATA ON ICEBREAKING OPERATIONS IN THE GREAT LAKES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Commandant shall collect, during ice season, archive, and disseminate data on icebreaking operations and transits on ice-covered waterways in the Great Lakes of vessels engaged in commercial service and ferries.

(2) ELEMENTS.—Data collected, archived, and disseminated under paragraph (1) shall include the following:

(A) Voyages by vessels engaged in commercial service and ferries to transit ice-covered waterways in the Great Lakes that are delayed or canceled because of the nonavailability of a suitable icebreaking vessel.

(B) Voyages attempted by vessels engaged in commercial service and ferries to transit ice-covered waterways in the Great Lakes that do not reach their intended destination because of the nonavailability of a suitable icebreaking vessel.

(C) The period of time that each vessel engaged in commercial service or ferry was delayed in getting underway or during a transit of ice-covered waterways in the Great Lakes due to the nonavailability of a suitable icebreaking vessel.

(D) The period of time elapsed between each request for icebreaking assistance by a vessel engaged in commercial service or ferry and the arrival of a suitable icebreaking vessel and whether such icebreaking vessel was a Coast Guard or commercial asset.

(E) The percentage of hours that Great Lakes ice-covered waterways were open to navigation while vessels engaged in commercial service and ferries attempted to transit such waterways for each ice season after the date of enactment of this Act.

(F) Relevant communications of each vessel engaged in commercial service or ferry with the Coast Guard or commercial icebreaking service providers with respect to subparagraphs (A) through (D).

(G) A description of any mitigating circumstance, such as Coast Guard Great Lakes icebreaker diversions to higher priority missions, that may have contributed to the amount of time described in subparagraphs (C) and (D) or the percentage of time described in subparagraph (E).

(3) VOLUNTARY REPORTING.—Any reporting by operators of commercial vessels engaged in commercial service or ferries under this section shall be voluntary.

(4) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.—The Commandant shall make the data collected, archived, and disseminated under this subsection available to the public on a publicly accessible internet website of the Coast Guard.

(5) CONSULTATION WITH INDUSTRY.—With respect to the Great Lakes icebreaking operations of the Coast Guard and the development of the data collected, archived, and disseminated under this subsection, the Commandant shall consult operators of—

(A) vessels engaged in commercial service; and

(B) ferries.

(c) REPORT ON COMMON HULL DESIGN.—Section 8105 of the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (Public Law 116–283) is amended by striking subsection (b) and inserting the following:

''(b) REPORT.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this subsection, the Commandant shall submit to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives a report on the operational benefits and limitations of a common hull design for icebreaking cutters for operation in the Great Lakes, the Northeastern United States, and the Arctic, as appropriate, that are at least as capable as the Coast Guard 140-foot icebreaking tugs.''.

(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) COMMERCIAL SERVICE.—The term ''commercial service'' has the meaning given such term in section 2101 of title 46, United States Code.

(2) GREAT LAKES.—The term ''Great Lakes''—

(A) has the meaning given such term in section 118 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1268); and

(B) includes harbors adjacent to such waters.

(3) ICE-COVERED WATERWAY.—The term ''ice-covered waterway'' means any portion of the Great Lakes in which vessels engaged in commercial service or ferries operate that is 70 percent or greater covered by ice, but does not include any waters adjacent to piers or docks for which commercial icebreaking services are available and adequate for the ice conditions.

(4) OPEN TO NAVIGATION.—The term ''open to navigation'' means navigable to the extent necessary to—

(A) meet the reasonable demands of shipping;

(B) minimize delays to passenger ferries;

(C) extricate vessels and persons from danger;

(D) prevent damage due to flooding; and

(E) conduct other Coast Guard missions, as required.

(5) REASONABLE DEMANDS OF SHIPPING.—The term ''reasonable demands of shipping'' means the safe movement of vessels engaged in commercial service and ferries transiting ice-covered waterways in the Great Lakes to their intended destination, regardless of type of cargo.

SEC. 211. CENTER OF EXPERTISE FOR GREAT LAKES OIL SPILL SEARCH AND RESPONSE.

Section 807(d) of the Frank LoBiondo Coast Guard Authorization Act of 2018 (14 U.S.C. 313 note) is amended to read as follows:

''(d) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term 'Great Lakes' means—

''(1) Lake Ontario;

''(2) Lake Erie;

''(3) Lake Huron (including Lake St. Clair);

''(4) Lake Michigan;

''(5) Lake Superior; and

''(6) the connecting channels (including the following rivers and tributaries of such rivers: Saint Mary's River, Saint Clair River, Detroit River, Niagara River, Illinois River, Chicago River, Fox River, Grand River, St. Joseph River, St. Louis River, Menominee River, Muskegon River, Kalamazoo River, and Saint Lawrence River to the Canadian border).''.

SEC. 212. STUDY ON LAYDOWN OF COAST GUARD CUTTERS.

Not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Homeland Security, in consultation with the Secretary of Transportation, shall conduct a study on the laydown of Coast Guard Fast Response Cutters to assess Coast Guard mission readiness and to identify areas of need for asset coverage.

Subtitle C—Other Matters

SEC. 213. RESPONSES OF COMMANDANT OF THE COAST GUARD TO SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 7 of title 14, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

"§ 721. Responses to safety recommendations

''(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the submission to the Commandant of the Coast Guard of a recommendation by the National Transportation Safety Board relating to transportation safety, the Commandant shall submit to the Board a written response to each recommendation, which shall include whether the Commandant—

''(1) concurs with the recommendation;

''(2) partially concurs with the recommendation; or

''(3) does not concur with the recommendation.

''(b) EXPLANATION OF CONCURRENCE.—A response under subsection (a) shall include—

''(1) with respect to a recommendation to which the Commandant concurs, an explanation of the actions the Commandant intends to take to implement such recommendation;

''(2) with respect to a recommendation to which the Commandant partially concurs, an explanation of the actions the Commandant intends to take to implement the portion of such recommendation with which the Commandant partially concurs; and

''(3) with respect to a recommendation to which the Commandant does not concur, the reasons why the Commandant does not concur with such recommendation.

''(c) FAILURE TO RESPOND.—If the Board has not received the written response required under subsection (a) by the end of the time period described in such subsection, the Board shall notify the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate that such response has not been received.''.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The analysis for chapter 7 of title 14, United States Code, is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 720 the following:

''721. Responses to safety recommendations.''.

SEC. 214. CONVEYANCE OF COAST GUARD VESSELS FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES.

(a) REDESIGNATION AND TRANSFER.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 914 of the Coast Guard Authorization Act of 2010 (Public Law 111–281) is transferred to chapter 5 of title 14, United States Code, inserted after section 508, redesignated as section 509, and amended so that the enumerator, section heading, typeface, and typestyle conform to those appearing in other sections in title 46, United States Code.

(2) CLERICAL AMENDMENTS.—

(A) COAST GUARD AUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2010.—The table of contents in section 1(b) of the Coast Guard Authorization Act of 2010 (Public Law 111–281) is amended by striking the item relating to section 914.

(B) TITLE 46.—The analysis for chapter 5 of title 14, United States Code, is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 508 the following:

''509. Conveyance of Coast Guard vessels for public purposes.''.

(b) CONVEYANCE OF COAST GUARD VESSELS FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES.—Section 509 of title 14, United States Code (as transferred and redesignated under subsection (a)), is amended—

(1) by amending subsection (a) to read as follows:

''(a) IN GENERAL.—At the request of the Commandant, the Administrator of the General Services Administration may transfer ownership of a Coast Guard vessel or aircraft to an eligible entity for use for educational, cultural, historical, charitable, recreational, or other public purposes if such transfer is authorized by law.''; and

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) by inserting ''as if such a request were being processed'' after ''vessels''; and

(ii) by inserting '', as in effect on the date of enactment of the Don Young Coast Guard Authorization Act of 2022'' after ''Code of Federal Regulations''; and

(B) in paragraph (2) by inserting '', as in effect on the date of enactment of the Don Young Coast Guard Authorization Act of 2022'' after ''such title''.

SEC. 215. ACQUISITION LIFE-CYCLE COST ESTIMATES.

Section 1132(e) of title 14, United States Code, is amended by striking paragraphs (2) and (3) and inserting the following:

''(2) TYPES OF ESTIMATES.—For each Level 1 or Level 2 acquisition project or program, in addition to life-cycle cost estimates developed under paragraph (1), the Commandant shall require that—

''(A) such life-cycle cost estimates be updated before—

''(i) each milestone decision is concluded; and

''(ii) the project or program enters a new acquisition phase; and

''(B) an independent cost estimate or independent cost assessment, as appropriate, be developed to validate such life-cycle cost estimates developed under paragraph (1).''.

SEC. 216. NATIONAL COAST GUARD MUSEUM FUNDING PLAN.

Section 316(c)(4) of title 14, United States Code, is amended by striking ''the Inspector General of the department in which the Coast Guard is operating'' and inserting ''a third party entity qualified to undertake such a certification process''.

SEC. 217. REPORT ON COAST GUARD EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DISPOSAL.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Commandant of the Coast Guard shall submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate a report on the viability of establishing an explosive ordnance disposal program (hereinafter referred to as the ''Program'') in the Coast Guard.

(b) CONTENTS.—The report required under subsection (a) shall contain, at a minimum, an explanation of the following with respect to such a Program:

(1) Where within the organizational structure of the Coast Guard the Program would be located, including a discussion of whether the Program should reside in—

(A) Maritime Safety and Security Teams;

(B) Maritime Security Response Teams;

(C) a combination of the teams described under subparagraphs (A) and (B); or

(D) elsewhere within the Coast Guard.

(3) The vehicles and dive craft that are Coast Guard airframe and vessel transportable that would be required for the transportation of explosive ordnance disposal elements.

(4) The Coast Guard stations at which—

(A) portable explosives storage magazines would be available for explosive ordnance disposal elements; and

(B) explosive ordnance disposal elements equipment would be pre-positioned.

(5) How the Program would support other elements within the Department of Homeland Security, the Department of Justice, and in wartime, the Department of Defense to—

(A) counter improvised explosive devices;

(B) counter unexploded ordnance;

(C) combat weapons of destruction;

(D) provide service in support of the President; and

(E) support national security special events.

(6) The career progression of Coast Guardsman participating in the Program from—

(A) Seaman Recruit to Command Master Chief Petty Officer;

(B) Chief Warrant Officer 2 to that of Chief Warrant Officer 4; and

(C) Ensign to that of Rear Admiral.

(7) Initial and annual budget justification estimates on a single program element of the Program for—

(A) civilian and military pay with details on military pay, including special and incentive pays such as—

(i) officer responsibility pay;

(ii) officer SCUBA diving duty pay;

(iii) officer demolition hazardous duty pay;

(iv) enlisted SCUBA diving duty pay;

(v) enlisted demolition hazardous duty pay;

(vi) enlisted special duty assignment pay at level special duty-5;

(vii) enlisted assignment incentive pays;

(viii) enlistment and reenlistment bonuses;

(ix) officer and enlisted full civilian clothing allowances;

(x) an exception to the policy allowing a third hazardous duty pay for explosive ordnance disposal-qualified officers and enlisted; and

(xi) parachutist hazardous duty pay;

(B) research, development, test, and evaluation;

(C) procurement;

(D) other transaction agreements;

(E) operations and support; and

(F) overseas contingency operations.

SEC. 218. PRIBILOF ISLAND TRANSITION COMPLETION ACTIONS.

(a) EXTENSIONS.—Section 524 of the Pribilof Island Transition Completion Act of 2016 (Public Law 114–120) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)(5) by striking ''5 years'' and inserting ''6 years''; and

(2) in subsection (c)(3) by striking ''60 days'' and inserting ''120 days''.

(b) ACTUAL USE AND OCCUPANCY REPORTS.—Not later than 90 days after enactment of this Act, and quarterly thereafter, the Secretary of the department in which the Coast Guard is operating shall submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate a report describing—

(1) the degree to which Coast Guard personnel and equipment are deployed to St. Paul Island, Alaska, in actual occupancy of the facilities, as required under section 524 of the Pribilof Island Transition Completion Act of 2016 (Public Law 114–120); and

(2) the status of the activities described in subsections (c) and (d) until such activities have been completed.

(c) AIRCRAFT HANGER.—The Secretary may—

(1) enter into a lease for a hangar to house deployed Coast Guard aircraft if such hanger was previously under lease by the Coast Guard for purposes of housing such aircraft; and

(2) may enter into an agreement with the lessor of such a hanger in which the Secretary may carry out repairs necessary to support the deployment of such aircraft and the cost such repairs may be offset under the terms of the lease.

(d) FUEL TANK.—

(1) DETERMINATION.—Not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall determine whether the fuel tank located on St. Paul Island, Alaska, that

is owned by the Coast Guard is needed for Coast Guard operations.

(2) TRANSFER.—Subject to paragraph (3), if the Secretary determines such tank is not needed for operations, the Secretary shall, not later than 90 days after making such determination, transfer such tank to the Alaska Native Village Corporation for St. Paul Island, Alaska.

(3) FAIR MARKET VALUE EXCEPTION.—The Secretary may only carry out a transfer under paragraph (2) if the fair market value of such tank is less than the aggregate value of any lease payments for the property on which the tank is located that the Coast Guard would have paid to the Alaska Native Village Corporation for St. Paul Island, Alaska, had such lease been extended at the same rate.

(e) SAVINGS CLAUSE.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to limit any rights of the Alaska Native Village Corporation for St. Paul to receive conveyance of all or part of the lands and improvements related to Tract 43 under the same terms and conditions as prescribed in section 524 of the Pribilof Island Transition Completion Act of 2016 (Public Law 114–120).

SEC. 219. NOTIFICATION OF COMMUNICATION OUTAGES.

Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Commandant of the Coast Guard shall submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate a report that—

(1) contains a plan for the Coast Guard to notify mariners of radio outages for towers owned and operated by the Coast Guard in District 17;

(2) address in such plan how the Coast Guard in District 17 will—

(A) disseminate outage updates regarding outages on social media at least every 48 hours;

(B) provide updates on a publicly accessible website at least every 48 hours;

(C) develop methods for notifying mariners where cellular connectivity does not exist;

(D) generate receipt confirmation and acknowledgment of outages from mariners; and

(E) develop and advertise a web-based communications update hub on AM/FM radio for mariners; and

(3) identifies technology gaps necessary to implement the plan and provide a budgetary assessment necessary to implement the plan.

TITLE III—MARITIME

Subtitle A—Shipping

SEC. 301. NONOPERATING INDIVIDUAL.

Section 8313(b) of the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (Public Law 116–283) is amended by striking ''the date that is 2 years after the date of the enactment of this Act'' and inserting ''January 1, 2025''.

SEC. 302. OCEANOGRAPHIC RESEARCH VESSELS.

(a) REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Transportation, in consultation with the Secretary of the department in which the Coast Guard is operating, shall submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate a report detailing the total number of vessels known or estimated to operate or to have operated under section 50503 of title 46, United States Code, during each of the past 10 fiscal years.

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

(1) The total number of foreign-flagged vessels known or estimated to operate or to have operated as oceanographic research vessels (as such term is defined in section 2101 of title 46, United States Code) during each of the past 10 fiscal years.

(2) The total number of United States-flagged vessels known or estimated to operate or to have operated as oceanographic research vessels (as such term is defined section 2101 of title 46, United States Code) during each of the past 10 fiscal years.

SEC. 303. ATLANTIC COAST PORT ACCESS ROUTES BRIEFING.

Not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act, and every 30 days thereafter until the requirements of section 70003 of title 46, United States Code, are fully executed with respect to the Atlantic Coast Port Access Route, the Secretary of the department in which the Coast Guard is operating shall brief the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate on any progress made to execute such requirements.

Subtitle B—Vessel Safety

SEC. 304. FISHING VESSEL SAFETY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 45 of title 46, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in section 4502(f)(2) by striking ''certain vessels described in subsection (b) if requested by the owner or operator; and'' and inserting ''vessels described in subsection (b) if—

''(A) requested by an owner or operator; or

''(B) the vessel is—

''(i) at least 50 feet overall in length;

''(ii) built before July 1, 2013; and

''(iii) 25 years of age or older; and'';

(2) in section 4503(b) by striking ''Except as provided in section 4503a, subsection (a)'' and inserting ''Subsection (a)''; and

(3) by repealing section 4503a.

(b) ALTERNATIVE SAFETY COMPLIANCE AGREEMENTS.—Nothing in this section or the amendments made by this section shall be construed to affect or apply to any alternative compliance and safety agreement entered into by the Coast Guard that is in effect on the date of enactment of this Act.

(c) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—The table of sections in chapter 45 of title 46, United States Code, is amended by striking the item relating to section 4503a.

SEC. 305. REQUIREMENTS FOR DUKW-TYPE AMPHIBIOUS PASSENGER VESSELS.

(a) REGULATIONS REQUIRED.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Commandant of the Coast Guard shall issue regulations for DUKW-type amphibious passenger vessels operating in waters subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, as defined in section 2.38 of title 33, Code of Federal Regulations (as in effect on the date of enactment of this Act).

(b) DEADLINE FOR COMPLIANCE.—The regulations issued under subsection (a) shall take effect not later than 24 months after the date of enactment of this Act.

(c) REQUIREMENTS.—The regulations required under subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) A requirement that operators of DUKW-type amphibious passenger vessels provide reserve buoyancy for such vessels through passive means, including watertight compartmentalization, built-in flotation, or such other means as determined appropriate by the Commandant, in order to ensure that such vessels remain afloat and upright in the event of flooding, including when carrying a full complement of passengers and crew.

(2) A requirement that an operator of a DUKW-type amphibious passenger vessel—

(A) review and notate the forecast of the National Weather Service of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration in the logbook of the vessel before getting underway and periodically while underway;

(B) proceed to the nearest harbor or safe refuge in any case in which a watch or warning is issued for wind speeds exceeding the wind speed equivalent used to certify the stability of such DUKW-type amphibious passenger vessel; and

(C) maintain and monitor a weather monitor radio receiver at the operator station of the vessel that is automatically activated by the warning alarm device of the National Weather Service.

(3) A requirement that—

(A) operators of DUKW-type amphibious passenger vessels inform passengers that seat belts may not be worn during waterborne operations;

(B) before the commencement of waterborne operations, a crew member shall visually check that the seatbelt of each passenger is unbuckled; and

(C) operators or crew maintain a log recording the actions described in subparagraphs (A) and (B).

(4) A requirement for annual training for operators and crew of DUKW-type amphibious passengers vessels, including—

(A) training for personal flotation and seat belt requirements, verifying the integrity of the vessel at the onset of each waterborne departure, identification of weather hazards, and use of National Weather Service resources prior to operation; and

(B) training for crew to respond to emergency situations, including flooding, engine compartment fires, man-overboard situations, and in water emergency egress procedures.

(d) CONSIDERATION.—In issuing the regulations required under subsection (a), the Commandant shall consider whether personal flotation devices should be required for the duration of the waterborne transit of a DUKW-type amphibious passenger vessel.

(e) INTERIM REQUIREMENTS.—Beginning on the date on which the regulations under subsection (a) are issued, the Commandant shall require that operators of DUKW-type amphibious passenger vessels that are not in compliance with such regulations shall be subject to the following requirements:

(1) Remove the canopies and any window coverings of such vessels for waterborne operations, or install in such vessels a canopy that does not restrict horizontal or vertical escape by passengers in the event of flooding or sinking.

(2) If a canopy and window coverings are removed from any such vessel pursuant to paragraph (1), require that all passengers wear a personal flotation device approved by the Coast Guard before the onset of waterborne operations of such vessel.

(3) Reengineer such vessels to permanently close all unnecessary access plugs and reduce all through-hull penetrations to the minimum number and size necessary for operation.

(4) Install in such vessels independently powered electric bilge pumps that are capable of dewatering such vessels at the volume of the largest remaining penetration in order to supplement an operable Higgins pump or a dewatering pump of equivalent or greater capacity.

(5) Install in such vessels not fewer than 4 independently powered bilge alarms.

(6) Conduct an in-water inspection of any such vessel after each time a through-hull penetration of such vessel has been removed or uncovered.

(7) Verify through an in-water inspection the watertight integrity of any such vessel at the outset of each waterborne departure of such vessel.

(8) Install underwater LED lights that activate automatically in an emergency.

(9) Otherwise comply with any other provisions of relevant Coast Guard guidance or instructions in the inspection, configuration, and operation of such vessels.

SEC. 306. EXONERATION AND LIMITATION OF LIABILITY FOR SMALL PASSENGERS VESSELS.

(a) RESTRUCTURING.—Chapter 305 of title 46, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by inserting the following before section 30501 the following:

"Subchapter I—General Provisions";

(2) by inserting the following before section 30503:

"Subchapter II—Exoneration and Limitation of Liability";

and

(3) by redesignating sections 30503 through 30512 as sections 30521 through 30530, respectively.

(b) DEFINITIONS.—Section 30501 of title 46, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

"§ 30501. Definitions

''In this chapter:

''(1) COVERED SMALL PASSENGER VESSEL.—The term 'covered small passenger vessel'—

''(A) means a small passenger vessel, as defined in section 2101 that is—

''(i) not a wing-in-ground craft; and

''(ii) carrying—

''(I) not more than 49 passengers on an overnight domestic voyage; and

''(II) not more than 150 passengers on any voyage that is not an overnight domestic voyage; and

''(B) includes any wooden vessel constructed prior to March 11, 1996, carrying at least 1 passenger for hire.

''(2) OWNER.—The term 'owner' includes a charterer that mans, supplies, and navigates a vessel at the charterer's own expense or by the charterer's own procurement.''.

(c) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The item relating to section 30501 in the analysis for chapter 305 of title 46, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

''30501. Definitions.''.

(d) APPLICABILITY.—Section 30502 of title 46, United States Code, is amended by inserting ''as to covered small passenger vessels, and'' before ''as otherwise provided''.

(e) PROVISIONS REQUIRING NOTICE OF CLAIM OR LIMITING TIME FOR BRINGING ACTION.—Section 30526 of title 46, United States Code, as redesignated by subsection (a), is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by inserting ''and covered small passenger vessels'' after ''seagoing vessels'';

(2) in subsection (b)(1), by striking ''6 months'' and inserting ''2 years''; and

(3) in subsection (b)(2), by striking ''one year'' and inserting ''2 years''.

(f) TABLES OF SUBCHAPTERS AND TABLES OF SECTIONS.—The table of sections for chapter 305 of title 46, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by inserting before section 30501 the following:

''SUBCHAPTER I—GENERAL PROVISIONS'';

(2) by inserting after section 30502 the following:

''SUBCHAPTER II—EXONERATION AND LIMITATION OF LIABILITY'';

and

(3) by redesignating the items relating to sections 30503 through 30512 as items relating to sections 30521 through 30530, respectively.

(g) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Title 46, United States Code, is further amended—

(1) in section 14305(a)(5), by striking ''section 30506'' and inserting ''section 30524'';

(2) in section 30523(a), as redesignated by subsection (a), by striking ''section 30506'' and inserting ''section 30524'';

(3) in section 30524(b), as redesignated by subsection (a), by striking ''section 30505'' and inserting ''section 30523''; and

(4) in section 30525, as redesignated by subsection (a)—

(A) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking ''sections 30505 and 30506'' and inserting ''sections 30523 and 30524'';

(B) in paragraph (1) by striking ''section 30505'' and inserting ''section 30523''; and

(C) in paragraph (2) by striking ''section 30506(b)'' and inserting ''section 30524(b)''.

SEC. 307. AUTOMATIC IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS.

(a) REQUIREMENT FOR FISHING VESSELS TO HAVE AUTOMATIC IDENTIFICATION SYSTEMS.—Section 70114(a)(1) of title 46, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking '', while operating on the navigable waters of the United States,'';

(2) by redesignating subparagraphs (A) through (D) as clauses (i) through (iv);

(3) by inserting before clauses (i) through (iv), as redesignated by paragraph (2), the following:

''(A) While operating on the navigable waters of the United States:''; and

(4) by adding at the end the following:

''(B) A vessel of the United States that is more than 65 feet overall in length, while engaged in fishing, fish processing, or fish tendering operations on the navigable waters of the United States or in the United States exclusive economic zone.''.

(b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of Commerce for fiscal year 2022, $5,000,000, to remain available until expended, to purchase automatic identification systems for fishing vessels, fish processing vessels, fish tender vessels more than 50 feet in length, as described under this section and the amendments made by this section.

Subtitle C—Shipbuilding Program

SEC. 308. QUALIFIED VESSEL.

(a) ELIGIBLE VESSEL.—Section 53501(2) of title 46, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (A)(iii) by striking ''and'' at the end;

(2) in subparagraph (B)(v) by striking the period at the end and inserting a semicolon; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

''(C) a ferry, as such term is defined in section 2101; and

''(D) a passenger vessel or small passenger vessel, as such terms are defined in section 2101, that has a passenger capacity of 50 passengers or greater.''.

(b) QUALIFIED VESSEL.—Section 53501(5) of title 46, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (A)(iii) by striking ''and'' at the end;

(2) in subparagraph (B)(v) by striking the period at the end and inserting a semicolon; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

''(C) a ferry, as such term is defined in section 2101; and

''(D) a passenger vessel or small passenger vessel, as such terms are defined in section 2101, that has a passenger capacity of 50 passengers or greater.''.

SEC. 309. ESTABLISHING A CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION FUND.

Section 53503(b) of title 46, United States Code, is amended by inserting ''(including transportation on a ferry, passenger vessel, or small passenger vessel, as such terms are defined in section 2101, that has a passenger capacity of 50 passengers or greater)'' after ''short sea transportation''.

TITLE IV—FEDERAL MARITIME COMMISSION

SEC. 401. TERMS AND VACANCIES.

Section 46101(b) of title 46, United States Code, is amended by—

(1) in paragraph (2)—

(A) by striking ''one year'' and inserting ''2 years''; and

(B) by striking ''2 terms'' and inserting ''3 terms''; and

(2) in paragraph (3)—

(A) by striking ''of the individual being succeeded'' and inserting ''to which such individual is appointed'';

(B) by striking ''2 terms'' and inserting ''3 terms''; and

(C) by striking ''the predecessor of that'' and inserting ''such''.

TITLE V—MISCELLANEOUS

Subtitle A—Navigation

SEC. 501. RESTRICTION ON CHANGING SALVORS.

Section 311(c)(3) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1321(c)(3)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(C) An owner or operator may not change salvors as part of a deviation under subparagraph (B) in cases in which the original salvor satisfies the Coast Guard requirements in accordance with the National Contingency Plan and the applicable response plan required under subsection (j).

''(D) In any case in which the Coast Guard authorizes a deviation from the salvor as part of a deviation under subparagraph (B) from the applicable response plan required under subsection (j), the Commandant shall submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate a report describing the deviation and the reasons for such deviation.''.

SEC. 502. PROVIDING REQUIREMENTS FOR VESSELS ANCHORED IN ESTABLISHED ANCHORAGE GROUNDS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 70006 of title 46, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

"§ 70006. Anchorage grounds

''(a) ANCHORAGE GROUNDS.—

''(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary of the department in which the Coast Guard is operating shall define and establish anchorage grounds in the navigable waters of the United States for vessels operating in such waters.

''(2) RELEVANT FACTORS FOR ESTABLISHMENT.—In carrying out paragraph (1), the Secretary shall take into account all relevant factors concerning navigational safety, protection of the marine environment, proximity to undersea pipelines and cables, safe and efficient use of Marine Transportation System, and national security.

''(b) VESSEL REQUIREMENTS.—Vessels, of certain sizes or type determined by the Secretary, shall—

''(1) set and maintain an anchor alarm for the duration of an anchorage;

''(2) comply with any directions or orders issued by the Captain of the Port; and

''(3) comply with any applicable anchorage regulations.

''(c) PROHIBITIONS.—A vessel may not—

''(1) anchor in any Federal navigation channel unless authorized or directed to by the Captain of the Port;

''(2) anchor in near proximity, within distances determined by the Coast Guard, to an undersea pipeline or cable, unless authorized or directed to by the Captain of the Port; and

''(3) anchor or remain anchored in an anchorage ground during any period in which the Captain of the Port orders closure of the anchorage ground due to inclement weather, navigational hazard, a threat to the environment, or other safety or security concern.

''(d) SAFETY EXCEPTION.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent a vessel from taking actions necessary to maintain

the safety of the vessel or to prevent the loss of life or property.''.

(b) REGULATORY REVIEW.—

(1) REVIEW REQUIRED.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the department in which the Coast Guard is operating shall complete a review of existing anchorage regulations and identify regulations that may need modification—

(A) in the interest of marine safety, security, and environmental concerns, taking into account undersea pipelines, cables, or other infrastructure; and

(B) to implement the amendments made by this section.

(2) BRIEFING.—Upon completion of the review under paragraph (1), but not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall provide a briefing to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate and the Subcommittee on Coast Guard and Maritime Transportation of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives that summarizes the review.

(c) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections for chapter 700 of title 46, United States Code, is amended by striking the item relating to section 70006 and inserting the following:

''70006. Anchorage grounds.''.

(d) APPLICABILITY OF REGULATIONS.—The amendments made by subsection (a) may not be construed to alter any existing rules, regulations, or final agency actions issued under section 70006 of title 46, United States Code, as in effect on the day before the date of enactment of this Act until all regulations required under subsection (b) take effect.

SEC. 503. AQUATIC NUISANCE SPECIES TASK FORCE.

(a) RECREATIONAL VESSEL DEFINED.—Section 1003 of the Nonindigenous Aquatic Nuisance Prevention and Control Act of 1990 (16 U.S.C. 4702) is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraphs (13) through (17) as paragraphs (15) through (19), respectively; and

(2) by inserting after paragraph (12) the following:

''(13) 'State' means each of the several States, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, the Northern Mariana Islands, and the Virgin Islands of the United States;

''(14) 'recreational vessel' has the meaning given that term in section 502 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1362);''.

(b) OBSERVERS.—Section 1201 of the Nonindigenous Aquatic Nuisance Prevention and Control Act of 1990 (16 U.S.C. 4721) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(g) OBSERVERS.—The chairpersons designated under subsection (d) may invite representatives of nongovernmental entities to participate as observers of the Task Force.''.

(c) AQUATIC NUISANCE SPECIES TASK FORCE.—Section 1201(b) of the Nonindigenous Aquatic Nuisance Prevention and Control Act of 1990 (16 U.S.C. 4721(b)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (6), by striking ''and'' at the end;

(2) by redesignating paragraph (7) as paragraph (10); and

(3) by inserting after paragraph (6) the following:

''(7) the Director of the National Park Service;

''(8) the Director of the Bureau of Land Management;

''(9) the Commissioner of Reclamation; and''.

(d) AQUATIC NUISANCE SPECIES PROGRAM.—Section 1202 of the Nonindigenous Aquatic Nuisance Prevention and Control Act of 1990 (16 U.S.C. 4722) is amended—

(1) in subsection (e) by adding at the end the following:

''(4) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND RECOMMENDATIONS.—The Task Force may provide technical assistance and recommendations for best practices to an agency or entity engaged in vessel inspections or decontaminations for the purpose of—

''(A) effectively managing and controlling the movement of aquatic nuisance species into, within, or out of water of the United States; and

''(B) inspecting recreational vessels in a manner that minimizes disruptions to public access for boating and recreation in non-contaminated vessels.

''(5) CONSULTATION.—In carrying out paragraph (4), including the development of recommendations, the Task Force may consult with—

''(A) State fish and wildlife management agencies;

''(B) other State agencies that manage fishery resources of the State or sustain fishery habitat; and

''(C) relevant nongovernmental entities.''; and

(2) in subsection (k) by adding at the end the following:

''(3) Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of the Don Young Coast Guard Authorization Act of 2022, the Task Force shall submit a report to Congress recommending legislative, programmatic, or regulatory changes to eliminate remaining gaps in authorities between members of the Task Force to effectively manage and control the movement of aquatic nuisance species.''.

(e) TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS AND CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—The Nonindigenous Aquatic Nuisance Prevention and Control Act of 1990 (16 U.S.C. 4701 et seq.) is further amended—

(1) in section 1002(b)(2), by inserting a comma after ''funded'';

(2) in section 1003, in paragraph (7), by striking ''Canandian'' and inserting ''Canadian'';

(3) in section 1203(a)—

(A) in paragraph (1)(F), by inserting ''and'' after ''research,''; and

(B) in paragraph (3), by striking ''encourage'' and inserting ''encouraged'';

(4) in section 1204(b)(4), in the paragraph heading, by striking ''ADMINISRATIVE'' and inserting ''ADMINISTRATIVE''; and

(5) in section 1209, by striking ''subsection (a)'' and inserting ''section 1202(a)''.

SEC. 504. LIMITATION ON RECOVERY FOR CERTAIN INJURIES INCURRED IN AQUACULTURE ACTIVITIES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 30104 of title 46, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by inserting ''(a) IN GENERAL.—'' before the first sentence; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

''(b) LIMITATION ON RECOVERY BY AQUACULTURE WORKERS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of subsection (a), the term 'seaman' does not include an individual who—

''(A) is an aquaculture worker if State workers' compensation is available to such individual; and

''(B) was, at the time of injury, engaged in aquaculture in a place where such individual had lawful access.

''(2) AQUACULTURE WORKER DEFINED.—In this subsection, the term 'aquaculture worker' means an individual who—

''(A) is employed by a commercial enterprise that is involved in the controlled cultivation and harvest of aquatic plants and animals, including—

''(i) the cleaning, processing, or canning of fish and fish products;

''(ii) the cultivation and harvesting of shellfish; and

''(iii) the controlled growing and harvesting of other aquatic species;

''(B) does not hold a license issued under section 7101(c); and

''(C) is not required to hold a merchant mariner credential under part F of subtitle II.''.

(b) APPLICABILITY.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to an injury incurred on or after the date of enactment of this Act.

Subtitle B—Other Matters

SEC. 505. INFORMATION ON TYPE APPROVAL CERTIFICATES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Title IX of the Frank LoBiondo Coast Guard Authorization Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–282) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''SEC. 904. INFORMATION ON TYPE APPROVAL CERTIFICATES.

''The Commandant of the Coast Guard shall, upon request by any State, the District of Columbia, or territory of the United States, provide all data possessed by the Coast Guard pertaining to challenge water quality characteristics, challenge water biological organism concentrations, post-treatment water quality characteristics, and post-treatment biological organism concentrations data for a ballast water management system with a type approval certificate approved by the Coast Guard pursuant to subpart 162.060 of title 46, Code of Federal Regulations.''.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents for the Frank LoBiondo Coast Guard Authorization Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–282) is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 903 the following:

''904. Information on type approval certificates.''.

SEC. 506. PASSENGER VESSEL SECURITY AND SAFETY REQUIREMENTS.

Section 3507(k)(1) of title 46, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (A) by striking ''at least 250'' and inserting ''250 or more''; and

(2) by striking subparagraph (B) and inserting the following:

''(B) has overnight accommodations for 250 or more passengers; and''.

SEC. 507. CARGO WAITING TIME REDUCTION.

(a) INTERAGENCY TASK FORCE.—The President shall, acting through the Supply Chain Disruptions Task Force established under Executive Order 14017 (relating to supply chains) of February 24, 2021 (86 Fed. Reg. 11849) (hereinafter referred to as the ''Task Force''), carry out the duties described in subsection (c).

(b) DUTIES.—In carrying out this section, the Task Force shall—

(1) evaluate and quantify the economic and environmental impact of cargo backlogs;

(2) evaluate and quantify the costs incurred by each Federal agency represented on the Task Force, and by State and local governments, due to such cargo backlogs;

(3) evaluate the responses of each such Federal agency to such cargo backlogs; and

(4) not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act—

(A) develop a plan to—

(i) significantly reduce or eliminate such cargo backlog; and

(ii) reduce nationwide cargo processing delays, including the Port of Los Angeles and the Port of Long Beach; and

(B) submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate a report containing the plan developed under subparagraph (A).

(c) REPORT OF THE COMMANDANT.—No later than 90 days after the date of enactment of

this Act, the Commandant of the Coast Guard shall submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate a report on cargo backlogs that includes—

(1) an explanation of the extent to which vessels carrying cargo are complying with the requirements of chapter 700 of title 46, United States Code;

(2) the status of the investigation on the cause of the oil spill that occurred in October 2021 on the waters over the San Pedro Shelf related to an anchor strike, including the expected date on which the Marine Casualty Investigation Report with respect to such spill will be released; and

(3) with respect to such vessels, a summary of actions taken or planned to be taken by the Commandant to—

(A) provide additional protections against oil spills caused by anchor strikes; and

(B) address other safety concerns and environmental impacts.

SEC. 508. LIMITED INDEMNITY PROVISIONS IN STANDBY OIL SPILL RESPONSE CONTRACTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subsections (b) and (c), a contract for the containment or removal of a discharge entered into by the President under section 311(c) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1321(c)) shall contain a provision to indemnify a contractor for liabilities and expenses incidental to the containment or removal arising out of the performance of the contract that is substantially identical to the terms contained in subsections (d) through (h) of section H.4 (except for paragraph (1) of subsection (d)) of the contract offered by the Coast Guard in the solicitation numbered DTCG89–98– A–68F953, dated November 17, 1998.

(b) REQUIREMENTS.—

(1) SOURCE OF FUNDS.—The provision required under subsection (a) shall include a provision that the obligation to indemnify is limited to funds available in the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund established by section 9509(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 at the time the claim for indemnity is made.

(2) UNCOMPENSATED REMOVAL.—A claim for indemnity under a contract described in subsection (a) shall be made as a claim for uncompensated removal costs under section 1012(a)(4) of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (33 U.S.C. 2712(a)(4)).

(3) LIMITATION.—The total indemnity for a claim under a contract described in subsection (a) may not be more than $50,000 per incident.

(c) APPLICABILITY OF EXEMPTIONS.—Notwithstanding subsection (a), the United States shall not be obligated to indemnify a contractor for any act or omission of the contractor carried out pursuant to a contract entered into under this section where such act or omission is grossly negligent or which constitutes willful misconduct.

SEC. 509. PORT COORDINATION COUNCIL FOR POINT SPENCER.

Section 541 of the Coast Guard Authorization Act of 2016 (Public Law 114–120) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b) by striking paragraphs (1) and (2) and inserting the following:

''(1) BSNC (to serve as Council Chair).

''(2) The Secretary of Homeland Security.

''(3) An Oil Spill Response Organization that serves the area in which such Port is located.

''(4) The State.'';

(2) in subsection (c)(1)—

(A) in subparagraph (B) by adding ''and'' at the end; and

(B) by striking subparagraphs (C) and (D) and inserting the following:

''(C) land use planning and development at Point Spencer in support of the following activities within the Bearing Sea, the Chukchi Sea, and the Arctic Ocean:

''(i) Search and rescue.

''(ii) Shipping safety.

''(iii) Economic development.

''(iv) Oil spill prevention and response.

''(v) National security.

''(vi) Major marine casualties.

''(vii) Protection of Alaska Native archaeological and cultural resources.

''(viii) Port of refuge, arctic research, and maritime law enforcement.'';

(3) by amending subsection (c)(3) to read as follows:

''(3) Facilitate coordination among members of the Council on the development and use of the land and coastline of Point Spencer, as such development and use relate to activities of the Council at the Port of Point Spencer.''; and

(4) in subsection (e)—

(A) by striking ''Operations and management costs'' and inserting the following:

''(1) DETERMINATION OF COSTS.—Operations and management costs''; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

''(2) FUNDING.—To facilitate the mooring buoy system in Port Clarence and to assist the Council in the development of other oil spill prevention and response infrastructure, including reactivating the airstrip at Point Spencer with appropriate technology and safety equipment in support of response operations, there is authorized to be made available $5,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2023 through 2025 from the interest generated from the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund.''.

SEC. 510. WESTERN ALASKA OIL SPILL PLANNING CRITERIA.

(a) WESTERN ALASKA OIL SPILL PLANNING CRITERIA.—Section 311(j)(5) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1321(j)(5)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(J)(i) Except as provided in clause (iv) (including with respect to Cook Inlet), in any case in which the Secretary has determined that the national planning criteria established pursuant to this subsection are inappropriate for a vessel operating in the area of responsibility of the Western Alaska Captain of the Port Zone, a response plan required under this paragraph with respect to a discharge of oil for the vessel shall comply with the planning criteria established under clause (ii), which planning criteria shall, with respect to a discharge of oil from the vessel, apply in lieu of any alternative planning criteria approved for vessels operating in such area.

''(ii) The President shall establish planning criteria for a worst case discharge of oil, and a substantial threat of such a discharge, within the area of responsibility of Western Alaska Captain of the Port Zone, including planning criteria for the following:

''(I) Oil spill response resources that are required to be located within such area.

''(II) Response times for mobilization of oil spill response resources and arrival on the scene of a worst case discharge of oil, or substantial threat of such a discharge, occurring within such area.

''(III) Pre-identified vessels for oil spill response that are capable of operating in the ocean environment and required to be located within such area.

''(IV) Real-time continuous vessel tracking, monitoring, and engagement protocols that detect and address vessel operation anomalies.

''(V) Vessel routing measures consistent with international routing measure deviation protocols.

''(VI) Ensuring the availability of at least one oil spill removal organization that is classified by the Coast Guard and that—

''(aa) is capable of responding in all operating environments in such area;

''(bb) controls oil spill response resources of dedicated and nondedicated resources within such area, through ownership, contracts, agreements, or other means approved by the President, sufficient to mobilize and sustain a response to a worst case discharge of oil and to contain, recover, and temporarily store discharged oil; and

''(cc) has pre-positioned oil spill response resources in strategic locations throughout such area in a manner that ensures the ability to support response personnel, marine operations, air cargo, or other related logistics infrastructure.

''(VII) Temporary storage capability using both dedicated and non-dedicated assets located within such area.

''(VIII) Non-mechanical oil spill response resources, to be available under contracts, agreements, or other means approved by the President, capable of responding to both a discharge of persistent oil and a discharge of non-persistent oil, whether the discharged oil was carried by a vessel as fuel or cargo.

''(IX) With respect to tank barges carrying non-persistent oil in bulk as cargo, oil spill response resources that are required to be carried on board.

''(X) Ensuring that oil spill response resources required to comply with this subparagraph are separate from and in addition to resources otherwise required to be included in a response plan for purposes of compliance with salvage and marine firefighting planning requirements under this subsection.

''(XI) Specifying a minimum length of time that approval of a response plan under this subparagraph is valid.

''(XII) Ensuring compliance with requirements for the preparation and submission of vessel response plans established by regulations pursuant to this paragraph.

''(iii) The President may approve a response plan for a vessel under this subparagraph only if the owner or operator of the vessel demonstrates the availability of the oil spill response resources required to be included in the response plan under the planning criteria established under clause (ii).

''(iv) Nothing in this subparagraph affects—

''(I) the requirements under this subsection applicable to vessel response plans for vessels operating within the area of responsibility of the Western Alaska Captain of the Port Zone within Cook Inlet, Alaska;

''(II) the requirements applicable to tank vessels operating within Prince William Sound Captain of the Port Zone that are subject to section 5005 of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (33 U.S.C. 2735); or

''(III) the authority of a Federal On-Scene Coordinator to use any available resources when responding to an oil spill.

''(v) The Secretary shall review any determination that the national planning criteria are inappropriate for a vessel operating in the area of responsibility of Western Alaska Captain of the Port Zone not less frequently than once every five years.

''(vi) For purposes of this subparagraph, the term 'Western Alaska Captain of the Port Zone' means the area described in section 3.85–15 of title 33, Code of Federal Regulations, as in effect on the date of enactment of this subparagraph.''.

(b) ESTABLISHMENT OF ALASKA OIL SPILL PLANNING CRITERIA.—

(1) DEADLINE.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the President shall establish the planning criteria required to be established under subparagraph

(J) of section 311(j)(5) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act of (33 U.S.C. 1321(j)(5)), as added by this section.

(2) CONSULTATION.—In establishing such planning criteria, the President shall consult with the State of Alaska, owners and operators of vessels subject to such planning criteria, oil spill removal organizations, Alaska Native organizations, and environmental nongovernmental organizations located within the State of Alaska.

(3) VESSELS IN COOK INLET.—Unless otherwise authorized by the Secretary of the department in which the Coast Guard, a vessel may only operate in Cook Inlet, Alaska, under a vessel response plan that meets the requirements of the national planning criteria established pursuant to section 311(j)(5) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1321(j)(5)).

(c) CONGRESSIONAL REPORT.—Not later than one year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the department in which the Coast Guard is operating shall submit to Congress a report regarding the status of implementing the requirements of subparagraph (J) of section 311(j)(5) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1321(j)(5)), as added by this section.

SEC. 511. NONAPPLICABILITY.

Requirements under sections 3507(d), 3507(e), 3508, and 3509 of title 46, United States Code, shall not apply to the passenger vessel *American Queen* (U.S. Coast Guard Official Number 1030765) or any other passenger vessel—

(1) on which construction identifiable with the specific vessel begins prior to the date of enactment of this Act; and

(2) to which sections 3507 and 3508 would otherwise apply when such vessels are operating inside the boundary line.

SEC. 512. REPORT ON ENFORCEMENT OF COASTWISE LAWS.

The Commandant of the Coast Guard shall submit to Congress a report describing any changes to the enforcement of chapters 121 and 551 of title 46, United States Code, as a result of the amendments to section 4(a)(1) of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1333(a)(1)) made by section 9503 of the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (Public Law 116–283).

SEC. 513. LAND CONVEYANCE, SHARPE ARMY DEPOT, LATHROP, CALIFORNIA.

Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator of the Maritime Administration shall complete the land conveyance required under section 2833 of the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (Public Law 116–283).

SEC. 514. CENTER OF EXPERTISE FOR MARINE ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Commandant of the Coast Guard, in consultation with the Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, shall establish a Center of Expertise for Marine Environmental Response (referred to in this section as the ''Center of Expertise'') in accordance with section 313 of title 14, United States Code.

(b) LOCATION.—The Center of Expertise shall be located in close proximity to—

(1) an area of the country with quick access to State, Federal, and international waters, port and marine environments, coastal and estuary environments, and the intercoastal waterway;

(2) multiple Coast Guard sea and air stations;

(3) multiple Federal agencies that are engaged in coastal and fisheries management;

(4) one or more designated national estuaries;

(5) State coastal and wildlife management agencies; and

(6) an institution of higher education with adequate marine science search laboratory facilities and capabilities and expertise in coastal marine ecology, ecosystems, environmental chemistry, fish and wildlife management, coastal mapping, water resources, and marine technology development.

(c) FUNCTIONS.—The Center of Expertise shall—

(1) monitor and assess, on an ongoing basis, the state of knowledge regarding training, education, and technology development for marine environmental response protocols in State, Federal, and international waters, port and marine environments, coastal and estuary environments, and the intercoastal waterway;

(2) identify any significant gaps in research related to marine environmental response protocols, including an assessment of major scientific or technological deficiencies in responses to past incidents in these waterways that are interconnected, and seek to fill such gaps;

(3) conduct research, development, testing, and evaluation for marine environmental response equipment, technologies, and techniques to mitigate and respond to environmental incidents in these waterways;

(4) educate and train Federal, State, and local first responders in—

(A) the incident command system structure;

(B) marine environmental response techniques and strategies; and

(C) public affairs; and

(5) work with academic and private sector response training centers to develop and standardize marine environmental response training and techniques.

(d) MARINE ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSE DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''marine environmental response'' means any response to incidents that—

(1) impacts—

(A) the marine environment of State, Federal or international waterways;

(B) port and marine environments;

(C) coastal and estuary environments; or

(D) the intercoastal waterway; and

(2) promotes—

(A) the protection and conservation of the marine environment;

(B) the health of fish, animal populations, and endangered species; and

(C) the resilience of coastal ecosystems and infrastructure.

SEC. 515. PROHIBITION ON ENTRY AND OPERATION.

(a) PROHIBITION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as otherwise provided in this section, during the period in which Executive Order 14065 (87 Fed. Reg. 10293, relating to blocking certain Russian property or transactions), or any successor Executive Order is in effect, no vessel described in subsection (b) may enter or operate in the navigable waters of the United States or transfer cargo in any port or place under the jurisdiction of the United States.

(2) LIMITATIONS ON APPLICATION.——

(A) IN GENERAL.—The prohibition under paragraph (1) shall not apply with respect to vessel described in subsection (b) if the Secretary of State determines that—

(i) the vessel is owned or operated by a Russian national or operated by the government of the Russian Federation; and

(ii) it is in the national security interest not to apply the prohibition to such vessel.

(B) NOTICE.—Not later than 15 days after making a determination under subparagraph (A), the Secretary of State shall submit to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate written notice of the determination and the basis upon which the determination was made.

(C) PUBLICATION.—The Secretary of State shall publish a notice in the Federal Register of each determination made under subparagraph (A).

(b) VESSELS DESCRIBED.—A vessel referred to in subsection (a) is a vessel owned or operated by a Russian national or operated by the government of the Russian Federation.

(c) INFORMATION AND PUBLICATION.—The Secretary of the department in which the Coast Guard is operating, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, shall—

(1) maintain timely information on the registrations of all foreign vessels owned or operated by or on behalf of the Government of the Russian Federation, a Russian national, or a entity organized under the laws of the Russian Federation or any jurisdiction within the Russian Federation; and

(2) periodically publish in the Federal Register a list of the vessels described in paragraph (1).

(d) NOTIFICATION OF GOVERNMENTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of State shall notify each government, the agents or instrumentalities of which are maintaining a registration of a foreign vessel that is included on a list published under subsection (c)(2), not later than 30 days after such publication, that all vessels registered under such government's authority are subject to subsection (a).

(2) ADDITIONAL NOTIFICATION.—In the case of a government that continues to maintain a registration for a vessel that is included on such list after receiving an initial notification under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall issue an additional notification to such government not later than 120 days after the publication of a list under subsection (c)(2).

(e) NOTIFICATION OF VESSELS.—Upon receiving a notice of arrival under section 70001(a)(5) of title 46, United States Code, from a vessel described in subsection (b), the Secretary of the department in which the Coast Guard is operating shall notify the master of such vessel that the vessel may not enter or operate in the navigable waters of the United States or transfer cargo in any port or place under the jurisdiction of the United States, unless—

(1) the Secretary of State has made a determination under subsection (a)(2); or

(2) the Secretary of the department in which the Coast Guard is operating allows provisional entry of the vessel, or transfer of cargo from the vessel, under subsection (f).

(f) PROVISIONAL ENTRY OR CARGO TRANSFER.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, the Secretary of the department in which the Coast Guard is operating may allow provisional entry of, or transfer of cargo from, a vessel, if such entry or transfer is necessary for the safety of the vessel or persons aboard.

SEC. 516. ST. LUCIE RIVER RAILROAD BRIDGE.

The Commandant of the Coast Guard shall take such actions as are necessary to implement any recommendations for the St. Lucie River railroad bridge made by the Coast Guard in the document titled ''Waterways Analysis and Management System for Intracoastal Waterway Miles 925-1005 (WAMS #07301)'' published by Coast Guard Sector Miami in 2018.

SEC. 517. ASSISTANCE RELATED TO MARINE MAMMALS.

(a) MARITIME ENVIRONMENTAL AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM.—Section 50307(b) of title 46, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)(D) by striking ''and'' at the end;

(2) in paragraph (2) by striking the period and insert ''; and''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

''(3) technologies that quantifiably reduce underwater noise from marine vessels, including noise produced incidental to the propulsion of marine vessels.''.

(b) ASSISTANCE TO REDUCE IMPACTS OF VESSEL STRIKES AND NOISE ON MARINE MAMMALS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 541 of title 46, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

''§ 54102. Assistance to reduce impacts of vessel strikes and noise on marine mammals

''(a) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator of the Maritime Administration, in coordination with the Secretary of the department in which the Coast Guard is operating, may make grants to, or enter into contracts or cooperative agreements with, academic, public, private, and nongovernmental entities to develop and implement mitigation measures that will lead to a quantifiable reduction in—

''(1) impacts to marine mammals from vessels; and

''(2) underwater noise from vessels, including noise produced incidental to the propulsion of vessels.

''(b) ELIGIBLE USE.—Assistance under this section may be used to develop, assess, and carry out activities that reduce threats to marine mammals by—

''(1) reducing—

''(A) stressors related to vessel traffic; and

''(B) vessel strike mortality, and serious injury; or

''(2) monitoring—

''(A) sound; and

''(B) vessel interactions with marine mammals.

''(c) PRIORITY.—The Administrator shall prioritize assistance under this section for projects that—

''(1) is based on the best available science on methods to reduce threats related to vessels traffic;

''(2) collect data on the reduction of such threats;

''(3) reduce—

''(A) disturbances from vessel presence;

''(B) mortality risk; or

''(C) serious injury from vessel strikes; or

''(4) conduct risk assessments, or tracks progress toward threat reduction.

''(d) BRIEFING.—The Administrator shall provide to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate, an annual briefing that includes the following:

''(1) The name and location of each entity receiving a grant under this section.

''(2) The amount of each such grant.

''(3) A description of the activities carried out with assistance provided under this section.

''(4) An estimate of the impact that a project carried out with such assistance has on the reduction of threats to marine mammals.

''(e) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Administrator to carry out this section $10,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2026, to remain available until expended.''.

(2) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The analysis for chapter 541 of title 46, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

''54102. Assistance to reduce impacts of vessel strikes and noise on marine mammals.''.

(c) NEAR REAL-TIME MONITORING AND MITIGATION PROGRAM FOR LARGE WHALES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Part of A of subtitle V of title 46, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

''CHAPTER 507—MONITORING AND MITIGATION

''Sec.

''50701. Near real-time monitoring and mitigation program for large whales.

''50702. Pilot project.

''§ 50701. Near real-time monitoring and mitigation program for large whales

''(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Administrator of the Maritime Administration, in consultation with the Commandant of the Coast Guard, shall design and deploy a near real-time large whale monitoring and mitigation program (in this section referred to as the Program) informed by the technologies, monitoring methods, and mitigation protocols developed pursuant to the pilot program required under section 50702.

''(b) PURPOSE.—The purpose of the Program will be to reduce the risk to large whales of vessel collisions and to minimize other impacts.

''(c) REQUIREMENTS.—In designing and deploying the Program, the Administrator shall—

''(1) prioritize species of large whales for which vessel collision impacts are of particular concern;

''(2) prioritize areas where such vessel impacts are of particular concern;

''(3) develop technologies capable of detecting and alerting individuals and enforcement agencies of the probable location of large whales on a near real-time basis, to include real time data whenever possible;

''(4) inform sector-specific mitigation protocols to effectively reduce takes of large whales; and

''(5) integrate technology improvements as such improvements become available.

''(d) AUTHORITY.—The Administrator may make grants or enter into and contracts, leases, or cooperative agreements as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this section on such terms as the Administrator considers appropriate, consistent with Federal acquisition regulations.

''§ 50702. Pilot project

''(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Administrator of the Maritime Administration shall carry out a pilot monitoring and mitigation project for North Atlantic right whales (in this section referred to as the 'Pilot Program') for purposes of informing a cost-effective, efficient, and results-oriented near real-time monitoring and mitigation program for large whales under 50701.

''(b) PILOT PROJECT REQUIREMENTS.—In carrying out the pilot program, the Administrator, in coordination with the Commandant of the Coast Guard, using best available scientific information, shall identify and ensure coverage of—

''(1) core foraging habitats of North Atlantic right whales, including—

''(A) the South of the Islands core foraging habitat;

''(B) the Cape Cod Bay Area core foraging habitat;

''(C) the Great South Channel core foraging habitat; and

''(D) the Gulf of Maine; and

''(2) important feeding, breeding, calving, rearing, or migratory habitats of North Atlantic right whales that co-occur with areas of high risk of mortality, serious injury, or other impacts to such whales, including from vessels or vessel strikes.

''(c) PILOT PROJECT COMPONENTS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of the Don Young Coast Guard Authorization Act of 2022, the Administrator, in consultation with the Commandant, Tribal governments, and with input from affected stakeholders, shall design and deploy a near real-time monitoring system for North Atlantic right whales that—

''(A) comprises the best available detection and survey technologies to detect North Atlantic right whales within core foraging habitats;

''(B) uses dynamic habitat suitability models to inform the likelihood of North Atlantic right whale occurrence in core foraging habitat at any given time;

''(C) coordinates with the Integrated Ocean Observing System and Coast Guard vessel traffic service centers, and may coordinate with Regional Ocean Partnerships to leverage monitoring assets;

''(D) integrates historical data;

''(E) integrates new near real-time monitoring methods and technologies as they become available;

''(F) accurately verifies and rapidly communicates detection data;

''(G) creates standards for allowing ocean users to contribute data to the monitoring system using comparable near real-time monitoring methods and technologies; and

''(H) communicates the risks of injury to large whales to ocean users in a way that is most likely to result in informed decision making regarding the mitigation of those risks.

''(2) NATIONAL SECURITY CONSIDERATIONS.—All monitoring methods, technologies, and protocols under this section shall be consistent with national security considerations and interests.

''(3) ACCESS TO DATA.—The Administrator shall provide access to data generated by the monitoring system deployed under paragraph (1) for purposes of scientific research and evaluation, and public awareness and education, including through the NOAA Right Whale Sighting Advisory System and WhaleMap or other successive public web portals, subject to review for national security considerations.

''(d) MITIGATION PROTOCOLS.—The Administrator, in consultation with the Commandant, and with input from affected stakeholders, develop and deploy mitigation protocols that make use of the near real-time monitoring system deployed under subsection (c) to direct sector-specific mitigation measures that avoid and significantly reduce risk of serious injury and mortality to North Atlantic right whales.

''(e) REPORTING.—

''(1) PRELIMINARY REPORT.—Not later than 2 years after the date of the enactment of the Don Young Coast Guard Authorization Act of 2022, the Administrator, in consultation with the Commandant, shall submit to the appropriate Congressional Committees and make available to the public a preliminary report which shall include—

''(A) a description of the monitoring methods and technology in use or planned for deployment;

''(B) analyses of the efficacy of the methods and technology in use or planned for deployment for detecting North Atlantic right whales;

''(C) how the monitoring system is directly informing and improving North American right whale management, health, and survival;

''(D) a prioritized identification of technology or research gaps;

''(E) a plan to communicate the risks of injury to large whales to ocean users in a way that is most likely to result in informed decision making regarding the mitigation of those risks; and

''(F) additional information, as appropriate.

''(2) FINAL REPORT.—Not later than 6 years after the date of the enactment of the Don Young Coast Guard Authorization Act of 2022, the Administrator, in consultation with the Commandant, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees and make available to the public a final report, addressing the components in subparagraph (A) and including—

''(A) an assessment of the benefits and efficacy of the near real-time monitoring and mitigation program;

''(B) a strategic plan to expand the pilot program to provide near real-time monitoring and mitigation measures;

''(i) to additional large whale species of concern for which such measures would reduce risk of serious injury or death; and

''(ii) in important feeding, breeding, calving, rearing, or migratory habitats of whales that co-occur with areas of high risk of mortality or serious injury of such whales from vessel strikes or disturbance;

''(C) a prioritized plan for acquisition, deployment, and maintenance of monitoring technologies;

''(D) the locations or species for which the plan would apply; and

''(E) a budget and description of funds necessary to carry out the strategic plan.

''(f) ADDITIONAL AUTHORITY.—The Administrator may make grants enter into contracts, leases, or cooperative agreements as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this section on such terms as the Administrator considers appropriate, consistent with Federal acquisition regulations.

''(g) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Administrator to carry out this section $17,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2026.

''(h) DEFINITIONS.—In this section and section 50701:

''(1) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—The term 'appropriate congressional committees' means the Committee Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate.

''(2) CORE FORAGING HABITATS.—The term 'core foraging habitats' means areas with biological and physical oceanographic features that aggregate Calanus finmarchicus and where North Atlantic right whales foraging aggregations have been well documented.

''(3) NEAR REAL-TIME.—The term 'near real-time' means detected activity that is visual, acoustic, or in any other form, of North Atlantic right whales that are transmitted and reported as soon as technically feasible after such detected activity has occurred.

''(4) LARGE WHALE.—The term 'large whale' means all Mysticeti species and species within the genera Physeter and Orcinus.''.

(2) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of chapters for subtitle V of title 46, United States Code is amended by adding after the item related to chapter 505 the following:

''507. Monitoring and Mitigation ..... 50701''.

SEC. 518. MANNING AND CREWING REQUIREMENTS FOR CERTAIN VESSELS, VEHICLES, AND STRUCTURES.

(a) AUTHORIZATION OF LIMITED EXEMPTIONS FROM MANNING AND CREW REQUIREMENT.—Chapter 81 of title 46, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

''§ 8108. Exemptions from manning and crew requirements

''(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may provide an exemption described in subsection (b) to the owner or operator of a covered facility if each individual who is manning or crewing the covered facility is—

''(1) a citizen of the United States;

''(2) an alien lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence; or

''(3) a citizen of the nation under the laws of which the vessel is documented.

''(b) REQUIREMENTS FOR ELIGIBILITY FOR EXEMPTION.—An exemption under this subsection is an exemption from the regulations established pursuant to section 30(a)(3) of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1356(a)(3)).

''(c) LIMITATIONS.—An exemption under this section—

''(1) shall provide that the number of individuals manning or crewing the covered facility who are described in paragraphs (2) and (3) of subsection (a) may not exceed two and one- half times the number of individuals required to man or crew the covered facility under the laws of the nation under the laws of which the covered facility is documented; and

''(2) shall be effective for not more than 12 months, but may be renewed by application to and approval by the Secretary.

''(d) APPLICATION.—To be eligible for an exemption or a renewal of an exemption under this section, the owner or operator of a covered facility shall apply to the Secretary with an application that includes a sworn statement by the applicant of all information required for the issuance of the exemption.

''(e) REVOCATION.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary—

''(A) may revoke an exemption for a covered facility under this section if the Secretary determines that information provided in the application for the exemption was false or incomplete, or is no longer true or complete; and

''(B) shall immediately revoke such an exemption if the Secretary determines that the covered facility, in the effective period of the exemption, was manned or crewed in a manner not authorized by the exemption.

''(2) NOTICE REQUIRED.—The Secretary shall provides notice of a determination under subparagraph (A) or (B) of paragraph (1) to the owner or operator of the covered facility.

''(f) REVIEW OF COMPLIANCE.—The Secretary shall periodically, but not less than once annually, inspect each covered facility that operates under an exemption under this section to verify the owner or operator of the covered facility's compliance with the exemption. During an inspection under this subsection, the Secretary shall require all crew members serving under the exemption to hold a valid transportation security card issued under section 70105.

''(g) PENALTY.—In addition to revocation under subsection (e), the Secretary may impose on the owner or operator of a covered facility a civil penalty of $10,000 per day for each day the covered facility—

''(1) is manned or crewed in violation of an exemption under this subsection; or

''(2) operated under an exemption under this subsection that the Secretary determines was not validly obtained.

''(h) NOTIFICATION OF SECRETARY OF STATE.—The Secretary shall notify the Secretary of State of each exemption issued under this section, including the effective period of the exemption.

''(i) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

''(1) COVERED FACILITY.—The term 'covered facility' means any vessel, rig, platform, or other vehicle or structure, over 50 percent of which is owned by citizens of a foreign nation or with respect to which the citizens of a foreign nation have the right effectively to control, except to the extent and to the degree that the President determines that the government of such foreign nation or any of its political subdivisions has implemented, by statute, regulation, policy, or practice, a national manning requirement for equipment engaged in the exploring for, developing, or producing resources, including nonmineral energy resources in its offshore areas.

''(2) SECRETARY.—The term 'Secretary' means the Secretary of the department in which the Coast Guard is operating.''.

(b) ANNUAL REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter, the Secretary shall submit to Congress a report containing information on each letter of nonapplicability of section 8109 of title 46, United States Code, with respect to a covered facility that was issued by the Secretary during the preceding year.

(2) CONTENTS.—The report under paragraph (1) shall include, for each covered facility—

(A) the name and International Maritime Organization number;

(B) the nation in which the covered facility is documented;

(C) the nationality of owner or owners; and

(D) for any covered facility that was previously issued a letter of nonapplicability in a prior year, any changes in the information described in subparagraphs (A) through (C).

(c) REGULATIONS.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall promulgate regulations that specify the documentary and other requirements for the issuance of an exemption under the amendment made by this section.

(d) EXISTING EXEMPTIONS.—

(1) EFFECT OF AMENDMENTS; TERMINATION.—Each exemption under section 30(c)(2) of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1356(c)(2)) issued before the date of the enactment of this Act—

(A) shall not be affected by the amendments made by this section during the 120-day period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act; and

(B) shall not be effective after such period.

(2) NOTIFICATION OF HOLDERS.—Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall notify all persons that hold such an exemption that it will expire as provided in paragraph (1).

(e) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The analysis for chapter 81 of the title 46, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

''8108. Exemptions from manning and crew requirements.''.

TITLE VI—SEXUAL ASSAULT AND SEXUAL HARASSMENT PREVENTION AND RESPONSE

SEC. 601. DEFINITIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 2101 of title 46, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraphs (45) through (54) as paragraphs (47) through (56), respectively; and

(2) by inserting after paragraph (44) the following:

''(45) 'sexual assault' means any form of abuse or contact as defined in chapter 109A of title 18, or a substantially similar State, local, or Tribal offense.

''(46) 'sexual harassment' means—

''(A) conduct that—

''(i) involves unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, or deliberate or repeated offensive comments or gestures of a sexual nature if any—

''(I) submission to such conduct is made either explicitly or implicitly a term or condition of employment, pay, career, benefits, or entitlements of the individual;

''(II) submission to, or rejection, of such conduct by an individual is used as a basis for decisions affecting that individual's job, pay, career, benefits, or entitlements;

''(III) such conduct has the purpose or effect of unreasonably interfering with an individual's work performance or creates an intimidating, hostile, or offensive work environment; or

''(IV) conduct may have been by an individual's supervisor, a supervisor in another area, a co-worker, or another credentialed mariner; and

''(ii) is so severe or pervasive that a reasonable person would perceive, and the victim does perceive, the environment as hostile or offensive;

''(B) any use or condonation associated with first-hand or personal knowledge, by any individual in a supervisory or command position, of any form of sexual behavior to control, influence, or affect the career, pay, benefits, entitlements, or employment of a subordinate; and

''(C) any deliberate or repeated unwelcome verbal comment or gesture of a sexual nature by any fellow employee of the complainant.''.

(b) REPORT.—The Commandant of the Coast Guard shall submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate a report describing any changes the Commandant may propose to the definitions added by the amendments in subsection (a).

SEC. 602. CONVICTED SEX OFFENDER AS GROUNDS FOR DENIAL.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 75 of title 46, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

''§ 7511. Convicted sex offender as grounds for denial

''(a) SEXUAL ABUSE.—A license, certificate of registry, or merchant mariner's document authorized to be issued under this part shall be denied to an individual who has been convicted of a sexual offense prohibited under chapter 109A of title 18, except for subsection (b) of section 2244 of title 18, or a substantially similar State, local, or Tribal offense.

''(b) ABUSIVE SEXUAL CONTACT.—A license, certificate of registry, or merchant mariner's document authorized to be issued under this part may be denied to an individual who within 5 years before applying for the license, certificate, or document, has been convicted of a sexual offense prohibited under subsection (b) of section 2244 of title 18, or a substantially similar State, local, or Tribal offense.''.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The analysis for chapter 75 of title 46, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

''7511. Convicted sex offender as grounds for denial.''.

SEC. 603. SEXUAL HARASSMENT OR SEXUAL ASSAULT AS GROUNDS FOR SUSPENSION OR REVOCATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 77 of title 46, United States Code, is amended by inserting after section 7704 the following:

''§ 7704a. Sexual harassment or sexual assault as grounds for suspension or revocation

''(a) SEXUAL HARASSMENT.—If it is shown at a hearing under this chapter that a holder of a license, certificate of registry, or merchant mariner's document issued under this part, within 5 years before the beginning of the suspension and revocation proceedings, is the subject of an official finding of sexual harassment, then the license, certificate of registry, or merchant mariner's document may be suspended or revoked.

''(b) SEXUAL ASSAULT.—If it is shown at a hearing under this chapter that a holder of a license, certificate of registry, or merchant mariner's document issued under this part, within 10 years before the beginning of the suspension and revocation proceedings, is the subject of an official finding of sexual assault, then the license, certificate of registry, or merchant mariner's document shall be revoked.

''(c) OFFICIAL FINDING.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—In this section, the term 'official finding' means—

''(A) a legal proceeding or agency finding or decision that determines the individual committed sexual harassment or sexual assault in violation of any Federal, State, local, or Tribal law or regulation; or

''(B) a determination after an investigation by the Coast Guard that, by a preponderance of the evidence, the individual committed sexual harassment or sexual assault if the investigation affords appropriate due process rights to the subject of the investigation.

''(2) INVESTIGATION BY THE COAST GUARD.—An investigation by the Coast Guard under paragraph (1)(B) shall include, at a minimum, evaluation of the following materials that, upon request, shall be provided to the Coast Guard:

''(A) Any inquiry or determination made by the employer or former employer of the individual as to whether the individual committed sexual harassment or sexual assault.

''(B) Any investigative materials, documents, records, or files in the possession of an employer or former employer of the individual that are related to the claim of sexual harassment or sexual assault by the individual.

''(3) ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE REVIEW.—

''(A) COAST GUARD INVESTIGATION.—A determination under paragraph (1)(B) shall be reviewed and affirmed by an administrative law judge within the same proceeding as any suspension or revocation of a license, certificate of registry, or merchant mariner's document under subsection (a) or (b).

''(B) LEGAL PROCEEDING.—A determination under paragraph (1)(A) that an individual committed sexual harassment or sexual assault is conclusive in suspension and revocation proceedings.''.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The chapter analysis of chapter 77 of title 46, United States Code, is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 7704 the following:

''7704a. Sexual harassment or sexual assault as grounds for suspension or revocation.''.

SEC. 604. ACCOMMODATION; NOTICES.

Section 11101 of title 46, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(3), by striking ''and'' at the end;

(2) in subsection (a)(4), by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; and'';

(3) in subsection (a), by adding at the end the following:

''(5) each crew berthing area shall be equipped with information regarding—

''(A) vessel owner or company policies prohibiting sexual assault and sexual harassment, retaliation, and drug and alcohol usage; and

''(B) procedures and resources to report crimes, including sexual assault and sexual harassment, including information—

''(i) on the contact information, website address, and mobile application to the Coast Guard Investigative Services for reporting of crimes and the Coast Guard National Command Center;

''(ii) on vessel owner or company procedures to report violations of company policy and access resources;

''(iii) on resources provided by outside organizations such as sexual assault hotlines and counseling;

''(iv) on the retention period for surveillance video recording after an incident of sexual harassment or sexual assault is reported; and

''(v) additional items specified in regulations issued by, and at the discretion of, the Secretary of the department in which the Coast Guard is operating.''; and

(4) in subsection (d), by adding at the end the following: ''In each washing space in a visible location there shall be information regarding procedures and resources to report crimes upon the vessel, including sexual assault and sexual harassment, and vessel owner or company policies prohibiting sexual assault and sexual harassment, retaliation, and drug and alcohol usage.''.

SEC. 605. PROTECTION AGAINST DISCRIMINATION.

Section 2114(a)(1) of title 46, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by redesignating subparagraphs (B) through (G) as subparagraphs (C) through (H), respectively; and

(2) by inserting after subparagraph (A) the following:

''(B) the seaman in good faith has reported or is about to report to the vessel owner, Coast Guard or other appropriate Federal agency or department sexual harassment or sexual assault against the seaman or knowledge of sexual harassment or sexual assault against another seaman;''.

SEC. 606. ALCOHOL PROHIBITION.

(a) REGULATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the department in which the Coast Guard is operating shall, taking into account the safety and security of every individual on documented vessels, issue such regulations as are necessary relating to alcohol consumption on documented vessels, according to the following requirements:

(A) The Secretary shall determine safe levels of alcohol consumption by crewmembers aboard documented vessels engaged in commercial service.

(B) If the Secretary determines there is no alcohol policy that can be implemented to ensure a safe environment for crew and passengers, the Secretary shall implement a prohibition on possession and consumption of alcohol by crewmembers while aboard a vessel, except when possession is associated with the commercial sale or gift to non-crew members aboard the vessel.

(C) To the extent a policy establishes safe levels of alcohol consumption in accordance with subparagraph (A), such policy shall not supersede a vessel owner's discretion to further limit or prohibit alcohol on its vessels.

(2) IMMUNITY FROM CIVIL LIABILITY.—Any crewmember who reports an incident of sexual assault or sexual harassment that is directly related to a violation of the regulations issued under paragraph (1) is immune from civil liability for any related violation of such regulations.

SEC. 607. SURVEILLANCE REQUIREMENTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Part B of subtitle II of title 46, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

''CHAPTER 49—OCEANGOING NON-PASSENGER COMMERCIAL VESSELS

''Sec.

''4901. Surveillance requirements.

''§ 4901. Surveillance requirements

''(a) IN GENERAL.—A vessel engaged in commercial service that does not carry passengers, shall maintain a video surveillance system.

''(b) APPLICABILITY.—The requirements in this section shall apply to—

''(1) documented vessels with overnight accommodations for at least 10 persons on board—

''(A) is on a voyage of at least 600 miles and crosses seaward of the Boundary Line; or

''(B) is at least 24 meters (79 feet) in overall length and required to have a load line under chapter 51;

''(2) documented vessels of at least 500 gross tons as measured under section 14502,

or an alternate tonnage measured under section 14302 as prescribed by the Secretary under section 14104 on an international voyage; and

''(3) vessels with overnight accommodations for at least 10 persons on board that are operating for no less than 72 hours on waters superjacent to the Outer Continental Shelf.

''(c) PLACEMENT OF VIDEO AND AUDIO SURVEILLANCE EQUIPMENT.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The owner of a vessel to which this section applies shall install video and audio surveillance equipment aboard the vessel not later than 2 years after enactment of the Don Young Coast Guard Authorization Act of 2022, or during the next scheduled drydock, whichever is later.

''(2) LOCATIONS.—Video and audio surveillance equipment shall be placed in passageways on to which doors from staterooms open. Such equipment shall be placed in a manner ensuring the visibility of every door in each such passageway.

''(d) NOTICE OF VIDEO AND AUDIO SURVEILLANCE.—The owner of a vessel to which this section applies shall provide clear and conspicuous signs on board the vessel notifying the crew of the presence of video and audio surveillance equipment.

''(e) ACCESS TO VIDEO AND AUDIO RECORDS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The owner of a vessel to which this section applies shall provide to any Federal, state, or other law enforcement official performing official duties in the course and scope of a criminal or marine safety investigation, upon request, a copy of all records of video and audio surveillance that the official believes is relevant to the investigation.

''(2) CIVIL ACTIONS.—Except as proscribed by law enforcement authorities or court order, the owner of a vessel to which this section applies shall, upon written request, provide to any individual or the individual's legal representative a copy of all records of video and audio surveillance—

''(A) in which the individual is a subject of the video and audio surveillance;

''(B) the request is in conjunction with a legal proceeding or investigation; and

''(C) that may provide evidence of any sexual harassment or sexual assault incident in a civil action.

''(3) LIMITED ACCESS.—The owner of a vessel to which this section applies shall ensure that access to records of video and audio surveillance is limited to the purposes described in this paragraph and not used as part of a labor action against a crew member or employment dispute unless used in a criminal or civil action.

''(f) RETENTION REQUIREMENTS.—The owner of a vessel to which this section applies shall retain all records of audio and video surveillance for not less than 150 days after the footage is obtained. Any video and audio surveillance found to be associated with an alleged incident should be preserved for not less than 4 years from the date of the alleged incident. The Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Coast Guard are authorized access to all records of video and audio surveillance relevant to an investigation into criminal conduct.

''(g) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term 'owner' means the owner, charterer, managing operator, master, or other individual in charge of a vessel.

''(h) EXEMPTION.—Fishing vessels, fish processing vessels, and fish tender vessels are exempt from this section.''.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of chapters for subtitle II of title 46, United States Code, is amended by adding after the item related to chapter 47 the following:

''49. Oceangoing Non-Passenger Commercial Vessels ..... 4901''.

SEC. 608. MASTER KEY CONTROL.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 31 of title 46, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

''§ 3106. Master key control system

''(a) IN GENERAL.—The owner of a vessel subject to inspection under section 3301 shall—

''(1) ensure that such vessel is equipped with a vessel master key control system, manual or electronic, which provides controlled access to all copies of the vessel's master key of which access shall only be available to the individuals described in paragraph (2);

''(2) establish a list of all crew, identified by position, allowed to access and use the master key and maintain such list upon the vessel, within owner records and included in the vessel safety management system;

''(3) record in a log book information on all access and use of the vessel's master key, including—

''(A) dates and times of access;

''(B) the room or location accessed; and

''(C) the name and rank of the crew member that used the master key; and

''(4) make the list under paragraph (2) and the log book under paragraph (3) available upon request to any agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, any member of the Coast Guard, and any law enforcement officer performing official duties in the course and scope of an investigation.

''(b) PROHIBITED USE.—Crew not included on the list described in subsection (a)(2) shall not have access to or use the master key unless in an emergency and shall immediately notify the master and owner of the vessel following use of such key.

''(c) REQUIREMENTS FOR LOG BOOK.—The log book described in subsection (a)(3) and required to be included in a safety management system under section 3203(a)(6)—

''(1) may be electronic; and

''(2) shall be located in a centralized location that is readily accessible to law enforcement personnel.

''(d) PENALTY.—Any crew member who uses the master key without having been granted access pursuant to subsection (a)(2) shall be liable to the United States Government for a civil penalty of not more than $1,000 and may be subject to suspension or revocation under section 7703.

''(e) EXEMPTION.—This section shall not apply to vessels subject to section 3507(f).''.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The analysis for chapter 31 of title 46, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

''3106. Master key control system.''.

SEC. 609. SAFETY MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS.

Section 3203 of title 46, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) by redesignating paragraphs (5) and (6) as paragraphs (7) and (8); and

(B) by inserting after paragraph (4) the following:

''(5) with respect to sexual harassment and sexual assault, procedures for, and annual training requirements for all shipboard personnel on—

''(A) prevention;

''(B) bystander intervention;

''(C) reporting;

''(D) response; and

''(E) investigation;

''(6) the log book required under section 3106;'';

(2) by redesignating subsections (b) and (c) as subsections (c) and (d), respectively; and

(3) by inserting after subsection (a) the following:

''(b) PROCEDURES AND TRAINING REQUIREMENTS.—In prescribing regulations for the procedures and training requirements described in subsection (a)(5), such procedures and requirements shall be consistent with the requirements to report sexual harassment or sexual assault under section 10104.''.

SEC. 610. REQUIREMENT TO REPORT SEXUAL ASSAULT AND HARASSMENT.

Section 10104 of title 46, United States Code, is amended by striking subsections (a) and (b) and inserting the following:

''(a) MANDATORY REPORTING BY CREW MEMBER.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—A crew member of a documented vessel shall report to the Secretary any complaint or incident of sexual harassment or sexual assault of which the crewmember has first-hand or personal knowledge.

''(2) PENALTY.—A crew member with first-hand or personal knowledge of a sexual assault or sexual harassment incident on a documented vessel who knowingly fails to report in compliance with paragraph (a)(1) is liable to the United States Government for a civil penalty of not more than $5,000.

''(3) AMNESTY.—A crew member who fails to make the required reporting under paragraph (1) shall not be subject to the penalty described in paragraph (2) if—

''(A) the crew member is the victim of such sexual assault or sexual harassment incident;

''(B) the complaint is shared in confidence with the crew member directly from the victim; or

''(C) the crew member is a victim advocate as defined in section 40002(a) of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (34 U.S.C. 12291(a)).

''(b) MANDATORY REPORTING BY VESSEL OWNER.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—A vessel owner or managing operator of a documented vessel or the employer of a seafarer on that vessel shall report to the Secretary any complaint or incident of harassment, sexual harassment, or sexual assault in violation of employer policy or law, of which such vessel owner or managing operator of a vessel engaged in commercial service, or the employer of the seafarer is made aware. Such reporting shall include results of any investigation into the incident, if applicable, and any action taken against the offending crewmember.

''(2) PENALTY.—A vessel owner or managing operator of a vessel engaged in commercial service, or the employer of a seafarer on that vessel who knowingly fails to report in compliance with paragraph (1) is liable to the United States Government for a civil penalty of not more than $25,000.

''(c) REPORTING PROCEDURES.—

''(1) CREW MEMBER REPORTING.—A report required under subsection (a)—

''(A) with respect to a crew member, shall be made as soon as practicable, but no later than 10 days after the crew member develops first-hand or personal knowledge of the sexual assault or sexual harassment incident to the Coast Guard National Command Center by the fastest telecommunication channel available; and

''(B) with respect to a master, shall be made immediately after the master develops first-hand or personal knowledge of a sexual assault incident to the Coast Guard National Command Center by the fastest telecommunication channel available.

''(2) VESSEL OWNER REPORTING.—A report required under subsection (b) shall be made immediately after the vessel owner, managing operator, or employer of the seafarer gains knowledge of a sexual assault or sexual harassment incident by the fastest telecommunication channel available, and such report shall be made to the Coast Guard National Command Center and to—

''(A) the nearest Coast Guard Captain of the Port; or

''(B) the appropriate officer or agency of the government of the country in whose waters the incident occurs.

''(3) CONTENTS.—A report required under subsections (a) and (b) shall include, to the best of the reporter's knowledge—

''(A) the name, official position or role in relation to the vessel, and contact information of the individual making the report;

''(B) the name and official number of the documented vessel;

''(C) the time and date of the incident;

''(D) the geographic position or location of the vessel when the incident occurred; and

''(E) a brief description of the alleged sexual harassment or sexual assault being reported.

''(4) INFORMATION COLLECTION.—After receipt of the report made under this subsection, the Coast Guard will collect information related to the identity of each alleged victim, alleged perpetrator, and witness through means designed to protect, to the extent practicable, the personal identifiable information of such individuals.

''(d) REGULATIONS.—The requirements of this section are effective as of the date of enactment of the Don Young Coast Guard Authorization Act of 2022. The Secretary may issue additional regulations to implement the requirements of this section.''.

SEC. 611. CIVIL ACTIONS FOR PERSONAL INJURY OR DEATH OF SEAMEN.

(a) PERSONAL INJURY TO OR DEATH OF SEAMEN.—Section 30104(a) of title 46, United States Code, as so designated by section 505(a)(1), is amended by inserting '', including an injury resulting from sexual assault or sexual harassment,'' after ''in the course of employment''.

(b) TIME LIMIT ON BRINGING MARITIME ACTION.—Section 30106 of title 46, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in the section heading by striking ''**for personal injury or death**'';

(2) by striking ''Except as otherwise'' and inserting the following:

''(a) IN GENERAL.—Except as otherwise''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

''(b) EXTENSION FOR SEXUAL OFFENSE.—A civil action under subsection (a) arising out of a maritime tort for a claim of sexual harassment or sexual assault shall be brought not more than 5 years after the cause of action for a claim of sexual harassment or sexual assault arose.''.

(c) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The analysis for chapter 301 of title 46, United States Code, is amended by striking the item related to section 30106 and inserting the following:

''30106. Time limit on bringing maritime action.''.

SEC. 612. ADMINISTRATION OF SEXUAL ASSAULT FORENSIC EXAMINATION KITS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 5 of title 14, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

''§ 564. Administration of sexual assault forensic examination kits

''(a) REQUIREMENT.—A Coast Guard vessel that embarks on a covered voyage shall be—

''(1) equipped with no less than 2 sexual assault and forensic examination kits; and

''(2) staffed with at least 1 medical professional qualified and trained to administer such kits.

''(b) COVERED VOYAGE DEFINED.—In this section, the term 'covered voyage' means a prescheduled voyage of a Coast Guard vessel that, at any point during such voyage—

''(1) would require the vessel to travel 5 consecutive days or longer at 20 knots per hour to reach a land-based or afloat medical facility; and

''(2) aeromedical evacuation will be unavailable during the travel period referenced in paragraph (1).''.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections for chapter 5 of title 14, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

''564. Administration of sexual assault forensic examination kits.''.

TITLE VII—TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING PROVISIONS

SEC. 701. TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS.

(a) Section 319(b) of title 14, United States Code, is amended by striking ''section 331 of the FAA Modernization and Reform Act of 2012 (49 U.S.C. 40101 note)'' and inserting ''section 44801 of title 49''.

(b) Section 1156(c) of title 14, United States Code, is amended by striking ''section 331 of the FAA Modernization and Reform Act of 2012 (49 U.S.C. 40101 note)'' and inserting ''section 44801 of title 49''.

SEC. 702. TRANSPORTATION WORKER IDENTIFICATION CREDENTIAL TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 70105 of title 46, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in the section heading by striking ''**security cards**'' and inserting ''**worker identification credentials**'';

(2) by striking ''transportation security card'' each place it appears and inserting ''transportation worker identification credential'';

(3) by striking ''transportation security cards'' each place it appears and inserting ''transportation worker identification credentials'';

(4) by striking ''card'' each place it appears and inserting ''credential''

(5) in the heading for subsection (b) by striking ''CARDS'' and inserting ''CREDENTIALS'';

(6) in subsection (g), by striking ''Assistant Secretary of Homeland Security for'' and inserting ''Administrator of'';

(7) by striking subsection (i) and redesignating subsections (j) and (k) as subsections (i) and (j), respectively;

(8) by striking subsection (l) and redesignating subsections (m) through (q) as subsections (k) through (o), respectively;

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

(A) in the subsection heading by striking ''SECURITY CARD'' and inserting ''WORKER IDENTIFICATION CREDENTIAL''; and

(B) in the heading for paragraph (2) by striking ''SECURITY CARDS'' and inserting ''WORKER IDENTIFICATION CREDENTIAL'';

(10) in subsection (k)(1), as so redesignated, by striking ''subsection (k)(3)'' and inserting ''subsection (j)(3)''; and

(11) in subsection (o), as so redesignated—

(A) in the subsection heading by striking ''SECURITY CARD'' and inserting ''WORKER IDENTIFICATION CREDENTIAL'';

(B) in paragraph (1)—

(i) by striking ''subsection (k)(3)'' and inserting ''subsection (j)(3)''; and

(ii) by striking ''This plan shall'' and inserting ''Such receipt and activation shall''; and

(C) in paragraph (2) by striking ''on-site activation capability'' and inserting ''on-site receipt and activation of transportation worker identification credentials''.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The analysis for chapter 701 of title 46, United States Code, is amended by striking the item related to section 70105 and inserting the following:

''70105. Transportation worker identification credentials.''.

SEC. 703. REINSTATEMENT.

(a) REINSTATEMENT.—The text of section 12(a) of the Act of June 21, 1940 (33 U.S.C. 522(a)), popularly known as the Truman-Hobbs Act, is—

(1) reinstated as it appeared on the day before the date of enactment of section 8507(b) of the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (Public Law 116–283); and

(2) redesignated as the sole text of section 12 of the Act of June 21, 1940 (33 U.S.C. 522).

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The provision reinstated by subsection (a) shall be treated as if such section 8507(b) had never taken effect.

(c) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The provision reinstated under subsection (a) is amended by striking '', except to the extent provided in this section''.

AMENDMENT NO. 543 OFFERED BY MR. KATKO OF NEW YORK

At the end of title LIII of division E of the bill, add the following:

SEC. 5306. PRELIMINARY DAMAGE ASSESSMENT.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) Preliminary damage assessments play a critical role in assessing and validating the impact and magnitude of a disaster.

(2) Through the preliminary damage assessment process, representatives from the Federal Emergency Management Agency validate information gathered by State and local officials that serves as the basis for disaster assistance requests.

(3) Various factors can impact the duration of a preliminary damage assessment and the corresponding submission of a major disaster request, however, the average time between when a disaster occurs, and the submission of a corresponding disaster request has been found to be approximately twenty days longer for flooding disasters.

(4) With communities across the country facing increased instances of catastrophic flooding and other extreme weather events, accurate and efficient preliminary damage assessments have become critically important to the relief process for impacted States and municipalities.

(b) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency shall submit to Congress a report describing the preliminary damage assessment process, as supported by the Federal Emergency Management Agency in the 5 years before the date of enactment of this Act.

(2) CONTENTS.—The report described in paragraph (1) shall contain the following:

(A) The process of the Federal Emergency Management Agency for deploying personnel to support preliminary damage assessments.

(B) The number of Agency staff participating on disaster assessment teams.

(C) The training and experience of such staff described in subparagraph (B).

(D) A calculation of the average amount of time disaster assessment teams described in subparagraph (A) are deployed to a disaster area.

(E) The efforts of the Agency to maintain a consistent liaison between the Agency and State, local, tribal, and territorial officials within a disaster area.

(c) PRELIMINARY DAMAGE ASSESSMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 6 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency shall convene an advisory panel consisting of emergency management personnel employed by State, local, territorial, or tribal authorities, and the representative organizations of such personnel to assist the Agency in improving critical components of the preliminary damage assessment process.

(2) MEMBERSHIP.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—This advisory panel shall consist of at least 2 representatives from national emergency management organizations and at least 1 representative from each of the 10 regions of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, selected from emergency management personnel employed by State, local, territorial, or tribal authorities within each region.

(B) INCLUSION ON PANEL.—To the furthest extent practicable, representation on the advisory panel shall include emergency management personnel from both rural and urban jurisdictions.

(3) CONSIDERATIONS.—The advisory panel convened under paragraph (1) shall—

(A) consider—

(i) establishing a training regime to ensure preliminary damage assessments are conducted and reviewed under consistent guidelines;

(ii) utilizing a common technological platform to integrate data collected by State and local governments with data collected by the Agency; and

(iii) assessing instruction materials provided by the Agency for omissions of pertinent information or language that conflicts with other statutory requirements; and

(B) identify opportunities for streamlining the consideration of preliminary damage assessments by the Agency, including eliminating duplicative paperwork requirements and ensuring consistent communication and decision making among Agency staff.

(4) INTERIM REPORT.—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall submit to Congress a report regarding the findings of the advisory panel, steps that will be undertaken by the Agency to implement the findings of the advisory panel, and additional legislation that may be necessary to implement the findings of the advisory panel.

(5) RULEMAKING AND FINAL REPORT.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall issue such regulations as are necessary to implement the recommendations of the advisory panel and submit to Congress a report discussing—

(A) the implementation of recommendations from the advisory panel;

(B) the identification of any additional challenges to the preliminary damage assessment process, including whether specific disasters result in longer preliminary damage assessments; and

(C) any additional legislative recommendations necessary to improve the preliminary damage assessment process.

AMENDMENT NO. 544 OFFERED BY MR. KATKO OF NEW YORK

At the end of title LIII of division E of the bill, add the following:

SEC. 5306. DESIGNATION OF SMALL STATE AND RURAL ADVOCATE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 326(c) of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5165d) is amended—

(1) by striking ''and'' at the end of paragraph (2);

(2) by redesignating paragraph (3) as paragraph (4); and

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

''(3) assist States in the collection and presentation of material in the disaster or emergency declaration request relevant to demonstrate severe localized impacts within the State for a specific incident, including—

''(A) the per capita personal income by local area, as calculated by the Bureau of Economic Analysis;

''(B) the disaster impacted population profile, as reported by the Bureau of the Census, including—

''(i) the percentage of the population for whom poverty status is determined;

''(ii) the percentage of the population already receiving Government assistance such as Supplemental Security Income and Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program benefits;

''(iii) the pre-disaster unemployment rate;

''(iv) the percentage of the population that is 65 years old and older;

''(v) the percentage of the population 18 years old and younger;

''(vi) the percentage of the population with a disability;

''(vii) the percentage of the population who speak a language other than English and speak English less than 'very well'; and

''(viii) any unique considerations regarding American Indian and Alaskan Native Tribal populations raised in the State's request for a major disaster declaration that may not be reflected in the data points referenced in this subparagraph;

''(C) the impact to community infrastructure, including—

''(i) disruptions to community life-saving and life-sustaining services;

''(ii) disruptions or increased demand for essential community services; and

''(iii) disruptions to transportation, infrastructure, and utilities; and

''(D) any other information relevant to demonstrate severe local impacts.''.

(b) GAO REVIEW OF A FINAL RULE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Comptroller General shall conduct a review of the Federal Emergency Management Agency's implementation of its final rule, published on March 21, 2019, amending section 206.48(b) of title 44, Code of Federal Regulations (regarding factors considered when evaluating a Governor's request for a major disaster declaration), which revised the factors that the Agency considers when evaluating a Governor's request for a major disaster declaration authorizing individual assistance under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq).

(2) SCOPE.—The review required under paragraph (1) shall include the following:

(A) An assessment of the criteria used by the Agency to assess individual assistance requests following a major disaster declaration authorizing individual assistance.

(B) An assessment of the consistency with which the Agency uses the updated Individual Assistance Declaration Factors when assessing the impact of individual communities after a major disaster declaration.

(C) An assessment of the impact, if any, of using the updated Individual Assistance Declaration Factors has had on equity in disaster recovery outcomes.

(D) Recommendations to improve the use of the Individual Assistance Declaration Factors to increase equity in disaster recovery outcomes.

(3) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General shall submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate a report on the review required under this section.

AMENDMENT NO. 545 OFFERED BY MR. KATKO OF NEW YORK

Add at the end of title LVIII of division E the following:

SEC. _____. REQUIREMENT FOR THE SECRETARY OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT TO ANNUALLY REPORT COMPLAINTS OF SEXUAL HARASSMENT.

(a) REQUIREMENT TO ANNUALLY REPORT COMPLAINTS OF SEXUAL HARASSMENT.—

(1) ANNUAL REPORT.—Section 808(e)(2) of the Fair Housing Act (42 U.S.C. 3608(e)(2)) is amended—

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

(B) in subparagraph (B)(iii) by striking the semicolon and inserting ''; and''; and

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

''(C) containing tabulations of the number of instances in the preceding year in which complaints of discriminatory housing practices were filed with the Department of Housing and Urban Development or a fair housing assistance program, including identification of whether each complaint was filed with respect to discrimination based on race, color, religion, national origin, sex, handicap, or familial status.''.

(2) SEXUAL HARASSMENT.—Section 808 of the Fair Housing Act (42 U.S.C. 3608) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(g) In carrying out the reporting obligations under this section, the Secretary shall—

''(1) consider a complaint filed with respect to discrimination based on sex to include any complaint filed with respect to sexual harassment; and

''(2) in reporting the instances of a complaint filed with respect to discrimination based on sex under subsection (e)(2)(C), include a disaggregated tabulation of the total number of such complaints filed with respect to sexual harassment.''.

(3) INITIATIVE TO COMBAT SEXUAL HARASSMENT IN HOUSING.—Title IX of the Fair Housing Act (42 U.S.C. 3631) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''SEC. 902. INITIATIVE TO COMBAT SEXUAL HARASSMENT IN HOUSING.

''The Attorney General shall establish an initiative to investigate and prosecute an allegation of a violation under this Act with respect to sexual harassment.''.

AMENDMENT NO. 546 OFFERED BY MR. KATKO OF NEW YORK

At the end of title LVIII, insert the following new section:

SEC. 58_____. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR STUDY ON FACTORS AFFECTING EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES FOR IMMIGRANTS AND REFUGEES WITH PROFESSIONAL CREDENTIALS OBTAINED IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

(a) STUDY REQUIRED.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Labor, in coordination with the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Education, the Secretary of Health and Human Services, the Secretary of Commerce, the Secretary of Homeland Security, the Administrator of the Internal Revenue Service, and the Commissioner of the Social Security Administration, shall conduct a study of the factors affecting employment opportunities in the United States for applicable immigrants and refugees who have professional credentials that were obtained in a country other than the United States.

(2) WORK WITH OTHER ENTITIES.—The Secretary of Labor shall seek to work with relevant nonprofit organizations and State agencies to use the existing data and resources of such entities to conduct the study required under paragraph (1).

(3) LIMITATION ON DISCLOSURE.—Any information provided to the Secretary of Labor in connection with the study required under paragraph (1)—

(A) may only be used for the purposes of, and to the extent necessary to ensure the efficient operation of, such study; and

(B) may not be disclosed to any other person or entity except as provided under this subsection.

(b) INCLUSIONS.—The study required under subsection (a)(1) shall include—

(1) an analysis of the employment history of applicable immigrants and refugees admitted to the United States during the 5-year period immediately preceding the date of the enactment of this Act, which shall include, to the extent practicable—

(A) a comparison of the employment applicable immigrants and refugees held before immigrating to the United States with the employment they obtained in the United States, if any, since their arrival; and

(B) the occupational and professional credentials and academic degrees held by applicable immigrants and refugees before immigrating to the United States;

(2) an assessment of any barriers that prevent applicable immigrants and refugees from using occupational experience obtained outside the United States to obtain employment in the United States;

(3) an analysis of available public and private resources assisting applicable immigrants and refugees who have professional experience and qualifications obtained outside of the United States to obtain skill-appropriate employment in the United States; and

(4) policy recommendations for better enabling applicable immigrants and refugees who have professional experience and qualifications obtained outside of the United States to obtain skill-appropriate employment in the United States.

(c) REPORT.—Not later than 18 months after the date of the enactment of this section, the Secretary of Labor shall—

(1) submit a report to Congress that describes the results of the study conducted pursuant to subsection (a); and

(2) make such report publicly available on the website of the Department of Labor.

(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) The term ''applicable immigrants and refugees''—

(A) means individuals who—

(i)(I) are not citizens or nationals of the United States; and

(II) are lawfully present in the United States and authorized to be employed in the United States; or

(ii) are naturalized citizens of the United States who were born outside of the United States and its outlying possessions; and

(B) includes individuals described in section 602(b)(2) of the Afghan Allies Protection Act of 2009 (title VI of division F of Public Law 111–8; 8 U.S.C. 1101 note).

(2) Except as otherwise defined in this section, terms used in this section have the definitions given such terms under section 101(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)).

AMENDMENT NO. 547 OFFERED BY MR. KEATING OF MASSACHUSETTS

Page 826, insert after line 13 the following:

SEC. 1236. PROHIBITION ON RUSSIAN PARTICIPATION IN THE G7.

(a) STATEMENT OF POLICY.—It is the policy of the United States to exclude the Russian Federation from the Group of Seven or reconstitute a Group of Eight that includes the Russian Federation.

(b) LIMITATION.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no Federal funds are authorized to be appropriated or otherwise made available to take any action to support or facilitate—

(1) the participation of the Russian Federation in a Group of Seven proceeding; or

(2) the reconstitution of a Group of Eight that includes the Russian Federation.

AMENDMENT NO. 548 OFFERED BY MR. KEATING OF MASSACHUSETTS

Page 826, insert after line 13 the following:

SEC. 1236. CONDEMNING DETENTION AND INDICTMENT OF RUSSIAN OPPOSITION LEADER VLADIMIR VLADIMIROVICH KARA-MURZA.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) Vladimir Vladimirovich Kara-Murza (referred to in this section as ''Mr. Kara-Murza'') has tirelessly worked for decades to advance the cause of freedom, democracy, and human rights for the people of the Russian Federation.

(2) In retaliation for his advocacy, two attempts have been made on Mr. Kara-Murza's life, as—

(A) on May 26, 2015, Mr. Kara-Murza fell ill with symptoms indicative of poisoning and was hospitalized; and

(B) on February 2, 2017, he fell ill with similar symptoms and was placed in a medically induced coma.

(3) Independent investigations conducted by Bellingcat, the Insider, and Der Spiegel found that the same unit of the Federal Security Service of the Russian Federation responsible for poisoning Mr. Kara-Murza was responsible for poisoning Russian opposition leader Alexei Navalny and activists Timur Kuashev, Ruslan Magomedragimov, and Nikita Isayev.

(4) On February 24, 2022, Vladimir Putin launched another unprovoked, unjustified, and illegal invasion into Ukraine in contravention of the obligations freely undertaken by the Russian Federation to respect the territorial integrity of Ukraine under the Budapest Memorandum of 1994, the Minsk protocols of 2014 and 2015, and international law.

(5) On March 5, 2022, Vladimir Putin signed a law criminalizing the distribution of truthful statements about the invasion of Ukraine by the Russian Federation and mandating up to 15 years in prison for such offenses.

(6) Since February 24, 2022, Mr. Kara-Murza has used his voice and platform to join more than 15,000 citizens of the Russian Federation in peacefully protesting the war against Ukraine and millions more who silently oppose the war.

(7) On April 11, 2022, five police officers arrested Mr. Kara-Murza in front of his home and denied his right to an attorney, and the next day Mr. Kara-Murza was sentenced to 15 days in prison for disobeying a police order.

(8) On April 22, 2022, the Investigative Committee of the Russian Federation charged Mr. Kara-Murza with violations under the law signed on March 5, 2022, for his fact-based statements condemning the invasion of Ukraine by the Russian Federation.

(9) Mr. Kara-Murza was then placed into pretrial detention and ordered to be held until at least June 12, 2022.

(10) If convicted of those charges, Mr. Kara-Murza faces detention in a penitentiary system that human rights nongovernmental organizations have criticized for widespread torture, ill-treatment, and suspicious deaths of prisoners.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that Congress—

(1) condemns the unjust detention and indicting of Russian opposition leader Vladimir Vladimirovich Kara-Murza, who has courageously stood up to oppression in the Russian Federation;

(2) expresses solidarity with Vladimir Vladimirovich Kara-Murza, his family, and all individuals in the Russian Federation imprisoned for exercising their fundamental freedoms of speech, assembly, and belief;

(3) urges the United States Government and other allied governments to work to secure the immediate release of Vladimir Vladimirovich Kara-Murza, Alexei Navalny, and other citizens of the Russian Federation imprisoned for opposing the regime of Vladimir Putin and the war against Ukraine; and

(4) calls on the President to increase support provided by the United States Government for those advocating for democracy and independent media in the Russian Federation, which Vladimir Vladimirovich Kara-Murza has worked to advance.

AMENDMENT NO. 549 OFFERED BY MR. KILMER OF WASHINGTON

At the end of title XI, add the following:

SEC. 11___. TEMPORARY AUTHORITY TO APPOINT RETIRED MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES TO MILITARY HEALTH SYSTEM POSITIONS.

Section 1108 of the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (Public Law 116–283) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking ''subsection (b)'' and inserting ''subsection (b) or (c)'';

(2) in the heading for subsection (b), by striking ''POSITIONS'' and inserting ''DEFENSE INDUSTRIAL BASE FACILITY POSITIONS'';

(3) by redesignating subsections (c), (d), and (e) as subsections (d), (e), and (f), respectively;

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

''(c) MILITARY HEALTH SYSTEM POSITIONS.—The positions in the Department described in this subsection are medical or health profession positions in the civil service within the military health system.''; and

(5) by amending subsection (f) (as redesignated by paragraph (3) of this section) to read as follows:

''(f) DEFINITIONS.—In this section—

''(1) the term 'civil service' has the meaning given that term in section 2101 of title 5, United States Code;

''(2) the term 'medical or health profession positions' means any position listed under any of paragraphs (1), (2), or (3) of section 7401 of title 38, United States Code; and

''(3) the terms 'member' and 'Secretary concerned' have the meaning given those terms in section 101 of title 37, United States Code.''.

AMENDMENT NO. 550 OFFERED BY MR. LAMALFA OF CALIFORNIA

At the end of title LIII of division E of the bill, add the following:

SEC. _____. FLEXIBILITY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 1216(a) of the Disaster Recovery Reform Act of 2018 (42 U.S.C. 5174a(a)) is amended—

(1) by amending paragraph (2)(A) to read as follows:

''(A) except as provided in subparagraph (B), shall—

''(i) waive a debt owed to the United States related to covered assistance provided to an individual or household if the covered assistance was distributed based on an error by the Agency and such debt shall be construed as a hardship; and

''(ii) waive a debt owed to the United States related to covered assistance provided to an individual or household if such assistance is subject to a claim or legal action, including in accordance with section 317 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5160); and''; and

(2) in paragraph (3)(B)—

(A) by striking ''REMOVAL OF'' and inserting ''REPORT ON''; and

(B) in clause (ii) by striking ''the authority of the Administrator to waive debt under paragraph (2) shall no longer be effective'' and inserting ''the Administrator shall report to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of

the Senate actions that the Administrator will take to reduce the error rate''.

(b) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—The Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency shall submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate a report containing a description of the internal processes used to make decisions regarding the distribution of covered assistance under section 1216 of the Disaster Recovery and Reform Act of 2018 (42 U.S.C. 5174a) and any changes made to such processes.

AMENDMENT NO. 551 OFFERED BY MR. LAMB OF PENNSYLVANIA

At the end of title LI, insert the following:

SEC. 51___. USE OF VETERANS WITH MEDICAL OCCUPATIONS IN RESPONSE TO NATIONAL EMERGENCIES.

(a) UPDATE OF WEB PORTAL TO IDENTIFY VETERANS WHO HAD MEDICAL OCCUPATIONS AS MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall update existing web portals of the Department to allow the identification of veterans who had a medical occupation as a member of the Armed Forces.

(2) INFORMATION IN PORTAL.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—An update to a portal under paragraph (1) shall allow a veteran to elect to provide the following information:

(i) Contact information for the veteran.

(ii) A history of the medical experience and trained competencies of the veteran.

(B) INCLUSIONS IN HISTORY.—To the extent practicable, histories provided under subparagraph (A)(ii) shall include individual critical task lists specific to military occupational specialties that align with existing standard occupational codes maintained by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

(b) PROGRAM ON PROVISION TO STATES OF INFORMATION ON VETERANS WITH MEDICAL SKILLS OBTAINED DURING SERVICE IN THE ARMED FORCES.—For purposes of facilitating civilian medical credentialing and hiring opportunities for veterans seeking to respond to a national emergency, including a public health emergency declared by the Secretary of Health and Human Services under section 319 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 247d), the Secretary, in coordination with the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Labor, shall establish a program to share information specified in section 3(b) with the following:

(1) State departments of veterans affairs.

(2) Veterans service organizations.

(3) State credentialing bodies.

(4) State homes.

(5) Other stakeholders involved in State-level credentialing, as determined appropriate by the Secretary.

(c) PROGRAM ON TRAINING OF INTERMEDIATE CARE TECHNICIANS OF DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary shall implement a program to train covered veterans to work as intermediate care technicians of the Department.

(2) LOCATIONS.—The Secretary may place an intermediate care technician trained under the program under paragraph (1) at any medical center of the Department, giving priority to a location with a significant staffing shortage.

(3) INCLUSION OF INFORMATION IN TRANSITION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM.—As part of the Transition Assistance Program under sections 1142 and 1144 of title 10, United States Code, the Secretary shall prepare a communications campaign to convey opportunities for training, certification, and employment under the program under paragraph (1) to appropriate members of the Armed Forces separating from active duty.

(4) REPORT ON EXPANSION OF PROGRAM.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to Congress a report on whether the program under this section could be replicated for other medical positions within the Department.

(5) COVERED VETERAN DEFINED.—In this subsection, the term ''covered veteran'' means a veteran whom the Secretary determines served as a basic health care technician while serving in the Armed Forces.

(d) NOTIFICATION OF OPPORTUNITIES FOR VETERANS.—The Secretary shall notify veterans service organizations and, in coordination with the Secretary of Defense, members of the reserve components of the Armed Forces of opportunities for veterans under this section.

(e) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) DEPARTMENT; SECRETARY; VETERAN.—The terms ''Department'', ''Secretary'', ''State home'', and ''veteran'' have the meanings given those terms in section 101 of title 38, United States Code.

(2) VETERANS SERVICE ORGANIZATION.—The term ''veterans service organization'' means an organization that provides services to veterans, including organizations recognized by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs under section 5902 of title 38, United States Code.

AMENDMENT NO. 552 OFFERED BY MR. LAMB OF PENNSYLVANIA

At the end of title LI, insert the following:

SEC. 51___. PILOT PROGRAM TO EMPLOY VETERANS IN POSITIONS RELATING TO CONSERVATION AND RESOURCE MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary of Veterans Affairs and the Secretaries concerned shall jointly establish a pilot program under which veterans are employed by the Federal Government in positions that relate to the conservation and resource management activities of the Department of the Interior and the Department of Agriculture.

(b) ADMINISTRATION.—The Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall administer the pilot program under subsection (a).

(c) POSITIONS.—The Secretaries concerned shall—

(1) identify vacant positions in the respective Departments of the Secretaries that are appropriate to fill using the pilot program under subsection (a); and

(2) to the extent practicable, fill such positions using the pilot program.

(d) APPLICATION OF CIVIL SERVICE LAWS.—A veteran employed under the pilot program under subsection (a) shall be treated as an employee as defined in section 2105 of title 5, United States Code.

(e) BEST PRACTICES FOR OTHER DEPARTMENTS.—The Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall establish guidelines containing best practices for departments and agencies of the Federal Government that carry out programs to employ veterans who are transitioning from service in the Armed Forces. Such guidelines shall include—

(1) lessons learned under the Warrior Training Advancement Course of the Department of Veterans Affairs; and

(2) methods to realize cost savings based on such lessons learned.

(f) PARTNERSHIP.—The Secretary of Veterans Affairs, the Secretaries concerned, and the Secretary of Defense may enter into a partnership to include the pilot program under subsection (a) as part of the Skillbridge program under section 1143 of title 10, United States Code.

(g) REPORTS.—

(1) INITIAL REPORT.—Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Veterans Affairs and the Secretaries concerned shall jointly submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on the pilot program under subsection (a), including a description of how the pilot program will be carried out in a manner to reduce the unemployment of veterans.

(2) IMPLEMENTATION.—Not later than one year after the date on which the pilot program under subsection (a) commences, the Secretary of Veterans Affairs and the Secretaries concerned shall jointly submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on the implementation of the pilot program.

(3) FINAL REPORT.—Not later than one year after the date on which the pilot program under subsection (a) is completed, the Secretary of Veterans Affairs and the Secretaries concerned shall jointly submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on the pilot program that includes the following:

(A) The number of veterans who applied to participate in the pilot program.

(B) The number of such veterans employed under the pilot program.

(C) The number of veterans identified in subparagraph (B) who transitioned to full-time positions with the Federal Government after participating in the pilot program.

(D) Any other information the Secretaries determine appropriate with respect to measuring the effectiveness of the pilot program.

(h) DURATION.—The authority to carry out the pilot program under subsection (a) shall terminate on the date that is two years after the date on which the pilot program commences.

(i) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) The term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means—

(A) the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, the Committee on Agriculture, and the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives; and

(B) the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry, and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate.

(2) The term ''resource management'' means approved conservation practices which, when properly planned and applied, work in tandem to provide environmental conservation and protection for soil, water, air, plant, and animal resources.

(3) The term ''Secretary concerned'' means—

(A) the Secretary of Agriculture with respect to matters regarding the National Forest System and the Department of Agriculture; and

(B) the Secretary of the Interior with respect to matters regarding the National Park System and the Department of the Interior.

AMENDMENT NO. 553 OFFERED BY MR. LANGEVIN OF RHODE ISLAND

Add at the end of title LII of division E the following:

SEC. 5206. CRITICAL TECHNOLOGY SECURITY CENTERS.

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

''SEC. 323. CRITICAL TECHNOLOGY SECURITY CENTERS.

''(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this section, the Secretary, acting through the Under Secretary for Science and Technology, and in coordination with the Director, shall award grants, contracts, or cooperative agreements to covered entities for the establishment of not fewer than two cybersecurity-focused Critical Technology Security Centers to evaluate and test the security of critical technology.

''(b) EVALUATION AND TESTING.—In carrying out the evaluation and testing of the security of critical technology pursuant to subsection (a), the Critical Technology Security Centers referred to in such subsection shall address the following technologies:

''(1) The security of information and communications technology that underpins national critical functions related to communications.

''(2) The security of networked industrial equipment, such as connected programmable data logic controllers and supervisory control and data acquisition servers.

''(3) The security of open source software that underpins national critical functions.

''(4) The security of critical software used by the Federal Government.

''(c) ADDITION OR TERMINATION OF CENTERS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Under Secretary for Science and Technology may, in coordination with the Director, award or terminate grants, contracts, or cooperative agreements to covered entities for the establishment of additional or termination of existing Critical Technology Security Centers to address critical technologies.

''(2) LIMITATION.—The authority provided under paragraph (1) may be exercised except if such exercise would result in the operation at any time of fewer than two Critical Technology Security Centers.

''(d) SELECTION OF CRITICAL TECHNOLOGIES.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Before awarding a grant, contract, or cooperative agreement to a covered entity to establish a Critical Technology Security Center, the Under Secretary for Science and Technology shall coordinate with the Director, who shall provide the Under Secretary a list of critical technologies or specific guidance on such technologies that would be within the remit of any such Center.

''(2) EXPANSION AND MODIFICATION.—The Under Secretary for Science and Technology, in coordination with the Director, is authorized to expand or modify at any time the list of critical technologies or specific guidance on technologies referred to in paragraph (1) that is within the remit of a proposed or established Critical Technology Security Center.

''(e) RESPONSIBILITIES.—In carrying out the evaluation and testing of the security of critical technology pursuant to subsection (a), the Critical Technology Security Centers referred to in such subsection shall each have the following responsibilities:

''(1) Conducting rigorous security testing to identify vulnerabilities in such technologies.

''(2) Utilizing the coordinated vulnerability disclosure processes established under subsection (g) to report to the developers of such technologies and, as appropriate, to the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency, information relating to vulnerabilities discovered and any information necessary to reproduce such vulnerabilities.

''(3) Developing new capabilities for improving the security of such technologies, including vulnerability discovery, management, and mitigation.

''(4) Assessing the security of software, firmware, and hardware that underpin national critical functions.

''(5) Supporting existing communities of interest, including through grant making, in remediating vulnerabilities discovered within such technologies.

''(6) Utilizing findings to inform and support the future work of the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency.

''(f) RISK BASED EVALUATIONS.—Unless otherwise directed pursuant to guidance issued by the Under Secretary or Director under subsection (d), to the greatest extent practicable activities carried out pursuant to the responsibilities specified in subsection (e) shall leverage risk-based evaluations to focus on activities that have the greatest effect practicable on the security of the critical technologies within each Critical Technology Security Center's remit, such as the following:

''(1) Developing capabilities that can detect or eliminate entire classes of vulnerabilities.

''(2) Testing for vulnerabilities in the most widely used technology or vulnerabilities that affect many such critical technologies.

''(g) COORDINATED VULNERABILITY DISCLOSURE PROCESSES.—Each Critical Technology Security Center shall establish, in coordination with the Director, coordinated vulnerability disclosure processes regarding the disclosure of vulnerabilities that—

''(1) are adhered to when a vulnerability is discovered or disclosed by each such Center, consistent with international standards and coordinated vulnerability disclosure best practices; and

''(2) are published on the website of each such Center.

''(h) APPLICATION.—To be eligible for an award of a grant, contract, or cooperative agreement as a Critical Technology Security Center pursuant to subsection (a), a covered entity shall submit to the Secretary an application at such time, in such manner, and including such information as the Secretary may require.

''(i) PUBLIC REPORTING OF VULNERABILITIES.—The Under Secretary for Science and Technology shall ensure that vulnerabilities discovered by a Critical Technology Security Center are reported to the National Vulnerability Database of the National Institute of Standards and Technology, as appropriate and using the coordinated vulnerability disclosure processes established under subsection (g).

''(j) ADDITIONAL GUIDANCE.—The Under Secretary for Science and Technology, in coordination with the Director, shall develop, and periodically update, guidance, including eligibility and any additional requirements, relating to how Critical Technology Security Centers may award grants to communities of interest pursuant to subsection (e)(5) to remediate vulnerabilities and take other actions under such subsection and subsection (k).

''(k) OPEN SOURCE SOFTWARE SECURITY GRANTS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Any Critical Technology Security Center addressing open source software security may award grants, in consultation with the Under Secretary for Science and Technology and Director, to individual open source software developers and maintainers, nonprofit organizations, and other non-Federal entities as determined appropriate by any such Center, to fund improvements to the security of the open source software ecosystem.

''(2) IMPROVEMENTS.—A grant awarded under paragraph (1) may include improvements such as the following:

''(A) Security audits.

''(B) Funding for developers to patch vulnerabilities.

''(C) Addressing code, infrastructure, and structural weaknesses, including rewrites of open source software components in memory-safe programming languages.

''(D) Research and tools to assess and improve the overall security of the open source software ecosystem, such as improved software fault isolation techniques.

''(E) Training and other tools to aid open source software developers in the secure development of open source software, including secure coding practices and secure systems architecture.

''(3) PRIORITY.—In awarding grants under paragraph (1), a Critical Technology Security Center shall prioritize, to the greatest extent practicable, the following:

''(A) Where applicable, open source software components identified in guidance from the Director, or if no such guidance is so provided, utilizing the risk-based evaluation described in subsection (f).

''(B) Activities that most promote the long-term security of the open source software ecosystem.

''(l) BIENNIAL REPORTS TO UNDER SECRETARY.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this section and every two years thereafter, each Critical Technology Security Center shall submit to the Under Secretary for Science and Technology and Director a report that includes the following:

''(1) A summary of the work performed by such Center.

''(2) Information relating to the allocation of Federal funds at such Center.

''(3) A description of each vulnerability that has been publicly disclosed pursuant to subsection (g), including information relating to the corresponding software weakness.

''(4) An assessment of the criticality of each such vulnerability.

''(5) A list of critical technologies studied by such Center.

''(6) An overview of the methodologies used by such Center, such as tactics, techniques, and procedures.

''(7) A description of such Center's development of capabilities for vulnerability discovery, management, and mitigation.

''(8) A summary of such Center's support to existing communities of interest, including an accounting of dispersed grant funds.

''(9) For such Center, if applicable, a summary of any grants awarded during the period covered by the report that includes the following:

''(A) An identification of the entity to which each such grant was awarded.

''(B) The amount of each such grant.

''(C) The purpose of each such grant.

''(D) The expected impact of each such grant.

''(10) The coordinated vulnerability disclosure processes established by such Center.

''(m) REPORTS TO CONGRESS.—Upon receiving the reports required under subsection (l), the Under Secretary for Science and Technology shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report that includes, with respect to each Critical Technology Security Center, the reports received in subsection (l). Where applicable, the Under Secretary shall include an explanation for any deviations from the list of critical technologies studied by a Center from the list of critical technologies or specific guidance relating to such technologies provided by the Director before the distribution of funding to such Center.

''(n) CONSULTATION WITH RELEVANT AGENCIES.—In carrying out this section, the Under Secretary shall consult with the heads of other Federal agencies conducting cybersecurity research, including the following:

''(1) The National Institute of Standards and Technology.

''(2) The National Science Foundation.

''(3) Relevant agencies within the Department of Energy.

''(4) Relevant agencies within the Department of Defense.

''(o) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section the following:

''(1) $40,000,000 for fiscal year 2023.

''(2) $42,000,000 for fiscal year 2024.

''(3) $44,000,000 for fiscal year 2025.

''(4) $46,000,000 for fiscal year 2026.

''(5) $49,000,000 for fiscal year 2027.

''(p) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

''(1) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—The term 'appropriate congressional committees' means—

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

''(B) the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate.

''(2) COVERED ENTITY.—The term 'covered entity' means a university or federally-funded research and development center, including a national laboratory, or a consortia thereof.

''(3) CRITICAL TECHNOLOGY.—The term 'critical technology' means technology that underpins one or more national critical functions.

''(4) CRITICAL SOFTWARE.—The term 'critical software' has the meaning given such term by the National Institute of Standards and Technology pursuant to Executive Order 14028 or any successor provision.

''(5) OPEN SOURCE SOFTWARE.—The term 'open source software' means software for which the human-readable source code is made available to the public for use, study, re-use, modification, enhancement, and redistribution.

''(6) DIRECTOR.—The term 'Director' means the Director of the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency.''.

(b) IDENTIFICATION OF CERTAIN TECHNOLOGY.—Paragraph (1) of section 2202(e) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 603(e)) is amended by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

''(S) To identify the critical technologies (as such term is defined in section 323) or develop guidance relating to such technologies within the remits of the Critical Technology Security Centers as described in such section.''.

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

''Sec. 323. Critical Technology Security Centers.''.

AMENDMENT NO. 554 OFFERED BY MR. LANGEVIN OF RHODE ISLAND

Add at the end of title LII of division E the following:

SEC. 5206. SYSTEMICALLY IMPORTANT ENTITIES.

(a) IDENTIFICATION OF SYSTEMICALLY IMPORTANT ENTITIES.—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 new section:

''SEC. 2220D. PROCEDURE FOR DESIGNATION OF SYSTEMICALLY IMPORTANT ENTITIES.

''(a) ESTABLISHMENT OF CRITERIA AND PROCEDURES.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 12 months after the date of the enactment of this section, the Secretary, acting through the Director, in consultation with the National Cyber Director, Sector Risk Management Agencies, the Critical Infrastructure Partnership Advisory Council, and, as appropriate, other government and nongovernmental entities, shall establish criteria and procedures for identifying and designating certain entities as systemically important entities for purposes of this section.

''(2) CONSIDERATION.—In establishing the criteria for designation under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall consider the following:

''(A) The consequences that a disruption to a system, asset, or facility under an entity's control would have on one or more national critical functions.

''(B) The degree to which the entity has the capacity to engage in operational collaboration with the Agency, and the degree to which such operational collaboration would benefit national security.

''(C) The entity's role and prominence within critical supply chains or in the delivery of critical functions.

''(D) Any other factors the Secretary determines appropriate.

''(3) ELEMENTS.—The Secretary shall develop a mechanism for owners and operators of critical infrastructure to submit information to assist the Secretary in making designations under this subsection.

''(b) DESIGNATION OF SYSTEMICALLY IMPORTANT ENTITIES.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, using the criteria and procedures established under subsection (a)(1) and any supplementary information submitted under subsection (a)(3), shall designate certain entities as systemically important entities.

''(2) NOTIFICATION OF DESIGNATION STATUS.—The Secretary shall notify designees within 30 days of designation or dedesignation, with an explanation of the basis for such determination.

''(3) REGISTER.—The Secretary shall maintain and routinely update a list, or register, of such entities, with contact information.

''(4) LIMITATIONS.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The number of designated entities shall not exceed 200 in total.

''(B) SUNSET.—Beginning on the date that is four years after the date of the enactment of this section, the Secretary, after consultation with the Director, may increase the number of designated entities provided—

''(i) such number does not exceed 150 percent of the prior maximum;

''(ii) the Secretary publishes such new maximum number in the Federal Register; and

''(iii) such new maximum number has not been changed in the immediately preceding four years.

''(c) REDRESS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2), the Secretary shall develop a mechanism, consistent with subchapter II of chapter 5 of title 5, United States Code, for an entity notified under subsection (b)(2) to present evidence that the Secretary should reverse—

''(A) the designation of a facility, system, or asset as systemically important critical infrastructure;

''(B) the determination that a facility, system, or asset no longer constitutes systemically important critical infrastructure; or

''(C) a final judgment entered in a civil action seeking judicial review brought in accordance with paragraph (2).

''(2) APPEAL TO FEDERAL COURT.—A civil action seeking judicial review of a final agency action taken under the mechanism developed under paragraph (1) shall be filed in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia.

''(d) REPORTING FOR SYSTEMICALLY IMPORTANT ENTITIES.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than two years after the date of the enactment of this section, the Secretary, acting through the Director, in consultation with the National Cyber Director, Sector Risk Management Agencies, the CISA Cybersecurity Advisory Committee, and relevant government and nongovernment entities, shall establish reporting requirements for systemically important entities.

''(2) REQUIREMENTS.—The requirements established under subsection (a) shall directly support the Department's ability to understand and prioritize mitigation of risks to national critical functions and ensure that any information obtained by a systemically important entity pursuant to this section is properly secured.

''(3) REPORTED INFORMATION.—The requirements under paragraph (2) may include obligations for systemically important entities to—

''(A) identify critical assets, systems, suppliers, technologies, software, services, processes, or other dependencies that would inform the Federal Government's understanding of the risks to national critical functions present in the entity's supply chain;

''(B) associate specific third-party entities with the supply chain dependencies identified under subparagraph (A);

''(C) detail the supply chain risk management practices put in place by the systemically important entity, including, where applicable, any known security and assurance requirements for third-party entities under subparagraph (B); and

''(D) identify any documented security controls or risk management practices that third-party entities have enacted to ensure the continued delivery of critical services to the systemically important entity.

''(4) DUPLICATIVE REQUIREMENTS.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall coordinate with the head of any Federal agency with responsibility for regulating the security of a systemically important entity to determine whether the reporting requirements under this subsection may be fulfilled by any reporting requirement in effect on the date of the enactment of this section or subsequently enacted after such date.

''(B) EXISTING REQUIRED REPORTS.—If the Secretary determines that an existing reporting requirement for a systemically important entity substantially satisfies the reporting requirements under this subsection, the Secretary shall accept such report and may not require a such entity to submit an alternate or modified report.

''(C) COORDINATION.—The Secretary shall coordinate with the head any Federal agency with responsibilities for regulating the security of a systemically important entity to eliminate any duplicate reporting or compliance requirements relating to the security or resiliency of such entities.

''(e) INTELLIGENCE SUPPORT TO SYSTEMICALLY IMPORTANT ENTITIES.—

''(1) IDENTIFICATION OF INFORMATION NEEDS.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this section, the Secretary, acting through the Director, shall establish a process to solicit and compile relevant information from Sector Risk Management Agencies and any other relevant Federal agency to inform and identify common information needs and interdependencies across systemically important entities

''(2) INTERDEPENDENCIES AND RISK IDENTIFICATION.—In establishing the process under paragraph (1), the Secretary, acting through the Director, shall incorporate methods and procedures—

''(A) to identify the types of information needed to understand interdependence of systemically important entities and areas where a nation-state adversary may target to cause widespread compromise or disruption, including—

''(i) common technologies, including hardware, software, and services, used within systemically important entities;

''(ii) critical lines of businesses, services, processes, and functions on which multiple systemically important entities are dependent;

''(iii) specific technologies, components, materials, or resources on which multiple systemically important entities are dependent; and

''(iv) Federal, State, local, Tribal, or territorial government services, functions, and processes on which multiple systemically important entities are dependent; and

''(B) to associate specific systemically important entities with the information identified under subparagraph (A),

''(3) INFORMATION NEEDS AND INDICATIONS AND WARNING.—In establishing the process under paragraph (1), the Secretary, acting through the Director, in consultation with the Director of National Intelligence, shall incorporate methods and procedures to—

''(A) provide indications and warning to systemically important entities regarding nation-state adversary cyber operations relevant to information identified under paragraph (2)(A); and

''(B) to identify information needs for the cyber defense efforts of such entities.

''(4) RECURRENT INPUT.—Not later than 30 days after the establishment of the process under paragraph (1) and no less often than biennially thereafter, the Secretary, acting through the Director, shall solicit information from systemically important entities utilizing such process.

''(5) INTELLIGENCE SHARING.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than five days after discovery of information that indicates a credible threat to an identifiable systemically important entity, the Director of National Intelligence, in coordination with the Secretary, shall share the appropriate intelligence information with such entity.

''(B) EMERGENCY NOTIFICATION.—The Director of National Intelligence, in coordination with the Secretary, shall share any intelligence information related to a systemically important entity with such entity not later than 24 hours after the Director of National Intelligence determines that such information indicates an imminent threat—

''(i) to such entity, or to a system, asset, or facility such entity owns or operates; or

''(ii) to national security, economic security, or public health and safety relevant to such entity.

''(C) NATIONAL SECURITY EXEMPTIONS.—Notwithstanding subparagraphs (A) or (B), the Director of National Intelligence may withhold intelligence information pertaining to a systemically important entity if the Director of National Intelligence, with the concurrence of the Secretary and the Director, determines that withholding such information is in the national security interest of the United States.

''(D) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than three years after the date of the enactment of this section and annually thereafter, the Secretary, in coordination with the National Cyber Director and the Director of National Intelligence, shall submit to the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives, the Committee on Homeland Security and Government Affairs of the Senate, the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives, and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate, a report that—

''(i) provides an overview of the intelligence information shared with systemically important entities; and

''(ii) evaluates the relevance and success of the classified, actionable information the intelligence community (as such term is defined in section 3(4) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3003(4)) provided to systemically important entities.

''(E) INTELLIGENCE SHARING.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, information or intelligence shared with systemically important entities under the processes established under this subsection shall not constitute favoring one private entity over another.

''(f) PRIORITIZATION.—In allocating Department resources, the Secretary shall prioritize systemically important entities in the provision of voluntary services, and encourage participation in programs to provide technical assistance in the form of continuous monitoring and detection of cybersecurity risks.

''(g) INCIDENT RESPONSE.—In the event that a systemically important entity experiences a serious cyber incident, the Secretary shall—

''(1) promptly establish contact with such entity to acknowledge receipt of notification, obtain additional information regarding such incident, and ascertain the need for incident response or technical assistance;

''(2) maintain routine or continuous contact with such entity to monitor developments related to such incident;

''(3) assist in incident response, mitigation, and recovery efforts;

''(4) ascertain evolving needs of such entity; and

''(5) prioritize voluntary incident response and technical assistance for such covered entity.

''(h) OPERATIONAL COLLABORATION WITH SYSTEMICALLY IMPORTANT ENTITIES.—The head of the office for joint cyber planning established pursuant to section 2216, in carrying out the responsibilities of such office with respect to relevant cyber defense planning, joint cyber operations, cybersecurity exercises, and information-sharing practices, shall, to the extent practicable, prioritize the involvement of systemically important entities.

''(i) EMERGENCY PLANNING.—In partnership with systemically important entities, the Secretary, in coordination with the Director, the heads of Sector Risk Management Agencies, and the heads of other Federal agencies with responsibilities for regulating critical infrastructure, shall regularly exercise response, recovery, and restoration plans to—

''(1) assess performance and improve the capabilities and procedures of government and systemically important entities to respond to a major cyber incident; and

''(2) clarify specific roles, responsibilities, and authorities of government and systemically important entities when responding to such an incident.

''(j) INTERAGENCY COUNCIL FOR CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE CYBERSECURITY COORDINATION.—

''(1) INTERAGENCY COUNCIL FOR CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE CYBERSECURITY COORDINATION.—There is established an Interagency Council for Critical Infrastructure Cybersecurity Coordination (in this section referred to as the 'Council').

''(2) CHAIRS.—The Council shall be co-chaired by—

''(A) the Secretary, acting through the Director; and

''(B) the National Cyber Director.

''(3) MEMBERSHIP.—The Council shall be comprised of representatives from the following:

''(A) Appropriate Federal departments and agencies, including independent regulatory agencies responsible for regulating the security of critical infrastructure, as determined by the Secretary and National Cyber Director.

''(B) Sector Risk Management Agencies.

''(C) The National Institute of Standards and Technology.

''(4) FUNCTIONS.—The Council shall be responsible for the following:

''(A) Reviewing existing regulatory authorities that could be utilized to strengthen cybersecurity for critical infrastructure, as well as potential forthcoming regulatory requirements under consideration, and coordinating to ensure that any new or existing regulations are streamlined and harmonized to the extent practicable, consistent with the principles described in paragraph (5).

''(B) Developing cross-sector and sector-specific cybersecurity performance goals that serve as clear guidance for critical infrastructure owners and operators about the cybersecurity practices and postures that the American people can trust and should expect for essential services.

''(C) Facilitating information sharing and, where applicable, coordination on the development of cybersecurity policy, rulemaking, examinations, reporting requirements, enforcement actions, and information sharing practices.

''(D) Recommending to members of the council general supervisory priorities and principles reflecting the outcome of discussions among such members.

''(E) Identifying gaps in regulation that could invite cybersecurity risks to critical infrastructure, and as appropriate, developing legislative proposals to resolve such regulatory gaps.

''(F) Providing a forum for discussion and analysis of emerging cybersecurity developments and cybersecurity regulatory issues.

''(5) PRINCIPLES.—In carrying out the activities under paragraph (4), the Council shall seek to harmonize regulations in a way that—

''(A) avoids duplicative, overlapping, overly burdensome, or conflicting regulatory requirements that do not effectively or efficiently serve the interests of national security, economic security, or public health and safety;

''(B) is consistent with national cyber policy and strategy, including the National Cyber Strategy;

''(C) recognizes and prioritizes the need for the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency, as the lead coordinator for the security and resilience of critical infrastructure across all sectors, to have visibility regarding cybersecurity threats and security vulnerabilities across sectors, and leverages regulatory authorities in a manner that supports such cross-sector visibility and coordination, to the extent practicable; and

''(D) recognizes and accounts for the variation within and among critical infrastructure sectors with respect to the level of cybersecurity maturity, the nature of the infrastructure and assets, resources available to deploy security measures, and other factors.

''(6) LEVERAGING EXISTING COORDINATING BODIES.—The Council shall, as appropriate in the determination of the Co-Chairs, carry out its work in coordination with critical infrastructure stakeholders, including sector coordinating councils and information sharing and analysis organizations, and the Cyber Incident Reporting Council established pursuant to section 2246.

''(7) CONGRESSIONAL OVERSIGHT.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this section and annually thereafter, the Council shall report to the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives, the Committee on Homeland Security and Government Affairs of the Senate, and other relevant congressional committees, on the activities of the Council, including efforts to harmonize regulatory requirements, and close regulatory gaps, together with legislative proposals, as appropriate.

''(k) STUDY ON PERFORMANCE GOALS FOR SYSTEMICALLY IMPORTANT ENTITIES.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Council shall conduct a study to develop policy options and recommendations regarding the development of risk-based cybersecurity performance benchmarks that, if met, would establish a common minimum level of cybersecurity for systemically important entities.

''(2) AREAS OF INTEREST.—The study required under paragraph (1) shall evaluate how the performance benchmarks referred to in such paragraph can be—

''(A) flexible, nonprescriptive, risk-based, and outcome-focused;

''(B) designed to improve resilience and address cybersecurity threats and security vulnerabilities while also providing an appropriate amount of discretion to operators in deciding which specific technologies or solutions to deploy;

''(C) applicable and appropriate across critical infrastructure sectors, but also adaptable and augmentable to develop tailored, sector-specific cybersecurity performance goals; and

''(D) reflective of existing industry best practices, standards, and guidelines to the greatest extent possible.

''(l) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

''(1) SYSTEMICALLY IMPORTANT ENTITY.—The term 'systemically important entity' means a critical infrastructure entity the Secretary has designated as a systemically important entity pursuant to subsection (b).

''(2) DIRECTOR.—The term 'Director' means the Director of the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency.

''(3) SECTOR RISK MANAGEMENT AGENCY.—The term 'Sector Risk Management Agency' has the meaning given such term is section 2201.

''(4) NATIONAL CRITICAL FUNCTIONS.—The term 'national critical functions' means functions of government or private sector so vital to the United States that the disruption, corruption, or dysfunction of such functions would have a debilitating effect on security, national economic security, national public health or safety, or any combination thereof.''.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents in section 1(b) of the Homeland Security Act is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 2220C the following new item:

''Sec. 2220D. Procedure for designation of covered systemically important entities.''.

AMENDMENT NO. 555 OFFERED BY MR. LEVIN OF MICHIGAN

At the end of subtitle B of title XIII, add the following:

SEC. 13__. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING THE BOYCOTT OF CERTAIN COMPANIES THAT CONTINUE TO OPERATE IN RUSSIA AND PROVIDE FINANCIAL BENEFITS TO THE PUTIN REGIME.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) On February 24, 2022, the Government of Russia, led by Vladimir Putin, invaded the sovereign country of Ukraine under the direction of the President of the Russian Federation Vladimir Putin.

(2) On March 6, 2022, Secretary of State Antony Blinken stated that the United States has seen credible reports of Russia engaging in ''deliberate attacks on civilians, which would constitute a war crime''.

(3) On March 16, 2022, Ukrainian President Zelenskyy urged ''All American companies must leave Russia . . . leave their market immediately, because it is flooded with [Ukrainian] blood''.

(4) In the same speech, President Zelenskyy called on Congress to lead by pressuring companies ''who finance the Russian military machine'' and conduct ''business in Russia'' and to ''make sure that the Russians do not receive a single penny that they use to destroy people in Ukraine''.

(5) Jeffrey Sonnenfeld of the Yale School of Management has compiled a list of some 1,000 companies which have withdrawn permanently or temporarily from Russia.

(6) By refusing to reduce, cease, or withdraw operations in Russia, these companies which have not withdrawn permanently or temporarily from Russia contribute to undermining the sanctions imposed by the United States and its allies that are intended to deter further Russian aggression.

(7) A number of United States and multinational companies that do business in Russia do not provide life-saving or health-related goods and services to the Russian people and contribute to Putin's ability to wage war in Ukraine and continue to commit war crimes by providing revenue for the Russian Government.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—Congress—

(1) supports and encourages Americans who choose to exercise their free speech rights by boycotting companies that do not provide life-saving or health-related goods and services to the Russian people yet continue to operate in Russia;

(2) condemns companies that continue to operate in Russia and provide financial benefits to the Putin regime that enable his ability to continue waging war in Ukraine; and

(3) commends companies that have already suspended operations in or withdrawn from markets in Russia in response to the Putin regime's unlawful invasion of Ukraine.

AMENDMENT NO. 556 OFFERED BY MR. LEVIN OF MICHIGAN

At the end of subtitle B of title XIII, add the following:

SEC. 13__. REPORT ON ARMS TRAFFICKING IN HAITI.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of Commerce and the Attorney General, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on arms trafficking in Haiti.

(b) MATTERS TO BE INCLUDED.—The report shall include the following:

(1) The number and category of United States-origin weapons in Haiti, including those in possession of the Haitian National Police or other state authorities and diverted outside of their control and the number of United States-origin weapons believed to be illegally trafficked from the United States since 1991.

(2) The major routes by which illegal arms are trafficked into Haiti.

(3) The major Haitian seaports, airports, and other border crossings where illegal arms are trafficked.

(4) An accounting of the ways individuals evade law enforcement and customs officials.

(5) A description of networks among Haitian government officials, Haitian customs officials, and gangs and others illegally involved in arms trafficking.

(6) Whether any end-use agreements between the United States and Haiti in the issuance of United States-origin weapons have been violated.

(c) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means—

(1) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives; and

(2) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Foreign Relations, and the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate.

AMENDMENT NO. 557 OFFERED BY MR. LEVIN OF MICHIGAN

At the appropriate place in title LVIII, insert the following:

SEC. ___. SENSE OF CONGRESS AND STATEMENT OF POLICY ON HAITI.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) Since 2018, the ruling PHTK has presided over increasing instability, displacement, and poverty in Haiti stemming from, among other reasons—

(A) systematic dismantlement of the judicial system;

(B) a non-functioning parliamentary system;

(C) mass gang violence against civilians and between gangs resulting in large-scale massacres;

(D) gang rule of large parts of Haiti; daily kidnappings for ransom;

(E) widespread sexual violence against women, girls and marginalized people;

(F) grand corruption;

(G) state violence against protesters;

(H) unsafe conditions for workers;

(I) diminished access to water, food, healthcare and education; and

(J) unnatural devastation from natural disasters.

(2) Government-supported violence in Haiti has forced large numbers of Haitians to flee the country, including to the United States.

(3) Independent human rights organizations and the media have documented PHTK collusion with gang activity through—

(A) the participation of PHTK officials in gang attacks;

(B) the use of police vehicles in gang activities; and

(C) systemic refusals by the police to interfere in gang attacks and the justice system to prosecute gang members and government officials credibly accused of participating in massacres.

(4) In 2021, the United States together with the international community installed PHTK official Ariel Henry as the Prime Minister and thus de facto head of Government of Haiti following the assassination of President Jovenel Moise.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the security, freedom, and well-being of Haitians are intertwined with that of the people of the United States, and United States interests are not served by an unstable or unsafe Haiti.

(c) STATEMENT OF POLICY.—It is the policy of the United States—

(1) to support a Haitian-led solution to the current crisis;

(2) that the people of Haiti must be empowered to choose their leaders and govern Haiti free from foreign interference; and

(3) to support the sustainable rebuilding and development of Haiti in a manner that promotes efforts led and supported by the people and Government of Haiti at all levels, so that Haitians lead the course of reconstruction and development of Haiti.

AMENDMENT NO. 558 OFFERED BY MR. LIEU OF CALIFORNIA

Add at the end of subtitle B of title XIII the following:

SEC. 13___. ESTABLISHMENT OF THE OFFICE OF CITY AND STATE DIPLOMACY.

Section 1 of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2651a) is amended—

(1) by redesignating the second subsection (h) (relating to the Office of Sanctions Coordination) as subsection (k); and

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

''(1) OFFICE OF CITY AND STATE DIPLOMACY.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—There shall be established within the Department of State an Office of City and State Diplomacy (in this subsection referred to as the 'Office'). The Department may use a similar name at its discretion and upon notification to Congress.

''(2) HEAD OF OFFICE.—The head of the Office shall be the Ambassador-at-Large for City and State Diplomacy (in this subsection referred to as the 'Ambassador') or other appropriate senior official. The head of the Office shall—

''(A) be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; and

''(B) report directly to the Secretary, or such other senior official as the Secretary determines appropriate and upon notification to Congress.

''(3) DUTIES.—

''(A) PRINCIPAL DUTY.—The principal duty of the head of the Office shall be the overall coordination (including policy oversight of resources) of Federal support for subnational engagements by State and municipal governments with foreign governments. The head of the Office shall be the principal adviser to the Secretary of State on subnational engagements and the principal official on such matters within the senior management of the Department of State.

''(B) ADDITIONAL DUTIES.—The additional duties of the head of the Office shall include the following:

''(i) Coordinating overall United States policy and programs in support of subnational engagements by State and municipal governments with foreign governments, including with respect to the following:

''(I) Coordinating resources across the Department of State and throughout the Federal Government in support of such engagements.

''(II) Identifying policy, program, and funding discrepancies among relevant Federal agencies regarding such coordination.

''(III) Identifying gaps in Federal support for such engagements and developing corresponding policy or programmatic changes to address such gaps.

''(ii) Identifying areas of alignment between United States foreign policy and State and municipal goals.

''(iii) Improving communication with the American public, including, potentially, communication that demonstrate the breadth of international engagement by subnational actors and the impact of diplomacy across the United States.

''(iv) Providing advisory support to subnational engagements, including by assisting State and municipal governments regarding—

''(I) developing and implementing global engagement and public diplomacy strategies;

''(II) implementing programs to cooperate with foreign governments on policy priorities or managing shared resources; and

''(III) understanding the implications of foreign policy developments or policy changes through regular and extraordinary briefings.

''(v) Facilitating linkages and networks among State and municipal governments, and between State and municipal governments and their foreign counterparts, including by tracking subnational engagements and leveraging State and municipal expertise.

''(vi) Supporting the work of Department of State detailees assigned to State and municipal governments pursuant to this subsection.

''(vii) Under the direction of the Secretary, negotiating agreements and memoranda of understanding with foreign governments related to subnational engagements and priorities.

''(viii) Supporting United States economic interests through subnational engagements, in consultation and coordination with the Department of Commerce, the Department of the Treasury, and the Office of the United States Trade Representative.

''(ix) Coordinating subnational engagements with the associations of subnational elected leaders, including the United States Conference of Mayors, National Governors Association, National League of Cities, National Association of Counties, Council of State Governments, National Conference of State Legislators, and State International Development Organizations.

''(4) COORDINATION.—With respect to matters involving trade promotion and inward investment facilitation, the Office shall coordinate with and support the International Trade Administration of the Department of Commerce as the lead Federal agency for trade promotion and facilitation of business investment in the United States.

''(5) DETAILEES.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of State, with respect to employees of the Department of State, is authorized to detail a member of the civil service or Foreign Service to State and municipal governments on a reimbursable or nonreimbursable basis. Such details shall be for a period not to exceed two years, and shall be without interruption or loss of status or privilege.

''(B) RESPONSIBILITIES.—Detailees under subparagraph (A) should carry out the following:

''(i) Supporting the mission and objectives of the host subnational government office.

''(ii) Advising State and municipal government officials regarding questions of global affairs, foreign policy, cooperative agreements, and public diplomacy.

''(iii) Coordinating activities relating to State and municipal government subnational engagements with the Department of State, including the Office, Department leadership, and regional and functional bureaus of the Department, as appropriate.

''(iv) Engaging Federal agencies regarding security, public health, trade promotion, and other programs executed at the State or municipal government level.

''(v) Any other duties requested by State and municipal governments and approved by the Office.

''(C) ADDITIONAL PERSONNEL SUPPORT FOR SUBNATIONAL ENGAGEMENT.—For the purposes of this subsection, the Secretary of State—

''(i) is authorized to employ individuals by contract;

''(ii) is encouraged to make use of the rehired annuitants authority under section 3323 of title 5, United States Code, particularly for annuitants who are already residing across the United States who may have the skills and experience to support subnational governments; and

''(iii) is encouraged to make use of authorities under the Intergovernmental Personnel Act of 1970 (42 U.S.C. 4701 et seq.) to temporarily assign State and local government officials to the Department of State or overseas missions to increase their international experience and add their perspectives on United States priorities to the Department.

''(6) REPORT AND BRIEFING.—

''(A) REPORT.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this subsection, the head of the Office shall submit to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate a report that includes information relating to the following:

''(i) The staffing plan (including permanent and temporary staff) for the Office and a justification for the location of the Office within the Department of State's organizational structure.

''(ii) The funding level provided to the Office for the Office, together with a justification relating to such level.

''(iii) The rank and title granted to the head of the Office, together with a justification relating to such decision and an analysis of whether the rank and title of Ambassador-at-Large is required to fulfill the duties of the Office.

''(iv) A strategic plan for the Office, including relating to—

''(I) leveraging subnational engagement to improve United States foreign policy effectiveness;

''(II) enhancing the awareness, understanding, and involvement of United States citizens in the foreign policy process; and

''(III) better engaging with foreign subnational governments to strengthen diplomacy.

''(v) Any other matters as determined relevant by the head of the Office.

''(B) BRIEFINGS.—Not later than 30 days after the submission of the report required under subparagraph (A) and annually thereafter, the head of the Office shall brief the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate on the work of the Office and any changes made to the organizational structure or funding of the Office.

''(7) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this subsection may be construed as precluding—

''(A) the Office from being elevated to a bureau within the Department of State; or

''(B) the head of the Office from being elevated to an Assistant Secretary, if such an Assistant Secretary position does not increase the number of Assistant Secretary positions at the Department above the number authorized under subsection (c)(1).

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

''(A) MUNICIPAL.—The term 'municipal' means, with respect to the government of a municipality in the United States, a municipality with a population of not fewer than 100,000 people.

''(B) STATE.—The term 'State' means the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and any territory or possession of the United States.

''(C) SUBNATIONAL ENGAGEMENT.—The term 'subnational engagement' means formal meetings or events between elected officials of State or municipal governments and their foreign counterparts.''.

AMENDMENT NO. 559 OFFERED BY MR. LIEU OF CALIFORNIA

Add at the end of title LII of division E the following:

SEC. 5206. GAO REVIEW OF DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY EFFORTS RELATED TO ESTABLISHING SPACE AS A CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE SECTOR.

Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct a review, and not later than 18 months after such date of enactment, submit to the Committee on Homeland Security, the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate a report on the following:

(1) The actions taken by the Department of Homeland Security to evaluate the establishment of space as a critical infrastructure sector, based on the decision-support framework published in reports required pursuant to section 9002(b) of the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (6 U.S.C. 652a(b)).

(2) The status of efforts by the Department of Homeland Security, if any, to establish space as a critical infrastructure sector.

(3) The extent to which the current 16 critical infrastructure sectors, as set forth in PPD21, cover space systems, services, and technology, and the extent to which such

sectors leave coverage gaps relating to such space systems, services, and technology.

AMENDMENT NO. 560 OFFERED BY MR. LIEU OF CALIFORNIA

Add at the end of title LVIII of division E the following:

SEC. 58___. CORRECTIONAL FACILITY DISASTER PREPAREDNESS.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section, the term ''major disaster'' means—

(1) a major disaster declared by the President under section 401 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5170); or

(2) any natural disaster or extreme weather or public health emergency event that—

(A) would activate the use of any Bureau of Prisons 18 contingency plans; and

(B) the Bureau of Prisons determines is a major disaster.

(b) BUREAU OF PRISONS ANNUAL SUMMARY REPORT OF DISASTER DAMAGE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Director of the Bureau of Prisons shall submit to the Committee on Appropriations, the Committee on the Judiciary, and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Appropriations, the Committee on the Judiciary, and the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives an annual summary report of disaster damage on the scope of physical damage from a major disaster in each Bureau of Prisons facility and its contract prisons impacted or struck by a major disaster that explains the effects of the damage on inmates and staff, including—

(A) data on injury and loss of life of inmates and staff;

(B) access to health and medical care, food, special dietary needs, drinkable water, personal protective equipment, and personal hygiene products;

(C) guidance used to adjudicate early release or home confinement requests, data on early release or home confinement approvals, denials, and justification for denials;

(D) an explanation as to whether using home confinement or early release was considered;

(E) access to cost-free and uninterrupted visitation with legal counsel and visitors with justifications for facility decisions that resulted in suspended or altered visitations;

(F) access to appropriate accommodations for inmates with disabilities;

(G) access to educational and work programs;

(H) inmate grievances;

(I) assessment of the cost of the damage to the facility and estimates for repairs;

(J) the impact on staffing, equipment, and financial resources; and

(K) other factors relating to the ability of the Bureau of Prisons and any existing contract prison to uphold the health, safety, and civil rights of the correctional population.

(2) CORRECTIVE ACTION PLAN.—The report required under paragraph (1) shall include agency corrective actions that the Bureau of Prisons will take to improve and modernize emergency preparedness plans, as they relate to natural disasters, extreme weather, and public health emergencies and a timeline to implement the corrective action plan.

(3) RECOMMENDATIONS.—The report required under paragraph (1) shall include specific legislative recommendations to Congress for improving emergency preparedness plans within the Bureau of Prisons.

(4) APPOINTMENT.—Not later than 90 days after the enactment of this section, the Director of the Bureau of Prisons shall appoint an official of the Bureau of Prisons responsible for carrying out the corrective action plan.

(c) NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF CORRECTIONS.—Section 4351 of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (c)—

(A) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking ''ten'' and inserting ''13''; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

''(3) One shall have served a sentence in either a Federal or State correctional facility or have a professional background advocating on the behalf of formerly incarcerated or incarcerated individuals.

''(4) One shall have a background as an emergency response coordinator that has created an emergency management accreditation program.

''(5) One shall have an educational and professional background in public health working with communicable diseases.''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

''(i) FIELD HEARING.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this subsection, the National Institute of Corrections shall conduct at least one public field hearing on how correctional facilities can incorporate in their emergency preparedness plans and recovery efforts—

''(1) inmate access to medical care, food, drinkable water, personal protective equipment, and personal hygiene products;

''(2) consideration by staff of using home confinement or early release;

''(3) inmate access to cost-free and uninterrupted visitation with legal counsel and visitors with clear standards for when facilities may suspend or alter visitations;

''(4) inmate access to appropriate accommodations for inmates with disabilities;

''(5) use of Federal funding to restore disaster-damaged correctional facilities; and

''(6) incorporation by staff of risk management best practices, such as those made available under the relevant agencies of the Federal Emergency Management Administration, Department of Health and Human Services, and the Government Accountability Office to enhance emergency preparedness plans.''.

AMENDMENT NO. 561 OFFERED BY MR. LYNCH OF MASSACHUSETTS

At the end of title LIV of division E, add the following:

SEC. 54___. STRENGTHENING AWARENESS OF SANCTIONS.

Section 312 of title 31, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(i) OFAC EXCHANGE.—

''(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—The OFAC Exchange is hereby established within OFAC.

''(2) PURPOSE.—The OFAC Exchange shall facilitate a voluntary public-private information sharing partnership among law enforcement agencies, national security agencies, financial institutions, and OFAC to—

''(A) effectively and efficiently administer and enforce economic and trade sanctions against targeted foreign countries and regimes, terrorists, international narcotics traffickers, those engaged in activities related to the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, and other threats to the national security, foreign policy, or economy of the United States by promoting innovation and technical advances in reporting—

''(i) under subchapter II of chapter 53 and the regulations promulgated under that subchapter; and

''(ii) with respect to other economic and trade sanctions requirements;

''(B) protect the financial system from illicit use, including evasions of existing economic and trade sanctions programs; and

''(C) facilitate two-way information exchange between OFAC and persons who are required to comply with sanctions administered and enforced by OFAC, including financial institutions, business sectors frequently affected by sanctions programs, and non-government organizations and humanitarian groups impacted by such sanctions programs.

''(3) REPORT.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this subsection, and once every 2 years thereafter for the next 5 years, the Secretary of the Treasury shall submit to the Committees on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs and Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committees on Financial Services and Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives a report containing—

''(i) an analysis of the efforts undertaken by the OFAC Exchange, which shall include an analysis of—

''(I) the results of those efforts; and

''(II) the extent and effectiveness of those efforts, including the extent and effectiveness of communication between OFAC and persons who are required to comply with sanctions administered and enforced by OFAC;

''(ii) recommendations to improve efficiency and effectiveness of targeting, compliance, enforcement, and licensing activities undertaken by OFAC; and

''(iii) any legislative, administrative, or other recommendations the Secretary may have to strengthen the efforts of the OFAC Exchange.

''(B) CLASSIFIED ANNEX.—Each report under subparagraph (A) may include a classified annex.

''(4) INFORMATION SHARING REQUIREMENT.—Information shared under this subsection shall be shared—

''(A) in compliance with all other applicable Federal laws and regulations;

''(B) in such a manner as to ensure the appropriate confidentiality of personal information; and

''(C) at the discretion of the Director, with the appropriate Federal functional regulator, as defined in section 6003 of the Anti-Money Laundering Act of 2020.

''(5) PROTECTION OF SHARED INFORMATION.—

''(A) REGULATIONS.—OFAC shall, as appropriate, promulgate regulations that establish procedures for the protection of information shared and exchanged between OFAC and the private sector in accordance with this section, consistent with the capacity, size, and nature of the financial institution to which the particular procedures apply.

''(B) USE OF INFORMATION.—Information received by a financial institution pursuant to this section shall not be used for any purpose other than identifying and reporting on activities that may involve the financing of terrorism, proliferation financing, narcotics trafficking, or financing of sanctioned countries, regimes, or persons.

''(6) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this subsection may be construed to create new information sharing authorities or requirements relating to the Bank Secrecy Act.''.

AMENDMENT NO. 562 OFFERED BY MR. LYNCH OF MASSACHUSETTS

At the end of title LIV, add the following:

SEC. 54___. BRIEFING ON CHINESE SUPPORT FOR AFGHAN ILLICIT FINANCE.

(a) REQUIREMENT.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Treasury shall brief the Committee on Financial Services and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives and the Select Committee on Intelligence of

the Senate on the financial activities of China and Chinese entities in connection with the finances of Afghanistan and the Taliban.

(b) MATTERS INCLUDED.—The briefing under subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) An assessment of the activities undertaken by the People's Republic of China and Chinese-registered companies to support illicit financial networks in Afghanistan, particularly such networks involved in narcotics trafficking, illicit financial transactions, official corruption, natural resources exploitation, and terrorist networks.

(2) An assessment of financial, commercial, and economic activities undertaken by China and Chinese companies in Afghanistan, including the licit and illicit extraction of critical minerals, to support Chinese policies counter to American strategic interests.

(3) Information relating to the impacts of existing United States and multilateral laws, regulations, and sanctions, including environmental and public health impacts of natural resources exploitation.

(4) Any recommendations to Congress regarding legislative or regulatory improvements necessary to support the identification and disruption of Chinese-supported illicit financial networks in Afghanistan.

AMENDMENT NO. 563 OFFERED BY MS. MACE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

Page 1348, insert after line 23 the following (and conform the table of contents accordingly):

SEC. 5806. NONDISCRIMINATION IN FEDERAL HIRING FOR VETERAN MEDICAL CANNABIS USERS; AUTHORIZED PROVISION OF INFORMATION ON STATE-APPROVED MARIJUANA PROGRAMS TO VETERANS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—It shall be unlawful for a ''veteran'', as defined in title 38, section 101(2) of the United States Code, to be excluded from employment in the Federal Government solely because the veteran consumes or has consumed cannabis, as defined in the Controlled Substances Act, or anywhere in the United States Code. For the purposes determining if a person is a veteran under this provision, an other than honorable, bad conduct, or dishonorable release premised solely on a nonviolent cannabis charge or conviction shall be construed as a general discharge.

(b) AUTHORIZED PROVISION OF INFORMATION.—Notwithstanding the provisions of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 801 et seq.) or any other Federal, State, or local law regulating or prohibiting the provision of information on marijuana, the Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall authorize physicians and other health care providers of the Veterans Health Administration of the Department of Veterans Affairs to provide to veterans who are residents of States with State-approved marijuana programs information regarding the participation of such veterans in such programs and to recommend their participation in such programs.

(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) The term ''information'' includes details such as informational materials, internet websites, and relevant contact information for State-approved marijuana programs.

(2) The term ''marijuana'' has the meaning given the term ''marihuana'' in section 102 of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 802).

(3) The term ''State'' means each of the several States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, any territory, Federal enclave, or possession of the United States, and each federally recognized Indian Tribe.

(4) The term ''nonviolent cannabis charge or conviction'' shall include any nonviolent offense or offenses involving marijuana, or tetrahydrocannabinols and any related nonviolent offenses or convictions that would not have satisfied all elements of the charged offense or offenses but for the involvement of these substances except for any offenses or convictions where it has been established in court that the individual was associated with a foreign drug cartel or operating a motor vehicle under the influence of a drug or alcohol within the meaning of section 13(b) of title 18,United States Code, n offense of operating or being in actual physical control of a motor vehicle within the meaning of title 36, section 4.23 of the Code of Federal Regulations, or drunken or reckless operation of vehicle, aircraft or vessel within the meaning of article 111 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice, section 911 of title 10, United States Code.

AMENDMENT NO. 564 OFFERED BY MR. MALINOWSKI OF NEW JERSEY

At the end of title LII, insert the following:

SEC. 52___. REPORT ON COMMERCIAL SATELLITE CYBERSECURITY; CISA COMMERCIAL SATELLITE SYSTEM CYBERSECURITY CLEARINGHOUSE.

(a) STUDY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct a study on the actions the Federal Government has taken to support the cybersecurity of commercial satellite systems, including as part of any action to address the cybersecurity of critical infrastructure sectors.

(2) REPORT.—Not later than two years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on the study conducted under paragraph (1), which shall include information on—

(A) efforts of the Federal Government to address or improve the cybersecurity of commercial satellite systems and support related efforts with international entities or the private sector;

(B) the resources made available to the public by Federal agencies to address cybersecurity risks and cybersecurity threats to commercial satellite systems;

(C) the extent to which commercial satellite systems and the cybersecurity threats to such systems are integrated into critical infrastructure risk analyses and protection plans of the Department of Homeland Security; and

(D) the extent to which Federal agencies coordinate or duplicate authorities and take other actions focused on the cybersecurity of commercial satellite systems.

(3) CONSULTATION.—In carrying out paragraphs (1) and (2), the Comptroller General of the United States shall coordinate with appropriate Federal agencies and organizations, including—

(A) the Department of Homeland Security;

(B) the Department of Commerce;

(C) the Department of Defense;

(D) the Department of Transportation;

(E) the Department of State;

(F) the Federal Communications Commission;

(G) the National Aeronautics and Space Administration;

(H) the National Executive Committee for Space-Based Positioning, Navigation, and Timing; and

(I) the National Space Council.

(4) BRIEFING.—Not later than two years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall provide to the appropriate congressional committees a briefing relating to carrying out paragraphs (1) and (2).

(5) CLASSIFICATION.—The report under paragraph (2) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

(b) CISA COMMERCIAL SATELLITE SYSTEM CYBERSECURITY CLEARINGHOUSE.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director shall establish a commercial satellite system cybersecurity clearinghouse.

(B) REQUIREMENTS.—The clearinghouse shall—

(i) be publicly available online;

(ii) contain current, relevant, and publicly available commercial satellite system cybersecurity resources, including the recommendations consolidated under paragraph (2), and any other appropriate materials for reference by entities that develop commercial satellite systems; and

(iii) include materials specifically aimed at assisting small business concerns with the secure development, operation, and maintenance of commercial satellite systems.

(C) EXISTING PLATFORM OR WEBSITE.—The Director may establish the clearinghouse on an online platform or a website that is in existence as of the date of the enactment of this Act.

(2) CONSOLIDATION OF COMMERCIAL SATELLITE SYSTEM CYBERSECURITY RECOMMENDATIONS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Director shall consolidate voluntary cybersecurity recommendations designed to assist in the development, maintenance, and operation of commercial satellite systems.

(B) REQUIREMENTS.—The recommendations consolidated under subparagraph (A) shall include, to the greatest extent practicable, materials addressing the following:

(i) Risk-based, cybersecurity-informed engineering, including continuous monitoring and resiliency.

(ii) Planning for retention or recovery of positive control of commercial satellite systems in the event of a cybersecurity incident.

(iii) Protection against unauthorized access to vital commercial satellite system functions.

(iv) Physical protection measures designed to reduce the vulnerabilities of a commercial satellite system's command, control, or telemetry receiver systems.

(v) Protection against jamming or spoofing.

(vi) Security against threats throughout a commercial satellite system's mission lifetime.

(vii) Management of supply chain risks that affect the cybersecurity of commercial satellite systems.

(viii) As appropriate, and as applicable pursuant to the requirement under paragraph (1)(b)(ii) (relating to the clearinghouse containing current, relevant, and publicly available commercial satellite system cybersecurity resources), the findings and recommendations from the study conducted by the Comptroller General of the United States under subsection (a)(1).

(ix) Risks of a strategic competitor becoming dominant in the commercial satellite sector.

(x) Any other recommendations to ensure the confidentiality, availability, and integrity of data residing on or in transit through commercial satellite systems.

(3) IMPLEMENTATION.—In implementing this subsection, the Director shall—

(A) to the extent practicable, carry out such implementation as a public-private partnership;

(B) coordinate with the heads of appropriate Federal agencies with expertise and experience in satellite operations, including the entities described in subsection (a)(3);

(C) consult with non-Federal entities developing commercial satellite systems or otherwise supporting the cybersecurity of commercial satellite systems, including private, consensus organizations that develop relevant standards; and

(D) consider entering into an agreement with a non-Federal organization to manage and operate the clearinghouse.

(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) The term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means—

(A) the Committee on Homeland Security, the Committee on Space, Science, and Technology, the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives; and

(B) the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Foreign Relations, and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate.

(2) The term ''clearinghouse'' means the commercial satellite system cybersecurity clearinghouse required to be developed and maintained under subsection (b)(1).

(3) The term ''commercial satellite system'' means a system of one or more satellites and any ground support infrastructure, and all transmission links among and between them that is owned, or operated by a non-Federal United States entity.

(4) The term ''critical infrastructure'' has the meaning given such term in section 1016(e) of Public Law 107–56 (42 U.S.C. 5195c(e)).

(5) The term ''cybersecurity risk'' has the meaning given such term in section 2209 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 659).

(6) The term ''cybersecurity threat'' has the meaning given such term in section 102 of the Cybersecurity Information Sharing Act of 2015 (6 U.S.C. 1501).

(7) The term ''Director'' means the Director of the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency.

(8) The term ''small business concern'' has the meaning given the term in section 3 of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 632).

AMENDMENT NO. 565 OFFERED BY MR. MALINOWSKI OF NEW JERSEY

At the end of title LVIII, add the following:

SEC. __. REPORT ON CERTAIN ENTITIES CONNECTED TO FOREIGN PERSONS ON THE MURDER OF JAMAL KHASHOGGI.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State, in consultation with the heads of appropriate agencies, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on private, commercial, and nongovernmental entities, including nonprofit foundations, controlled in whole or in part by any foreign person named in the Office of the Director of National Intelligence report titled ''Assessing the Saudi Government's Role in the Killing of Jamal Khashoggi'', dated February 11, 2021.

(b) MATTERS TO BE INCLUDED.—The report required by subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) A description of such entities.

(2) A detailed assessment, based in part on credible open sources and other publicly-available information, of the roles, if any, such entities played in the murder of Jamal Khashoggi or any other gross violations of internationally recognized human rights.

(3) A certification of whether any such entity is subject to sanctions pursuant to the Global Magnitsky Human Rights Accountability Act (22 U.S.C. 2656 note).

(c) FORM.—The report required by subsection (a) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

(d) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means—

(1) the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives; and

(2) the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate.

AMENDMENT NO. 566 OFFERED BY MR. MALINOWSKI OF NEW JERSEY

At the end of title LVIII, add the following:

SEC. 5806. REVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION OF UNITED STATES SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO VIOLATORS OF THE ARMS EMBARGO ON LIBYA.

(a) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees an unclassified report that describes whether the President has determined the persons described in subsection (b) meet the criteria for the imposition of sanctions under section 1(a) of Executive Order 13726 (81 Fed. Reg. 23559; relating to blocking property and suspending entry into the United States of persons contributing to the situation in Libya).

(b) PERSONS.—For purposes of the determination required under subsection (a), the President shall consider all private companies listed for facilitating violations of the United Nations arms embargo on Libya in the report of the United Nations Panel of Experts entitled ''Letter dated 8 March 2021 from the Panel of Experts on Libya established pursuant to resolution 1973 (2011) addressed to the President of the Security Council'' and ''Letter dated 24 May 2022 from the Panel of Experts on Libya established pursuant to resolution 1973 (2011) addressed to the President of the Security Council'', including the following:

(1) Maritime vessels.

(2) Corporate facilitators of arms embargo violations.

(3) Aircraft operators.

(4) Mercenary recruiters and facilitators.

(c) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means—

(1) the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives; and

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

AMENDMENT NO. 567 OFFERED BY MR. MALINOWSKI OF NEW JERSEY

At the end of title LVIII, add the following:

SEC. 58__. MODIFICATION OF PRIOR NOTIFICATION OF SHIPMENT OF ARMS.

Subsection (i) of section 36 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2776) is amended to read as follows:

''(i) PRIOR NOTIFICATION OF SHIPMENT OF ARMS.—At least 30 days prior to the initial and final shipment of a sale of defense articles subject to the requirements of subsection (b), the President shall provide notification of such pending shipment, in unclassified form, with a classified annex as necessary, to the Chairperson and Ranking Member of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Chairperson and Ranking Member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives.''.

AMENDMENT NO. 568 OFFERED BY MR. MALINOWSKI OF NEW JERSEY

At the end of title LVIII, add the following:

SEC. 58__. STUDY AND REPORT ON FEASABILITY OF SUSPENSION OF MERGERS, ACQUISITIONS, AND TAKEOVERS OF CERTAIN FOREIGN SURVEILLANCE COMPANIES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Commerce, in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Defense, the Director of National Intelligence, and the heads of other relevant agencies, shall—

(1) study the feasibility of using existing authorities to implement a suspension of any merger, acquisition, or takeover that would result in control, including full or partial ownership of some or all assets, of a covered foreign entity described in subsection (c) by a United States person; and

(2) submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on the results of such study.

(b) MATTERS TO BE INCLUDED.—The study and report required by subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) An assessment of whether the President or Executive branch agencies have the authority to implement a suspension as described in subsection (a) and what additional authorities would be required if needed.

(2) An assessment of whether the President or Executive branch agencies could lift a suspension only if a determination is made that the merger, acquisition, or takeover described in subsection (a)—

(A) does not pose a significant counterintelligence or national security risk to the United States or United States treaty allies, including an undue risk of subversion of the United States intelligence community or United States national security interests through the design, integrity, manufacturing, production, distribution, installation, operation, or maintenance of targeted digital surveillance technologies;

(B) does not seek or intend to evade or circumvent United States export control laws, including through a transaction, transfer, agreement or arrangement intended or designed to limit exposure to United States export controls; or

(C) does not affect any existing contracts between the United States Government and the United States person.

(c) COVERED FOREIGN ENTITY DESCRIBED.—A covered foreign entity described in this subsection is an entity, including a subsidiary or affiliate of the entity, that—

(1) is organized under the laws of or having its principal place of business in a foreign country;

(2) develops, sells, or otherwise controls proprietary technology, including non-sensitive technologies, related to targeted digital surveillance capabilities; and

(3) is included on the list maintained by the Bureau of Industry and Security of the Department of Commerce and set forth in Supplement No. 4 to part 744 of title 15, Code of Federal Regulations.

(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) CONTROL.—The term ''control'' means the power, direct or indirect, whether exercised or not exercised, to determine, direct, or decide important matters affecting an entity, subject to regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Commerce.

(2) INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY.—The term ''intelligence community'' has the meaning given that term in section 3(4) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3003(4)).

(3) TARGETED DIGITAL SURVEILLANCE.—The term ''targeted digital surveillance'' means the use of items or services that enable an individual or entity (with or without the

knowing authorization of the product's owner) to detect, monitor, intercept, collect, exploit, preserve, protect, transmit, retain, or otherwise gain access to the communications, sensitive or protected information, work product, browsing data, research, identifying information, location history, and online and offline activities of other individuals, organizations, or entities.

(4) UNITED STATES PERSON.—The term ''United States person'' means—

(A) a United States citizen or an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence to the United States; or

(B) an entity organized under the laws of the United States or of any jurisdiction of the United States, including a foreign branch of such an entity.

AMENDMENT NO. 569 OFFERED BY MR. MALINOWSKI OF NEW JERSEY

At the end of title LVIII, add the following:

SEC. 58__. REPORT ON POLITICAL PRISONERS IN EGYPT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Director of National Intelligence, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on the status of political prisoners in Egypt.

(b) MATTERS TO BE INCLUDED.—The report required by subsection (a) shall include a detailed assessment of how many individuals are detained, imprisoned, or the victim of an enforced disappearance in Egypt, including individuals who—

(1) are human rights defenders;

(2) are detained, imprisoned, or otherwise physically restricted because of their political, religious, other conscientiously-held beliefs, or their identity;

(3) are prisoners who are arbitrarily detained;

(4) are victims of enforced disappearance or are reasonably suspected of being detained or imprisoned in a secret location; or

(5) have been subject to torture or other gross violations of human rights while detained or imprisoned.

(c) FORM.—The report required by subsection (a) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but portions of the report described in subsection (b) may contain a classified annex, so long as such annex is provided separately from the unclassified report.

AMENDMENT NO. 570 OFFERED BY MR. MALINOWSKI OF NEW JERSEY

Add at the end of title LVIII of division E the following:

SEC. _____. ATTORNEY GENERAL AUTHORITY TO TRANSFER FORFEITED RUSSIAN ASSETS TO ASSIST UKRAINE.

(a) AUTHORIZATION.—Subject to appropriations for such purpose, the Attorney General may transfer to the Secretary of State the proceeds of any covered forfeited property for use by the Secretary of State to provide assistance to Ukraine to remediate the harms of Russian aggression towards Ukraine. Any such transfer shall be considered foreign assistance under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2151 et seq.).

(b) REPORT.—The Attorney General, in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of State, shall provide a semiannual report to the appropriate congressional committees on any transfers made pursuant to subsection (a).

(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) The term ''covered forfeited property'' means property seized by the Department of Justice under chapter 46 or section 1963 of title 18, United States Code, which property belonged to or was possessed by a person subject to sanctions and designated by the Secretary of Treasury or the Secretary of State, pursuant to Executive Order 14024, and as expanded by Executive Order 14066 of March 8, 2022, and relied on for additional steps taken in Executive Order 14039 of August 20, 2021, and Executive Order 14068 of March 11, 2022.

(2) The term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means—

(A) the Committees on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives and of the Senate;

(B) the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate;

(C) the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Finance of the Senate; and

(D) the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and of the Senate.

(d) SUNSET.—The authority under this section shall apply to any covered forfeited property seized on or before the date of the enactment of this Act and on or before May 1, 2025.

AMENDMENT NO. 571 OFFERED BY MR. MALINOWSKI OF NEW JERSEY

At the appropriate place in title LVIII, insert the following:

SEC. ____. REMOVING RUSSIAN ROUGH DIAMONDS FROM GLOBAL MARKETS.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the Secretary of State, in coordination with the Secretary of the Treasury and the heads of all other relevant interagency partners, should instruct the United States representatives at each international institution as follows:

(1) To use the voice and vote of the United States to expel Russia from the Kimberley Process to ensure that Russian source and origin rough diamonds are not used to finance Russia's war in Ukraine or to circumvent United States sanctions.

(2) To engage the current chair of the Kimberley Process to ensure that Russia's exclusion from the process is brought to a formal decision in a timely manner.

(3) To use the role of the United States in the Working Group on Monitoring in the Kimberley Process to ensure that Kimberley Process compliance obligations include assessments on tractability and provenance of potential Russian diamonds moving through a particular country's compliance system.

(4) To work with other participants in the Kimberley Process, including partner countries that provide avenues for sanctioned Russian oligarchs to protect their wealth, to develop a coordinated policy with respect to ensuring Russian rough diamonds, precious metals, or other assets are not used to circumvent United States sanctions on Russian oligarchs.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of Treasury and the Department of Homeland Security, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on the implementation of United States sanctions of Russian diamond companies that includes the following:

(1) An assessment on how specific countries are implementing sanctions imposed with respect to the Russian state-owned enterprise Alrosa and other sanctioned Russian diamond companies, including in particular the countries that—

(A) receive security assistance from the United States authorized under title 10, United States Code, or under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2151 et seq.); and

(B) have signed a collective defense arrangement with the United States.

(2) A list of which countries wealthy Russian oligarchs, sanctioned or otherwise, have emigrated to following the outbreak of the war in Ukraine.

(3) An assessment on how implementation and enforcement of the sanctions imposed with respect to Alrosa can be strengthened, including through mechanisms for traceability.

(c) RESOURCES.—In completing the report required by subsection (b), the relevant departments shall directly engage with key industry associations and members, including grading laboratories, on matters of technical importance, including traceability and provenance.

AMENDMENT NO. 572 OFFERED BY MR. MALINOWSKI OF NEW JERSEY

At the end of subtitle B of title XIII, add the following:

SEC. 13__. TRANSFER OF EXCESS OLIVER HAZARD PERRY CLASS GUIDED MISSILE FRIGATES TO EGYPT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The President is authorized to transfer to the Government of Egypt the OLIVER HAZARD PERRY class guided missile frigates ex-USS CARR (FFG-52) and ex-USS ELROD (FFG-55) on a grant basis under section 516 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2321j) on or after the date on which the President submits to the appropriate congressional committees a certification described in subsection (b).

(b) CERTIFICATION.—The certification described in this subsection is a certification of the President of the following:

(1) The President has received reliable assurances that the Government of Egypt and any Egyptian state-owned enterprises—

(A) are not knowingly engaged in any activity subject to sanctions under the Countering America's Adversaries Through Sanctions Act, including an activity related to Russian Su-35 warplanes or other advanced military technologies; and

(B) will not knowingly engage in activity subject to sanctions under the Countering America's Adversaries Through Sanctions Act in the future.

(2) The Egyptian crews participating in training related to and involved in the operation of the vessels transferred under this section are subject to the requirements of section 620M of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2378d), section 362 of title 10, United States Code, and other relevant human rights vetting to ensure United States-funded assistance related to the transfer of the vessels under this section are not provided to Egyptian security forces that have committee gross violations of internationally recognized human rights or other documented human rights abuses.

(3) The Government of Egypt is no longer unlawfully or wrongfully detaining United States nationals or lawful permanent residents, based on criteria which may include—

(A) the detained individual has presented credible information of factual innocence to United States officials;

(B) information exists that the individual is detained solely or substantially because he or she is a citizen or national of the United States;

(C) information exists that the individual is being detained in violation of internationally protected rights and freedoms, such as freedom of expression, association, assembly, and religion;

(D) the individual is being detained in violation of the laws of the detaining country;

(E) independent nongovernmental organizations or journalists have raised legitimate questions about the innocence of the detained individual;

(F) the United States embassy in the country where the individual is detained has received credible reports that the detention is a pretext;

(G) police reports show evidence of the lack of a credible investigation;

(H) the individual is detained in a country where the Department of State has determined in its annual human rights reports that the judicial system is not independent or impartial, is susceptible to corruption, or is incapable of rendering just verdicts;

(I) the individual is detained in inhumane conditions; and

(J) the international right to due process of law has been sufficiently impaired so as to render the detention arbitrary.

(c) VIOLATIONS.—The President may not transfer a vessel under this section unless the Government of Egypt agrees that if any of the conditions described in subsection (b) are violated after the transfer of the vessel, the Government of Egypt will re-transfer the vessel to the United States at the sole cost to the Government of Egypt, without using United States funds, including United States foreign military assistance funds.

(d) GRANTS NOT COUNTED IN ANNUAL TOTAL OF TRANSFERRED EXCESS DEFENSE ARTICLES.—The value of a vessel transferred to the Government of Egypt under this section shall not be counted against the aggregate value of excess defense articles transferred in any fiscal year under section 516 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2321j).

(e) COSTS OF TRANSFERS.—Any expense incurred by the United States in connection with the transfer of a vessel under this section shall be charged to the Government of Egypt notwithstanding section 516(e) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2321j(e)).

(f) REPAIR AND REFURBISHMENT IN UNITED STATES SHIPYARDS.—To the maximum extent practicable, the President shall require, as a condition of the transfer of a vessel under this section, that the Government of Egypt have such repair or refurbishment of the vessel as is needed, before the vessel joins the naval forces of Egypt, performed at a shipyard located in the United States, including a United States Navy shipyard.

(g) EXPIRATION OF AUTHORITY.—The authority to transfer a vessel under this section shall expire at the end of the three-year period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act.

(h) REQUIRED REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 60 days before the transfer of a vessel under this section, the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report describing the following:

(A) The specific operational activities and objectives intended for the vessel upon receipt by the Government of Egypt.

(B) A detailed description of how the transfer of the vessel will help to alleviate United States mission requirements in the Bab el Mandeb and the Red Sea.

(C) A detailed description of how the transfer of the vessel will complement Combined Maritime Forces (CMF) mission goals and activities, including those of Combined Task Forces 150, 151, 152, and 153.

(D) A detailed description of incidents of arbitrary detention, violence, and state-sanctioned harassment in the past 5 years by the Government of Egypt against United States citizens, individuals in the United States, and their family members who are not United States citizens, in both Egypt and in the United States, and a determination of whether such incidents constitute a pattern of acts of intimidation or harassment.

(E) A description of policy efforts to ensure that United States security assistance programs with Egypt are formulated in a manner that will ''avoid identification of the United States, through such programs, with governments which deny to their people internationally recognized human rights and fundamental freedoms'' in accordance with section 502B of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2304).

(2) FORM.—The report required by this subsection shall be provided in unclassified form, but may include a separate classified annex.

(i) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means—

(1) the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives; and

(2) the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate.

AMENDMENT NO. 573 OFFERED BY MR. MALINOWSKI OF NEW JERSEY

Add at the end of subtitle C of title XII the following:

SEC. 12___. REPORT ON ASSISTING IRANIAN DISSIDENTS AND PEOPLE ACCESS TELECOMMUNICATIONS TOOLS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State, in coordination with the Secretary of the Treasury and the heads of other relevant Federal agencies, shall submit to Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Banking of the Senate a report that includes the matters described in subsection (b).

(b) MATTERS DESCRIBED.—The matters described in this subsection are the following:

(1) An assessment of the Iranian Government's ability to impose internet shutdowns, censor the internet, and track Iranian dissidents, labor organizers, political activists, or human rights defenders inside Iran through targeted digital surveillance or other digital means.

(2) A list of technologies, including hardware, software, and services incident to personal communications, including set-top boxes (STB), satellites, and web developer tools, that would encourage the free flow of information to better enable the Iranian people to communicate with each other and the outside world.

(3) An assessment on whether existing United States policy impedes the ability of Iranians to circumvent the Iranian Government's attempt to securitize access to the internet and block access to the internet at times of civil unrest.

(4) A review of the legal exemptions that authorize access to information technology and how such exemptions or any accompanying general licenses may be altered to mitigate any hindrances imposed on Iranian dissidents and activists inside Iran.

(5) An assessment of whether further exemptions or alterations to existing exemptions and general licenses are necessary to support Iranian citizens' access to the internet and to assist their efforts to circumvent internet shutdowns and targeted digital surveillance from the Iranian Government.

(c) FORM.—The report required pursuant to subsection (a) shall be submitted in unclassified form but may include a classified annex if such annex is provided separately from such unclassified version.

(d) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term ''targeted digital surveillance'' means the use of items or services that enable an individual or entity (with or without the knowing authorization of the product's owner) to detect, monitor, intercept, collect, exploit, preserve, protect, transmit, retain, or otherwise gain access to the communications, sensitive or protected information, work product, browsing data, research, identifying information, location history, and online and offline activities of other individuals, organizations, or entities.

AMENDMENT NO. 574 OFFERED BY MR. MALINOWSKI OF NEW JERSEY

At the appropriate place in title LVIII, insert the following:

SEC. ___ LIU XIAOBO FUND FOR STUDY OF THE CHINESE LANGUAGE.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) as a substitute to Confucius Institutes, the United States Government should invest heavily into alternative programs and institutions that ensure there remains a robust pipeline of Americans learning China's many languages; and

(2) in a 21st century that will be dominated by a strategic competition between the United States and China, it is in the national security interests of the United States to ensure that Americans continue to invest in Chinese language skills, as well as Tibetan, Uyghur, and Mongolian languages, while ensuring they can do so in a context free of malign political influence from foreign state actors.

(b) ESTABLISHMENT OF THE LIU XIAOBO FUND FOR STUDY OF THE CHINESE LANGUAGE.—The Secretary of State shall establish in the Department of State the ''Liu Xiaobo Fund for Study of the Chinese Language'' to fund study by United States persons of Mandarin and Cantonese Chinese, Tibetan, Uyghur, Mongolian, and other contemporary spoken languages of China, abroad or in the United States.

(c) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Department of State for fiscal year 2021 and every fiscal year thereafter, $10,000,000 to carry out the Liu Xiaobo Fund for Study of the Chinese Language.

(d) REQUIRED ACTIVITIES.—Amounts authorized to be appropriated pursuant to subsection (c) shall—

(1) be designed to advance the national security and foreign policy interests of the United States, as determined by the Secretary of State;

(2) favor funding mechanisms that can maximize the total number of United States persons given the opportunity to acquire full conversational linguistic proficiency in Mandarin and Cantonese Chinese, Tibetan, Uyghur, Mongolian, and other contemporary spoken languages of China;

(3) favor funding mechanisms that provide opportunities for such language study to areas traditionally under-served by such opportunities;

(4) be shaped by an ongoing consultative process taking into account design inputs of—

(A) civil society institutions, including Chinese diaspora community organizations;

(B) language experts in Mandarin and Cantonese Chinese, Tibetan, Uyghur, Mongolian, and other contemporary spoken languages of China;

(C) organizations representing historically disadvantaged socioeconomic groups in the United States; and

(D) human rights organizations; and

(5) favor opportunities to fund the study of Mandarin and Cantonese Chinese, Tibetan, Uyghur, Mongolian, and other contemporary spoken languages of China at Alaska Native-serving institutions, Asian American and Native American Pacific Islander-serving institutions, Hispanic-serving institutions, historically Black college or universities, Native American-serving nontribal institutions, Native Hawaiian-serving institutions, Predominantly Black institutions, Tribal Colleges or Universities.

(e) REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act

and annually thereafter for five years, the Secretary of State, in consultation with the heads of appropriate Federal departments and agencies, as appropriate, shall submit to the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate a report detailing activities and disbursements made to carry out this Act over the immediately preceding academic year.

(2) REPORT CONTENTS.—Each report required under paragraph (1) shall include details on—

(A) which institutions, programs, or entities received funds through the Liu Xiaobo Fund for Study of the Chinese Language;

(B) funds distribution disaggregated by institution, program, or entity, including identification of the State or country in which such institution, program, or entity is located;

(C) the number of United States persons who received language study under the Liu Xiaobo Fund for Study of the Chinese Language, and the average amount disbursed per person for such study;

(D) a comparative analysis of per dollar program effectiveness and efficiency in allowing United States persons to reach conversational proficiency Mandarin or Cantonese Chinese, Tibetan, Uyghur, Mongolian, or other contemporary spoken languages of China;

(E) an analysis of which of the languages referred to in subparagraph (D) were studied through the funding from the Liu Xiaobo Fund for Study of the Chinese Language; and

(F) any recommendations of the Secretary of State for improvements to the authorities, priorities, or management of the Liu Xiaobo Fund for Study of the Chinese Language.

(f) INTERAGENCY FUNDS TRANSFERS AUTHORIZATION.—Amounts authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of State to carry out this Act are authorized to be transferred to the heads of other appropriate Federal departments and agencies for similar purposes, subject to prior notification to the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate. Such heads shall consult with the Secretary in the preparation of the report required under subsection (e).

(g) LIMITATIONS.—Amounts authorized to be appropriated to carry out this Act may only be made available for the costs of language study funded and administration incurred by the Department of State or programs carried out by the Department of State (or by another Federal department or agency pursuant to subsection (f)) to carry out this section.

(h) OFFSET.—Notwithstanding the amounts set forth in the funding tables in division D, the amount authorized to be appropriated for Operations and Maintenance, Defense-Wide, as specified in the corresponding funding table in section 4301, is hereby reduced by $10,000,000.

(i) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) The term ''Alaska Native-serving institution'' has the meaning given such term in section 317(b) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1059d(b))

(2) The term ''Asian American and Native American Pacific Islander-serving institution'' has the meaning given such term in section 371(c) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1067q(c)).

(3) The term ''Hispanic-serving institution'' has the meaning given such term in section 502 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1101a).

(4) The term ''historically Black college or university'' means a part B institution described in section 322(2) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (22 U.S.C. 1061(2)).

(5) The term ''Native American-serving nontribal institution'' has the meaning given such term in section 371(c) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1067q(c)).

(6) The term ''Native Hawaiian-serving institution'' has the meaning given such term in section 317(b) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1059d(b)).

(7) The term ''Predominantly Black institution'' has the meaning given such term in section 371(c) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1067q(c)).

(8) The term ''Tribal College or University'' has the meaning given such term in section 316(b) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1059c(b)).

AMENDMENT NO. 575 OFFERED BY MRS. CAROLYN B. MALONEY OF NEW YORK

At the end of title LVIII of division E, insert the following:

SEC. 5806. ACCESS FOR VETERANS TO RECORDS.

(a) PLAN TO ELIMINATE RECORDS BACKLOG AT THE NATIONAL PERSONNEL RECORDS CENTER.—

(1) PLAN REQUIRED.—Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Archivist of the United States shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a comprehensive plan for reducing the backlog of requests for records from the National Personnel Records Center and improving the efficiency and responsiveness of operations at the National Personnel Records Center, that includes, at a minimum, the following:

(A) An estimate of the number of backlogged record requests for veterans.

(B) Target timeframes to reduce the backlog.

(C) A detailed plan for using existing funds to improve the information technology infrastructure, including secure access to appropriate agency Federal records, to prevent future backlogs.

(D) Actions to improve customer service for requesters.

(E) Measurable goals with respect to the comprehensive plan and metrics for tracking progress toward such goals.

(F) Strategies to prevent future record request backlogs, including backlogs caused by an event that prevents employees of the Center from reporting to work in person.

(2) UPDATES.—Not later than 90 days after the date on which the comprehensive plan is submitted under paragraph (1), and biannually thereafter until the response rate by the National Personnel Records Center reaches 90 percent of all requests in 20 days or less, not including any request involving a record damaged or lost in the National Personnel Records Center fire of 1973 or any request that is subject to a fee that has not been paid in a timely manner by the requestor (provided the National Personnel Records Center issues an invoice within 20 days after the date on which the request is made), the Archivist of the United States shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees an update of such plan that—

(A) describes progress made by the National Personnel Records Center during the preceding 90-day period with respect to record request backlog reduction and efficiency and responsiveness improvement;

(B) provides data on progress made toward the goals identified in the comprehensive plan; and

(C) describes any changes made to the comprehensive plan.

(3) CONSULTATION REQUIREMENT.—In carrying out paragraphs (1) and (2), the Archivist of the United States shall consult with the Secretary of Veterans Affairs.

(4) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means—

(A) the Committee on Oversight and Reform and the Committee on Veterans' Affairs of the House of Representatives; and

(B) the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs and the Committee on Veterans' Affairs of the Senate.

(b) ADDITIONAL FUNDING TO ADDRESS RECORDS BACKLOG.—

(1) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—In addition to amounts otherwise available, there is authorized to be appropriated to the National Archives and Records Administration, $60,000,000 to address backlogs in responding to requests from veterans for military personnel records, improve cybersecurity, improve digital preservation and access to archival Federal records, and address backlogs in requests made under section 552 of title 5, United States Code (commonly referred to as the Freedom of Information Act). Such amounts may also be used for the Federal Records Center Program.

(2) REQUIREMENT TO MAINTAIN IN-PERSON STAFFING LEVELS.—Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Archivist of the United States shall ensure that the National Personnel Records Center maintains staffing levels and telework arrangements that enable the maximum processing of records requests possible in order to achieve the performance goal of responding to 90 percent of all requests in 20 days or less, not including any request involving a record damaged or lost in the National Personnel Records Center fire of 1973 or any request that is subject to a fee that has not been paid in a timely manner by the requestor (provided the National Personnel Records Center issues an invoice within 20 days after the date on which the request is made).

(3) INSPECTOR GENERAL REPORTING.—The Inspector General for the National Archives and Records Administration shall, for two years following the date of the enactment of this Act, include in every semiannual report submitted to Congress pursuant to the Inspector General Act of 1978, a detailed summary of—

(A) efforts taken by the National Archives and Records Administration to address the backlog of records requests at the National Personnel Records Center; and

(B) any recommendations for action proposed by the Inspector General related to reducing the backlog of records requests at the National Personnel Records Center and the status of compliance with those recommendations by the National Archives and Records Administration.

AMENDMENT NO. 576 OFFERED BY MRS. CAROLYN B. MALONEY OF NEW YORK

Add at the end the following:

DIVISION F—FINANCIAL TRANSPARENCY

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the ''Financial Transparency Act of 2022''.

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

DIVISION F—FINANCIAL TRANSPARENCY

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.
Sec. 2. Deeming.

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Sec. 101. Data standards.
Sec. 102. Open data publication by the Department of the Treasury.
Sec. 103. Rulemaking.
Sec. 104. No new disclosure requirements.
Sec. 105. Report.

TITLE II—SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Sec. 201. Data standards requirements for the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Sec. 202. Open data publication by the Securities and Exchange Commission.
Sec. 203. Data transparency at the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board.
Sec. 204. Data transparency at national securities associations.
Sec. 205. Shorter-term burden reduction and disclosure simplification at the Securities and Exchange Commission; sunset.
Sec. 206. No new disclosure requirements.
TITLE III—FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION
Sec. 301. Data standards requirements for the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.
Sec. 302. Open data publication by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.
Sec. 303. Rulemaking.
Sec. 304. No new disclosure requirements.
TITLE IV—OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY
Sec. 401. Data standards and open data publication requirements for the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency.
Sec. 402. Rulemaking.
Sec. 403. No new disclosure requirements.
TITLE V—BUREAU OF CONSUMER FINANCIAL PROTECTION
Sec. 501. Data standards and open data publication requirements for the Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection.
Sec. 502. Rulemaking.
Sec. 503. No new disclosure requirements.
TITLE VI—FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM
Sec. 601. Data standards requirements for the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.
Sec. 602. Open data publication by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.
Sec. 603. Rulemaking.
Sec. 604. No new disclosure requirements.
TITLE VII—NATIONAL CREDIT UNION ADMINISTRATION
Sec. 701. Data standards.
Sec. 702. Open data publication by the National Credit Union Administration.
Sec. 703. Rulemaking.
Sec. 704. No new disclosure requirements.
TITLE VIII—FEDERAL HOUSING FINANCE AGENCY
Sec. 801. Data standards requirements for the Federal Housing Finance Agency.
Sec. 802. Open data publication by the Federal Housing Finance Agency.
Sec. 803. Rulemaking.
Sec. 804. No new disclosure requirements.
TITLE IX—MISCELLANEOUS
Sec. 901. Rules of construction.
Sec. 902. Classified and protected information.
Sec. 903. Discretionary surplus fund.

SEC. 2. DEEMING.

Any reference in this division to ''this Act'' shall be deemed a reference to ''this division''.

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

SEC. 101. DATA STANDARDS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subtitle A of title I of the Financial Stability Act of 2010 (12 U.S.C. 5311 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''SEC. 124. DATA STANDARDS.

''(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall, by rule, promulgate data standards, meaning a standard that specifies rules by which data is described and recorded, for the information reported to member agencies by financial entities under the jurisdiction of the member agency and the data collected from member agencies on behalf of the Council.

''(b) STANDARDIZATION.—Member agencies, in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury, shall implement regulations promulgated by the Secretary of the Treasury under subsection (a) to standardize data reported to member agencies or collected on behalf of the Council, as described under subsection (a).

''(c) DATA STANDARDS.—

''(1) COMMON IDENTIFIERS.—The data standards promulgated under subsection (a) shall include common identifiers for information reported to member agencies or collected on behalf of the Council. The common identifiers shall include a common nonproprietary legal entity identifier that is available under an open license (as defined under section 3502 of title 44, United States Code) for all entities required to report to member agencies.

''(2) DATA STANDARD.—The data standards promulgated under subsection (a) shall, to the extent practicable—

''(A) render data fully searchable and machine-readable (as defined under section 3502 of title 44, United States Code);

''(B) enable high quality data through schemas, with accompanying metadata (as defined under section 3502 of title 44, United States Code) documented in machine-readable taxonomy or ontology models, which clearly define the data's semantic meaning as defined by the underlying regulatory information collection requirements;

''(C) assure that a data element or data asset that exists to satisfy an underlying regulatory information collection requirement be consistently identified as such in associated machine-readable metadata;

''(D) be nonproprietary or made available under an open license;

''(E) incorporate standards developed and maintained by voluntary consensus standards bodies; and

''(F) use, be consistent with, and implement applicable accounting and reporting principles.

''(3) CONSULTATION.—In promulgating data standards under subsection (a), the Secretary of the Treasury shall consult with the member agencies and with other Federal departments and agencies and multi-agency initiatives responsible for Federal data standards.

''(4) INTEROPERABILITY OF DATA.—In promulgating data standards under subsection (a), the Secretary of the Treasury shall seek to promote interoperability of financial regulatory data across members of the Council.

''(d) MEMBER AGENCIES DEFINED.—In this section, the term 'member agencies' does not include the Commodity Futures Trading Commission.''.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents under section 1(b) of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 123 the following:

''Sec. 124. Data standards.''.

SEC. 102. OPEN DATA PUBLICATION BY THE DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY.

Section 124 of the Financial Stability Act of 2010, as added by section 101, is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(e) OPEN DATA PUBLICATION.—All public information published by the Secretary of the Treasury under this subtitle shall be made available as an open Government data asset (as defined under section 3502 of title 44, United States Code), freely available for download in bulk, and rendered in a human-readable format and accessible via application programming interface where appropriate.''.

SEC. 103. RULEMAKING.

Not later than the end of the 2-year period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Treasury shall issue the regulations required under the amendments made by this title. The Secretary may delegate the functions required under the amendments made by this title to an appropriate office within the Department of the Treasury.

SEC. 104. NO NEW DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS.

Nothing in this title or the amendments made by this title shall be construed to require the Secretary of the Treasury to collect or make publicly available additional information under the statutes amended by this title, beyond information that was collected or made publicly available under such statutes before the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 105. REPORT.

Not later than 1 year after the end of the 2-year period described in section 103, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to Congress a report on the feasibility, costs, and potential benefits of building upon the taxonomy established by this Act to arrive at a Federal Government-wide regulatory compliance standardization mechanism similar to Standard Business Reporting.

TITLE II—SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

SEC. 201. DATA STANDARDS REQUIREMENTS FOR THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION.

(a) DATA STANDARDS FOR INVESTMENT ADVISERS' REPORTS UNDER THE INVESTMENT ADVISERS ACT OF 1940.—Section 204 of the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 (15 U.S.C. 80b–4) is amended—

(1) by redesignating the second subsection (d) (relating to Records of Persons With Custody of Use) as subsection (e); and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

''(f) DATA STANDARDS FOR REPORTS FILED UNDER THIS SECTION.—

''(1) REQUIREMENT.—The Commission shall, by rule, adopt data standards for all reports filed by investment advisers with the Commission under this section.

''(2) CHARACTERISTICS.—The data standards required by paragraph (1) shall, to the extent practicable—

''(A) render data fully searchable and machine-readable (as defined under section 3502 of title 44, United States Code);

''(B) enable high quality data through schemas, with accompanying metadata (as defined under section 3502 of title 44, United States Code) documented in machine-readable taxonomy or ontology models, which clearly define the data's semantic meaning as defined by the underlying regulatory information collection requirements;

''(C) assure that a data element or data asset that exists to satisfy an underlying regulatory information collection requirement be consistently identified as such in associated machine-readable metadata;

''(D) be nonproprietary or made available under an open license (as defined under section 3502 of title 44, United States Code);

''(E) incorporate standards developed and maintained by voluntary consensus standards bodies; and

''(F) use, be consistent with, and implement applicable accounting and reporting principles.

''(3) INCORPORATION OF STANDARDS.—In adopting data standards by rule under this subsection, the Commission shall incorporate all applicable data standards promulgated by the Secretary of the Treasury.''.

(b) DATA STANDARDS FOR REGISTRATION STATEMENTS AND REPORTS UNDER THE INVESTMENT COMPANY ACT OF 1940.—The Investment Company Act of 1940 (15 U.S.C. 80a–1 et seq.) is amended—

(1) in section 8, by adding at the end the following:

''(g) DATA STANDARDS FOR REGISTRATION STATEMENTS.—

''(1) REQUIREMENT.—The Commission shall, by rule, adopt data standards for all registration statements required to be filed with the Commission under this section, except that the Commission may exempt exhibits, signatures, and certifications from such data standards.

''(2) CHARACTERISTICS.—The data standards required by paragraph (1) shall, to the extent practicable—

''(A) render data fully searchable and machine-readable (as defined under section 3502 of title 44, United States Code);

''(B) enable high quality data through schemas, with accompanying metadata (as defined under section 3502 of title 44, United States Code) documented in machine-readable taxonomy or ontology models, which clearly define the data's semantic meaning as defined by the underlying regulatory information collection requirements;

''(C) assure that a data element or data asset that exists to satisfy an underlying regulatory information collection requirement be consistently identified as such in associated machine-readable metadata;

''(D) be nonproprietary or made available under an open license (as defined under section 3502 of title 44, United States Code);

''(E) incorporate standards developed and maintained by voluntary consensus standards bodies; and

''(F) use, be consistent with, and implement applicable accounting and reporting principles.

''(3) INCORPORATION OF STANDARDS.—In adopting data standards by rule under this subsection, the Commission shall incorporate all applicable data standards promulgated by the Secretary of the Treasury.''; and

(2) in section 30, by adding at the end the following:

''(k) DATA STANDARDS FOR REPORTS.—

''(1) REQUIREMENT.—The Commission shall, by rule, adopt data standards for all reports required to be filed with the Commission under this section, except that the Commission may exempt exhibits, signatures, and certifications from such data standards.

''(2) CHARACTERISTICS.—The data standards required by paragraph (1) shall, to the extent practicable—

''(A) render data fully searchable and machine-readable (as defined under section 3502 of title 44, United States Code);

''(B) enable high quality data through schemas, with accompanying metadata (as defined under section 3502 of title 44, United States Code) documented in machine-readable taxonomy or ontology models, which clearly define the data's semantic meaning as defined by the underlying regulatory information collection requirements;

''(C) assure that a data element or data asset that exists to satisfy an underlying regulatory information collection requirement be consistently identified as such in associated machine-readable metadata;

''(D) be nonproprietary or made available under an open license (as defined under section 3502 of title 44, United States Code);

''(E) incorporate standards developed and maintained by voluntary consensus standards bodies; and

''(F) use, be consistent with, and implement applicable accounting and reporting principles.

''(3) INCORPORATION OF STANDARDS.—In adopting data standards by rule under this subsection, the Commission shall incorporate all applicable data standards promulgated by the Secretary of the Treasury.''.

(c) DATA STANDARDS FOR INFORMATION REQUIRED TO BE SUBMITTED OR PUBLISHED BY NATIONALLY RECOGNIZED STATISTICAL RATING ORGANIZATIONS.—Section 15E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78o–7) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(w) DATA STANDARDS FOR INFORMATION REQUIRED TO BE SUBMITTED OR PUBLISHED UNDER THIS SECTION.—

''(1) REQUIREMENT.—The Commission shall, by rule, adopt data standards for all information required to be submitted or published by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization under this section.

''(2) CHARACTERISTICS.—The data standards required by paragraph (1) shall, to the extent practicable—

''(A) render data fully searchable and machine-readable (as defined under section 3502 of title 44, United States Code);

''(B) enable high quality data through schemas, with accompanying metadata (as defined under section 3502 of title 44, United States Code) documented in machine-readable taxonomy or ontology models, which clearly define the data's semantic meaning as defined by the underlying regulatory information collection requirements;

''(C) assure that a data element or data asset that exists to satisfy an underlying regulatory information collection requirement be consistently identified as such in associated machine-readable metadata;

''(D) be nonproprietary or made available under an open license (as defined under section 3502 of title 44, United States Code);

''(E) incorporate standards developed and maintained by voluntary consensus standards bodies; and

''(F) use, be consistent with, and implement applicable accounting and reporting principles.

''(3) INCORPORATION OF STANDARDS.—In adopting data standards by rule under this subsection, the Commission shall incorporate all applicable data standards promulgated by the Secretary of the Treasury.''.

(d) DATA STANDARDS FOR ASSET-BACKED SECURITIES DISCLOSURES.—Section 7(c) of the Securities Act of 1933 (15 U.S.C. 77g(c)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(3) DATA STANDARDS FOR ASSET-BACKED SECURITIES DISCLOSURES.—

''(A) REQUIREMENT.—The Commission shall, by rule, adopt data standards for all disclosures required under this subsection.

''(B) CHARACTERISTICS.—The data standards required by subparagraph (A) shall, to the extent practicable—

''(i) render data fully searchable and machine-readable (as defined under section 3502 of title 44, United States Code);

''(ii) enable high quality data through schemas, with accompanying metadata (as defined under section 3502 of title 44, United States Code) documented in machine-readable taxonomy or ontology models, which clearly define the data's semantic meaning as defined by the underlying regulatory information collection requirements;

''(iii) assure that a data element or data asset that exists to satisfy an underlying regulatory information collection requirement be consistently identified as such in associated machine-readable metadata;

''(iv) be nonproprietary or made available under an open license (as defined under section 3502 of title 44, United States Code);

''(v) incorporate standards developed and maintained by voluntary consensus standards bodies; and

''(vi) use, be consistent with, and implement applicable accounting and reporting principles.

''(C) INCORPORATION OF STANDARDS.—In adopting data standards by rule under this paragraph, the Commission shall incorporate all applicable data standards promulgated by the Secretary of the Treasury.''.

(e) DATA STANDARDS FOR CORPORATE DISCLOSURES UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933.—Section 7 of the Securities Act of 1933 (15 U.S.C. 77g) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(e) DATA STANDARDS.—

''(1) REQUIREMENT.—The Commission shall, by rule, adopt data standards for all registration statements and for all prospectuses included in registration statements required to be filed with the Commission under this title, except that the Commission may exempt exhibits, signatures, and certifications from such data standards.

''(2) CHARACTERISTICS.—The data standards required by paragraph (1) shall, to the extent practicable—

''(A) render data fully searchable and machine-readable (as defined under section 3502 of title 44, United States Code);

''(B) enable high quality data through schemas, with accompanying metadata (as defined under section 3502 of title 44, United States Code) documented in machine-readable taxonomy or ontology models, which clearly define the data's semantic meaning as defined by the underlying regulatory information collection requirements;

''(C) assure that a data element or data asset that exists to satisfy an underlying regulatory information collection requirement be consistently identified as such in associated machine-readable metadata;

''(D) be nonproprietary or made available under an open license (as defined under section 3502 of title 44, United States Code);

''(E) incorporate standards developed and maintained by voluntary consensus standards bodies; and

''(F) use, be consistent with, and implement applicable accounting and reporting principles.

''(3) INCORPORATION OF STANDARDS.—In adopting data standards by rule under this subsection, the Commission shall incorporate all applicable data standards promulgated by the Secretary of the Treasury.''.

(f) DATA STANDARDS FOR PERIODIC AND CURRENT CORPORATE DISCLOSURES UNDER THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934.—Section 13 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78m) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(s) DATA STANDARDS.—

''(1) REQUIREMENT.—The Commission shall, by rule, adopt data standards for all information contained in periodic and current reports required to be filed or furnished under this section or under section 15(d), except that the Commission may exempt exhibits, signatures, and certifications from such data standards.

''(2) CHARACTERISTICS.—The data standards required by paragraph (1) shall, to the extent practicable—

''(A) render data fully searchable and machine-readable (as defined under section 3502 of title 44, United States Code);

''(B) enable high quality data through schemas, with accompanying metadata (as defined under section 3502 of title 44, United States Code) documented in machine-readable taxonomy or ontology models, which clearly define the data's semantic meaning as defined by the underlying regulatory information collection requirements;

''(C) assure that a data element or data asset that exists to satisfy an underlying

regulatory information collection requirement be consistently identified as such in associated machine-readable metadata;

''(D) be nonproprietary or made available under an open license (as defined under section 3502 of title 44, United States Code);

''(E) incorporate standards developed and maintained by voluntary consensus standards bodies; and

''(F) use, be consistent with, and implement applicable accounting and reporting principles.

''(3) INCORPORATION OF STANDARDS.—In adopting data standards by rule under this subsection, the Commission shall incorporate all applicable data standards promulgated by the Secretary of the Treasury.''.

(g) DATA STANDARDS FOR CORPORATE PROXY AND CONSENT SOLICITATION MATERIALS UNDER THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934.—Section 14 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78n) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(k) DATA STANDARDS FOR PROXY AND CONSENT SOLICITATION MATERIALS.—

''(1) REQUIREMENT.—The Commission shall, by rule, adopt data standards for all information contained in any proxy or consent solicitation material prepared by an issuer for an annual meeting of the shareholders of the issuer, except that the Commission may exempt exhibits, signatures, and certifications from such data standards.

''(2) CHARACTERISTICS.—The data standards required by paragraph (1) shall, to the extent practicable—

''(A) render data fully searchable and machine-readable (as defined under section 3502 of title 44, United States Code);

''(B) enable high quality data through schemas, with accompanying metadata (as defined under section 3502 of title 44, United States Code) documented in machine-readable taxonomy or ontology models, which clearly define the data's semantic meaning as defined by the underlying regulatory information collection requirements;

''(C) assure that a data element or data asset that exists to satisfy an underlying regulatory information collection requirement be consistently identified as such in associated machine-readable metadata;

''(D) be nonproprietary or made available under an open license (as defined under section 3502 of title 44, United States Code);

''(E) incorporate standards developed and maintained by voluntary consensus standards bodies; and

''(F) use, be consistent with, and implement applicable accounting and reporting principles.

''(3) INCORPORATION OF STANDARDS.—In adopting data standards by rule under this subsection, the Commission shall incorporate all applicable data standards promulgated by the Secretary of the Treasury.''.

(h) DATA STANDARDS FOR SECURITY-BASED SWAP REPORTING.—Section 15F of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78o–10) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(m) DATA STANDARDS FOR SECURITY-BASED SWAP REPORTING.—

''(1) REQUIREMENT.—The Commission shall, by rule, adopt data standards for all reports related to security-based swaps that are required under this Act.

''(2) CHARACTERISTICS.—The data standards required by paragraph (1) shall, to the extent practicable—

''(A) render data fully searchable and machine-readable (as defined under section 3502 of title 44, United States Code);

''(B) enable high quality data through schemas, with accompanying metadata (as defined under section 3502 of title 44, United States Code) documented in machine-readable taxonomy or ontology models, which clearly define the data's semantic meaning as defined by the underlying regulatory information collection requirements;

''(C) assure that a data element or data asset that exists to satisfy an underlying regulatory information collection requirement be consistently identified as such in associated machine-readable metadata;

''(D) be nonproprietary or made available under an open license (as defined under section 3502 of title 44, United States Code);

''(E) incorporate standards developed and maintained by voluntary consensus standards bodies; and

''(F) use, be consistent with, and implement applicable accounting and reporting principles.

''(3) INCORPORATION OF STANDARDS.—In adopting data standards by rule under this subsection, the Commission shall incorporate all applicable data standards promulgated by the Secretary of the Treasury.''.

(i) RULEMAKING.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than the end of the 2-year period beginning on the date the final rule is promulgated pursuant to section 124(a) of the Financial Stability Act of 2010, the Securities and Exchange Commission shall issue the regulations required under the amendments made by this section.

(2) SCALING OF REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS.—In issuing the regulations required under the amendments made by this section, the Securities and Exchange Commission may scale data reporting requirements in order to reduce any unjustified burden on emerging growth companies, lending institutions, accelerated filers, smaller reporting companies, and other smaller issuers, as determined by the study required under section 205(c), while still providing searchable information to investors.

(3) MINIMIZING DISRUPTION.—In issuing the regulations required under the amendments made by this section, the Securities and Exchange Commission shall seek to minimize disruptive changes to the persons affected by such regulations.

SEC. 202. OPEN DATA PUBLICATION BY THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION.

Section 4 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78d) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(k) OPEN DATA PUBLICATION.—All public information published by the Commission under the securities laws and the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act shall be made available as an open Government data asset (as defined under section 3502 of title 44, United States Code), freely available for download in bulk and rendered in a human-readable format and accessible via application programming interface where appropriate.''.

SEC. 203. DATA TRANSPARENCY AT THE MUNICIPAL SECURITIES RULEMAKING BOARD.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 15B(b) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78o–4(b)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(8) DATA STANDARDS.—

''(A) REQUIREMENT.—If the Board establishes information systems under paragraph (3), the Board shall adopt data standards for information submitted via such systems.

''(B) CHARACTERISTICS.—The data standards required by subparagraph (A) shall, to the extent practicable—

''(i) render data fully searchable and machine-readable (as defined under section 3502 of title 44, United States Code);

''(ii) enable high quality data through schemas, with accompanying metadata (as defined under section 3502 of title 44, United States Code) documented in machine-readable taxonomy or ontology models, which clearly define the data's semantic meaning as defined by the underlying regulatory information collection requirements;

''(iii) assure that a data element or data asset that exists to satisfy an underlying regulatory information collection requirement be consistently identified as such in associated machine-readable metadata;

''(iv) be nonproprietary or made available under an open license (as defined under section 3502 of title 44, United States Code);

''(v) incorporate standards developed and maintained by voluntary consensus standards bodies; and

''(vi) use, be consistent with, and implement applicable accounting and reporting principles.

''(C) INCORPORATION OF STANDARDS.—In adopting data standards under this paragraph, the Board shall incorporate all applicable data standards promulgated by the Secretary of the Treasury.''.

(b) RULEMAKING.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than the end of the 2-year period beginning on the date the final rule is promulgated pursuant to section 124(a) of the Financial Stability Act of 2010, the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board shall issue the regulations required under the amendments made by this section.

(2) SCALING OF REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS.—In issuing the regulations required under the amendments made by this section, the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board may scale data reporting requirements in order to reduce any unjustified burden on smaller regulated entities.

(3) MINIMIZING DISRUPTION.—In issuing the regulations required under the amendments made by this section, the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board shall seek to minimize disruptive changes to the persons affected by such regulations.

SEC. 204. DATA TRANSPARENCY AT NATIONAL SECURITIES ASSOCIATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 15A of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78o–3) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(n) DATA STANDARDS.—

''(1) REQUIREMENT.—A national securities association registered pursuant to subsection (a) shall adopt data standards for all information that is regularly filed with or submitted to the association.

''(2) CHARACTERISTICS.—The data standards required by paragraph (1) shall, to the extent practicable—

''(A) render data fully searchable and machine-readable (as defined under section 3502 of title 44, United States Code);

''(B) enable high quality data through schemas, with accompanying metadata (as defined under section 3502 of title 44, United States Code) documented in machine-readable taxonomy or ontology models, which clearly define the data's semantic meaning as defined by the underlying regulatory information collection requirements;

''(C) assure that a data element or data asset that exists to satisfy an underlying regulatory information collection requirement be consistently identified as such in associated machine-readable metadata;

''(D) be nonproprietary or made available under an open license (as defined under section 3502 of title 44, United States Code);

''(E) incorporate standards developed and maintained by voluntary consensus standards bodies; and

''(F) use, be consistent with, and implement applicable accounting and reporting principles.

''(3) INCORPORATION OF STANDARDS.—In adopting data standards under this subsection, the association shall incorporate all applicable data standards promulgated by the Secretary of the Treasury.''.

(b) RULEMAKING.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than the end of the 2-year period beginning on the date the final rule is promulgated pursuant to section 124(a) of the Financial Stability Act of 2010, a national securities association shall adopt the standards required under the amendments made by this section.

(2) SCALING OF REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS.—In adopting the standards required under the amendments made by this section, a national securities association may scale data reporting requirements in order to reduce any unjustified burden on smaller regulated entities.

(3) MINIMIZING DISRUPTION.—In adopting the standards required under the amendments made by this section, a national securities association shall seek to minimize disruptive changes to the persons affected by such standards.

SEC. 205. SHORTER-TERM BURDEN REDUCTION AND DISCLOSURE SIMPLIFICATION AT THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION; SUNSET.

(a) BETTER ENFORCEMENT OF THE QUALITY OF CORPORATE FINANCIAL DATA SUBMITTED TO THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION.—

(1) DATA QUALITY IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM.—Within six months after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Commission shall establish a program to improve the quality of corporate financial data filed or furnished by issuers under the Securities Act of 1933, the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, and the Investment Company Act of 1940. The program shall include the following:

(A) The designation of an official in the Office of the Chairman responsible for the improvement of the quality of data filed with or furnished to the Commission by issuers.

(B) The issuance by the Division of Corporation Finance of comment letters requiring correction of errors in data filings and submissions, where necessary.

(2) GOALS.—In establishing the program under this section, the Commission shall seek to—

(A) improve the quality of data filed with or furnished to the Commission to a commercially acceptable level; and

(B) make data filed with or furnished to the Commission useful to investors.

(b) REPORT ON THE USE OF MACHINE-READABLE DATA FOR CORPORATE DISCLOSURES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than six months after the date of the enactment of this Act, and every six months thereafter, the Commission shall issue a report to the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate on the public and internal use of machine-readable data for corporate disclosures.

(2) CONTENT.—Each report required under paragraph (1) shall include—

(A) an identification of which corporate disclosures required under section 7 of the Securities Act of 1933, section 13 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, or section 14 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 are expressed as machine-readable data and which are not;

(B) an analysis of the costs and benefits of the use of machine-readable data in corporate disclosure to investors, markets, the Commission, and issuers;

(C) a summary of enforcement actions that result from the use or analysis of machine-readable data collected under section 7 of the Securities Act of 1933, section 13 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, or section 14 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and

(D) an analysis of how the Commission is itself using the machine-readable data collected by the Commission.

(c) SUNSET.—On and after the end of the 7-year period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act, this section shall have no force or effect.

SEC. 206. NO NEW DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS.

Nothing in this title or the amendments made by this title shall be construed to require the Securities and Exchange Commission, the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board, or a national securities association to collect or make publicly available additional information under the statutes amended by this title, beyond information that was collected or made publicly available under such statutes before the date of the enactment of this Act.

TITLE III—FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

SEC. 301. DATA STANDARDS REQUIREMENTS FOR THE FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION.

The Federal Deposit Insurance Act (12 U.S.C. 1811 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"SEC. 52. DATA STANDARDS.

''(a) REQUIREMENT.—The Corporation shall, by rule, adopt data standards for all information that the Corporation receives from any depository institution or financial company under this Act or under title II of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act.

''(b) CHARACTERISTICS.—The data standards required by subsection (a) shall, to the extent practicable—

''(1) render data fully searchable and machine-readable (as defined under section 3502 of title 44, United States Code);

''(2) enable high quality data through schemas, with accompanying metadata (as defined under section 3502 of title 44, United States Code) documented in machine-readable taxonomy or ontology models, which clearly define the data's semantic meaning as defined by the underlying regulatory information collection requirements;

''(3) assure that a data element or data asset that exists to satisfy an underlying regulatory information collection requirement be consistently identified as such in associated machine-readable metadata;

''(4) be nonproprietary or made available under an open license (as defined under section 3502 of title 44, United States Code);

''(5) incorporate standards developed and maintained by voluntary consensus standards bodies; and

''(6) use, be consistent with, and implement applicable accounting and reporting principles.

''(c) INCORPORATION OF STANDARDS.—In adopting data standards by rule under this section, the Corporation shall incorporate all applicable data standards promulgated by the Secretary of the Treasury.

''(d) FINANCIAL COMPANY DEFINED.—For purposes of this section, the term 'financial company' has the meaning given that term under section 201(a) of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (12 U.S.C. 5381(a)).''.

SEC. 302. OPEN DATA PUBLICATION BY THE FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION.

The Federal Deposit Insurance Act (12 U.S.C. 1811 et seq.), as amended by section 301, is further amended by adding at the end the following:

"SEC. 53. OPEN DATA PUBLICATION.

''All public information published by the Corporation under this Act or under the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act shall be made available as an open Government data asset (as defined under section 3502 of title 44, United States Code), freely available for download in bulk and rendered in a human-readable format and accessible via application programming interface where appropriate.''.

SEC. 303. RULEMAKING.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than the end of the 2-year period beginning on the date the final rule is promulgated pursuant to section 124(a) of the Financial Stability Act of 2010, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation shall issue the regulations required under the amendments made by this title.

(b) SCALING OF REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS.—In issuing the regulations required under the amendments made by this title, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation may scale data reporting requirements in order to reduce any unjustified burden on smaller regulated entities.

(c) MINIMIZING DISRUPTION.—In issuing the regulations required under the amendments made by this title, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation shall seek to minimize disruptive changes to the persons affected by such regulations.

SEC. 304. NO NEW DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS.

Nothing in this title or the amendments made by this title shall be construed to require the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation to collect or make publicly available additional information under the statutes amended by this title, beyond information that was collected or made publicly available under such statutes before the date of the enactment of this Act.

TITLE IV—OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY

SEC. 401. DATA STANDARDS AND OPEN DATA PUBLICATION REQUIREMENTS FOR THE OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

The Revised Statutes of the United States is amended by inserting after section 332 (12 U.S.C. 14) the following:

"SEC. 333. DATA STANDARDS; OPEN DATA PUBLICATION.

''(a) DATA STANDARDS.—

''(1) REQUIREMENT.—The Comptroller of the Currency shall, by rule, adopt data standards for all information that is regularly filed with or submitted to the Comptroller of the Currency by any entity with respect to which the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency is the appropriate Federal banking agency (as defined under section 3 of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act).

''(2) CHARACTERISTICS.—The data standards required by paragraph (1) shall, to the extent practicable—

''(A) render data fully searchable and machine-readable (as defined under section 3502 of title 44, United States Code);

''(B) enable high quality data through schemas, with accompanying metadata (as defined under section 3502 of title 44, United States Code) documented in machine-readable taxonomy or ontology models, which clearly define the data's semantic meaning as defined by the underlying regulatory information collection requirements;

''(C) assure that a data element or data asset that exists to satisfy an underlying regulatory information collection requirement be consistently identified as such in associated machine-readable metadata;

''(D) be nonproprietary or made available under an open license (as defined under section 3502 of title 44, United States Code);

''(E) incorporate standards developed and maintained by voluntary consensus standards bodies; and

''(F) use, be consistent with, and implement applicable accounting and reporting principles.

''(3) INCORPORATION OF STANDARDS.—In adopting data standards by rule under this subsection, the Comptroller of the Currency shall incorporate all applicable data standards promulgated by the Secretary of the Treasury.

''(b) OPEN DATA PUBLICATION.—All public information published by the Comptroller of

the Currency under title LXII or the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act shall be made available as an open Government data asset (as defined under section 3502 of title 44, United States Code), freely available for download in bulk and rendered in a human-readable format and accessible via application programming interface where appropriate.''.

SEC. 402. RULEMAKING.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than the end of the 2-year period beginning on the date the final rule is promulgated pursuant to section 124(a) of the Financial Stability Act of 2010, the Comptroller of the Currency shall issue the regulations required under the amendments made by this title.

(b) SCALING OF REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS.—In issuing the regulations required under the amendments made by this title, the Comptroller of the Currency may scale data reporting requirements in order to reduce any unjustified burden on smaller regulated entities.

(c) MINIMIZING DISRUPTION.—In issuing the regulations required under the amendments made by this title, the Comptroller of the Currency shall seek to minimize disruptive changes to the persons affected by such regulations.

SEC. 403. NO NEW DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS.

Nothing in this title or the amendments made by this title shall be construed to require the Comptroller of the Currency to collect or make publicly available additional information under the statutes amended by this title, beyond information that was collected or made publicly available under such statutes before the date of the enactment of this Act.

TITLE V—BUREAU OF CONSUMER FINANCIAL PROTECTION

SEC. 501. DATA STANDARDS AND OPEN DATA PUBLICATION REQUIREMENTS FOR THE BUREAU OF CONSUMER FINANCIAL PROTECTION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Consumer Financial Protection Act of 2010 (12 U.S.C. 5481 et seq.) is amended by inserting after section 1018 the following:

''SEC. 1019. DATA STANDARDS.

''(a) REQUIREMENT.—The Bureau shall, by rule, adopt data standards for all information that is regularly filed with or submitted to the Bureau.

''(b) CHARACTERISTICS.—The data standards required by subsection (a) shall, to the extent practicable—

''(1) render data fully searchable and machine-readable (as defined under section 3502 of title 44, United States Code);

''(2) enable high quality data through schemas, with accompanying metadata (as defined under section 3502 of title 44, United States Code) documented in machine-readable taxonomy or ontology models, which clearly define the data's semantic meaning as defined by the underlying regulatory information collection requirements;

''(3) assure that a data element or data asset that exists to satisfy an underlying regulatory information collection requirement be consistently identified as such in associated machine-readable metadata;

''(4) be nonproprietary or made available under an open license (as defined under section 3502 of title 44, United States Code);

''(5) incorporate standards developed and maintained by voluntary consensus standards bodies; and

''(6) use, be consistent with, and implement applicable accounting and reporting principles.

''(c) INCORPORATION OF STANDARDS.—In adopting data standards by rule under this section, the Bureau shall incorporate all applicable data standards promulgated by the Secretary of the Treasury.

''SEC. 1020. OPEN DATA PUBLICATION.

''All public information published by the Bureau shall be made available as an open Government data asset (as defined under section 3502 of title 44, United States Code), freely available for download in bulk and rendered in a human-readable format and accessible via application programming interface where appropriate.''.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents under section 1(b) of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 1018 the following:

''Sec. 1019. Data standards.
''Sec. 1020. Open data publication.''.

SEC. 502. RULEMAKING.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than the end of the 2-year period beginning on the date the final rule is promulgated pursuant to section 124(a) of the Financial Stability Act of 2010, the Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection shall issue the regulations required under the amendments made by this title.

(b) SCALING OF REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS.—In issuing the regulations required under the amendments made by this title, the Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection may scale data reporting requirements in order to reduce any unjustified burden on smaller regulated entities.

(c) MINIMIZING DISRUPTION.—In issuing the regulations required under the amendments made by this title, the Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection shall seek to minimize disruptive changes to the persons affected by such regulations.

SEC. 503. NO NEW DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS.

Nothing in this title or the amendments made by this title shall be construed to require the Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection to collect or make publicly available additional information under the statutes amended by this title, beyond information that was collected or made publicly available under such statutes before the date of the enactment of this Act.

TITLE VI—FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

SEC. 601. DATA STANDARDS REQUIREMENTS FOR THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM.

(a) DATA STANDARDS FOR INFORMATION FILED OR SUBMITTED BY NONBANK FINANCIAL COMPANIES.—Section 161(a) of the Financial Stability Act of 2010 (12 U.S.C. 5361(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(4) DATA STANDARDS FOR REPORTS UNDER THIS SUBSECTION.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The Board of Governors shall adopt data standards for all financial data that is regularly filed with or submitted to the Board of Governors by any nonbank financial company supervised by the Board of Governors pursuant to this subsection.

''(B) CHARACTERISTICS.—The data standards required by this section shall, to the extent practicable—

''(i) render data fully searchable and machine-readable (as defined under section 3502 of title 44, United States Code);

''(ii) enable high quality data through schemas, with accompanying metadata (as defined under section 3502 of title 44, United States Code) documented in machine-readable taxonomy or ontology models, which clearly define the data's semantic meaning as defined by the underlying regulatory information collection requirements;

''(iii) assure that a data element or data asset that exists to satisfy an underlying regulatory information collection requirement be consistently identified as such in associated machine-readable metadata;

''(iv) be nonproprietary or made available under an open license (as defined under section 3502 of title 44, United States Code);

''(v) incorporate standards developed and maintained by voluntary consensus standards bodies; and

''(vi) use, be consistent with, and implement applicable accounting and reporting principles.

''(C) INCORPORATION OF STANDARDS.—In adopting data standards by rule under this paragraph, the Board of Governors shall incorporate all applicable data standards promulgated by the Secretary of the Treasury.''.

(b) DATA STANDARDS FOR INFORMATION FILED OR SUBMITTED BY SAVINGS AND LOAN HOLDING COMPANIES.—Section 10 of the Home Owners' Loan Act (12 U.S.C. 1467a) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(u) DATA STANDARDS.—

''(1) REQUIREMENT.—The Board shall adopt data standards for all information that is regularly filed with or submitted to the Board by any savings and loan holding company, or subsidiary of a savings and loan holding company, other than a depository institution, under this section.

''(2) CHARACTERISTICS.—The data standards required by this subsection shall, to the extent practicable—

''(A) render data fully searchable and machine-readable (as defined under section 3502 of title 44, United States Code);

''(B) enable high quality data through schemas, with accompanying metadata (as defined under section 3502 of title 44, United States Code) documented in machine-readable taxonomy or ontology models, which clearly define the data's semantic meaning as defined by the underlying regulatory information collection requirements;

''(C) assure that a data element or data asset that exists to satisfy an underlying regulatory information collection requirement be consistently identified as such in associated machine-readable metadata;

''(D) be nonproprietary or made available under an open license (as defined under section 3502 of title 44, United States Code);

''(E) incorporate standards developed and maintained by voluntary consensus standards bodies; and

''(F) use, be consistent with, and implement applicable accounting and reporting principles.

''(3) INCORPORATION OF STANDARDS.—In adopting data standards by rule under this section, the Board of Governors shall incorporate all applicable data standards promulgated by the Secretary of the Treasury.''.

(c) DATA STANDARDS FOR INFORMATION FILED OR SUBMITTED BY BANK HOLDING COMPANIES.—Section 5 of the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 (12 U.S.C. 1844) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(h) DATA STANDARDS.—

''(1) REQUIREMENT.—The Board shall adopt data standards for all information that is regularly filed with or submitted to the Board by any bank holding company in a report under subsection (c).

''(2) CHARACTERISTICS.—The data standards required by this subsection shall, to the extent practicable—

''(A) render data fully searchable and machine-readable (as defined under section 3502 of title 44, United States Code);

''(B) enable high quality data through schemas, with accompanying metadata (as defined under section 3502 of title 44, United States Code) documented in machine-readable taxonomy or ontology models, which clearly define the data's semantic meaning as defined by the underlying regulatory information collection requirements;

''(C) assure that a data element or data asset that exists to satisfy an underlying regulatory information collection requirement be consistently identified as such in associated machine-readable metadata;

''(D) be nonproprietary or made available under an open license (as defined under section 3502 of title 44, United States Code);

''(E) incorporate standards developed and maintained by voluntary consensus standards bodies; and

''(F) use, be consistent with, and implement applicable accounting and reporting principles.

''(3) INCORPORATION OF STANDARDS.—In adopting data standards under this subsection, the Board shall incorporate all applicable data standards promulgated by the Secretary of the Treasury.''.

(d) DATA STANDARDS FOR INFORMATION SUBMITTED BY FINANCIAL MARKET UTILITIES OR INSTITUTIONS UNDER THE PAYMENT, CLEARING, AND SETTLEMENT SUPERVISION ACT OF 2010.—Section 809 of the Payment, Clearing, and Settlement Supervision Act of 2010 (12 U.S.C. 5468) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(h) DATA STANDARDS.—

''(1) REQUIREMENT.—The Board of Governors shall adopt data standards for all information that is regularly filed with or submitted to the Board by any financial market utility or financial institution under subsection (a) or (b).

''(2) CHARACTERISTICS.—The data standards required by this subsection shall, to the extent practicable—

''(A) render data fully searchable and machine-readable (as defined under section 3502 of title 44, United States Code);

''(B) enable high quality data through schemas, with accompanying metadata (as defined under section 3502 of title 44, United States Code) documented in machine-readable taxonomy or ontology models, which clearly define the data's semantic meaning as defined by the underlying regulatory information collection requirements;

''(C) assure that a data element or data asset that exists to satisfy an underlying regulatory information collection requirement be consistently identified as such in associated machine-readable metadata;

''(D) be nonproprietary or made available under an open license (as defined under section 3502 of title 44, United States Code);

''(E) incorporate standards developed and maintained by voluntary consensus standards bodies; and

''(F) use, be consistent with, and implement applicable accounting and reporting principles.

''(3) INCORPORATION OF STANDARDS.—In adopting data standards under this subsection, the Board of Governors shall incorporate all applicable data standards promulgated by the Secretary of the Treasury.''.

SEC. 602. OPEN DATA PUBLICATION BY THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM.

The Federal Reserve Act (12 U.S.C. 226 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''SEC. 32. OPEN DATA PUBLICATION BY THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS.

''All public information published by the Board of Governors under this Act, the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956, the Financial Stability Act of 2010, the Home Owners' Loan Act, the Payment, Clearing, and Settlement Supervision Act of 2010, or the Enhancing Financial Institution Safety and Soundness Act of 2010 shall be made available as an open Government data asset (as defined under section 3502 of title 44, United States Code), freely available for download in bulk and rendered in a human-readable format and accessible via application programming interface where appropriate.''.

SEC. 603. RULEMAKING.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than the end of the 2-year period beginning on the date the final rule is promulgated pursuant to section 124(a) of the Financial Stability Act of 2010, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System shall issue the regulations required under the amendments made by this title.

(b) SCALING OF REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS.—In issuing the regulations required under the amendments made by this title, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System may scale data reporting requirements in order to reduce any unjustified burden on smaller regulated entities.

(c) MINIMIZING DISRUPTION.—In issuing the regulations required under the amendments made by this title, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System shall seek to minimize disruptive changes to the persons affected by such regulations.

SEC. 604. NO NEW DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS.

Nothing in this title or the amendments made by this title shall be construed to require the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System to collect or make publicly available additional information under the statutes amended by this title, beyond information that was collected or made publicly available under such statutes before the date of the enactment of this Act.

TITLE VII—NATIONAL CREDIT UNION ADMINISTRATION

SEC. 701. DATA STANDARDS.

Title I of the Federal Credit Union Act (12 U.S.C. 1752 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''SEC. 132. DATA STANDARDS.

''(a) REQUIREMENT.—The Board shall, by rule, adopt data standards for all information and reports regularly filed with or submitted to the Administration under this Act.

''(b) CHARACTERISTICS.—The data standards required by subsection (a) shall, to the extent practicable—

''(1) render data fully searchable and machine-readable (as defined under section 3502 of title 44, United States Code);

''(2) enable high quality data through schemas, with accompanying metadata (as defined under section 3502 of title 44, United States Code) documented in machine-readable taxonomy or ontology models, which clearly define the data's semantic meaning as defined by the underlying regulatory information collection requirements;

''(3) assure that a data element or data asset that exists to satisfy an underlying regulatory information collection requirement be consistently identified as such in associated machine-readable metadata;

''(4) be nonproprietary or made available under an open license (as defined under section 3502 of title 44, United States Code);

''(5) incorporate standards developed and maintained by voluntary consensus standards bodies; and

''(6) use, be consistent with, and implement applicable accounting and reporting principles.

''(c) INCORPORATION OF STANDARDS.—In adopting data standards by rule under this section, the Board shall incorporate all applicable data standards promulgated by the Secretary of the Treasury.''.

SEC. 702. OPEN DATA PUBLICATION BY THE NATIONAL CREDIT UNION ADMINISTRATION.

Title I of the Federal Credit Union Act (12 U.S.C. 1752 et seq.), as amended by section 801, is further amended by adding at the end the following:

''SEC. 133. OPEN DATA PUBLICATION.

''All public information published by the Administration under this title shall be made available as an open Government data asset (as defined under section 3502 of title 44, United States Code), freely available for download in bulk and rendered in a human-readable format and accessible via application programming interface where appropriate.''.

SEC. 703. RULEMAKING.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than the end of the 2-year period beginning on the date the final rule is promulgated pursuant to section 124(a) of the Financial Stability Act of 2010, the National Credit Union Administration Board shall issue the regulations required under the amendments made by this title.

(b) SCALING OF REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS.—In issuing the regulations required under the amendments made by this title, the National Credit Union Administration Board may scale data reporting requirements in order to reduce any unjustified burden on smaller regulated entities.

(c) MINIMIZING DISRUPTION.—In issuing the regulations required under the amendments made by this title, the National Credit Union Administration Board shall seek to minimize disruptive changes to the persons affected by such regulations.

SEC. 704. NO NEW DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS.

Nothing in this title or the amendments made by this title shall be construed to require the National Credit Union Administration Board to collect or make publicly available additional information under the statutes amended by this title, beyond information that was collected or made publicly available under such statutes before the date of the enactment of this Act.

TITLE VIII—FEDERAL HOUSING FINANCE AGENCY

SEC. 801. DATA STANDARDS REQUIREMENTS FOR THE FEDERAL HOUSING FINANCE AGENCY.

Part 1 of subtitle A of the Federal Housing Enterprises Financial Safety and Soundness Act of 1992 (12 U.S.C. 4501 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''SEC. 1319H. DATA STANDARDS.

''(a) REQUIREMENT.—The Agency shall, by rule, adopt data standards for all information that is regularly filed with or submitted to the Agency under this Act.

''(b) CHARACTERISTICS.—The data standards required by subsection (a) shall, to the extent practicable—

''(1) render data fully searchable and machine-readable (as defined under section 3502 of title 44, United States Code);

''(2) enable high quality data through schemas, with accompanying metadata (as defined under section 3502 of title 44, United States Code) documented in machine-readable taxonomy or ontology models, which clearly define the data's semantic meaning as defined by the underlying regulatory information collection requirements;

''(3) assure that a data element or data asset that exists to satisfy an underlying regulatory information collection requirement be consistently identified as such in associated machine-readable metadata;

''(4) be nonproprietary or made available under an open license (as defined under section 3502 of title 44, United States Code);

''(5) incorporate standards developed and maintained by voluntary consensus standards bodies; and

''(6) use, be consistent with, and implement applicable accounting and reporting principles.

''(c) INCORPORATION OF STANDARDS.—In adopting data standards by rule under this section, the Agency shall incorporate all applicable data standards promulgated by the Secretary of the Treasury.''.

SEC. 802. OPEN DATA PUBLICATION BY THE FEDERAL HOUSING FINANCE AGENCY.

Part 1 of subtitle A of the Federal Housing Enterprises Financial Safety and Soundness

Act of 1992 (12 U.S.C. 4501 et seq.), as amended by section 901, is further amended by adding at the end the following:

"SEC. 1319I. OPEN DATA PUBLICATION.

''All public information published by the Agency under this Act shall be made available as an open Government data asset (as defined under section 3502 of title 44, United States Code), freely available for download in bulk and rendered in a human-readable format and accessible via application programming interface where appropriate.''.

SEC. 803. RULEMAKING.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than the end of the 2-year period beginning on the date the final rule is promulgated pursuant to section 124(a) of the Financial Stability Act of 2010, the Federal Housing Finance Agency shall issue the regulations required under the amendments made by this title.

(b) MINIMIZING DISRUPTION.—In issuing the regulations required under the amendments made by this title, the Federal Housing Finance Agency shall seek to minimize disruptive changes to the persons affected by such regulations.

SEC. 804. NO NEW DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS.

Nothing in this title or the amendments made by this title shall be construed to require the Federal Housing Finance Agency to collect or make publicly available additional information under the statutes amended by this title, beyond information that was collected or made publicly available under such statutes before the date of the enactment of this Act.

TITLE IX—MISCELLANEOUS

SEC. 901. RULES OF CONSTRUCTION.

(a) NO EFFECT ON INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY.—Nothing in this Act or the amendments made by this Act may be construed to alter the existing legal protections of copyrighted material or other intellectual property rights of any non-Federal person.

(b) NO EFFECT ON MONETARY POLICY.—Nothing in this Act or the amendments made by this Act may be construed to apply to activities conducted, or data standards used, exclusively in connection with a monetary policy proposed or implemented by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System or the Federal Open Market Committee.

(c) PRESERVATION OF AGENCY AUTHORITY TO TAILOR REGULATIONS.—Nothing in this Act or the amendments made by this Act may be construed to—

(1) require Federal agencies to incorporate identical data standards to those promulgated by the Secretary of the Treasury; or

(2) prohibit Federal agencies from tailoring such standards when issuing rules under this Act and the amendments made by this Act to adopt data standards.

SEC. 902. CLASSIFIED AND PROTECTED INFORMATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this Act or the amendments made by this Act shall require the disclosure to the public of—

(1) information that would be exempt from disclosure under section 552 of title 5, United States Code (commonly known as the ''Freedom of Information Act''); or

(2) information protected under section 552a of title 5, United States Code (commonly known as the ''Privacy Act of 1974''), or section 6103 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

(b) EXISTING AGENCY REGULATIONS.—Nothing in this Act or the amendments made by this Act shall be construed to require the Secretary of the Treasury, the Securities and Exchange Commission, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Comptroller of the Currency, the Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, the National Credit Union Administration Board, or the Federal Housing Finance Agency to amend existing regulations and procedures regarding the sharing and disclosure of nonpublic information, including confidential supervisory information.

SEC. 903. DISCRETIONARY SURPLUS FUND.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The dollar amount specified under section 7(a)(3)(A) of the Federal Reserve Act (12 U.S.C. 289(a)(3)(A)) is reduced by $137,000,000.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by subsection (a) shall take effect on September 30, 2022.

AMENDMENT NO. 577 OFFERED BY MS. MATSUI OF CALIFORNIA

At the end of subtitle __ of title __, insert the following:

SEC. ___. JAPANESE AMERICAN CONFINEMENT EDUCATION GRANTS.

Public Law 109–441 (120 Stat. 3290) is amended—

(1) in section 2, by adding at the end the following:

''(4) JAPANESE AMERICAN CONFINEMENT EDUCATION GRANTS.—The term 'Japanese American Confinement Education Grants' means competitive grants, awarded through the Japanese American Confinement Sites Program, for Japanese American organizations to educate individuals, including through the use of digital resources, in the United States on the historical importance of Japanese American confinement during World War II, so that present and future generations may learn from Japanese American confinement and the commitment of the United States to equal justice under the law.

''(5) JAPANESE AMERICAN ORGANIZATION.—The term 'Japanese American organization' means a private nonprofit organization within the United States established to promote the understanding and appreciation of the ethnic and cultural diversity of the United States by illustrating the Japanese American experience throughout the history of the United States.''; and

(2) in section 4—

(A) by inserting ''(a) IN GENERAL.—'' before ''There are authorized'';

(B) by striking ''$38,000,000'' and inserting ''$80,000,000''; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

''(b) JAPANESE AMERICAN CONFINEMENT EDUCATION GRANTS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Of the amounts made available under this section, not more than $10,000,000 shall be awarded as Japanese American Confinement Education Grants to Japanese American organizations. Such competitive grants shall be in an amount not less than $750,000 and the Secretary shall give priority consideration to Japanese American organizations with fewer than 100 employees.

''(2) MATCHING REQUIREMENT.—

''(A) FIFTY PERCENT.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), for funds awarded under this subsection, the Secretary shall require a 50 percent match with non-Federal assets from non-Federal sources, which may include cash or durable goods and materials fairly valued, as determined by the Secretary.

''(B) WAIVER.—The Secretary may waive all or part of the matching requirement under subparagraph (A), if the Secretary determines that—

''(i) no reasonable means are available through which an applicant can meet the matching requirement; and

''(ii) the probable benefit of the project funded outweighs the public interest in such matching requirement.''.

AMENDMENT NO. 578 OFFERED BY MR. MCGOVERN OF MASSACHUSETTS

Add at the end of title LVIII of division E the following:

SEC. _____. REPORTING ON INTERNATIONALLY RECOGNIZED HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE UNITED STATES IN THE ANNUAL COUNTRY REPORTS ON HUMAN RIGHTS PRACTICES.

Section 116 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2151n) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(h) INTERNATIONALLY RECOGNIZED HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE UNITED STATES.—The report required by subsection (d) shall include a section that provides a list of reports published during the prior year by United States government agencies on the status of internationally recognized human rights in the United States, including reports issued by the Department of Justice, the Department of Homeland Security and the United States Commission on Civil Rights.''.

AMENDMENT NO. 579 OFFERED BY MR. MCGOVERN OF MASSACHUSETTS

Add at the end of title LVIII of division E the following:

SEC. _____. EXPORT PROHIBITION OF MUNITIONS ITEMS TO THE HONG KONG POLICE FORCE.

Section 3 of the Act entitled ''An Act to prohibit the commercial export of covered munitions items to the Hong Kong Police Force'', approved November 27, 2019 (Public Law 116–77; 133 Stat. 1173), is amended by striking ''December 31, 2021'' and inserting the following: ''December 31, 2024''.

AMENDMENT NO. 580 OFFERED BY MR. MCGOVERN OF MASSACHUSETTS

At the end of title LI of division E, add the following:

SEC. ___. ELIMINATION OF ASSET AND INFRASTRUCTURE REVIEW COMMISSION OF DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS.

The VA Asset and Infrastructure Review Act of 2018 (subtitle A of title II of Public Law 115–182; 38 U.S.C. 8122 note) is amended by striking each section other than sections 204(b) and 207.

AMENDMENT NO. 581 OFFERED BY MR. MCGOVERN OF MASSACHUSETTS

At the end of division E, add the following:

TITLE LIX—PROHIBITION OF ARMS SALES TO COUNTRIES COMMITTING GENOCIDE OR WAR CRIMES AND RELATED MATTERS

SEC. 5901. PROHIBITION OF ARMS SALES TO COUNTRIES COMMITTING GENOCIDE OR WAR CRIMES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—No sale, export, or transfer of defense articles or defense services may occur to any country if the Secretary of State has credible information that the government of such country has committed or is committing genocide or violations of international humanitarian law after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(b) EXCEPTION.—The restriction under subsection (a) shall not apply if the Secretary of State certifies to the appropriate congressional committees that—

(1) the government has adequately punished the persons directly or indirectly responsible for such acts through a credible, transparent, and effective judicial process;

(2) appropriate measures have been instituted to ensure that such acts will not recur; and

(3) other appropriate compensation or appropriate compensatory measures have been or are being provided to the persons harmed by such acts.

SEC. 5902. CONSIDERATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND DEMOCRATIZATION IN ARMS EXPORTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—In considering the sale, export, or transfer of defense articles and defense services to foreign countries, the Secretary of State shall—

(1) also consider the extent to which the government of the foreign country protects human rights and supports democratic institutions, including an independent judiciary; and

(2) ensure that the views and expertise of the Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor of the Department of State in connection with any sale, export, or transfer are fully taken into account.

(b) INSPECTOR GENERAL OVERSIGHT.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter for four years, the Inspector General of the Department of State shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on the implementation of the requirement under subsection (a) during the preceding year.

SEC. 5903. ENHANCEMENT OF CONGRESSIONAL OVERSIGHT OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN ARMS EXPORTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—It is the sense of Congress that any letter of offer to sell, or any application for a license to export or transfer, defense articles or defense services controlled for export, regardless of monetary value, should take into account as part of its evaluation whether the Secretary of State has credible information, with respect to a country to which the defense articles or defense services are proposed to be sold, exported, or transferred, that—

(1) the government of such country on or after the date of enactment of this Act has been deposed by a coup d'etat or decree in which the military played a decisive role, and a democratically elected government has not taken office subsequent to the coup or decree; or

(2) a unit of the security forces of the government of such country—

(A) has violated international humanitarian law and has not been credibly investigated and subjected to a credible and transparent judicial process addressing such allegation; or

(B) has committed a gross violation of human rights, and has not been credibly investigated and subjected to a credible and transparent judicial process addressing such allegation, including, inter alia—

(i) torture;

(ii) rape or sexual assault;

(iii) ethnic cleansing of civilians;

(iv) recruitment or use of child soldiers;

(v) unjust or wrongful detention;

(vi) the operation of, or effective control or direction over, secret detention facilities; or

(vii) extrajudicial killings or enforced disappearances, whether by military, police, or other security forces.

(b) INCLUSION OF INFORMATION IN HUMAN RIGHTS REPORT.—The Secretary of State shall also provide to the appropriate congressional committees the report described in section 502B(c) of the Foreign Assistance Act (22 U.S.C. 2304(c)) biannually for the period of time specified in subsection (c) of this section regarding any country covered under subsection (a).

(c) MODIFICATION OF PRIOR NOTIFICATION OF SHIPMENT OF ARMS.—Section 36(i) of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2776(i)) is amended by striking ''subject to the requirements of subsection (b) at the joint request of the Chairman and Ranking Member'' and inserting ''subject to the requirements of this section at the request of the Chairman or Ranking Member''.

SEC. 5904. END USE MONITORING OF MISUSE OF ARMS IN HUMAN RIGHTS ABUSES.

(a) END USE MONITORING.—Section 40A(a)(2)(B) of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2785) is amended—

(1) in clause (i), by striking ''; and'' and inserting a semicolon;

(2) in clause (ii), by striking the period at the end and inserting ''and;''; and

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

''(iii) such articles and services are not being used to violate international humanitarian law or internationally recognized human rights.''.

(b) REPORT.—The Secretary shall report to the appropriate congressional committees on the measures that will be taken, including any additional resources needed, to conduct an effective end-use monitoring program to fulfill the requirement of clause (iii) of section 40A(a)(2)(B) of the Arms Export Control Act, as added by subsection (a)(3).

SEC. 5905. DEFINITIONS.

In this title:

(1) The term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means—

(A) the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate; and

(B) the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives.

(2) The terms ''defense article'' and ''defense service'' have the same meanings given the terms in section 47 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2794).

AMENDMENT NO. 582 OFFERED BY MRS. RODGERS OF WASHINGTON

At the end of title LI, insert the following new section:

SEC. 51___. ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS FOR REIMBURSEMENT FOR EMERGENCY TREATMENT FURNISHED TO VETERANS.

(a) ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS.—Section 1725(b)(2)(B) of title 38, United States Code, is amended by inserting '', unless such emergency treatment was furnished during the 60-day period following the date on which the veteran enrolled in the health care system specified in subparagraph (A), in which case no requirement for prior receipt of care shall apply'' before the period.

(b) APPLICABILITY.—The amendment made by subsection (a) shall apply with respect to emergency treatment furnished on or after the date that is one year after the date of the enactment of this Act.

AMENDMENT NO. 583 OFFERED BY MR. MEEKS OF NEW YORK

At the end of division E, add the following:

SEC. 58__. CONGRESSIONAL NOTIFICATION FOR REWARDS PAID USING CRYPTOCURRENCIES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 36(e)(6) of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2708(e)(6)) is amended by adding at the end the following new sentence: ''Not later than 15 days before making a reward in a form that includes cryptocurrency, the Secretary of State shall notify the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate of such form for the reward.''

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit to the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate a report on the use of cryptocurrency as a part of the Department of State Rewards program established under section 36(a) of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 2708(a)) that—

(1) justifies any determination of the Secretary to make rewards under such program in a form that includes cryptocurrency;

(2) lists each cryptocurrency payment made under such program as of the date of the submission of the report;

(3) provides evidence of the manner and extent to which cryptocurrency payments would be more likely to induce whistleblowers to come forward with information than rewards paid out in United States dollars or other forms of money or nonmonetary items; and

(4) examines whether the Department's use of cryptocurrency could provide bad actors with additional hard-to-trace funds that could be used for criminal or illicit purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 584 OFFERED BY MR. MEEKS OF NEW YORK

Page 1348, after line 23, insert the following:

TITLE LVIX—BURMA ACT OF 2022

SEC. 5901. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the ''Burma Unified through Rigorous Military Accountability Act of 2022'' or the ''BURMA Act of 2022''.

SEC. 5902. DEFINITIONS.

In this title:

(1) BURMESE MILITARY.—The term ''Burmese military''—

(A) means the Armed Forces of Burma, including the army, navy, and air force; and

(B) includes security services under the control of the Armed Forces of Burma such as the police and border guards.

(2) CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY.—The term ''crimes against humanity'' includes the following, when committed as part of a widespread or systematic attack directed against any civilian population, with knowledge of the attack:

(A) Murder.

(B) Forced transfer of population.

(C) Torture.

(D) Extermination.

(E) Enslavement.

(F) Rape, sexual slavery, or any other form of sexual violence of comparable severity.

(G) Enforced disappearance of persons.

(H) Persecution against any identifiable group or collectivity on political, racial, national, ethnic, cultural, religious, gender, or other grounds that are universally recognized as impermissible under international law.

(I) Imprisonment or other severe deprivation of physical liberty in violation of fundamental rules of international law.

(3) EXECUTIVE ORDER 14014.—The term ''Executive Order 14014'' means Executive Order 14014 (86 Fed. Reg. 9429; relating to blocking property with respect to the situation in Burma).

(4) GENOCIDE.—The term ''genocide'' means any offense described in section 1091(a) of title 18, United States Code.

(5) TRANSITIONAL JUSTICE.—The term ''transitional justice'' means the range of judicial, nonjudicial, formal, informal, retributive, and restorative measures employed by countries transitioning out of armed conflict or repressive regimes, or employed by the international community through international justice mechanisms, to redress past or ongoing atrocities and to promote long-term, sustainable peace.

(6) WAR CRIME.—The term ''war crime'' has the meaning given the term in section 2441(c) of title 18, United States Code.

Subtitle A—Matters Relating to the Conflict in Burma

SEC. 5911. FINDINGS.

Congress makes the following findings:

(1) Since 1988, the United States policy of principled engagement has fostered positive

democratic reforms in Burma, with elections in 2010, 2015, and 2020, helping to bring about the partial transition to civilian rule and with the latter 2 elections resulting in resounding electoral victories for the National League for Democracy.

(2) That democratic transition remained incomplete, with the military retaining significant power and independence from civilian control following the 2015 elections, including through control of 25 percent of parliamentary seats, a de facto veto over constitutional reform, authority over multiple government ministries, and the ability to operate with impunity and no civilian oversight.

(3) Despite some improvements with respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms beginning in 2010, and the establishment of a quasi-civilian government following credible elections in 2015, Burma's military leaders have, since 2016, overseen an increase in restrictions to freedom of expression (including for members of the press), freedom of peaceful assembly, freedom of association, and freedom of religion or belief.

(4) On August 25, 2017, Burmese military and security forces launched a genocidal military campaign against Rohingya, resulting in a mass exodus of some 750,000 Rohingya from Burma's Rakhine State into Bangladesh, where they remain. The military has since taken no steps to improve conditions for Rohingya still in Rakhine State, who remain at high risk of genocide and other atrocities, or to create conditions conducive to the voluntary return of Rohingya refugees and other internally displaced persons (IDPs).

(5) The Burmese military has also engaged in renewed violence with other ethnic minority groups across the country. The military has continued to commit atrocities in Chin, Kachin, Kayah, and Shan. Fighting in northern Burma has forced more than 100,000 people from their homes and into camps for internally displaced persons. The Burmese military continues to heavily proscribe humanitarian and media access to conflict-affected populations across the country.

(6) With more nearly $470,000,000 in humanitarian assistance in response to the crisis in fiscal year 2021, the United States is the largest humanitarian donor to populations in need as a result of conflicts in Burma. In May 2021, the United States announced nearly $155,000,000 in additional humanitarian assistance to meet the urgent needs of Rohingya refugees and host communities in Bangladesh and people affected by ongoing violence in Burma's Rakhine, Kachin, Shan, and Chin states. In September 2021, the United States provided nearly $180,000,000 in additional critical humanitarian assistance to the people of Burma, bringing the total fiscal year 2021 to more than $434,000,000.

(7) Both government- and military-initiated investigations into human rights abuses in Burma involving violence between ethnic minorities and Burmese security forces have failed to yield credible results or hold perpetrators accountable.

(8) In its report dated September 17, 2018, the United Nations Independent International Fact-Finding Mission on Myanmar concluded, on reasonable grounds, that the factors allowing inference of ''genocidal intent'' are present with respect to the attacks against Rohingya in Rakhine State, and acts by Burmese security forces against Rohingya in Rakhine State and other ethnic minorities in Kachin and Shan States amount to ''crimes against humanity'' and ''war crimes''. The Independent International Fact-Finding Mission on Myanmar established by the United Nations Human Rights Council recommended that the United Nations Security Council ''should ensure accountability for crimes under international law committed in Myanmar, preferably by referring the situation to the International Criminal Court or alternatively by creating an ad hoc international criminal tribunal''. The Mission also recommended the imposition of targeted economic sanctions, including an arms embargo on Burma.

(9) On December 13, 2018, the United States House of Representatives passed House Resolution 1091 (115th Congress), which expressed the sense of the House that ''the atrocities committed against the Rohingya by the Burmese military and security forces since August 2017 constitute crimes against humanity and genocide'' and called upon the Secretary of State to review the available evidence and make a similar determination.

(10) In a subsequent report dated August 5, 2019, the United Nations Independent International Fact-Finding Mission on Myanmar found that the Burmese military's economic interests ''enable its conduct'' and that it benefits from and supports extractive industry businesses operating in conflict-affected areas in northern Burma, including natural resources, particularly oil and gas, minerals and gems and argued that ''through controlling its own business empire, the Tatmadaw can evade the accountability and oversight that normally arise from civilian oversight of military budgets''. The report called for the United Nations and individual governments to place targeted sanctions on all senior officials in the Burmese military as well as their economic interests, especially Myanma Economic Holdings Limited and Myanmar Economic Corporation.

(11) Burma's November 2020 election resulted in a landslide victory for the National League of Democracy, with the National League for Democracy winning a large majority of seats in Burma's national parliament. The elections were judged to be credible, and marked an important step in the country's democratic transition.

(12) On February 1, 2021, the Burmese military conducted a coup d'état, declaring a year-long state of emergency and detaining State Counsellor Aung San Suu Kyi, President Win Myint, and dozens of other government officials and elected members of parliament, thus derailing Burma's transition to democracy and disregarding the will of the people of Burma as expressed in the November 2020 general elections, which were determined to be credible by international and national observers.

(13) Following the coup, some ousted members of parliament established the Committee Representing the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw (CRPH), which subsequently established the National Unity Consultative Council in March of 2021. The National Unity Consultative Council includes representatives from a broad spectrum of stakeholders in Burma opposed to the military and the coup: elected representatives from the CRPH, representatives from the ethnic armed organizations, members of Burma's civil disobedience movement, and other anti-coup forces.

(14) The CRPH subsequently released the Federal Democracy Charter in March 2021 and established the National Unity Government in April 2021. The National Unity Government includes representatives from ethnic minority groups, civil society organizations, women's groups, leaders of the civil disobedience movement, and others.

(15) Since the coup on February 1, 2021, the Burmese military has—

(A) used lethal force on peaceful protestors on multiple occasions, killing more than 2,000 people, including more than 142 children;

(B) detained more than 10,000 peaceful protestors, participants in the Civil Disobedience Movement, labor leaders, government officials and elected members of parliament, members of the media, and others, according to the Assistance Association for Political Prisoners;

(C) issued laws and directives used to further impede fundamental freedoms, including freedom of expression (including for members of the press), freedom of peaceful assembly, and freedom of association; and

(D) imposed restrictions on the internet and telecommunications.

(16) According to the UNHCR, more than 758,000 people have been internally displaced since the coup, while an estimated 40,000 have sought refuge in neighboring countries. Nevertheless, the Burmese military continues to block humanitarian assistance to populations in need. According to the World Health Organization, the military has carried out more than 286 attacks on health care entities since the coup and killed at least 30 health workers. Dozens more have been arbitrarily detained, and hundreds have warrants out for their arrest. The military continued such attacks even as they inhibited efforts to combat a devastating third wave of COVID–19. The brutality of the Burmese military was on full display on March 27, 2021, Armed Forces Day, when, after threatening on state television to shoot protesters in the head, security forces killed more than 150 people.

(17) The coup represents a continuation of a long pattern of violent and anti-democratic behavior by the military that stretches back decades, with the military having previously taken over Burma in coups d'état in 1962 and 1988, and having ignored the results of the 1990 elections, and a long history of violently repressing protest movements, including killing and imprisoning thousands of peaceful protestors during pro-democracy demonstrations in 1988 and 2007.

(18) On February 11, 2021, President Biden issued Executive Order 14014 in response to the coup d'état, authorizing sanctions against the Burmese military, its economic interests, and other perpetrators of the coup.

(19) Since the issuance of Executive Order 14014, President Biden has taken several steps to impose costs on the Burmese military and its leadership, including by designating or otherwise imposing targeted sanctions with respect to—

(A) multiple high-ranking individuals and their family members, including the Commander-in-Chief of the Burmese military, Min Aung Hlaing, Burma's Chief of Police, Than Hlaing, and the Bureau of Special Operations commander, Lieutenant General Aung Soe, and over 35 other individuals;

(B) state-owned and military controlled companies, including Myanma Economic Holdings Public Company, Ltd., Myanmar Economic Corporation, Ltd., Myanmar Economic Holdings Ltd., Myanmar Ruby Enterprise, Myanmar Imperial Jade Co., Ltd., and Myanma Gems Enterprise; and

(C) other corporate entities, Burmese military units, and Burmese military entities, including the military regime's State Administrative Council.

(20) The United States has also implemented new restrictions on exports and reexports to Burma pursuant to Executive Order 14014; and

(21) On April 24, 2021, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) agreed to a five-point consensus which called for an ''immediate cessation of violence'', ''constructive dialogue among all parties'', the appointment of an ASEAN special envoy, the provision of humanitarian assistance through ASEAN's AHA Centre, and a visit by the ASEAN special envoy to Burma. Except for the appointment of the Special Envoy in

August 2021, the other elements of the ASEAN consensus remain unimplemented due to obstruction by the Burmese military.

(22) In June 2021, the National Unity Government included ethnic minorities and women among its cabinet and released a policy paper outlining pledges to Rohingya and calling for ''justice and reparations'' for the community. The statement affirms the Rohingya right to citizenship in Burma, a significant break from past Burmese government policies.

(23) On March 21, 2022, Secretary of State Antony Blinken announced that the United States had concluded that ''members of the Burmese military committed genocide and crimes against humanity against Rohingya''.

SEC. 5912. STATEMENT OF POLICY.

It is the policy of the United States—

(1) to support genuine democracy, peace, and national reconciliation in Burma;

(2) to pursue a strategy of calibrated engagement, which is essential to support the establishment of a peaceful, prosperous, and democratic Burma that includes respect for the human rights of all individuals regardless of ethnicity and religion;

(3) to seek the restoration to power of a civilian government that reflects the will of the people of Burma;

(4) to support constitutional reforms that ensure civilian governance and oversight over the military;

(5) to assist in the establishment of a fully democratic, civilian-led, inclusive, and representative political system that includes free, fair, credible, and democratic elections in which all people of Burma, including all ethnic and religious minorities, can participate in the political process at all levels including the right to vote and to run for elected office;

(6) to support legal reforms that ensure protection for the civil and political rights of all individuals in Burma, including reforms to laws that criminalize the exercise of human rights and fundamental freedoms, and strengthening respect for and protection of human rights, including freedom of religion or belief;

(7) to seek the unconditional release of all prisoners of conscience and political prisoners in Burma;

(8) to strengthen Burma's civilian governmental institutions, including support for greater transparency and accountability once the military is no longer in power;

(9) to empower and resource local communities, civil society organizations, and independent media;

(10) to promote national reconciliation and the conclusion and credible implementation of a nationwide cease-fire agreement, followed by a peace process that is inclusive of ethnic Rohingya, Shan, Rakhine, Kachin, Chin, Karenni, and Karen, and other ethnic groups and leads to the development of a political system that effectively addresses natural resource governance, revenue-sharing, land rights, and constitutional change enabling inclusive peace;

(11) to ensure the protection and nonrefoulement of refugees fleeing Burma to neighboring countries and prioritize efforts to create a conducive environment and meaningfully address long-standing structural challenges that undermine the safety and rights of Rohingya in Rakhine State as well as members of other ethnic and religious minorities in Burma, including by promoting the creation of conditions for the dignified, safe, sustainable, and voluntary return of refugees in Bangladesh, Thailand, and in the surrounding region when conditions allow;

(12) to support an immediate end to restrictions that hinder the freedom of movement of members of ethnic minorities throughout the country, including Rohingya, and an end to any and all policies and practices designed to forcibly segregate Rohingya, and providing humanitarian support for all internally displaced persons in Burma;

(13) to support unfettered access for humanitarian actors, media, and human rights mechanisms, including those established by the United Nations Human Rights Council and the United Nations General Assembly, to all relevant areas of Burma, including Rakhine, Chin, Kachin, Shan, and Kayin States, as well as Sagaing and Magway regions;

(14) to call for accountability through independent, credible investigations and prosecutions for any potential genocide, war crimes, and crimes against humanity, including those involving sexual and gender-based violence and violence against children, perpetrated against ethnic or religious minorities, including Rohingya, by members of the military and security forces of Burma, and other armed groups;

(15) to encourage reforms toward the military, security, and police forces operating under civilian control and being held accountable in civilian courts for human rights abuses, corruption, and other abuses of power;

(16) to promote broad-based, inclusive economic development and fostering healthy and resilient communities;

(17) to combat corruption and illegal economic activity, including that which involves the military and its close allies; and

(18) to promote responsible international and regional engagement;

(19) to support and advance the strategy of calibrated engagement, impose targeted sanctions with respect to the Burmese military's economic interests and major sources of income for the Burmese military, including with respect to—

(A) officials in Burma, including the Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces of Burma, Min Aung Hlaing, and all individuals described in paragraphs (1), (2), and (3) of section 202(a), under the authorities provided by title II, Executive Order 14014, and the Global Magnitsky Human Rights Accountability Act (subtitle F of title XII of Public Law 114–328; 22 U.S.C. 2656 note);

(B) enterprises owned or controlled by the Burmese military, including the Myanmar Economic Corporation, Union of Myanmar Economic Holding, Ltd., and all other entities described in section 202(a)(4), under the authorities provided by title II, the Burmese Freedom and Democracy Act of 2003 (Public Law 108–61; 50 U.S.C. 1701 note), the Tom Lantos Block Burmese JADE (Junta's Anti-Democratic Efforts) Act of 2008 (Public Law 110–286; 50 U.S.C. 1701 note), other relevant statutory authorities, and Executive Order 14014; and

(C) state-owned economic enterprises if—

(i) there is a substantial risk of the Burmese military accessing the accounts of such an enterprise; and

(ii) the imposition of sanctions would not cause disproportionate harm to the people of Burma, the restoration of a civilian government in Burma, or the national interest of the United States; and

(20) to ensure that any sanctions imposed with respect to entities or individuals are carefully targeted to maximize impact on the military and security forces of Burma and its economic interests while minimizing impact on the people of Burma, recognizing the calls from the people of Burma for the United States to take action against the sources of income for the military and security forces of Burma.

Subtitle B—Sanctions and Policy Coordination With Respect to Burma

SEC. 5921. DEFINITIONS.

In this title:

(1) ADMITTED; ALIEN.—The terms ''admitted'' and ''alien'' have the meanings given those terms in section 101 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101).

(2) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—The term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means—

(A) the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate; and

(B) the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives.

(3) CORRESPONDENT ACCOUNT; PAYABLE-THROUGH ACCOUNT.—The terms ''correspondent account'' and ''payable-through account'' have the meanings given those terms in section 5318A of title 31, United States Code.

(4) FOREIGN FINANCIAL INSTITUTION.—The term ''foreign financial institution'' has the meaning of that term as determined by the Secretary of the Treasury by regulation.

(5) FOREIGN PERSON.—The term ''foreign person'' means a person that is not a United States person.

(6) KNOWINGLY.—The term ''knowingly'', with respect to conduct, a circumstance, or a result, means that a person has actual knowledge, or should have known, of the conduct, the circumstance, or the result.

(7) PERSON.—The term ''person'' means an individual or entity.

(8) SUPPORT.—The term ''support'', with respect to the Burmese military, means to knowingly have materially assisted, sponsored, or provided financial, material, or technological support for, or goods or services to or in support of the Burmese military.

(9) UNITED STATES PERSON.—The term ''United States person'' means—

(A) a United States citizen or an alien lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence;

(B) an entity organized under the laws of the United States or any jurisdiction within the United States, including a foreign branch of such an entity; or

(C) any person in the United States.

SEC. 5922. IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO HUMAN RIGHTS ABUSES AND PERPETRATION OF A COUP IN BURMA.

(a) MANDATORY SANCTIONS.—Not later than 60 days after the enactment of this Act, the President shall impose the sanctions described in subsection (d) with respect to any foreign person that the President determines—

(1) knowingly operates as a senior official or in a significant capacity in the defense sector of the Burmese economy;

(2) leading up to, during, and since the February 2021 coup is responsible for or has directly and knowingly engaged in—

(A) actions or policies that undermine democratic processes or institutions in Burma;

(B) actions or policies that threaten the peace, security, or stability of Burma;

(C) actions or policies that prohibit, limit, or penalize the exercise of freedom of expression or assembly by people in Burma, or that limit access to print, online, or broadcast media in Burma; or

(D) the arbitrary detention or torture of any person in Burma or other serious human rights abuse in Burma;

(3) is a senior leader of—

(A) the Burmese military or security forces of Burma, or any successor entity to any of such forces;

(B) the State Administration Council, the military-appointed cabinet at the level of Deputy Minister or higher, or a military-appointed minister of a Burmese state or region; or

(C) an entity that has engaged in any activity described in paragraph (2) leading up to, during, and after the February 2021 coup;

(4) knowingly operates—

(A) any entity that is a state-owned economic enterprise under Burmese law (other than the entity specified in subsection (c)) that benefits the Burmese military, including the Myanma Gems Enterprise; or

(B) any entity controlled in whole or in part by an entity described in subparagraph (A), or a successor to such an entity, that benefits the Burmese military;

(5) knowingly and materially violates, attempts to violate, conspires to violate, or has caused or attempted to cause a violation of any license, order, regulation, or prohibition contained in or issued pursuant to Executive Order 14014 or this Act;

(6) to be a spouse or adult child of any person described in any of paragraphs (1) through (5); or

(7) to be owned or controlled by, and to act for or on behalf of, directly or indirectly, a person that has engaged in the activity described, as the case may be, in any of paragraphs (1) through (6).

(b) ADDITIONAL MEASURE RELATING TO FACILITATION OF TRANSACTIONS.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall, in consultation with the Secretary of State, prohibit or impose strict conditions on the opening or maintaining in the United States of a correspondent account or payable-through account by a foreign financial institution that the President determines has, on or after the date of the enactment of this Act, knowingly conducted or facilitated a significant transaction or transactions on behalf of a foreign person sanctioned based on subsection (a).

(c) ADDITIONAL SANCTIONS.—Beginning on the date that is 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall impose the sanctions described in subsection (d) with respect to the Myanma Oil and Gas Enterprise.

(d) SANCTIONS DESCRIBED.—The sanctions that may be imposed with respect to a foreign person described in subsection (a) are the following:

(1) PROPERTY BLOCKING.—Notwithstanding the requirements of section 202 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701), the President may exercise of all powers granted to the President by that Act to the extent necessary to block and prohibit all transactions in all property and interests in property of the foreign person if such property and interests in property are in the United States, come within the United States, or are or come within the possession or control of a United States person.

(2) FOREIGN EXCHANGE.—The President may, pursuant to such regulations as the President may prescribe, prohibit any transactions in foreign exchange that are subject to the jurisdiction of the United States and in which the foreign person has any interest.

(3) VISAS, ADMISSION, OR PAROLE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—An alien who the Secretary of State or the Secretary of Homeland Security (or a designee of one of such Secretaries) knows, or has reason to believe, is described in subsection (a) is—

(i) inadmissible to the United States;

(ii) ineligible for a visa or other documentation to enter the United States; and

(iii) otherwise ineligible to be admitted or paroled into the United States or to receive any other benefit under the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101 et seq.).

(B) CURRENT VISAS REVOKED.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—The issuing consular officer, the Secretary of State, or the Secretary of Homeland Security (or a designee of one of such Secretaries) shall, in accordance with section 221(i) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1201(i)), revoke any visa or other entry documentation issued to an alien described in clause (i) regardless of when the visa or other entry documentation is issued.

(ii) EFFECT OF REVOCATION.—A revocation under subclause (i)—

(I) shall take effect immediately; and

(II) shall automatically cancel any other valid visa or entry documentation that is in the alien's possession.

(e) EXCEPTIONS.—

(1) EXCEPTION FOR INTELLIGENCE, LAW ENFORCEMENT, AND NATIONAL SECURITY ACTIVITIES.—Sanctions under this section shall not apply to any authorized intelligence, law enforcement, or national security activities of the United States.

(2) EXCEPTION TO COMPLY WITH INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS.—Sanctions under subsection (d)(3) shall not apply with respect to the admission of an alien if admitting or paroling the alien into the United States is necessary to permit the United States to comply with the Agreement regarding the Headquarters of the United Nations, signed at Lake Success June 26, 1947, and entered into force November 21, 1947, between the United Nations and the United States, or other applicable international obligations.

(3) EXCEPTION RELATING TO THE PROVISION OF HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE.—Sanctions under this section may not be imposed with respect to transactions or the facilitation of transactions for—

(A) the sale of agricultural commodities, food, medicine, or medical devices to Burma;

(B) the provision of humanitarian assistance to the people of Burma;

(C) financial transactions relating to humanitarian assistance or for humanitarian purposes in Burma; or

(D) transporting goods or services that are necessary to carry out operations relating to humanitarian assistance or humanitarian purposes in Burma.

(f) WAIVER.—The President may, on a case-by-case basis and for periods not to exceed 180 days each, waive the application of sanctions or restrictions imposed with respect to a foreign person under this section if the President certifies to the appropriate congressional committees not later than 15 days before such waiver is to take effect that the waiver is vital to the national security interests of the United States.

(g) IMPLEMENTATION; PENALTIES.—

(1) IMPLEMENTATION.—The President may exercise all authorities provided to the President under sections 203 and 205 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1702 and 1704) to carry out this section.

(2) PENALTIES.—The penalties provided for in subsections (b) and (c) of section 206 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1705) shall apply to a person that violates, attempts to violate, conspires to violate, or causes a violation of regulations promulgated under section 403(b) to carry out paragraph (1)(A) to the same extent that such penalties apply to a person that commits an unlawful act described in section 206(a) of that Act.

(h) REPORT.—Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act and annually thereafter for 8 years, the Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of State and the heads of other United States Government agencies, as appropriate, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report that—

(1) sets forth the plan of the Department of the Treasury for ensuring that property blocked pursuant to subsection (a) or Executive Order 14014 remains blocked;

(2) describes the primary sources of income to which the Burmese military has access and that the United States has been unable to reach using sanctions authorities;

(3) makes recommendations for how the sources of income described in paragraph (2) can be reduced or blocked;

(4) evaluates the implications of imposing sanctions on the Burmese-government owned Myanmar Oil and Gas Enterprise, including a determination with respect to the extent to which sanctions on Myanmar Oil and Gas Enterprise would advance the interests of the United States in Burma; and

(5) assesses the impact of the sanctions imposed pursuant to the authorities under this Act on the Burmese people and the Burmese military.

SEC. 5923. CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENT FOR REMOVAL OF CERTAIN PERSONS FROM THE LIST OF SPECIALLY DESIGNATED NATIONALS AND BLOCKED PERSONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—On or after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President may not remove a person described in subsection (b) from the list of specially designated nationals and blocked persons maintained by the Office of Foreign Assets Control of the Department of the Treasury (commonly referred to as the ''SDN list'') until the President submits to the appropriate congressional committees a certification described in subsection (c) with respect to the person.

(b) PERSONS DESCRIBED.—A person described in this subsection is a foreign person included in the SDN list for violations of part 525 of title 31, Code of Federal Regulations, or any other regulations imposing sanctions on or related to Burma.

(c) CERTIFICATION DESCRIBED.—A certification described in this subsection, with respect to a person described in subsection (b), is a certification that the person has not knowingly assisted in, sponsored, or provided financial, material, or technological support for, or financial or other services to or in support of—

(1) terrorism or a terrorist organization;

(2) a significant foreign narcotics trafficker (as defined in section 808 of the Foreign Narcotics Kingpin Designation Act (21 U.S.C. 1907));

(3) a significant transnational criminal organization under Executive Order 13581 (50 U.S.C. note; relating to blocking property of transnational criminal organizations); or

(4) any other person on the SDN list.

(d) FORM.—A certification described in subsection (c) shall be submitted in unclassified form but may include a classified annex.

SEC. 5924. SANCTIONS AND POLICY COORDINATION FOR BURMA.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of State may designate an official of the Department of State to serve as the United States Special Coordinator for Burmese Democracy (in this section referred to as the ''Special Coordinator'').

(b) CENTRAL OBJECTIVE.—The Special Coordinator should develop a comprehensive strategy for the implementation of the full range of United States diplomatic capabilities, including the provisions of this Act, to promote human rights and the restoration of civilian government in Burma.

(c) DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES.—The Special Coordinator should, as appropriate, assist in—

(1) coordinating the sanctions policies of the United States under section 5922 with relevant bureaus and offices within the Department of State and other relevant United States Government agencies;

(2) conducting relevant research and vetting of entities and individuals that may be

subject to sanctions under section 5922 and coordinate with other United States Government agencies and international financial intelligence units to assist in efforts to enforce anti-money laundering and anti-corruption laws and regulations;

(3) promoting a comprehensive international effort to impose and enforce multilateral sanctions with respect to Burma;

(4) coordinating with and supporting interagency United States Government efforts, including efforts of the United States Ambassador to Burma, the United States Ambassador to ASEAN, and the United States Permanent Representative to the United Nations, relating to—

(A) identifying opportunities to coordinate with and exert pressure on the governments of the People's Republic of China and the Russian Federation to support multilateral action against the Burmese military;

(B) working with like-minded partners to impose a coordinated arms embargo on the Burmese military and targeted sanctions on the economic interests of the Burmese military, including through the introduction and adoption of a United Nations Security Council resolution;

(C) engaging in direct dialogue with Burmese civil society, democracy advocates, ethnic minority representative groups, and organizations or groups representing the protest movement and the officials elected in 2020, such as the Committee Representing the Pyidaungsu Hluttaw, the National Unity Government, the National Unity Consultative Council, and their designated representatives;

(D) encouraging the National Unity Government to incorporate accountability mechanisms in relation to the atrocities against Rohingya and other ethnic groups, to take further steps to make its leadership and membership ethnically diverse, and to incorporate measures to enhance ethnic reconciliation and national unity into its policy agenda;

(E) assisting efforts by the relevant United Nations Special Envoys and Special Rapporteurs to secure the release of all political prisoners in Burma, promote respect for human rights, and encourage dialogue; and

(F) supporting nongovernmental organizations operating in Burma and neighboring countries working to restore civilian democratic rule to Burma and to address the urgent humanitarian needs of the people of Burma; and

(5) providing timely input for reporting on the impacts of the implementation of section 5922 on the Burmese military and the people of Burma.

(d) DEADLINE.—If the Secretary of State has not designated the Special Coordinator by the date that is 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate a report detailing the reasons for not doing so.

SEC. 5925. SUPPORT FOR GREATER UNITED NATIONS ACTION WITH RESPECT TO BURMA.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the United Nations Security Council has not taken adequate steps to condemn the February 1, 2021, coup in Burma, pressure the Burmese military to cease its violence against civilians, or secure the release of those unjustly detained; and

(2) countries, such as the People's Republic of China and the Russian Federation, that are directly or indirectly shielding the Burmese military from international scrutiny and action, should be obliged to endure the reputational damage of doing so by taking public votes on resolutions related to Burma that apply greater pressure on the Burmese military to restore Burma to its democratic path.

(3) The United Nations Secretariat and the United Nations Security Council should take concrete steps to address the coup and ongoing crisis in Burma consistent with the UN General Assembly resolution 75/287, ''The situation in Myanmar,'' which was adopted on June 18, 2021.

(b) SUPPORT FOR GREATER ACTION.—The President shall direct the United States Permanent Representative to the United Nations to use the voice, vote, and influence of the United States to spur greater action by the United Nations and the United Nations Security Council with respect to Burma by—

(1) pushing the United Nations Security Council to consider a resolution condemning the February 1, 2021, coup and calling on the Burmese military to cease its violence against the people of Burma and release without preconditions the journalists, prodemocracy activists, and political officials that it has unjustly detained;

(2) pushing the United Nations Security Council to consider a resolution that immediately imposes a global arms embargo against Burma to ensure that the Burmese military is not able to obtain weapons and munitions from other nations to further harm, murder, and oppress the people of Burma;

(3) pushing the United Nations and other United Nations authorities to cut off assistance to the Government of Burma while providing humanitarian assistance directly to the people of Burma through UN bodies and civil society organizations, particularly such organizations working with ethnic minorities that have been adversely affected by the coup and the Burmese military's violent crackdown;

(4) objecting to the appointment of representatives to the United Nations and United Nations bodies such as the Human Rights Council that are sanctioned by the Burmese military;

(5) working to ensure the Burmese military is not recognized as the legitimate government of Burma in any United Nations body; and

(6) spurring the United Nations Security Council to consider multilateral sanctions against the Burmese military for its atrocities against Rohingya and individuals of other ethnic and religious minorities, its coup, and the crimes against humanity it has and continues to commit in the coup's aftermath.

SEC. 5926. SUNSET.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The authority to impose sanctions and the sanctions imposed under this title shall terminate on the date that is 8 years after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(b) CERTIFICATION FOR EARLY SUNSET OF SANCTIONS.—Sanctions imposed under this title may be removed before the date specified in subsection (a), if the President submits to the appropriate congressional committees a certification that—

(1) the Burmese military has released all political prisoners taken into custody on or after February 1, 2021, or is providing legal recourse to those that remain in custody;

(2) the elected government has been reinstated or new free and fair elections have been held;

(3) all legal charges against those winning election in November 2020 are dropped; and

(4) the 2008 constitution of Burma has been amended or replaced to place the Burmese military under civilian oversight and ensure that the Burmese military no longer automatically receives 25 percent of seats in Burma's state, regional, and national Hluttaws.

Subtitle C—Humanitarian Assistance and Civil Society Support With Respect to Burma

SEC. 5931. SUPPORT TO CIVIL SOCIETY AND INDEPENDENT MEDIA.

(a) AUTHORIZATION TO PROVIDE SUPPORT.—The Secretary of State and the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development are authorized to provide support to civil society in Burma, Bangladesh, Thailand, and the surrounding region, including by—

(1) ensuring the safety of democracy activists, civil society leaders, independent media, participants in the Civil Disobedience Movement, and government defectors exercising their fundamental rights by—

(A) supporting safe houses for those under threat of arbitrary arrest or detention;

(B) providing access to secure channels for communication;

(C) assisting individuals forced to flee from Burma and take shelter in neighboring countries, including in ensuring protection assistance and non-refoulement; and

(D) providing funding to organizations that equip activists, civil society organizations, and independent media with consistent, long-term technical support on physical and digital security in local languages;

(2) supporting democracy activists in their efforts to promote freedom, democracy, and human rights in Burma, by—

(A) providing aid and training to democracy activists in Burma;

(B) providing aid to individuals and groups conducting democracy programming outside of Burma targeted at a peaceful transition to constitutional democracy inside Burma;

(C) providing aid and assistance to independent media outlets and journalists and groups working to protect internet freedom and maintain independent media;

(D) expanding radio and television broadcasting into Burma; and

(E) providing financial support to civil society organizations and nongovernmental organizations led by members of ethnic and religious minority groups within Burma and its cross-border regions;

(3) assisting ethnic minority groups and civil society in Burma to further prospects for justice, reconciliation, and sustainable peace; and

(4) promoting ethnic minority inclusion and participation in political processes in Burma.

(b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated $50,000,000 to carry out the provisions of this section for each of fiscal years 2023 through 2027.

SEC. 5932. HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE AND RECONCILIATION.

(a) AUTHORIZATION TO PROVIDE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE.—The Secretary of State and the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development are authorized to provide humanitarian assistance and reconciliation activities for ethnic groups and civil society organizations in Burma, Bangladesh, Thailand, and the surrounding region, including—

(1) assistance for victims of violence by the Burmese military, including Rohingya and individuals from other ethnic minorities displaced or otherwise affected by conflict, in Burma, Bangladesh, Thailand, and the surrounding region;

(2) support for voluntary resettlement or repatriation of displaced individuals in Burma, upon the conclusion of genuine agreements developed and negotiated with the involvement and consultation of the displaced individuals and if resettlement or repatriation is safe, voluntary, and dignified;

(3) support for the promotion of ethnic and religious tolerance, improving social cohesion, combating gender-based violence, increasing the engagement of women in peacebuilding, and mitigating human rights violations and abuses against children;

(4) support for—

(A) primary, secondary, and tertiary education for displaced children living in areas of Burma affected by conflict; and

(B) refugee camps in the surrounding region and opportunities to access to higher education in Bangladesh and Thailand;

(5) capacity-building support—

(A) to ensure that displaced individuals are consulted and participate in decision-making processes affecting the displaced individuals; and

(B) for the creation of mechanisms to facilitate the participation of displaced individuals in such processes; and

(6) increased humanitarian aid to Burma to address the dire humanitarian situation that has uprooted 170,000 people through—

(A) international aid partners;

(B) the International Committee of the Red Cross; and

(C) cross-border aid.

(b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated $220,500,000 to carry out the provisions of this section for fiscal year 2023.

SEC. 5933. AUTHORIZATION OF ASSISTANCE FOR BURMA POLITICAL PRISONERS.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the freedom of expression, including for members of the press, is an inalienable right and should be upheld and protected in Burma and everywhere;

(2) the Burmese military must immediately cease the arbitrary arrest, detention, imprisonment, and physical attacks of journalists, which have created a climate of fear and self-censorship among local journalists;

(3) the Government of Burma should repeal or amend all laws that violate the right to freedom of expression, peaceful assembly, or association, and ensure that laws such as the Telecommunications Law of 2013 and the Unlawful Associations Act of 1908, and laws relating to the right to peaceful assembly all comply with Burma's human rights obligations;

(4) all prisoners of conscience and political prisoners in Burma should be unconditionally and immediately released;

(5) the Burmese military should immediately and unconditionally release Danny Fenster and other journalists unjustly detained for their work;

(6) the Government of Burma must immediately drop defamation charges against all individuals unjustly detained, including the three Kachin activists, Lum Zawng, Nang Pu, and Zau Jet, who led a peaceful rally in Mytkyina, the capital of Kachin State in April 2018, and that the prosecution of Lum Zawng, Nang Pu, and Zau Jet is an attempt by Burmese authorities to intimidate, harass, and silence community leaders and human rights defenders who speak out about military abuses and their impact on civilian populations; and

(7) the United States Government should use all diplomatic tools to seek the unconditional and immediate release of all prisoners of conscience and political prisoners in Burma.

(b) POLITICAL PRISONERS ASSISTANCE.—The Secretary of State is authorized to continue to provide assistance to civil society organizations in Burma that work to secure the release of and support prisoners of conscience and political prisoners in Burma, including—

(1) support for the documentation of human rights violations with respect to prisoners of conscience and political prisoners;

(2) support for advocacy in Burma to raise awareness of issues relating to prisoners of conscience and political prisoners;

(3) support for efforts to repeal or amend laws that are used to imprison individuals as prisoners of conscience or political prisoners;

(4) support for health, including mental health, and post-incarceration assistance in gaining access to education and employment opportunities or other forms of reparation to enable former prisoners of conscience and political prisoners to resume normal lives; and

(5) the creation, in consultation with former political prisoners and prisoners of conscience, their families, and their representatives, of an independent prisoner review mechanism in Burma—

(A) to review the cases of individuals who may have been charged or deprived of their liberty for peacefully exercising their human rights;

(B) to review all laws used to arrest, prosecute, and punish individuals as political prisoners and prisoners of conscience; and

(C) to provide recommendations to the Government of Burma for the repeal or amendment of all such laws.

(c) TERMINATION.—The authority to provide assistance under this section shall terminate on the date that is 8 years after the date of the enactment of this Act.

Subtitle D—Accountability for Human Rights Abuses

SEC. 5941. REPORT ON ACCOUNTABILITY FOR WAR CRIMES, CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY, AND GENOCIDE IN BURMA.

(a) STATEMENT OF POLICY.—It is the policy of the United States—

(1) to continue the support of ongoing mechanisms and special procedures of the United Nations Human Rights Council, including the United Nations Independent Investigative Mechanism for Myanmar and the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar; and

(2) to refute the credibility and impartiality of efforts sponsored by the Government of Burma, such as the Independent Commission of Enquiry, unless the United States Ambassador at Large for Global Criminal Justice determines the efforts to be credible and impartial and notifies the appropriate congressional committees in writing and in unclassified form regarding that determination.

(b) REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State, after consultation with the heads of other United States Government agencies and representatives of human rights organizations, as appropriate, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report that—

(1) evaluates the persecution of Rohingya in Burma by the Burmese military;

(2) after consulting with the Atrocity Early Warning Task Force, or any successor entity or office, provides a detailed description of any proposed atrocity prevention response recommended by the Task Force as it relates to Burma;

(3) summarizes any atrocity crimes committed against Rohingya or members of other ethnic minority groups in Burma between 2012 and the date of the submission of the report;

(4) describes any potential transitional justice mechanisms for Burma;

(5) provides an analysis of whether the reports summarized under paragraph (3) amount to war crimes, crimes against humanity, or genocide;

(6) includes an assessment on which events that took place in the state of Rakhine in Burma, starting on August 25, 2017, constitute war crimes, crimes against humanity, or genocide; and

(7) includes a determination with respect to whether events that took place during or after the coup of February 1, 2021, in any state in Burma constitute war crimes or crimes against humanity.

(c) ELEMENTS.—The report required by subsection (b) shall include the following:

(1) A description of—

(A) credible evidence of events that may constitute war crimes, crimes against humanity, or genocide committed by the Burmese military against Rohingya and members of other ethnic minority groups, including the identities of any other actors involved in the events;

(B) the role of the civilian government in the commission of any events described in subparagraph (A);

(C) credible evidence of events of war crimes, crimes against humanity, or genocide committed by other armed groups in Burma;

(D) attacks on health workers, health facilities, health transport, or patients and, to the extent possible, the identities of any individuals who engaged in or organized such attacks in Burma; and

(E) to the extent possible, the conventional and unconventional weapons used for any events or attacks described in this paragraph and the sources of such weapons.

(2) In consultation with the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, the Attorney General, and heads of any other appropriate United States Government agencies, as appropriate, a description and assessment of the effectiveness of any efforts undertaken by the United States to promote accountability for war crimes, crimes against humanity, and genocide perpetrated against Rohingya by the Burmese military, the government of the Rakhine State, pro-government militias, or other armed groups operating in the Rakhine State, including efforts—

(A) to train civilian investigators, within and outside of Burma and Bangladesh, to document, investigate, develop findings of, identify, and locate alleged perpetrators of war crimes, crimes against humanity, or genocide in Burma;

(B) to promote and prepare for a transitional justice mechanism for the perpetrators of war crimes, crimes against humanity, and genocide occurring in the Rakhine State in 2017; and

(C) to document, collect, preserve, and protect evidence of war crimes, crimes against humanity, and genocide in Burma, including by—

(i) providing support for ethnic Rohingya, Shan, Rakhine, Kachin, Chin, and Kayin and other ethnic minorities;

(ii) Burmese, Bangladeshi, foreign, and international nongovernmental organizations;

(iii) the Independent Investigative Mechanism for Myanmar; and

(iv) other entities engaged in investigative activities with respect to war crimes, crimes against humanity, and genocide in Burma.

(3) A detailed study of the feasibility and desirability of a transitional justice mechanism for Burma, such as an international tribunal, a hybrid tribunal, or other options, that includes—

(A) a discussion of the use of universal jurisdiction or of legal cases brought against Burma by other countries at the International Court of Justice regarding any atrocity crimes perpetrated in Burma;

(B) recommendations for any transitional justice mechanism the United States should support, the reason the mechanism should be supported, and the type of support that should be offered; and

(C) consultation regarding transitional justice mechanisms with representatives of Rohingya and individuals from other ethnic minority groups who have suffered human rights violations and abuses.

(d) PROTECTION OF WITNESSES AND EVIDENCE.—The Secretary of State shall seek to ensure that the identification of witnesses and physical evidence used for the report required by this section are not publicly disclosed in a manner that might place witnesses at risk of harm or encourage the destruction of evidence by the military or government of Burma.

(e) FORM OF REPORT; PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.—

(1) FORM.—The report required by subsection (b) shall be submitted in unclassified form but may include a classified annex.

(2) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.—The unclassified portion of the report required by subsection (b) shall be posted on a publicly available internet website.

(f) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means—

(1) the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate; and

(2) the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives.

SEC. 5942. AUTHORIZATION TO PROVIDE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FOR EFFORTS AGAINST HUMAN RIGHTS ABUSES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of State is authorized to provide assistance to support appropriate civilian or international entities that—

(1) identify suspected perpetrators of war crimes, crimes against humanity, and genocide;

(2) collect, document, and protect evidence of crimes and preserving the chain of custody for such evidence;

(3) conduct criminal investigations of such crimes; and

(4) support investigations conducted by other countries, and by entities mandated by the United Nations, such as the Independent Investigative Mechanism for Myanmar.

(b) AUTHORIZATION FOR TRANSITIONAL JUSTICE MECHANISMS.—The Secretary of State, taking into account any relevant findings in the report submitted under section 5942, is authorized to provide support for the establishment and operation of transitional justice mechanisms, including a hybrid tribunal, to prosecute individuals suspected of committing war crimes, crimes against humanity, or genocide in Burma.

Subtitle E—Sanctions Exception Relating to Importation of Goods

SEC. 5951. SANCTIONS EXCEPTION RELATING TO IMPORTATION OF GOODS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The authorities and requirements to impose sanctions under this title shall not include the authority or requirement to impose sanctions on the importation of goods.

(b) GOOD DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''good'' means any article, natural or man-made substance, material, supply, or manufactured product, including inspection and test equipment, and excluding technical data.

AMENDMENT NO. 585 OFFERED BY MS. MENG OF NEW YORK

At the end of title LIII of division E of the bill, add the following:

SEC. 5306. MENSTRUAL PRODUCTS IN PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

(a) REQUIREMENT.—Each appropriate authority shall ensure that menstrual products are stocked in, and available free of charge in, each covered restroom in each covered public building under the jurisdiction of such authority.

(b) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) APPROPRIATE AUTHORITY.—The term ''appropriate authority'' means the head of a Federal agency, the Architect of the Capitol, or other official authority responsible for the operation of a covered public building.

(2) COVERED PUBLIC BUILDING.—The term ''covered public building'' means a public building, as defined in section 3301 of title 40, United States Code, that is open to the public and contains a public restroom, and includes a building listed in section 6301 or 5101 of such title.

(3) COVERED RESTROOM.—The term ''covered restroom'' means a restroom in a covered public building, except for a restroom designated solely for use by men.

(4) MENSTRUAL PRODUCTS.—The term ''menstrual products'' means sanitary napkins and tampons that conform to applicable industry standards.

AMENDMENT NO. 586 OFFERED BY MS. MENG OF NEW YORK

At the end of title LVIII, add the following:

SEC. ____. CONSULTATIONS ON REUNITING KOREAN AMERICANS WITH FAMILY MEMBERS IN NORTH KOREA.

(a) CONSULTATIONS.—

(1) CONSULTATIONS WITH SOUTH KOREA.—The Secretary of State, or a designee of the Secretary, should consult with officials of South Korea, as appropriate, on potential opportunities to reunite Korean American families with family members in North Korea from which such Korean American families were divided after the signing of the Korean War Armistice Agreement, including potential opportunities for video reunions for Korean Americans with such family members.

(2) CONSULTATIONS WITH KOREAN AMERICANS.—The Special Envoy on North Korean Human Rights Issues of the Department of State should regularly consult with representatives of Korean Americans who have family members in North Korea with respect to efforts to reunite families divided after the signing of the Korean War Armistice Agreement, including potential opportunities for video reunions for Korean Americans with such family members.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter, the Secretary of State, acting through the Special Envoy on North Korean Human Rights Issues, shall submit to the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate a report on the consultations conducted pursuant to this section during the preceding year.

AMENDMENT NO. 588 OFFERED BY MS. MENG OF NEW YORK

At the appropriate place in title LVIII, insert the following:

SEC. ____. SECURE ACCESS TO SANITATION FACILITIES FOR WOMEN AND GIRLS.

Subsection (a) of section 501 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1994 and 1995 (22 U.S.C. 2601 note) is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraphs (6) through (11) as paragraphs (7) through (12), respectively; and

(2) by inserting after paragraph (5) the following new paragraph:

''(6) the provision of safe and secure access to sanitation facilities, with a special emphasis on women, girls, and vulnerable populations.''.

AMENDMENT NO. 589 OFFERED BY MR. MFUME OF MARYLAND

Add at the end of subtitle E of title VIII the following new section:

SEC. 8____. EXTENSION OF TRANSFER DATE FOR THE VERIFICATION OF SMALL BUSINESS CONCERNS OWNED AND CONTROLLED BY VETERANS OR SERVICE-DISABLED VETERANS TO THE SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION.

Section 862(a) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (Public Law 116–283; 15 U.S.C. 657f) by striking ''means'' and all that follows through the period at the end and inserting ''means January 1, 2024.''.

AMENDMENT NO. 590 OFFERED BY MR. NEGUSE OF COLORADO

At the end of title LV of division E, add the following:

SEC. 5505. ESTABLISHMENT OF FUND.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this section, the Secretary shall enter into a cooperative agreement with the Foundation to establish the Community Resilience and Restoration Fund at the Foundation to—

(1) improve community safety in the face of climactic extremes through conservation and protection of restoration and resilience lands;

(2) to protect, conserve, and restore restoration and resilience lands in order to help communities respond and adapt to natural threats, including wildfire, drought, extreme heat, and other threats posed or exacerbated by the impacts of global climate;

(3) to build the resilience of restoration and resilience lands to adapt to, recover from, and withstand natural threats, including wildfire, drought, extreme heat, and other threats posed or exacerbated by the impacts of global climate change;

(4) to protect and enhance the biodiversity of wildlife populations across restoration and resilience lands;

(5) to support the health of restoration and resilience lands for the benefit of present and future generations;

(6) to foster innovative, nature-based solutions that help meet the goals of this section; and

(7) to enhance the nation's natural carbon sequestration capabilities and help communities strengthen natural carbon sequestration capacity where applicable.

(b) MANAGEMENT OF THE FUND.—The Foundation shall manage the Fund—

(1) pursuant to the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation Establishment Act (16 U.S.C. 3701 et seq.); and

(2) in such a manner that, to the greatest extent practicable and consistent with the purposes for which the Fund is established—

(A) ensures that amounts made available through the Fund are accessible to historically underserved communities, including Tribal communities, communities of color, and rural communities; and

(B) avoids project selection and funding overlap with those projects and activities that could otherwise receive funding under—

(i) the National Oceans and Coastal Security Fund, established under the National Oceans and Coastal Security Act (16 U.S.C. 7501); or

(ii) other coastal management focused programs.

(c) COMPETITIVE GRANTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—To the extent amounts are available in the Fund, the Foundation shall award grants to eligible entities through a competitive grant process in accordance with procedures established pursuant to the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation Establishment Act (16 U.S.C. 3701 et seq.) to carry out eligible projects and activities, including planning eligible projects and activities.

(2) PROPOSALS.—The Foundation, in coordination with the Secretary, shall establish requirements for proposals for competitive grants under this section.

(d) USE OF AMOUNTS IN THE FUND.—

(1) PLANNING.—Not less than 8 percent of amounts appropriated annually to the Fund may be used to plan eligible projects and activities, including capacity building.

(2) ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS.—Not more than 4 percent of amounts appropriated annually to the Fund may be used by the Foundation for administrative expenses of the Fund or administration of competitive grants offered under the Fund.

(3) PRIORITY.—Not less than $10,000,000 shall be awarded annually to support eligible projects and activities for Indian Tribes.

(4) COORDINATION.—The Secretary and Foundation shall ensure, to the greatest extent practicable and through meaningful consultation, that input from Indian Tribes, including traditional ecological knowledge, is incorporated in the planning and execution of eligible projects and activities.

(e) REPORTS.—

(1) ANNUAL REPORTS.—Beginning at the end the first full fiscal year after the date of enactment of this section, and not later than 60 days after the end of each fiscal year in which amounts are deposited into the Fund, the Foundation shall submit to the Secretary a report on the operation of the Fund including—

(A) an accounting of expenditures made under the Fund, including leverage and match where applicable;

(B) an accounting of any grants made under the Fund, including a list of recipients and a brief description of each project and its purposes and goals; and

(C) measures and metrics to track benefits created by grants administered under the Fund, including enhanced biodiversity, water quality, natural carbon sequestration, and resilience.

(2) 5–YEAR REPORTS.—Not later than 90 days after the end of the fifth full fiscal year after the date of enactment of this section, and not later than 90 days after the end every fifth fiscal year thereafter, the Foundation shall submit to the Secretary a report containing—

(A) a description of any socioeconomic, biodiversity, community resilience, or climate resilience or mitigation (including natural carbon sequestration), impacts generated by projects funded by grants awarded by the Fund, including measures and metrics illustrating these impacts;

(B) a description of land health benefits derived from projects funded by grants awarded by the Fund, including an accounting of—

(i) lands treated for invasive species;

(ii) lands treated for wildfire threat reduction, including those treated with controlled burning or other natural fire-management techniques; and

(iii) lands restored either from wildfire or other forms or degradation, including overgrazing and sedimentation;

(C) key findings for Congress, including any recommended changes to the authorization or purposes of the Fund;

(D) best practices for other Federal agencies in the administration of funds intended for land and habitat restoration;

(E) information on the use and outcome of funds specifically set aside for planning and capacity building pursuant to section 6; and

(F) any other information that the Foundation considers relevant.

(3) SUBMISSION OF REPORTS TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 10 days after receiving a report under this section, the Secretary shall submit the report to the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate.

(4) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is hereby authorized to be appropriated to the Fund $100,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2023 through 2028 to carry out this section.

(f) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this section:

(1) The term ''eligible entity'' means a Federal agency, State, the District of Columbia, a territory of the United States, a unit of local government, an Indian Tribe, a nonprofit organization, or an accredited institution of higher education.

(2) The term ''eligible projects and activities'' means projects and activities carried out by an eligible entity on public lands, tribal lands, or private land, or any combination thereof, to further the purposes for which the Fund is established, including planning and capacity building and projects and activities carried out in coordination with Federal, State, or tribal departments or agencies, or any department or agency of a subdivision of a State.

(3) The term ''Foundation'' means the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation established under the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation Establishment Act (16 U.S.C. 3701 et seq.).

(4) The term ''Fund'' means the Community Resilience and Restoration Fund established under subsection (a).

(5) The term ''Indian Tribe'' means the governing body of any individually identified and federally recognized Indian or Alaska Native Tribe, band, nation, pueblo, village, community, affiliated Tribal group, or component reservation in the list published pursuant to section 104(a) of the Federally Recognized Indian Tribe List Act of 1994 (25 U.S.C. 5131(a)).

(6) The term ''restoration and resilience lands'' means fish, wildlife, and plant habitats, and other important natural areas in the United States, on public lands, private land (after obtaining proper consent from the landowner), or land of Indian Tribes, including grasslands, shrublands, prairies, chapparal lands, forest lands, deserts, and riparian or wetland areas within or adjacent to these ecosystems.

(7) The term ''public lands'' means lands owned or controlled by the United States.

(8) The term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Director of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service.

(9) The term ''State'' means a State of the United States, the District of Columbia, any Indian Tribe, and any commonwealth, territory, or possession of the United States.

AMENDMENT NO. 591 OFFERED BY MR. NEGUSE OF COLORADO

Page 1236, after line 17, insert the following:

SEC. _____ IMPROVING PROCESSING BY THE DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS OF DISABILITY CLAIMS FOR POST-TRAUMATIC STRESS DISORDER.

(a) TRAINING FOR CLAIMS PROCESSORS WHO HANDLE CLAIMS RELATING TO POST-TRAUMATIC STRESS DISORDER.—

(1) UPDATE TRAINING PROGRAMS.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Veterans Affairs (in this section referred to as the ''Secretary'') shall, acting through the Under Secretary for Benefits (in this section referred to as the ''Under Secretary''), update an ongoing, national training program for claims processors who review claims for compensation for service-connected post-traumatic stress disorder.

(2) PARTICIPATION REQUIRED.—Beginning on the date that is 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall require that each claims processor described in paragraph (1) participates in the training established under paragraph (1) at least once each year beginning in the second year in which the claims processor carries out the duties of the claims processor for the Department.

(3) REQUIRED ELEMENTS.—The training established under paragraph (1) shall include instruction on stressor development and verification.

(b) STANDARDIZATION OF TRAINING AT REGIONAL OFFICES.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary, acting through the Under Secretary, shall standardize the training provided at regional offices of the Veterans Benefits Administration to the employees of such regional offices.

(c) FORMAL PROCESS FOR CONDUCT OF ANNUAL ANALYSIS OF TRENDS.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary, acting through the Under Secretary, shall establish a formal process to analyze, on an annual basis, training needs based on identified processing error trends.

(d) FORMAL PROCESS FOR CONDUCT OF ANNUAL STUDIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary, acting through the Under Secretary, shall establish a formal process to conduct, on an annual basis, studies to help guide the national training program established under subsection (a)(1).

(2) ELEMENTS.—Each study conducted under paragraph (1) shall cover the following:

(A) Military post-traumatic stress disorder stressors.

(B) Decision-making claims for claims processors.

(e) ANNUAL UPDATES TO POST-TRAUMATIC STRESS DISORDER PROCEDURAL GUIDANCE.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act and not less frequently than once each year thereafter, the Secretary, acting through the Under Secretary, shall evaluate the guidance relating to post-traumatic stress disorder to determine if updates are warranted to provide claims processors of the Department with better resources regarding best practices for claims processing, including specific guidance regarding development of claims involving compensation for service-connected post-traumatic stress disorder.

AMENDMENT NO. 592 OFFERED BY MS. NEWMAN OF ILLINOIS

Add at the end of subtitle E of title VIII the following new section:

SEC. 8___. APPLICATION OF PRICE EVALUATION PREFERENCE FOR QUALIFIED HUBZONE SMALL BUSINESS CONCERNS TO CERTAIN CONTRACTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 31(c)(3) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 657a(c)(3)) is amended by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

''(E) APPLICATION TO CERTAIN CONTRACTS.—The requirements of subparagraph (A) shall apply to an unrestricted order issued under an unrestricted multiple award contract or the unrestricted portion of a contract that is partially set aside for competition restricted to small business concerns.''.

(b) RULEMAKING.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this section, the Administrator of the Small Business Administration shall revise any rule or guidance to implement the requirements of this section.

AMENDMENT NO. 593 OFFERED BY MS. OCASIO-CORTEZ OF NEW YORK

Page 1262, after line 23, insert the following:

SEC. _____. SUPPORT FOR INTERNATIONAL INITIATIVES TO PROVIDE DEBT RESTRUCTURING OR RELIEF TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES WITH UNSUSTAINABLE LEVELS OF DEBT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Title XVI of the International Financial Institutions Act (22 U.S.C. 262p et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"SEC. 1632. SUPPORT FOR INTERNATIONAL INITIATIVES TO PROVIDE DEBT RESTRUCTURING OR RELIEF TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES WITH UNSUSTAINABLE LEVELS OF DEBT.

''(a) DEBT RELIEF.—The Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of State, shall—

''(1) engage with international financial institutions, the G20, and official and commercial creditors to advance support for prompt and effective implementation and improvement of the Common Framework for Debt Treatments beyond the DSSI (in this section referred to as the 'Common Framework'), or any successor framework or similar coordinated international debt treatment process in which the United States participates through the establishment and publication of clear and accountable—

''(A) debt treatment benchmarks designed to achieve debt sustainability for each participating debtor;

''(B) standards for appropriate burden-sharing among all creditors with material claims on each participating debtor, without regard for their official, private, or hybrid status;

''(C) robust debt disclosure by creditors, including the People's Republic of China, and debtor countries, including inter-creditor data-sharing and, to the maximum extent practicable, public disclosure of material terms and conditions of claims on participating debtors;

''(D) expansion of Common Framework country eligibility to lower middle-income countries who otherwise meet the existing criteria;

''(E) improvements to the Common Framework process with the aim of ensuring access to debt relief in a timely manner for those countries eligible and who request treatment; and

''(F) consistent enforcement and improvement of the policies of multilateral institutions relating to asset-based and revenue-based borrowing by participating debtors, and coordinated standards on restructuring collateralized debt;

''(2) engage with international financial institutions and official and commercial creditors to advance support, as the Secretary finds appropriate, for debt restructuring or debt relief for each participating debtor, including, on a case-by-case basis, a debt standstill, if requested by the debtor country through the Common Framework process from the time of conclusion of a staff-level agreement with the International Monetary Fund, and until the conclusion of a memorandum of understanding with its creditor committee pursuant to the Common Framework, or any successor framework or similar coordinated international debt treatment process in which the United States participates; and

''(3) instruct the United States Executive Director at the International Monetary Fund and the United States Executive Director at the World Bank to use the voice and vote of the United States to advance the efforts described in paragraphs (1) and (2).

''(b) REPORTING REQUIREMENT.—Not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this section, and annually thereafter, the Secretary of the Treasury, in coordination with the Secretary of State, shall submit to the Committees on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs and Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committees on Financial Services and Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives a report that describes—

''(1) any actions that have been taken, in coordination with international financial institutions, by official creditors, including the government of, and state-owned enterprises in, the People's Republic of China, and relevant commercial creditor groups to advance debt restructuring or relief for countries with unsustainable debt that have sought restructuring or relief under the Common Framework, any successor framework or mechanism, or under any other coordinated international arrangement for sovereign debt restructuring in which the United States participates;

''(2) any implementation challenges that hinder the ability of the Common Framework to provide timely debt restructuring for any country with unsustainable debt that seeks debt restructuring or debt payment relief, including any refusal of a creditor to participate in appropriate burden-sharing, including failure to share (or publish, as appropriate) all material information needed to assess debt sustainability; and

''(3) recommendations on how to address any challenges identified in paragraph (2).''.

(b) SUNSET.—The amendment made by subsection (a) is repealed effective on the date that is 5 years after the effective date of this section.

AMENDMENT NO. 594 OFFERED BY MR. O'HALLERAN OF ARIZONA

At the end of subtitle __ of title __, insert the following:

SEC. ____. BLACKWATER TRADING POST LAND.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) The term ''Blackwater Trading Post Land'' means the approximately 55.3 acres of land as depicted on the map that—

(A) is located in Pinal County, Arizona, and bordered by Community land to the east, west, and north and State Highway 87 to the south; and

(B) is owned by the Community.

(2) The term ''Community'' means the Gila River Indian Community of the Reservation.

(3) The term ''map'' means the map entitled ''Results of Survey, Ellis Property, A Portion of the West ½ of Section 12, Township 5 South, Range 7 East, Gila and Salt River Meridian, Pinal County, Arizona'' and dated October 15, 2012.

(4) The term ''Reservation'' means the land located within the exterior boundaries of the reservation created under sections 3 and 4 of the Act of February 28, 1859 (11 Stat. 401, chapter LXVI), and Executive orders of August 31, 1876, June 14, 1879, May 5, 1882, November 15, 1883, July 31, 1911, June 2, 1913, August 27, 1914, and July 19, 1915, and any other lands placed in trust for the benefit of the Community.

(5) The term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of the Interior.

(b) LAND TAKEN INTO TRUST FOR BENEFIT OF THE GILA RIVER INDIAN COMMUNITY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall take the Blackwater Trading Post land into trust for the benefit of the Community, after the Community—

(A) conveys to the Secretary all right, title, and interest of the Community in and to the Blackwater Trading Post Land;

(B) submits to the Secretary a request to take the Blackwater Trading Post Land into trust for the benefit of the Community;

(C) conducts a survey (to the satisfaction of the Secretary) to determine the exact acreage and legal description of the Blackwater Trading Post Land, if the Secretary determines a survey is necessary; and

(D) pays all costs of any survey conducted under subparagraph (C).

(2) AVAILABILITY OF MAP.—Not later than 180 days after the Blackwater Trading Post Land is taken into trust under paragraph (1), the map shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the Secretary.

(3) LANDS TAKEN INTO TRUST PART OF RESERVATION.—After the date on which the Blackwater Trading Post Land is taken into trust under paragraph (1), the land shall be treated as part of the Reservation.

(4) GAMING.—Class II and class III gaming under the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act (25 U.S.C. 2701 et seq.) shall not be allowed at any time on the land taken into trust under paragraph (1).

(5) DESCRIPTION.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall cause the full metes-and-bounds description of the Blackwater Trading Post Land to be published in the Federal Register. The description shall, on publication, constitute the official description of the Blackwater Trading Post Land.

(c) CERCLA COMPLIANCE.—In carrying out this section, the Secretary shall comply with section 120(h) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9620(h)).

AMENDMENT NO. 595 OFFERED BY MR. PAPPAS OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

At the end of title LI, insert the following:

SEC. 51____. REGISTRY OF INDIVIDUALS EXPOSED TO PER- AND POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES ON MILITARY INSTALLATIONS.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT OF REGISTRY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall—

(A) establish and maintain a registry for eligible individuals who may have been exposed to per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (in this section referred to as ''PFAS'') due to the environmental release of aqueous film-forming foam (in this section referred to as ''AFFF'') on military installations to meet the requirements of military specification MIL–F–24385F;

(B) include any information in such registry that the Secretary of Veterans Affairs determines necessary to ascertain and monitor the health effects of the exposure of members of the Armed Forces to PFAS associated with AFFF;

(C) develop a public information campaign to inform eligible individuals about the registry, including how to register and the benefits of registering; and

(D) periodically notify eligible individuals of significant developments in the study and treatment of conditions associated with exposure to PFAS.

(2) COORDINATION.—The Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall coordinate with the Secretary of Defense in carrying out paragraph (1).

(b) REPORTS.—

(1) INITIAL REPORT.—Not later than two years after the date on which the registry under subsection (a) is established, the Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall submit to Congress an initial report containing the following:

(A) An assessment of the effectiveness of actions taken by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs and the Secretary of Defense to collect and maintain information on the health effects of exposure to PFAS.

(B) Recommendations to improve the collection and maintenance of such information.

(C) Using established and previously published epidemiological studies, recommendations regarding the most effective and prudent means of addressing the medical needs of eligible individuals with respect to exposure to PFAS.

(2) FOLLOW-UP REPORT.—Not later than five years after submitting the initial report under paragraph (1), the Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall submit to Congress a follow-up report containing the following:

(A) An update to the initial report submitted under paragraph (1).

(B) An assessment of whether and to what degree the content of the registry established under subsection (a) is current and scientifically up-to-date.

(3) INDEPENDENT SCIENTIFIC ORGANIZATION.—The Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall enter into an agreement with an independent scientific organization to prepare the reports under paragraphs (1) and (2).

(c) RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ADDITIONAL EXPOSURES TO BE INCLUDED.—Not later than five years after the date of the enactment of this Act, and every five years thereafter, the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense and the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, shall submit to Congress recommendations for additional chemicals with respect to which individuals exposed to such chemicals should be included in the registry established under subsection (a).

(d) ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUAL DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''eligible individual'' means any individual who, on or after a date specified by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs through regulations, served or is serving in the Armed Forces at a military installation where AFFF was used or at another location of the Department of Defense where AFFF was used.

AMENDMENT NO. 596 OFFERED BY MR. PAYNE OF NEW JERSEY

Add at the end of title LIV of division E the following:

SEC. 5403. PAYMENT CHOICE.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that every consumer has the right to use cash at retail businesses who accept in-person payments.

(b) RETAIL BUSINESSES PROHIBITED FROM REFUSING CASH PAYMENTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter I of chapter 51 of title 31, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

''§ 5104. Retail businesses prohibited from refusing cash payments.

''(a) IN GENERAL.—Any person engaged in the business of selling or offering goods or services at retail to the public with a person accepting in-person payments at a physical location (including a person accepting payments for telephone, mail, or internet-based transactions who is accepting in-person payments at a physical location)—

''(1) shall accept cash as a form of payment for sales of less than $2,000 (or, for loan payments, payments made on a loan with an original principal amount of less than $2,000) made at such physical location; and

''(2) may not charge cash-paying customers a higher price compared to the price charged to customers not paying with cash.

''(b) EXCEPTIONS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Subsection (a) shall not apply to a person if such person—

''(A) is unable to accept cash because of—

''(i) a sale system failure that temporarily prevents the processing of cash payments; or

''(ii) a temporary insufficiency in cash on hand needed to provide change; or

''(B) provides customers with the means, on the premises, to convert cash into a card that is either a general-use prepaid card, a gift card, or an access device for electronic fund transfers for which—

''(i) there is no fee for the use of the card;

''(ii) there is not a minimum deposit amount greater than 1 dollar;

''(iii) amounts loaded on the card do not expire, except as permitted under paragraph (2);

''(iv) there is no collection of any personal identifying information from the customer;

''(v) there is no fee to use the card; and

''(iv) there may be a limit to the number of transactions.

''(2) INACTIVITY.—A person seeking exception from subsection (a) may charge an inactivity fee in association with a card offered by such person if—

''(A) there has been no activity with respect to the card during the 12-month period ending on the date on which the inactivity fee is imposed;

''(B) not more than 1 inactivity fee is imposed in any 1-month period; and

''(C) it is clearly and conspicuously stated, on the face of the mechanism that issues the card and on the card—

''(i) that an inactivity fee or charge may be imposed;

''(ii) the frequency at which such inactivity fee may be imposed; and

''(iii) the amount of such inactivity fee.

''(c) RIGHT TO NOT ACCEPT LARGE BILLS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding subsection (a), for the 5-year period beginning on the date of enactment of this section, this section shall not require a person to accept cash payments in $50 bills or any larger bill.

''(2) RULEMAKING.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Treasury, in this section referred to as the Secretary, shall issue a rule on the date that is 5 years after the date of the enactment of this section with respect to any bills a person is not required to accept.

''(B) REQUIREMENT.—When issuing a rule under subparagraph (A), the Secretary shall require persons to accept $1, $5, $10, $20, and $50 bills.

''(d) ENFORCEMENT.—

''(1) PREVENTATIVE RELIEF.—Whenever any person has engaged, or there are reasonable grounds to believe that any person is about to engage, in any act or practice prohibited by this section, a civil action for preventive relief, including an application for a permanent or temporary injunction, restraining order, or other order may be brought against such person.

''(2) CIVIL PENALTIES.—Any person who violates this section shall—

''(A) be liable for actual damages;

''(B) be fined not more than $2,500 for a first offense; and

''(C) be fined not more than $5,000 for a second or subsequent offense.

''(3) JURISDICTION.—An action under this section may be brought in any United States district court, or in any other court of competent jurisdiction.

''(4) INTERVENTION OF ATTORNEY GENERAL.—Upon timely application, a court may, in its discretion, permit the Attorney General to intervene in a civil action brought under this subsection, if the Attorney General certifies that the action is of general public importance.

''(5) AUTHORITY TO APPOINT COURT-PAID ATTORNEY.—Upon application by an individual and in such circumstances as the court may determine just, the court may appoint an attorney for such individual and may authorize the commencement of a civil action under this subsection without the payment of fees, costs, or security.

''(6) ATTORNEY'S FEES.—In any action commenced pursuant to this section, the court, in its discretion, may allow the prevailing party, other than the United States, a reasonable attorney's fee as part of the costs, and the United States shall be liable for costs the same as a private person.

''(7) REQUIREMENTS IN CERTAIN STATES AND LOCAL AREAS.—In the case of an alleged act or practice prohibited by this section which occurs in a State, or political subdivision of a State, which has a State or local law prohibiting such act or practice and establishing or authorizing a State or local authority to grant or seek relief from such act or practice or to institute criminal proceedings with respect thereto upon receiving notice thereof, no civil action may be brought hereunder before the expiration of 30 days after written notice of such alleged act or practice has been given to the appropriate State or local authority by registered mail or in person, provided that the court may stay proceedings in such civil action pending the termination of State or local enforcement proceedings.

''(e) GREATER PROTECTION UNDER STATE LAW.—This section shall not preempt any law of a State, the District of Columbia, a Tribal government, or a territory of the United States if the protections that such law affords to consumers are greater than the protections provided under this section.

''(f) RULEMAKING.—The Secretary shall issue such rules as the Secretary determines are necessary to implement this section, which may prescribe additional exceptions to the application of the requirements described in subsection (a).''.

(2) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents for chapter 51 of title 31, United States Code, is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 5103 the following:

''5104. Retail businesses prohibited from refusing cash payments.''.

(3) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—The amendments made by this section may not be construed to have any effect on section 5103 of title 31, United States Code.

(c) DISCRETIONARY SURPLUS FUND.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subparagraph (A) of section 7(a)(3) of the Federal Reserve Act (12 U.S.C. 289(a)(3)(A)) is amended by reducing the dollar figure described in such subparagraph by $15,000,000.

(2) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by paragraph (1) shall take effect on September 30, 2022.

AMENDMENT NO. 597 OFFERED BY MR. PETERS OF CALIFORNIA

Add at the end of subtitle E of title VIII the following new section:

SECTION 1. CODIFICATION OF SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION SCORECARD.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 868(b) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2016 (15 U.S.C. 644 note) is transferred to section 15 of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 644), inserted after subsection (x), redesignated as subsection (y), and amended—

(1) by striking paragraphs (1), (6), and (7);

(2) by redesignating paragraph (2), (3), and (4) as paragraphs (1), (2), and (3), respectively;

(3) by redesignating paragraph (8) as paragraph (6);

(4) in paragraph (1) (as so redesignated), by striking ''Beginning in'' and all that follows through ''to evaluate'' and inserting ''The Administrator shall use a scorecard to annually evaluate'';

(5) in paragraph (2) (as so redesignated)—

(A) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A)—

(i) by striking ''developed under paragraph (1)''; and

(ii) by inserting ''and Governmentwide'' after ''each Federal agency''; and

(B) in subparagraph (A), by striking ''section 15(g)(1)(B) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 644(g)(1)(B))'' and inserting ''subsection (g)(1)(B)'';

(6) in paragraph (3) (as so redesignated)—

(A) in subparagraph (A), by striking ''paragraph (3)(A)'' and inserting ''paragraph (2)(A)''; and

(B) in subparagraph (B), by striking ''paragraph (3)'' and inserting ''paragraph (2)'';

(7) by inserting after paragraph (3) (as so redesignated) the following new paragraph:

''(4) ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR SCORECARDS.—The scorecard shall include, for each Federal agency and Governmentwide, the following information with respect to prime contracts:

''(A) The number (expressed as a percentage) and total dollar amount of awards made to small business concerns owned and controlled by women through sole source contracts and competitions restricted to small business concerns owned and controlled by women under section 8(m).

''(B) The number (expressed as a percentage) and total dollar amount of awards made to small business concerns owned and controlled by qualified HUBZone small business concerns through sole source contracts and competitions restricted to qualified HUBZone small business concerns under section 31(c)(2).

''(C) The number (expressed as a percentage) and total dollar amount of awards made to small business concerns owned and controlled by service-disabled veterans through sole source contracts and competitions restricted to small business concerns owned and controlled by service-disabled veterans under section 36.

''(D) The number (expressed as a percentage) and total dollar amount of awards made to socially and economically disadvantaged small business concerns under section 8(a) through sole source contracts and competitions restricted to socially and economically disadvantaged small business concerns, disaggregated by awards made to such concerns that are owned and controlled by individuals and awards made to such concerns that are owned and controlled by an entity.'';

(8) in paragraph (5), by striking ''section 15(h)(2) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 644(h)(2))'' and inserting ''subsection (h)(2)''; and

(9) by amending paragraph (6) (as so redesignated) to read as follows:

''(6) SCORECARD DEFINED.—In this subsection, the term 'scorecard' means any summary using a rating system to evaluate the efforts of a Federal agency to meet goals established under subsection (g)(1)(B) that—

''(A) includes the measures described in paragraph (2); and

''(B) assigns a score to each Federal agency evaluated.''.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 15(x)(2) of the Small Business Act is amended by striking ''scorecard described in section 868(b) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2016 (15 U.S.C. 644 note)'' and inserting ''scorecard (as defined in subsection (y))''.

AMENDMENT NO. 598 OFFERED BY MR. PHILLIPS OF MINNESOTA

At the appropriate place in division E, insert the following:

SEC. ____. AUTHORIZATIONS RELATING TO VETERINARY CARE OVERSEAS.

(a) DEPARTMENT OF STATE.—The Secretary of State, in consultation with the Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, is authorized, in order to facilitate the importation to the United States, of domestic animals by officers and employees of the United States Government, and their dependents, under the authority of any Chief of Mission from a country classified by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention as high risk for dog rabies—

(1) to enter into contracts with individuals who are licensed in the United States for the provision of personal services (as described in section 104 of part 37 of title 48, Code of Federal Regulations and including pursuant to section 904 of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 4084)) to provide veterinary care overseas for domestic animals of such officers, employees, and dependents, except that—

(A) such individuals may not be deemed officers or employees of the United States for the purpose of any law administered by the Office of Personnel Management; and

(B) such individuals shall be expected to be available to travel to any overseas post as necessary to provide veterinary care and shall not be hired for or detailed exclusively to any specific overseas post; and

(2) to take such steps as may be necessary to provide medical services or related support with respect to the domestic animals of such officers, employees, and dependents, including in particular the purchase, procurement, delivery, and administration of rabies vaccines licensed by the Secretary of Agriculture, on a reimbursable basis to the extent feasible, except that such reimbursement may not exceed the amount that would be charged for equivalent veterinarian services if received in the United States.

(b) USE OF EXISTING MECHANISMS.—To the maximum extent practicable, the Secretary of State shall use existing mechanisms, including for the purchase, procurement, delivery, and administration of COVID–19 vaccines to officers and employees of the United States Government and their dependents under the authority of any Chief of Mission abroad, to carry out the authorities provided by subsection (a), especially with respect to the purchase, procurement, delivery, and administration of rabies vaccines licensed by the Secretary of Agriculture.

(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section—

(1) the term ''domestic animal'' means a dog or a cat; and

(2) the term ''officers and employees of the United States Government'' includes volunteers in the Peace Corps.

AMENDMENT NO. 599 OFFERED BY MR. PHILLIPS OF MINNESOTA

At the end of title LIII, add the following:

SEC. ____. FLY AMERICA ACT EXCEPTION.

Section 40118 of title 49, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(h) CERTAIN TRANSPORTATION OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding subsections (a) and (c), an appropriation to any department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States Government may be used to pay for the transportation of a Peace Corps volunteer or an officer, employee, or member of the uniformed services of any such department, agency, or instrumentality, a dependent of the Peace Corps volunteer, officer, employee, or member, and incabin or accompanying checked baggage, by a foreign air carrier when—

''(A) the transportation is from a place—

''(i) outside the United States to a place in the United States;

''(ii) in the United States to a place outside the United States; or

''(iii) outside the United States to another place outside the United States; and

''(B) no air carrier holding a certificate under section 41102 is willing and able to transport up to three domestic animals accompanying such Peace Corps volunteer, officer, employee, member, or dependent.

''(2) LIMITATION.—An amount paid pursuant to paragraph (1) for transportation by a foreign carrier may not be greater than the amount that would otherwise have been paid had the transportation been on an air carrier holding a certificate under section 41102 had that carrier been willing and able to provide such transportation. If the amount that would otherwise have been paid to such an air carrier is less than the cost of transportation on the applicable foreign carrier, the Peace Corps volunteer, officer, employee, member may pay the difference of such amount.

''(3) DEFINITION.—In this subsection:

''(A) DOMESTIC ANIMAL.—The term 'domestic animal' means a dog or a cat.

''(B) PEACE CORPS VOLUNTEER.—The term 'Peace Corps volunteer' means an individual described in section 5(a) of the Peace Corps Act (22 U.S.C. 2504(a)).''.

AMENDMENT NO. 600 OFFERED BY MR. PHILLIPS OF MINNESOTA

At the end of subtitle C of title XII, add the following:

SEC. 13__. STATE DEPARTMENT AUTHORIZATION FOR PAVILION AT EXPO 2025 OSAKA.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding section 204 of the Admiral James W. Nance and Meg Donovan Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 2000 and 2001 (22 U.S.C. 2452b), there is authorized to be appropriated for each of fiscal years 2023 and 2024 funds for a United States pavilion at Expo 2025 Osaka, subject to subsections (b) and (c).

(b) COST-SHARE REQUIREMENT.—Funds made available pursuant to subsection (a) to the Department of State for a United States pavilion at Expo 2025 Osaka shall be made available on a cost-matching basis, to the maximum extent practicable, from sources other than the United States Government.

(c) NOTIFICATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Funds made available pursuant to subsection (a) to the Department of State for a United States pavilion at Expo 2025 Osaka may be obligated only after the appropriate congressional committees are notified not less than 15 days prior to such obligation.

(2) MATTERS TO BE INCLUDED.—Such notification shall include the following:

(A) A description of the source of such funds, including any funds reprogrammed or transferred by the Department of State to be made available for such pavilion.

(B) An estimate of the amount of investment such pavilion could bring to the United States.

(C) A description of the strategy of the Department to identify and obtain such matching funds from sources other than the United States Government, in accordance with subsection (b).

(D) A certification that each entity receiving amounts for a contract, grant, or other agreement to construct, maintain, or otherwise service such pavilion—

(i) is not in violation of the labor laws of Japan, the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act of 1977 (Public Law 95–213), and any other applicable anti-corruption laws; and

(ii) does not employ, or otherwise utilize, a victim of trafficking (as defined in section 103 of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7102)).

(d) FINAL REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date on which a United States pavilion at Expo 2025 Osaka is opened, the Secretary of State shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report that includes—

(1) the number of United States businesses that participated in such pavilion; and

(2) the dollar amount and source of any matching funds obtained by the Department.

(e) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means the following:

(1) The Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives.

(2) The Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate.

(f) SUNSET.—This section ceases to be effective on December 31, 2025.

AMENDMENT NO. 601 OFFERED BY MR. PHILLIPS OF MINNESOTA

At the end of title LIII of division E of the bill, add the following:

SEC. 5306. AQUA ALERT NOTIFICATION SYSTEM PILOT PROGRAM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Commandant of the Coast Guard shall, subject to the availability of appropriations, establish a pilot program to improve the issuance of alerts to facilitate cooperation with the public to render aid to distressed individuals under section 521 of title 14, United States Code.

(b) PILOT PROGRAM CONTENTS.—The pilot program established under subsection (a) shall, to the maximum extent possible—

(1) include a voluntary opt-in program under which members of the public may receive notifications on cellular devices regarding Coast Guard activities to render aid to distressed individuals under section 521 of title 14, United States Code;

(2) cover areas located within the area of responsibility of 3 different Coast Guard sectors in diverse geographic regions; and

(3) provide that the dissemination of an alert be limited to the geographic areas most likely to facilitate the rendering of aide to distressed individuals.

(c) CONSULTATION WITH OTHER AGENCIES, STATES, TERRITORIES, AND POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS.—In developing the pilot program under subsection (a), the Commandant shall consult any relevant Federal agency, State, Territory, Tribal government, possession, or political subdivision.

(d) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter through 2026, the Commandant shall submit to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate, and make available to the public, a report on the implementation of this Act.

(e) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this Act $3,000,000 to the Commandant for each of fiscal years 2023 through 2026.

(2) AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS.—Amounts appropriated pursuant to paragraph (1) shall remain available until expended.

AMENDMENT NO. 602 OFFERED BY MS. PRESSLEY OF MASSACHUSETTS

At the appropriate place the bill, insert the following:

SEC. ___. CRISIS COUNSELING ASSISTANCE AND TRAINING.

(a) FEDERAL EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE.—Section 502(a)(6) of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5192(a)(6)) is amended by inserting ''and section 416'' after ''section 408''.

(b) APPLICABILITY.—The amendment made by subsection (a) shall only apply to amounts appropriated on or after the date of enactment of this Act.

AMENDMENT NO. 603 OFFERED BY MS. ROSS OF NORTH CAROLINA

Add at the end of subtitle G of title LVI the following:

SEC. 56___. INVESTIGATIONS OF DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE PERSONNEL.

Section 8E of the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)—

(A) in paragraph (2), by striking ''and paragraph (3)'';

(B) by striking paragraph (3);

(C) by redesignating paragraphs (4) and (5) as paragraphs (3) and (4), respectively; and

(D) in paragraph (4), as redesignated, by striking ''paragraph (4)'' and inserting ''paragraph (3)''; and

(2) in subsection (d), by striking '', except with respect to allegations described in subsection (b)(3),''.

AMENDMENT NO. 604 OFFERED BY MR. RUIZ OF CALIFORNIA

At the end of subtitle G of title V, insert the following:

SEC. 5___. OUTREACH TO MEMBERS REGARDING POSSIBLE TOXIC EXPOSURE.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, shall establish—

(1) a new risk assessment for toxic exposure for members of the Armed Forces assigned to work near burn pits; and

(2) an outreach program to inform such members regarding such toxic exposure. Such program shall include information regarding benefits and support programs furnished by the Secretary (including eligibility requirements and timelines) regarding toxic exposure.

(b) PROMOTION.—The Secretary shall promote the program to members described in subsection (a) by direct mail, email, text messaging, and social media.

(c) PUBLICATION.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall publish on a website of the Department of Defense a list of resources furnished by the Secretary for—

(1) members and veterans who experienced toxic exposure in the course of serving as a member of the Armed Forces;

(2) dependents and caregivers of such members and veterans; and

(3) survivors of such members and veterans who receive death benefits under laws administered by the Secretary.

(d) TOXIC EXPOSURE DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''toxic exposure'' has the meaning given such term in section 631 of the Jeff Miller and Richard Blumenthal Veterans Health Care and Benefits Improvement Act of 2016 (Public Law 114–315; 38 U.S.C. 1116 note).

AMENDMENT NO. 605 OFFERED BY MR. RUIZ OF CALIFORNIA

At the end of title LVIII of division E, add the following:

SEC. 58____. PROHIBITED USES OF ACQUIRED, DONATED, AND CONSERVATION LAND.

Section 714(a) of the California Desert Protection Act of 1994 (Public Law 103–433; 16 U.S.C. 410aaa–81c(a)) is amended by striking paragraph (3) and inserting the following:

''(3) CONSERVATION LAND.—The term 'conservation land' means—

''(A) any land within the Conservation Area that is designated to satisfy the conditions of a Federal habitat conservation plan, general conservation plan, or State natural communities conservation plan;

''(B) any national conservation land within the Conservation Area established pursuant to section 2002(b)(2)(D) of the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 (16 U.S.C. 7202(b)(2)(D)); and

''(C) any area of critical environmental concern within the Conservation Area established pursuant to section 202(c)(3) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1712(c)(3)).''.

AMENDMENT NO. 606 OFFERED BY MR. SABLAN OF NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS

At the end of title LI of division E, insert the following:

SEC. 5103. DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON UNITED STATES OUTLYING AREAS AND FREELY ASSOCIATED STATES.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT OF ADVISORY COMMITTEE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter III of chapter 5 of title 38, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

''§ 548. Advisory Committee on United States Outlying Areas and Freely Associated States

''(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary shall establish an advisory committee, to be known as the 'Advisory Committee on United States Outlying Areas and Freely Associated States', to provide advice and guidance to the Secretary on matters relating to covered veterans.

''(b) DUTIES.—The duties of the Committee shall be the following:

''(1) To advise the Secretary on matters relating to covered veterans, including how the Secretary can improve the programs and services of the Department to better serve such veterans.

''(2) To identify for the Secretary evolving issues of relevance to covered veterans.

''(3) To propose clarifications, recommendations, and solutions to address issues raised by covered veterans.

''(4) To provide a forum for covered veterans, veterans service organizations serving covered veterans, and the Department to discuss issues and proposals for changes to regulations, policies, and procedures of the Department.

''(5) To identify priorities for and provide advice to the Secretary on appropriate strategies for consultation with veterans service organizations serving covered veterans.

''(6) To encourage the Secretary to work with other departments and agencies of the Federal Government and Congress to ensure covered veterans are provided the full benefits of their status as covered veterans.

''(7) To highlight contributions of covered veterans in the Armed Forces.

''(8) To conduct other duties as determined appropriate by the Secretary.

''(c) MEMBERSHIP.—(1) The Committee shall be comprised of 15 voting members appointed by the Secretary.

''(2) In appointing members pursuant to paragraph (1), the Secretary shall ensure the following:

''(A) At least one member is appointed to represent covered veterans in each of the following areas:

''(i) American Samoa.

''(ii) Guam.

''(iii) Puerto Rico.

''(iv) The Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.

''(v) The Virgin Islands of the United States.

''(vi) The Federated States of Micronesia.

''(vii) The Republic of the Marshall Islands.

''(viii) The Republic of Palau.

''(B) Not fewer than half of the members appointed are covered veterans, unless the Secretary determines that an insufficient number of qualified covered veterans are available.

''(C) Each member appointed resides in an area specified in subparagraph (A).

''(3) In appointing members pursuant to paragraph (1), the Secretary may consult with any Member of Congress who represents an area specified in paragraph (2)(A).

''(d) TERMS; VACANCIES.—(1) A member of the Committee—

''(A) shall be appointed for a term of two years; and

''(B) may be reappointed to serve an additional 2-year term.

''(2) Not later than 180 days after receiving notice of a vacancy in the Committee, the Secretary shall fill the vacancy in the same manner as the original appointment.

''(e) MEETING FORMAT AND FREQUENCY.—(1) Except as provided in paragraph (2), the Committee shall meet in-person with the Secretary not less frequently than once each

year and hold monthly conference calls as necessary.

''(2) Meetings held under paragraph (1) may be conducted virtually if determined necessary based on—

''(A) Department protocols; and

''(B) timing and budget considerations.

''(f) ADDITIONAL REPRESENTATION.—(1) Representatives of relevant departments and agencies of the Federal Government may attend meetings of the Committee and provide information to the Committee.

''(2) One representative of the Department shall attend each meeting of the Committee.

''(3) Representatives attending meetings under this subsection—

''(A) shall not be considered voting members of the Committee; and

''(B) may not receive additional compensation for services performed with respect to the Committee.

''(g) SUBCOMMITTEES.—(1) The Committee may establish subcommittees.

''(2) The Secretary may, in consultation with the Committee, appoint a member to a subcommittee established under paragraph (1) who is not a member of the Committee.

''(3) A subcommittee established under paragraph (1) may enhance the function of the Committee, but may not supersede the authority of the Committee or provide direct advice or work products to the Secretary.

''(h) REPORTS.—(1) Not less frequently than once every 2 years, the Committee shall submit to the Secretary and the appropriate committees of Congress a report—

''(A) containing such recommendations as the Committee may have for legislative or administrative action; and

''(B) describing the activities of the Committee during the previous two years.

''(2) Not later than 120 days after the date on which the Secretary receives a report under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a written response to the report after—

''(A) giving the Committee an opportunity to review such written response; and

''(B) including in such written response any comments the Committee considers appropriate.

''(3) The Secretary shall make publicly available on an internet website of the Department—

''(A) each report the Secretary receives under paragraph (1);

''(B) each written response the Secretary submits under paragraph (2); and

''(C) each report the Secretary receives under paragraph (3).

''(i) COMMITTEE PERSONNEL MATTERS.—A member of the Committee shall be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, at rates authorized for an employee of an agency under subchapter I of chapter 57 of title 5 while away from the home or regular place of business of the member in the performance of the duties of the Committee.

''(j) CONSULTATION.—In carrying out this section, the Secretary shall consult with veterans service organizations serving covered veterans.

''(k) TERMINATION.—The Committee shall terminate on the date that is 10 years after the date of the enactment of this section.

''(l) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

''(1) The term 'appropriate committees of Congress' means—

''(A) the Committee on Veterans' Affairs of the House of Representatives; and

''(B) the Committee on Veterans' Affairs of the Senate.

''(2) The term 'Committee' means the Advisory Committee on United States Outlying Areas and Freely Associated States established under subsection (a).

''(3) The term 'covered veteran' means a veteran residing in an area specified in subsection (c)(2)(A).

''(4) The term 'veterans service organization serving covered veterans' means any organization that—

''(A) serves the interests of covered veterans;

''(B) has covered veterans in substantive and policymaking positions within the organization; and

''(C) has demonstrated experience working with covered veterans.''.

(2) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 5 of such title is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 547 the following new item:

''548. Advisory Committee on United States Outlying Areas and Freely Associated States.''.

(b) DEADLINE FOR ESTABLISHMENT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall establish the advisory committee required by section 548 of title 38, United States Code, as added by subsection (a)(1) of this section.

(c) DEADLINE FOR INITIAL APPOINTMENTS.—Not later than 90 days after the date on which the Secretary establishes the advisory committee required by such section 548, the Secretary shall appoint the members of such advisory committee.

(d) INITIAL MEETING.—Not later than 180 days after the date on which the Secretary establishes the advisory committee required by such section 548, such advisory committee shall hold its first meeting.

AMENDMENT NO. 607 OFFERED BY MS. SALAZAR OF FLORIDA

At the end of title VIII, insert the following:

SEC. 8___ AMENDMENTS TO CONTRACTING AUTHORITY FOR CERTAIN SMALL BUSINESS CONCERNS.

(a) SOCIALLY AND ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED SMALL BUSINESS CONCERNS.—Section 8(a)(1)(D)(i)(II) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 637(a)(1)(D)(i)(II)) is amended—

(1) by striking ''$7,000,000'' and inserting ''$10,000,000''; and

(2) by striking ''$3,000,000'' and inserting ''$8,000,000''.

(b) CERTAIN SMALL BUSINESS CONCERNS OWNED AND CONTROLLED BY WOMEN.—Section 8(m) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C.637(m)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (7)(B)—

(A) in clause (i), by striking ''$7,000,000'' and inserting ''$10,000,000''; and

(B) in clause (ii), by striking ''$4,000,000'' and inserting ''$8,000,000''; and

(2) in paragraph (8)(B)—

(A) in clause (i), by striking ''$7,000,000'' and inserting ''$10,000,000''; and

(B) in clause (ii), by striking ''$4,000,000'' and inserting ''$8,000,000''.

(c) QUALIFIED HUBZONE SMALL BUSINESS CONCERNS.—Section 31(c)(2)(A)(ii) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 657a(c)(2)(A)(ii)) is amended—

(1) in subclause (I), by striking ''$7,000,000'' and inserting ''$10,000,000''; and

(2) in subclause (II), by striking ''$3,000,000'' and inserting ''$8,000,000''.

(d) SMALL BUSINESS CONCERNS OWNED AND CONTROLLED BY SERVICE-DISABLED VETERANS.—Section 36(c)(2) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 657f(c)(2)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (A), by striking ''$7,000,000'' and inserting ''$10,000,000''; and

(2) in subparagraph (B), by striking ''$3,000,000'' and inserting ''$8,000,000''.

(e) CERTAIN VETERAN-OWNED CONCERNS.—Section 8127(c)(2) of title 38, United States Code, is amended by striking ''$5,000,000'' and inserting ''the dollar thresholds under section 36(c)(2) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 657f(c)(2))''.

AMENDMENT NO. 608 OFFERED BY MS. SALAZAR OF FLORIDA

Add at the end of subtitle E of title VIII the following new section:

SEC. 8___. MODIFICATIONS TO THE NONMANUFACTURER RULE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 8(a)(17) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 637(a)(17)) is amended by adding at the end the following new subparagraphs:

''(D) DENIALS.—Upon denial of a waiver under subparagraph (B)(iv)(I), the Administrator shall provide a justification of such denial, and if appropriate, make recommendations (including examples) for resubmitting a request for a waiver.

''(E) INFORMATION REQUIRED FOR GRANTED WAIVERS.—A waiver granted under subparagraph (B)(iv)(I) shall include the following information:

''(i) The date on which the waiver terminates.

''(ii) A statement specifying that the contract to supply any product for which the waiver was granted must be awarded prior to the termination date in clause (i).

''(iii) The total dollar value of the products that are subject to the waiver.

''(iv) An exclusive list of specific products identified by the Administrator that are subject to the waiver, regardless of the determination of the contracting officer submitted under such subparagraph.

''(v) A list of actions taken by the contracting Federal agency for which a new such determination shall be required, including—

''(I) modifications to the scope of the contract for which the waiver was granted; and

''(II) modifications to the contract type of such contract.

''(F) MODIFICATIONS.—If a Federal agency modifies a contract for which a waiver was granted under subparagraph (B)(iv)(I) in a manner described in subparagraph (E)(v), the head of such Federal agency shall notify the Administrator and seek a new waiver under subparagraph (B)(iv)(I).''.

(b) CONGRESSIONAL NOTIFICATION AND PUBLICATION.—Not later than 15 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Administrator of the Small Business Administration shall publish on a website of the Administration and submit to the Committee on Small Business of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship of the Senate any program guidance or standard operating procedures of the Administration relating to the process by which the Administrator grants waivers under section 8(a)(17)(B)(iv)(I) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 637(a)(17)(B)(iv)(I)).

AMENDMENT NO. 609 OFFERED BY MS. SÁNCHEZ OF CALIFORNIA

At the end of title LI, insert the following:

SEC. 51___. REPORT ON BARRIERS TO VETERAN PARTICIPATION IN FEDERAL HOUSING PROGRAMS.

Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, in coordination with the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, shall submit to Congress a report on the barriers veterans experience related to receiving benefits under Federal housing programs, including barriers faced by veterans based on their membership in one or more protected classes under the Fair Housing Act (42 U.S.C. 3601 et seq.), being part of a multi-generational household, and any other barriers as determined appropriate by the Secretary.

AMENDMENT NO. 610 OFFERED BY MS. SÁNCHEZ OF CALIFORNIA

At the end of title LI, insert the following:

SEC. 51___ DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS REPORT ON SUPPORTIVE SERVICES AND HOUSING INSECURITY.

Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, in coordination with the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development and the Secretary of Labor, shall submit to Congress a report on how often and what type of supportive services (including career transition and mental health services and services for elderly veterans) are being offered to and used by veterans, and any correlation between a lack of supportive services programs and the likelihood of veterans falling back into housing insecurity. The Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall ensure that any medical information included in the report is de-identified.

AMENDMENT NO. 611 OFFERED BY MR. SCHIFF OF CALIFORNIA

At the end of subtitle B of title XIII, add the following:

SEC. 12___. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON AZERBAIJAN'S ILLEGAL DETENTION OF ARMENIAN PRISONERS OF WAR.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) Azerbaijan must immediately and unconditionally return all Armenian prisoners of war and captured civilians; and

(2) the Biden Administration should engage at all levels with Azerbaijani authorities, including through the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe Minsk Group process, to make clear the importance of adhering to their obligations, under the November 9 statement and international law, to immediately release all prisoners of war and captured civilians.

AMENDMENT NO. 612 OFFERED BY MR. SCHIFF OF CALIFORNIA

At the appropriate place in title LVIII, insert the following:

SEC. ___. JAMAL KHASHOGGI PRESS FREEDOM ACCOUNTABILITY ACT OF 2021.

(a) EXPANDING SCOPE OF HUMAN RIGHTS REPORTS WITH RESPECT TO VIOLATIONS OF HUMAN RIGHTS OF JOURNALISTS.—The Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2151 et seq.) is amended as follows:

(1) In paragraph (12) of section 116(d)—

(A) in subparagraph (B)—

(i) by inserting ''or online harassment'' after ''direct physical attacks''; and

(ii) by inserting ''or surveillance'' after ''sources of pressure'';

(B) in subparagraph (C)(ii), by striking ''ensure the prosecution'' and all that follows to the end of the clause and inserting ''ensure the investigation, prosecution, and conviction of government officials or private individuals who engage in or facilitate digital or physical attacks, including hacking, censorship, surveillance, harassment, unlawful imprisonment, or bodily harm, against journalists and others who perform, or provide administrative support to, the dissemination of print, broadcast, internet-based, or social media intended to communicate facts or opinion.'';

(C) by redesignating subparagraphs (B) and (C) (as amended by subparagraph (A) of this section) as subparagraphs (C) and (D), respectively; and

(D) by inserting after subparagraph (A) the following new subparagraph:

''(B) an identification of countries in which there were gross violations of internationally recognized human rights (as such term is defined for purposes of section 502B) committed against journalists;''.

(2) By redesignating the second subsection (i) of section 502B as subsection (j).

(3) In the first subsection (i) of section 502B—

(A) in paragraph (2)—

(i) by inserting ''or online harassment'' after ''direct physical attacks''; and

(ii) by inserting ''or surveillance'' after ''sources of pressure'';

(B) by redesignating paragraph (2) (as amended by subparagraph (A) of this section) and paragraph (3) as paragraphs (3) and (4), respectively; and

(C) by inserting after paragraph (1) the following new paragraph:

''(2) an identification of countries in which there were gross violations of internationally recognized human rights committed against journalists;''.

(b) IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS ON PERSONS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE COMMISSION OF GROSS VIOLATIONS OF INTERNATIONALLY RECOGNIZED HUMAN RIGHTS AGAINST JOURNALISTS.—

(1) LISTING OF PERSONS WHO HAVE COMMITTED GROSS VIOLATIONS OF INTERNATIONALLY RECOGNIZED HUMAN RIGHTS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—On or after the date on which a person is listed pursuant to subparagraph (B), the President shall impose the sanctions described in paragraph (2) on each foreign person the President determines, based on credible information, has perpetrated, ordered, or otherwise directed the extrajudicial killing of or other gross violation of internationally recognized human rights committed against a journalist or other person who performs, or provides administrative support to, the dissemination of print, broadcast, internet-based, or social media intended to report newsworthy activities or information, or communicate facts or fact-based opinions.

(B) PUBLICATION OF LIST.—The Secretary of State shall publish on a publicly available website of the Department of State a list of the names of each foreign person determined pursuant to subparagraph (A) to have perpetrated, ordered, or directed an act described in such paragraph. Such list shall be updated at least annually.

(C) EXCEPTION.—The President may waive the imposition of sanctions under subparagraph (A) (and omit a foreign person from the list published in accordance with subparagraph (B)) or terminate such sanctions and remove a foreign person from such list, if the President certifies to the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate—

(i) that public identification of the individual is not in the national interest of the United States, including an unclassified description of the factual basis supporting such certification, which may contain a classified annex; or

(ii) that appropriate foreign government authorities have credibly—

(I) investigated the foreign person and, as appropriate, held such person accountable for perpetrating, ordering, or directing the acts described in subparagraph (A);

(II) publicly condemned violations of the freedom of the press and the acts described in subparagraph (A);

(III) complied with any requests for information from international or regional human rights organizations with respect to the acts described in subparagraph (A); and

(IV) complied with any United States Government requests for information with respect to the acts described in subparagraph (A).

(2) SANCTIONS DESCRIBED.—The sanctions described in this paragraph are the following:

(A) ASSET BLOCKING.—The President shall exercise all of the powers granted to the President under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) to the extent necessary to block and prohibit all transactions in property and interests in property of a foreign person identified in the report required under paragraph (1)(A) if such property and interests in property are in the United States, come within the United States, or come within the possession or control of a United States person.

(B) INELIGIBILITY FOR VISAS, ADMISSION, OR PAROLE.—

(i) VISAS, ADMISSION, OR PAROLE.—An alien described in paragraph (1)(A) is—

(I) inadmissible to the United States;

(II) ineligible to receive a visa or other documentation to enter the United States; and

(III) otherwise ineligible to be admitted or paroled into the United States or to receive any other benefit under the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101 et seq.).

(ii) CURRENT VISAS REVOKED.—

(I) IN GENERAL.—An alien described in paragraph (1)(A) is subject to revocation of any visa or other entry documentation regardless of when the visa or other entry documentation is or was issued.

(II) IMMEDIATE EFFECT.—A revocation under subclause (I) shall take effect immediately, and automatically cancel any other valid visa or entry documentation that is in the alien's possession.

(C) EXCEPTIONS.—

(i) EXCEPTION FOR INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES.—The sanctions described in this paragraph shall not apply to any activity subject to the reporting requirements under title V of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3091 et seq.) or any authorized intelligence activities of the United States.

(ii) EXCEPTION TO COMPLY WITH INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS.—The sanctions described in this paragraph shall not apply with respect to an alien if admitting or paroling the alien into the United States is necessary to permit the United States to comply with the Agreement regarding the Headquarters of the United Nations, signed at Lake Success June 26, 1947, and entered into force November 21, 1947, between the United Nations and the United States, or other applicable international obligations.

(3) IMPLEMENTATION; PENALTIES.—

(A) IMPLEMENTATION.—The President may exercise all authorities provided under sections 203 and 205 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1702 and 1704) to carry out this subsection.

(B) PENALTIES.—The penalties provided for in subsections (b) and (c) of section 206 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1705) shall apply to a foreign person that violates, attempts to violate, conspires to violate, or causes a violation of this subsection to the same extent that such penalties apply to a person that commits an unlawful act described in subsection (a) of such section 206.

(4) EXCEPTION RELATING TO THE IMPORTATION OF GOODS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The authorities and requirements to impose sanctions under this section shall not include any authority or requirement to impose sanctions on the importation of goods.

(B) GOOD DEFINED.—For purposes of this section, the term ''good'' means any article, natural or man-made substance, material, supply, or manufactured product, including inspection and test equipment and excluding technical data.

(5) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

(A) The terms ''admitted'' and ''alien'' have the meanings given those terms in section 101 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1001).

(B) The term ''foreign person'' means an individual who is not—

(i) a United States citizen or national; or

(ii) an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence to the United States.

(C) The term ''United States person'' means—

(i) a United States citizen, an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence to the United States, or any other individual subject to the jurisdiction of the United States;

(ii) an entity organized under the laws of the United States or of any jurisdiction within the United States, including a foreign branch of such entity; or

(iii) any person in the United States.

(c) PROHIBITION ON FOREIGN ASSISTANCE.—

(1) PROHIBITION.—Assistance authorized under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2151 et seq.) or the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2751 et seq.) may not be made available to any governmental entity of a country if the Secretary of State or the Director of National Intelligence has credible information that one or more officials associated with, leading, or otherwise acting under the authority of such entity has committed a gross violation of internationally recognized human rights against a journalist or other person who performs, or provides administrative support to, the dissemination of print, broadcast, internet-based, or social media intended to report newsworthy activities or information, or communicate facts or fact-based opinions. To the maximum extent practicable, a list of such governmental entities shall be published on publicly available websites of the Department of State and of the Office of the Director of National Intelligence and shall be updated on a regular basis.

(2) PROMPT INFORMATION.—The Secretary of State shall promptly inform appropriate officials of the government of a country from which assistance is withheld in accordance with the prohibition under paragraph (1).

(3) EXCEPTION.—The prohibition under paragraph (1) shall not apply with respect to the following:

(A) Humanitarian assistance or disaster relief assistance authorized under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961.

(B) Assistance the Secretary determines to be essential to assist the government of a country to bring the responsible members of the relevant governmental entity to justice for the acts described in paragraph (1).

(4) WAIVER.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of State, may waive the prohibition under paragraph (1) with respect to a governmental entity of a country if—

(i) the President, acting through the Secretary of State and the Director of National Intelligence, determines that such a waiver is in the national security interest of the United States; or

(ii) the Secretary of State has received credible information that the government of that country has—

(I) performed a thorough investigation of the acts described in paragraph (1) and is taking effective steps to bring responsible members of the relevant governmental entity to justice;

(II) condemned violations of the freedom of the press and the acts described in paragraph (1);

(III) complied with any requests for information from international or regional human rights organizations with respect to the acts described in paragraph (1), in accordance with international legal obligations to protect the freedom of expression; and

(IV) complied with United States Government requests for information with respect to the acts described in paragraph (1).

(B) CERTIFICATION.—A waiver described in subparagraph (A) may only take effect if—

(i) the Secretary of State certifies, not later than 30 days before the effective date of the waiver, to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate that such waiver is warranted and includes an unclassified description of the factual basis supporting the certification, which may contain a classified annex; and

(ii) the Director of National Intelligence, not later than 30 days before the effective date of the waiver, submits to the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate a report detailing any underlying information that the intelligence community (as such term is defined in section 3 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3003)) has regarding the perpetrators of the acts described in paragraph (1), which shall be submitted in unclassified form but may contain a classified annex.

AMENDMENT NO. 613 OFFERED BY MR. SCHIFF OF CALIFORNIA

At the end of title LVIII, add the following:

SEC. 58__. GAO STUDY ON THE DANIEL PEARL FREEDOM OF THE PRESS ACT OF 2009.

(a) STUDY.—The Comptroller General of the United States shall evaluate the implementation of the Daniel Pearl Freedom of the Press Act of 2009 (Public Law 111–166) by—

(1) assessing the effects of including the information described in section 116(d)(12) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2151n(d)(12)) in the annual Country Reports on Human Rights Practices; and

(2) determining how reporting on instances of governmental suppression of free press abroad and inaction in addressing press freedom violations has changed since the enactment of the Daniel Pearl Freedom of the Press Act of 2009.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General shall submit to Congress and to the Secretary of State a report that—

(1) summarizes the results of the study required under subsection (a); and

(2) provides recommendations for any legislative or regulatory action that would improve the efforts of the Department of State to report on issues of press freedom abroad.

AMENDMENT NO. 614 OFFERED BY MR. SCHIFF OF CALIFORNIA

At the end of title LVIII, add the following:

SEC. 58____. SECRETARY OF STATE ASSISTANCE FOR PRISONERS IN ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN.

(a) STATEMENT OF POLICY.—It is the policy of the United States that—

(1) the Islamic Republic of Iran should allow the United Nations Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran unimpeded access to facilitate the full implementation of the mandate of the United Nations Special Rapporteur, including—

(A) investigating alleged violations of human rights that are occurring or have occurred both within prisons and elsewhere;

(B) transmitting urgent appeals and letters to the Islamic Republic of Iran regarding alleged violations of human rights; and

(C) engaging with relevant stakeholders in the Islamic Republic of Iran and the surrounding region;

(2) the Islamic Republic of Iran should immediately end violations of the human rights of political prisoners or persons imprisoned for exercising the right to freedom of speech, including—

(A) torture;

(B) denial of access to health care; and

(C) denial of a fair trial;

(3) all prisoners of conscience and political prisoners in the Islamic Republic of Iran should be unconditionally and immediately released;

(4) all diplomatic tools of the United States should be invoked to ensure that all prisoners of conscience and political prisoners in the Islamic Republic of Iran are released, including raising individual cases of particular concern; and

(5) all officials of the government of the Islamic Republic of Iran who are responsible for human rights abuses in the form of politically motivated imprisonment should be held to account, including through the imposition of sanctions pursuant to the Global Magnitsky Human Rights Accountability Act (22 U.S.C. 10101 et seq.) and other applicable statutory authorities of the United States.

(b) ASSISTANCE FOR PRISONERS.—The Secretary of State is authorized to continue to provide assistance to civil society organizations that support prisoners of conscience and political prisoners in the Islamic Republic of Iran, including organizations that—

(1) work to secure the release of such prisoners;

(2) document violations of human rights with respect to such prisoners;

(3) support international advocacy to raise awareness of issues relating to such prisoners;

(4) support the health, including mental health, of such prisoners; and

(5) provide post-incarceration assistance to enable such prisoners to resume normal lives, including access to education, employment, or other forms of reparation.

(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) The term ''political prisoner'' means a person who has been detained or imprisoned on politically motivated grounds and may include persons that—

(A) have used violence;

(B) have advocated violence or hatred; or

(C) have committed a minor offense that serves as a pretext for politically motivated imprisonment.

(2) The term ''prisoner of conscience'' means a person who—

(A) is imprisoned or otherwise physically restricted solely in response to the peaceful exercise of the human rights of such person; and

(B) has not used violence or advocated violence or hatred.

AMENDMENT NO. 615 OFFERED BY MR. SCHIFF OF CALIFORNIA

At the end of title LI, insert the following:

SEC. 51____. INCLUSION ON THE VIETNAM VETERANS MEMORIAL WALL OF THE NAMES OF THE LOST CREW MEMBERS OF THE U.S.S. FRANK E. EVANS KILLED ON JUNE 3, 1969.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall authorize the inclusion on the Vietnam Veterans Memorial Wall in the District of Columbia of the names of the 74 crew members of the U.S.S. Frank E. Evans in service who were killed on June 3, 1969.

(b) REQUIRED CONSULTATION.—The Secretary of Defense shall consult with the Secretary of the Interior, the American Battlefield Monuments Commission, and other applicable authorities with respect to any adjustments to the nomenclature and placement of names pursuant to subsection (a) to address any space limitations on the placement of additional names on the Vietnam Veterans Memorial Wall.

(c) NONAPPLICABILITY OF COMMEMORATIVE WORKS ACT.—Chapter 89 of title 40, United States Code (commonly known as the ''Commemorative Works Act''), shall not apply to

any activities carried out under subsection (a) or (b).

AMENDMENT NO. 616 OFFERED BY MR. SCHNEIDER OF ILLINOIS

At the end of title LVIII, add the following:

SEC. 58____. POLICY REGARDING DEVELOPMENT OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS BY IRAN.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) Congress and several successive Presidential administrations have long sought to prevent Iran from ever acquiring a nuclear weapon.

(2) It is currently estimated that Iran is almost to the point of having enough highly-enriched nuclear material to produce a nuclear weapon, if further enriched.

(3) On March 3, 2020, the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) Director General reported to the Agency's Board of Governors that nuclear material was found at three previously undisclosed locations in Iran.

(4) The IAEA reported it began investigating this matter pursuant to Iran's IAEA safeguards obligations in 2019.

(5) On March 5, 2022, the IAEA and the Atomic Energy Organization of Iran announced an agreement wherein Iran committed to provide the IAEA with information and documents in response to the IAEA's questions related to uranium particles discovered at undeclared sites in Iran.

(6) On June 6, 2022, the Director General of the IAEA stated that ''Iran has not provided explanations that are technically credible in relation to the Agency's findings at three undeclared locations in Iran. Nor has Iran informed the Agency of the current location, or locations, of the nuclear material and/or of the equipment contaminated with nuclear material, that was moved from Turquzabad in 2018.''.

(7) On June 8, 2022, the IAEA Board of Governors overwhelmingly adopted a resolution calling on Iran to cooperate with the IAEA on an urgent basis to fulfil its safeguards obligations and expressing profound concern with Iran's insufficient substantive cooperation thus far, with 30 Board Members voting in favor, two voting against, and three abstaining.

(8) The IAEA Board of Governors's resolution called upon Iran to ''act on an urgent basis to fulfill its legal obligations and, without delay, take up the Director General's offer of further engagement to clarify and resolve all outstanding safeguards issues.''.

(9) Shortly before the IAEA Board of Governors's vote adopting the resolution, Iran announced it would remove 27 IAEA cameras installed to monitor the separate issue of Iran's JCPOA commitments at certain Iranian facilities and Iran has since followed through on disconnecting these cameras.

(10) Following the vote of the IAEA Board of Governors, Iran informed the IAEA it would install additional cascades of advanced IR-6 centrifuges at its Natanz facility;

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that it—

(1) reiterates its commitment to ensuring Iran will never acquire a nuclear weapon;

(2) supports the important work of the IAEA in safeguarding nuclear material around the globe;

(3) condemns Iran for its lack of transparency and meaningful cooperation with the IAEA on the unresolved matter of uranium particles discovered at undeclared sites in Iran and additional escalatory actions related to its nuclear program; and

(4) applauds the IAEA Board of Governors' resolution urging Iran's full cooperation with the IAEA on outstanding safeguards issues on an urgent basis.

AMENDMENT NO. 617 OFFERED BY MS. SCHRIER OF WASHINGTON

At the end of subtitle F of title X, add the following new section:

SEC. 10____. ASSESSMENT, PLAN, AND REPORTS ON THE AUTOMATED SURFACE OBSERVING SYSTEM.

(a) JOINT ASSESSMENT AND PLAN.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense, in collaboration with the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration and the Under Secretary of Commerce for Oceans and Atmosphere, shall—

(A) conduct an assessment of resources, personnel, procedures, and activities necessary to maximize the functionality and utility of the automated surface observing system of the United States that identifies—

(i) key system upgrades needed to improve observation quality and utility for weather forecasting, aviation safety, and other users;

(ii) improvements needed in observations within the planetary boundary layer, including mixing height;

(iii) improvements needed in public accessibility of observational data;

(iv) improvements needed to reduce latency in reporting of observational data;

(v) relevant data to be collected for the production of forecasts or forecast guidance relating to atmospheric composition, including particulate and air quality data, and aviation safety;

(vi) areas of concern regarding operational continuity and reliability of the system, which may include needs for on-night staff, particularly in remote and rural areas and areas where system failure would have the greatest negative impact to the community;

(vii) stewardship, data handling, data distribution, and product generation needs arising from upgrading and changing the automated surface observation systems;

(viii) possible solutions for areas of concern identified under clause (vi), including with respect to the potential use of backup systems, power and communication system reliability, staffing needs and personnel location, and the acquisition of critical component backups and proper storage location to ensure rapid system repair necessary to ensure system operational continuity; and

(ix) research, development, and transition to operations needed to develop advanced data collection, quality control, and distribution so that the data are provided to models, users, and decision support systems in a timely manner; and

(B) develop and implement a plan that addresses the findings of the assessment conducted under subparagraph (A), including by seeking and allocating resources necessary to ensure that system upgrades are standardized across the Department of Defense, the Federal Aviation Administration, and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration to the extent practicable.

(2) STANDARDIZATION.—Any system standardization implemented under paragraph (1)(B) shall not impede activities to upgrade or improve individual units of the system.

(3) REMOTE AUTOMATIC WEATHER STATION COORDINATION.—The Secretary of Defense, in collaboration with relevant Federal agencies and the National Interagency Fire Center, shall assess and develop cooperative agreements to improve coordination, interoperability standards, operations, and placement of remote automatic weather stations for the purpose of improving utility and coverage of remote automatic weather stations, automated surface observation systems, and other similar stations and systems for weather and climate operations.

(b) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 2 years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense, in collaboration with the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration and the Under Secretary of Commerce for Oceans and Atmosphere, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report that—

(A) details the findings of the assessment required by subparagraph (A) of subsection (a)(1); and

(B) the plan required by subparagraph (B) of such subsection.

(2) ELEMENTS.—The report required by paragraph (1) shall include a detailed assessment of appropriations required—

(A) to address the findings of the assessment required by subparagraph (A) of subsection (a)(1); and

(B) to implement the plan required by subparagraph (B) of such subsection.

(c) GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTABILITY OFFICE REPORT.—Not later than 4 years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report that—

(1) evaluates the functionality, utility, reliability, and operational status of the automated surface observing system across the Department of Defense, the Federal Aviation Administration, and the Administration;

(2) evaluates the progress, performance, and implementation of the plan required by subsection (a)(1)(B);

(3) assesses the efficacy of cross-agency collaboration and stakeholder engagement in carrying out the plan and provides recommendations to improve such activities;

(4) evaluates the operational continuity and reliability of the system, particularly in remote and rural areas and areas where system failure would have the greatest negative impact to the community, and provides recommendations to improve such continuity and reliability;

(5) assesses Federal coordination regarding the remote automatic weather station network, air resource advisors, and other Federal observing assets used for weather and climate modeling and response activities, and provides recommendations for improvements; and

(6) includes such other recommendations as the Comptroller General determines are appropriate to improve the system.

(d) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means the following:

(1) The Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives.

(2) The Committee on Armed Services of the Senate.

(3) The Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives.

(4) The Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate.

(5) The Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives.

AMENDMENT NO. 618 OFFERED BY MR. SCOTT OF VIRGINIA

Page 1348, after line 23, insert the following:

SEC. 5806. TRANSFER OF NOAA PROPERTY IN NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Act entitled, ''An Act to authorize the Secretary of Commerce to sell or exchange certain National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration property located in Norfolk, Virginia, and for other purposes'', enacted on October 13, 2008 (P.L. 110-393; 122 Stat. 4203), is amended by striking the heading and subsections (a), (b), (c), and (d) of section 1 and inserting the following:

"SECTION 1. TRANSFER OF NOAA PROPERTY IN NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

''(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Commerce shall transfer without consideration all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the property described in subsection (b) to the City of Norfolk, Virginia, not later than the earlier of—

''(1) the date on which the Secretary of Commerce has transferred all of the employees of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (in this section referred to as 'NOAA') from its facilities at the property described in subsection (b); or

''(2) 5 years after the date of the enactment of this Act.

''(b) PROPERTY DESCRIBED.—The property described in this subsection is—

''(1) the real property under the administrative jurisdiction of the NOAA, including land and improvements thereon, located at 538 Front Street, Norfolk, Virginia, consisting of approximately 3.78 acres; and

''(2) the real property under the administrative jurisdiction of the NOAA, including land and improvements thereon, located at 439 W. York Street, Norfolk, Virginia, consisting of approximately 2.5231 acres.

''(c) SURVEY.—The exact acreage and legal description of the property described in subsection (b) shall be determined by a survey or surveys satisfactory to the Secretary.

''(d) COMPLIANCE WITH COMPREHENSIVE ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSE, COMPENSATION, AND LIABILITY ACT OF 1980.—In carrying out this section, the Secretary shall comply with section 120(h) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9620(h)).''.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Subsection (e) of section 1 of such Act (122 Stat. 4204) is amended by striking the first sentence.

AMENDMENT NO. 619 OFFERED BY MR. SHERMAN OF CALIFORNIA

At the end of title LIV of division E, insert the following:

SEC. 5403. DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS RELATING TO CHINA-BASED HEDGE FUNDS CAPITAL RAISING ACTIVITIES IN THE UNITED STATES THROUGH CERTAIN EXEMPTED TRANSACTIONS.

(a) AMENDMENT.—The Securities Exchange Act of 1934 is amended by inserting after section 13A (15 U.S.C. 78m–1) the following:

"SEC. 13B. DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS RELATING TO CERTAIN EXEMPTED TRANSACTIONS.

''(a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, in the case of an issuer that is domiciled in the People's Republic of China, including a China-based hedge fund or a China-based private equity fund, that conducts a covered exempted transaction, such issuer shall provide to the Commission, at such time and in such manner as the Commission may prescribe, the following:

''(1) The identity of the issuer.

''(2) The place of incorporation of the issuer.

''(3) The amount of the issuance involved in the covered exempted transaction and the net proceeds to the issuer.

''(4) The principal beneficial owners of the issuer.

''(5) The intended use of the proceeds from such issuance, including—

''(A) each country in which the issuer intends to invest such proceeds; and

''(B) each industry in which the issuer intends to invest such proceeds.

''(6) The exemption the issuer relies on with respect to such covered exempted transaction.

''(b) AUTHORITY TO REVISE AND PROMULGATE RULES, REGULATIONS, AND FORMS.—The Commission shall, for the protection of investors and fair and orderly markets—

''(1) revise and promulgate such rules, regulations, and forms as may be necessary to carry out this section; and

''(2) issue rules to set conditions for the use of covered exempted transactions by an issuer who does not comply with the requirements under subsection (a).

''(c) COVERED EXEMPTED TRANSACTION.—In this section, the term 'covered exempted transaction' means an issuance of a security that is exempt from registration under section 5 of the Securities Act of 1933 (15 U.S.C. 77e) that—

''(1) is structured or intended to comply with—

''(A) Rule 506(b) of Regulation D, as promulgated by the Commission;

''(B) Regulation S, as promulgated by the Commission; or

''(C) Rule 144A, as promulgated by the Commission; and

''(2) either—

''(A) has an issuance equal to $25,000,000 or greater; or

''(B) with respect to any 1-year period, has, together with all covered exempted transactions in that period, an aggregate issuance of $50,000,000 or greater.''.

(b) APPLICABILITY.—The amendment made by subsection (a) shall apply with respect to issuers of covered exempted transactions on the date that is 270 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(c) REPORT.—The Securities and Exchange Commission shall, each quarter, issue a report to the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate containing all information submitted by an issuer under section 13B of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as added by subsection (a), during the previous quarter.

AMENDMENT NO. 620 OFFERED BY MR. SHERMAN OF CALIFORNIA

Add at the end of title LIV of division E the following:

SEC. 5403. RUSSIA AND BELARUS FINANCIAL SANCTIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—A United States financial institution shall take all actions necessary and available to cause any entity or person owned or controlled by the institution to comply with any provision of law described in subsection (b) to the same extent as required of a United States financial institution.

(b) PROVISION OF LAW DESCRIBED.—A provision of law described in this subsection is any prohibition or limitation described in a sanctions-related statute, regulation or order applicable to a United States financial institution concerning the Russian Federation or the Republic of Belarus, involving—

(1) the conduct of transactions;

(2) the acceptance of deposits;

(3) the making, granting, transferring, holding, or brokering of loans or credits;

(4) the purchasing or selling of foreign exchange, securities, commodity futures, or options;

(5) the procuring of purchasers and sellers described under paragraph (4) as principal or agent; or

(6) any other good or service provided by a United States financial institution.

(c) PENALTY.—A United States financial institution that violates subsection (a) shall be subject to the penalties described in the applicable statute, regulation or order applicable to a United States financial Institution.

(d) UNITED STATES FINANCIAL INSTITUTION DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''United States financial institution'' means any U.S. entity (including its foreign branches) that is engaged in the business of accepting deposits, making, granting, transferring, holding, or brokering loans or credits, or purchasing or selling foreign exchange, securities, futures or options, or procuring purchasers and sellers thereof, as principal or agent. It includes depository institutions, banks, savings banks, money services businesses, operators of credit card systems, trust companies, insurance companies, securities brokers and dealers, futures and options brokers and dealers, forward contract and foreign exchange merchants, securities and commodities exchanges, clearing corporations, investment companies, employee benefit plans, dealers in precious metals, stones, or jewels, and U.S. holding companies, U.S. affiliates, or U.S. subsidiaries of any of the foregoing. This term includes those branches, offices, and agencies of foreign financial institutions that are located in the United States, but not such institutions' foreign branches, offices, or agencies.

AMENDMENT NO. 621 OFFERED BY MR. SHERMAN OF CALIFORNIA

Page 1262, after line 23, insert the following:

SEC. 5403. APPRAISAL STANDARDS FOR SINGLE-FAMILY HOUSING MORTGAGES.

(a) CERTIFICATION OR LICENSING.—Paragraph (5) of section 202(g) of the National Housing Act (12 U.S.C. 1708(g)) is amended—

(1) by striking subparagraph (A) and inserting the following new subparagraph:

''(A)(i) in the case of an appraiser for a mortgage for single-family housing, be certified or licensed by the State in which the property to be appraised is located; and

''(ii) in the case of an appraiser for a mortgage for multifamily housing, be certified by the State in which the property to be appraised is located; and''; and

(2) in subparagraph (B), by inserting before the period at the end the following: '', which, in the case of appraisers for any mortgage for single-family housing, shall include completion of a course or seminar that consists of not less than 7 hours of training regarding such appraisal requirements that is approved by the Course Approval Program of the Appraiser Qualifications Board of the Appraisal Foundation or a State appraiser certifying and licensing agency''.

(b) COMPLIANCE WITH VERIFIABLE EDUCATION REQUIREMENTS; GRANDFATHERING.—Effective beginning on the date of the effectiveness of the mortgagee letter or other guidance issued pursuant to subsection (c) of this section, notwithstanding any choice or approval of any appraiser made before such date of enactment, no appraiser may conduct an appraisal for any mortgage for single-family housing insured under title II of the National Housing Act (12 U.S.C. 1707 et seq.) unless such appraiser is, as of such date of effectiveness, in compliance with—

(1) all of the requirements under section 202(g)(5) of such Act (12 U.S.C. 1708(g)(5)), as amended by subsection (a) of this section, including the requirement under subparagraph (B) of such section 202(g)(5) (relating to demonstrated verifiable education in appraisal requirements); or

(2) all of the requirements under section 202(g)(5) of such Act as in effect on the day before the date of the enactment of this Act.

(c) IMPLEMENTATION.—Not later than the expiration of the 240-day period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development shall issue a mortgagee letter or other guidance that shall—

(1) implement the amendments made by subsection (a) of this section;

(2) clearly set forth all of the specific requirements under section 202(g)(5) of the National Housing Act (as amended by subsection (a) of this section) for approval to conduct appraisals under title II of such Act

for mortgages for single-family housing, which shall include—

(A) providing that the completion, prior to the effective date of such mortgagee letter or guidance, of training meeting the requirements under subparagraph (B) of such section 202(g)(5) (as amended by subsection (a) of this section) shall be considered to fulfill the requirement under such subparagraph; and

(B) providing a method for appraisers to demonstrate such prior completion; and

(3) take effect not later than the expiration of the 180-day period beginning upon issuance of such mortgagee letter or guidance.

AMENDMENT NO. 622 OFFERED BY MS. SHERRILL OF NEW JERSEY

Add at the end of title LVIII of division E the following:

SEC. ___. ELIMINATION OF SENTENCING DISPARITY FOR COCAINE OFFENSES.

(a) ELIMINATION OF INCREASED PENALTIES FOR COCAINE OFFENSES WHERE THE COCAINE INVOLVED IS COCAINE BASE.—

(1) CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES ACT.—The following provisions of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 801 et seq.) are repealed:

(A) Clause (iii) of section 401(b)(1)(A) (21 U.S.C. 841(b)(1)(A)).

(B) Clause (iii) of section 401(b)(1)(B) (21 U.S.C. 841(b)(1)(B)).

(2) CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES IMPORT AND EXPORT ACT.—The following provisions of the Controlled Substances Import and Export Act (21 U.S.C. 951 et seq.) are repealed:

(A) Subparagraph (C) of section 1010(b)(1) (21 U.S.C. 960(b)(1)).

(B) Subparagraph (C) of section 1010(b)(2) (21 U.S.C. 960(b)(2)).

(3) APPLICABILITY TO PENDING AND PAST CASES.—

(A) PENDING CASES.—This section, and the amendments made by this subsection, shall apply to any sentence imposed after the date of enactment of this section, regardless of when the offense was committed.

(B) PAST CASES.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—In the case of a defendant who, on or before the date of enactment of this section, was sentenced for a Federal offense described in clause (ii), the sentencing court may, on motion of the defendant, the Bureau of Prisons, the attorney for the Government, or on its own motion, impose a reduced sentence after considering the factors set forth in section 3553(a) of title 18, United States Code.

(ii) FEDERAL OFFENSE DESCRIBED.—A Federal offense described in this clause is an offense that involves cocaine base that is an offense under one of the following:

(I) Section 401 of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 841).

(II) Section 1010 of the Controlled Substances Import and Export Act (21 U.S.C. 960).

(III) Section 404(a) of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 844(a)).

(IV) Any other Federal criminal offense, the conduct or penalties for which were established by reference to a provision described in subclause (I), (II), or (III).

(iii) DEFENDANT NOT REQUIRED TO BE PRESENT.—Notwithstanding Rule 43 of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure, the defendant is not required to be present at any hearing on whether to impose a reduced sentence pursuant to this subparagraph.

(iv) NO REDUCTION FOR PREVIOUSLY REDUCED SENTENCES.—A court may not consider a motion made under this subparagraph to reduce a sentence if the sentence was previously imposed or previously reduced in accordance with this section.

(v) NO REQUIREMENT TO REDUCE SENTENCE.—Nothing in this subparagraph may be construed to require a court to reduce a sentence pursuant to this subparagraph.

(b) DETERMINATION OF BUDGETARY EFFECTS.—The budgetary effects of this section, 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 section, 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.

AMENDMENT NO. 623 OFFERED BY MS. SLOTKIN OF MICHIGAN

At the appropriate place in title LVIII, insert the following:

SEC. _____. IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO THE SALE, SUPPLY, OR TRANSFER OF GOLD TO OR FROM RUSSIA.

(a) IDENTIFICATION.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and periodically as necessary thereafter, the President—

(1) shall submit to Congress a report identifying foreign persons that knowingly participated in a significant transaction—

(A) for the sale, supply, or transfer (including transportation) of gold, directly or indirectly, to or from the Russian Federation or the Government of the Russian Federation, including from reserves of the Central Bank of the Russian Federation held outside the Russian Federation; or

(B) that otherwise involved gold in which the Government of the Russian Federation had any interest; and

(2) shall impose the sanctions described in subsection (b)(1) with respect to each such person; and

(3) may impose the sanctions described in subsection (b)(2) with respect to any such person that is an alien.

(b) SANCTIONS DESCRIBED.—The sanctions described in this subsection are the following:

(1) BLOCKING OF PROPERTY.—The exercise of all powers granted to the President by the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) to the extent necessary to block and prohibit all transactions in all property and interests in property of a foreign person identified in the report required by subsection (a)(1) if such property and interests in property are in the United States, come within the United States, or are or come within the possession or control of a United States person.

(2) INELIGIBILITY FOR VISAS, ADMISSION, OR PAROLE.—

(A) VISAS, ADMISSION, OR PAROLE.—An alien described in subsection (a)(1) may be—

(i) inadmissible to the United States;

(ii) ineligible to receive a visa or other documentation to enter the United States; and

(iii) otherwise ineligible to be admitted or paroled into the United States or to receive any other benefit under the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101 et seq.).

(B) CURRENT VISAS REVOKED.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—An alien described in subsection (a)(1) may be subject to revocation of any visa or other entry documentation regardless of when the visa or other entry documentation is or was issued.

(ii) IMMEDIATE EFFECT.—A revocation under clause (i) shall—

(I) take effect pursuant to section 221(i) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1201(i)); and

(II) cancel any other valid visa or entry documentation that is in the alien's possession.

(c) IMPLEMENTATION; PENALTIES.—

(1) IMPLEMENTATION.—The President may exercise all authorities provided under sections 203 and 205 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1702 and 1704) to carry out this section.

(2) PENALTIES.—A person that violates, attempts to violate, conspires to violate, or causes a violation of this section or any regulation, license, or order issued to carry out this section shall be subject to the penalties set forth in subsections (b) and (c) of section 206 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1705) to the same extent as a person that commits an unlawful act described in subsection (a) of that section.

(d) NATIONAL INTEREST WAIVER.—The President may waive the imposition of sanctions under this section with respect to a person if the President—

(1) determines that such a waiver is in the national interests of the United States; and

(2) submits to Congress a notification of the waiver and the reasons for the waiver.

(e) TERMINATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), the requirement to impose sanctions under this section, and any sanctions imposed under this section, shall terminate on the earlier of—

(A) the date that is 3 years after the date of the enactment of this Act; or

(B) the date that is 30 days after the date on which the President certifies to Congress that—

(i) the Government of the Russian Federation has ceased its destabilizing activities with respect to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Ukraine; and

(ii) such termination in the national interests of the United States.

(2) TRANSITION RULES.—

(A) CONTINUATION OF CERTAIN AUTHORITIES.—Any authorities exercised before the termination date under paragraph (1) to impose sanctions with respect to a foreign person under this section may continue to be exercised on and after that date if the President determines that the continuation of those authorities is in the national interests of the United States.

(B) APPLICATION TO ONGOING INVESTIGATIONS.—The termination date under paragraph (1) shall not apply to any investigation of a civil or criminal violation of this section or any regulation, license, or order issued to carry out this section, or the imposition of a civil or criminal penalty for such a violation, if—

(i) the violation occurred before the termination date; or

(ii) the person involved in the violation continues to be subject to sanctions pursuant to subparagraph (A).

(f) EXCEPTIONS.—

(1) EXCEPTIONS FOR AUTHORIZED INTELLIGENCE AND LAW ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITIES.—This section shall not apply with respect to activities subject to the reporting requirements under title V of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3091 et seq.) or any authorized intelligence or law enforcement activities of the United States.

(2) EXCEPTION TO COMPLY WITH INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS.—Sanctions under subsection (b)(2) may not apply with respect to the admission of an alien to the United States if such admission is necessary to comply with the obligations of the United States under the Agreement regarding the Headquarters of the United Nations, signed at Lake Success June 26, 1947, and entered into force November 21, 1947, between the United Nations and the United States, or the Convention on Consular Relations, done at Vienna April 24, 1963, and entered into force March 19, 1967, or other international obligations.

(3) HUMANITARIAN EXEMPTION.—The President shall not impose sanctions under this

section with respect to any person for conducting or facilitating a transaction for the sale of agricultural commodities, food, medicine, or medical devices or for the provision of humanitarian assistance.

(4) EXCEPTION RELATING TO IMPORTATION OF GOODS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The requirement or authority to impose sanctions under this section shall not include the authority or a requirement to impose sanctions on the importation of goods.

(B) GOOD DEFINED.—In this paragraph, the term ''good'' means any article, natural or manmade substance, material, supply, or manufactured product, including inspection and test equipment, and excluding technical data.

(g) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) The terms ''admission'', ''admitted'', ''alien'', and ''lawfully admitted for permanent residence'' have the meanings given those terms in section 101 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101).

(2) The term ''foreign person'' means an individual or entity that is not a United States person.

(3) The term ''knowingly'', with respect to conduct, a circumstance, or a result, means that a person has actual knowledge, or should have known, of the conduct, the circumstance, or the result.

(4) The term ''United States person'' means—

(A) a United States citizen or an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence to the United States;

(B) an entity organized under the laws of the United States or any jurisdiction within the United States, including a foreign branch of such an entity; or

(C) any person in the United States.

AMENDMENT NO. 624 OFFERED BY MS. SLOTKIN OF MICHIGAN

Add at the end of title LVIII of division E the following:

SEC. _____. SUPPORT FOR AFGHAN SPECIAL IMMIGRANT VISA AND REFUGEE APPLICANTS .

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the United States should increase support for nationals of Afghanistan who aided the United States mission in Afghanistan during the past twenty years and are now under threat from the Taliban, specifically special immigrant visa applicants who are nationals of Afghanistan and referrals of nationals of Afghanistan to the United States Refugee Admissions Program, including through the Priority 2 Designation for nationals of Afghanistan, who remain in Afghanistan or are in third countries.

(b) REQUIREMENTS.—The Secretary of State, in coordination with the Secretary of Homeland Security and the heads of other relevant Federal departments and agencies, shall further surge capacity to better support special immigrant visa applicants who are nationals of Afghanistan and referrals of nationals of Afghanistan to the United States Refugee Admissions Program and who have been approved by the chief of mission, including through the Priority 2 Designation for nationals of Afghanistan, and reduce their application processing times, while ensuring strict and necessary security vetting, including, to the extent practicable, enabling refugee referrals to initiate application processes while still in Afghanistan.

(c) SURGE CAPACITY DESCRIBED.—The term ''surge capacity'' includes increasing consular personnel to any embassy or consulate in the region processing visa applications for nationals of Afghanistan.

AMENDMENT NO. 625 OFFERED BY MR. SMITH OF NEW JERSEY

Insert in the appropriate place in subtitle H of title XXVIII of division B the following:

SEC. __. ENSURING THAT CONTRACTOR EMPLOYEES ON ARMY CORPS PROJECTS ARE PAID PREVAILING WAGES AS REQUIRED BY LAW.

The Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works shall provide to each Army Corps district clarifying, uniform guidance with respect to prevailing wage requirements for contractors and subcontractors of the Army Corps that—

(1) conforms with the Department of Labor's regulations, policies, and guidance with respect to the proper implementation and enforcement of subchapter IV of chapter 31 of title 40, United States Code (commonly known as the ″Davis-Bacon Act″) and other related Acts, including the proper classification of all crafts by Federal construction contractors and subcontractors;

(2) directs Army Corps districts to investigate worker complaints and third-party complaints within 30 days of the date of filing; and

(3) instructs Army Corps districts that certified payroll reports submitted by contractors and subcontractors and the information contained therein shall be publicly available and are not exempt from disclosure under section 552(b) of title 5, United States Code.

AMENDMENT NO. 626 OFFERED BY MS. SPANBERGER OF VIRGINIA

Add at the end of title LIV of division E the following:

SEC. 5403. CHINA FINANCIAL THREAT MITIGATION.

(a) REPORT.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, the Chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission, the Chairman of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, and the Secretary of State, shall conduct a study and issue a report on the exposure of the United States to the financial sector of the People's Republic of China that includes—

(1) an assessment of the effects of reforms to the financial sector of the People's Republic of China on the United States and global financial systems;

(2) a description of the policies the United States Government is adopting to protect the interests of the United States while the financial sector of the People's Republic of China undergoes such reforms;

(3) a description and analysis of any risks to the financial stability of the United States and the global economy emanating from the People's Republic of China; and

(4) recommendations for additional actions the United States Government, including United States representatives at relevant international organizations, should take to strengthen international cooperation to monitor and mitigate such financial stability risks and protect United States interests.

(b) TRANSMISSION OF REPORT.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall transmit the report required under subsection (a) not later than one year after the date of enactment of this Act to the Committees on Financial Services and Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives, the Committees on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs and Foreign Relations of the Senate, and to the United States representatives at relevant international organizations, as appropriate.

(c) CLASSIFICATION.—The report required under subsection (a) shall be unclassified, but may contain a classified annex.

(d) PUBLICATION OF REPORT.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall publish the report required under subsection (a) (other than any classified annex) on the website of the Department of the Treasury not later than one year after the date of enactment of this Act.

AMENDMENT NO. 627 OFFERED BY MS. SPANBERGER OF VIRGINIA

Add at the end of title LII of division E the following:

SEC. 5206. REPORTS, EVALUATIONS, AND RESEARCH REGARDING DRUG INTERDICTION AT AND BETWEEN PORTS OF ENTRY.

(a) RESEARCH ON ADDITIONAL TECHNOLOGIES TO DETECT FENTANYL.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Homeland Security, in consultation with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the Federal Drug Administration, and the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency, shall research additional technological solutions to—

(1) target and detect illicit fentanyl and its precursors, including low-purity fentanyl, especially in counterfeit pressed tablets, and illicit pill press molds;

(2) enhance targeting of counterfeit pills through nonintrusive, noninvasive, and other visual screening technologies; and

(3) enhance data-driven targeting to increase seizure rates of fentanyl and its precursors.

(b) EVALUATION OF CURRENT TECHNOLOGIES AND STRATEGIES IN ILLICIT DRUG INTERDICTION AND PROCUREMENT DECISIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Homeland Security, in consultation with the Administrator of the Drug Enforcement Administration, the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and the Commissioner of Food and Drugs, shall establish a program to collect available data and develop metrics to measure how technologies and strategies used by the Department, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, and other relevant Federal agencies have helped detect, deter, or address illicit fentanyl and its precursors being trafficking into the United States at and between land, air, and sea ports of entry. Such data and metrics program may consider the rate of detection at random secondary inspections at such ports of entry, investigations and intelligence sharing into the origins of illicit fentanyl later detected within the United States, and other data or metrics considered appropriate by the Secretary. The Secretary, as appropriate and in the coordination with the officials specified in this paragraph, may update such data and metrics program.

(2) REPORTS.—

(A) SECRETARY OF HOMELAND SECURITY.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act and biennially thereafter, the Secretary of Homeland Security, the Administrator of the Drug Enforcement Administration, the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the Commissioner of Food and Drugs, and the Postmaster General shall, based on the data collected and metrics developed pursuant to the program established under paragraph (1), submit to the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs a report that—

(i) examines and analyzes current technologies deployed at land, air, and sea ports of entry, including pilot technologies, to assess how well such technologies detect, deter, and address fentanyl and its precursors;

(ii) contains a cost-benefit analysis of technologies used in drug interdiction; and

(iii) describes how such analysis may be used when making procurement decisions relating to such technologies.

(B) GAO.—Not later than one year after each report submitted pursuant to subparagraph (A), the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate a report that evaluates and, as appropriate, makes recommendations to improve, the data collected and metrics used in each such report.

AMENDMENT NO. 628 OFFERED BY MS. SPEIER OF CALIFORNIA

At the end of title LVIII of division E, add the following:

SEC. 5806. LIABILITY FOR FAILURE TO DISCLOSE OR UPDATE INFORMATION.

Section 2313 of title 41, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (d)(3), by striking '', to the extent practicable,'';

(2) in subsection (f)(1), by striking ''subsection (c)'' and inserting ''subsections (c) and (d)'';

(3) by redesignating subsection (g) as subsection (i); and

(4) by inserting after subsection (f) the following new subsections:

''(g) LIABILITY.—A knowing and willful failure to disclose or update information in accordance with subsections (d)(3) and (f) can result in one or more of the following:

''(1) Entry of the violation in the database described by this section.

''(2) Liability pursuant to section 3729 of title 31.

''(3) Suspension or debarment.

''(h) ANNUAL REPORT ON AWARDEE BENEFICIAL OWNERSHIP REPORTING AND COMPLIANCE.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than October 31 of each year, the Administrator of General Services, in coordination with the Secretary of Defense, shall submit to the congressional defense committees (as defined under section 101(a)(16) of title 10), the Committee on Oversight and Reform of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Oversight and Governmental Affairs of the Senate a report that assesses the utility and risks of beneficial ownership disclosures by persons with Federal agency contracts and grants.

''(2) CONTENT.—The report required under paragraph (1) shall address and include information about the number of beneficial ownership disclosures that were made by persons with Federal agency contracts and grants, gaps in the data caused by the divergent reporting threshold for government and awardee entries, the impact on small business concerns (as defined under section 3 of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 632)), data on contractors owned by entities outside of the United States, data on violations of disclosure rules and any penalties assessed for disclosure non-compliance, and recommendations for improving the Federal Awardee Performance and Integrity Information System disclosures by a person with Federal agency contracts and grants.''.

AMENDMENT NO. 629 OFFERED BY MS. SPEIER OF CALIFORNIA

At the end of title LVIII, add the following:

SEC. _____. GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTABILITY OFFICE STUDY AND REPORT ON CONTRACTORS USING DISTRIBUTORS TO AVOID SCRUTINY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct a study on Federal Government contractors that supply goods to executive agencies using distributors or other intermediaries.

(b) CONTENTS OF THE STUDY.—The study under subsection (a) shall assess—

(1) advantages and disadvantages of the use of distributors or other intermediaries by Federal Government contractors to supply goods to executive agencies; and

(2) whether the use of distributors or other intermediaries by Federal Government contractors has an effect on the ability of the Federal Government to acquire needed goods at reasonable prices.

(c) REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than one year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General shall submit a report containing the results of the study required by this section to the—

(1) Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Homeland Security and Government Affairs of the Senate; and

(2) Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Oversight and Reform of the House of Representatives.

AMENDMENT NO. 630 OFFERED BY MS. SPEIER OF CALIFORNIA

Insert the following in the appropriate place in division E:

SEC. ___. SUPPLEMENT TO FEDERAL EMPLOYEE VIEWPOINT SURVEY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act and every 2 years thereafter, the Office of Personnel and Management shall make available through a secure and accessible online portal a supplement to the Federal Employee Viewpoint Survey to assess employee experiences with workplace harassment and discrimination.

(b) DEVELOPMENT OF SUPPLEMENT.—In developing the supplement, the Director shall—

(1) use best practices from peer-reviewed research measuring harassment and discrimination; and

(2) consult with the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, experts in survey research related to harassment and discrimination, and organizations engaged in the prevention of and response to, and advocacy on behalf of victims of harassment and discrimination regarding the development and design of such supplement.

(c) SURVEY QUESTIONS.—Survey questions included in the supplement developed pursuant to this section shall—

(1) be designed to gather information on employee experiences with harassment and discrimination, including the experiences of victims of such incidents;

(2) use trauma-informed language to prevent retraumatization; and

(3) include—

(A) questions that give employees the option to report their demographic information;

(B) questions designed to determine the incidence and prevalence of harassment and discrimination;

(C) questions regarding whether employees know about agency policies and procedures related to harassment and discrimination;

(D) questions designed to determine if the employee reported perceived harassment or discrimination, to whom the incident was reported and what response the employee may have received;

(E) questions to determine why the employee chose to report or not report an incident;

(F) questions to determine satisfaction with the complaints process;

(G) questions to determine the impact of harassment and discrimination on performance and productivity;

(H) questions to determine the impact of harassment and discrimination on mental and physical health;

(I) questions to determine the impact and effectiveness of prevention and awareness programs and complaints processes;

(J) questions to determine attitudes toward harassment and discrimination, including the willingness of individuals to intervene as a bystander;

(K) questions to determine whether employees believe those who engage in harassment or discrimination will face disciplinary action;

(L) questions to determine whether employees perceive prevention and accountability for harassment and discrimination to be a priority for supervisors and agency leadership; and

(M) other questions, as determined by the Director.

(d) RESPONSES.—The responses to the survey questions described in subsection (c) shall—

(1) be submitted confidentially;

(2) in the case of such responses being included in a report, shall not include personally identifiable information; and

(3) be disaggregated by agency and, to the extent practicable, operating division, department, or bureau.

(e) PUBLICATION.—The Director shall publish the results of the supplemental survey in a report on its website.

AMENDMENT NO. 631 OFFERED BY MS. SPEIER OF CALIFORNIA

Page 1348, insert after line 23 the following (and conform the table of contents accordingly):

SEC. 5806. CERTAIN ACTIVITIES RELATING TO INTIMATE VISUAL DEPICTIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 88 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

''§ 1802. Certain activities relating to intimate visual depictions

''(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

''(1) COMMUNICATIONS SERVICE.—The term 'communications service' means—

''(A) a service provided by a person that is a common carrier, as that term is defined in section 3 of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 153), insofar as the person is acting as a common carrier;

''(B) an electronic communication service, as that term is defined in section 2510;

''(C) an information service, as that term is defined in section 3 of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 153); and

''(D) an interactive computer service, as that term is defined in section 230(f) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 230(f)).

''(2) INFORMATION CONTENT PROVIDER.—The term 'information content provider' has the meaning given that term in section 230(f) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 230(f)).

''(3) INTIMATE VISUAL DEPICTION.—The term 'intimate visual depiction' means any visual depiction (as that term is defined in section 2256(5)) of an individual who is recognizable by an individual other than the depicted individual from the intimate image itself or information or text displayed in connection with the intimate image itself or information or text displayed in connection with the intimate image who has attained 18 years of age at the time the intimate visual depiction is created and—

''(A) who is depicted engaging in sexually explicit conduct; or

''(B) whose genitals, anus, pubic area, or female nipple are unclothed and visible.

''(4) VISUAL DEPICTION OF A NUDE MINOR.—The term 'visual depiction of a nude minor' means any visual depiction (as that term is defined in section 2256(5)) of an individual who is recognizable by an individual other than the depicted individual from the intimate image itself or information or text displayed in connection with the intimate image who was under the age of 18 at the time the visual depiction was created in which the actual anus, genitals, or pubic area, or post-pubescent female nipple, of the

minor are unclothed, visible, and displayed in a manner that does not constitute sexually explicit conduct.

''(4) SEXUALLY EXPLICIT CONDUCT.—The term 'sexually explicit conduct' has the meaning given that term in section 2256(2)(A).

''(b) OFFENSE.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subsection (d), it shall be unlawful to knowingly mail, or to distribute using any means or facility of interstate or foreign commerce or affecting interstate or foreign commerce, an intimate visual depiction of an individual—

''(A) with knowledge of or reckless disregard for the lack of consent of the individual to the distribution; and

''(B) where what is depicted was not voluntarily exposed by the individual in a public or commercial setting; and

''(C) where what is depicted is not a matter of public concern.

For purposes of this section, the fact that the subject of the depiction consented to the creation of the depiction shall not establish that that person consented to its distribution.

''(2) EXCEPTION.—Except as provided in subsection (d), it shall be unlawful to knowingly mail, or to distribute using any means or facility of interstate or foreign commerce or affecting interstate or foreign commerce, a visual depiction of a nude minor with intent to abuse, humiliate, harass, or degrade the minor, or to arouse or gratify the sexual desire of any person.

''(c) PENALTY.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Any person who violates subsection (b), or attempts or conspires to do so, shall be fined under this title, imprisoned not more than 5 years, or both.

''(2) FORFEITURE.—

''(A) The court, in imposing a sentence on any person convicted of a violation involving intimate visual depictions or visual depictions of a nude minor under this subchapter, or convicted of a conspiracy of a violation involving intimate visual depictions or visual depictions of a nude minor under this subchapter, shall order, in addition to any other sentence imposed and irrespective of any provision of State law, that such person forfeit to the United States—

''(i) any material distributed in violation of this chapter;

''(ii) such person's interest in property, real or personal, constituting or derived from any gross proceeds of such violation, or any property traceable to such property, obtained or retained directly or indirectly as a result of such violation; and

''(iii) any property, real or personal, used or intended to be used to commit or to facilitate the commission of such offense.

''(B) Section 413 of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 853), with the exception of subsections (a) and (d), applies to the criminal forfeiture of property pursuant to subsection (1).

''(3) RESTITUTION.—Restitution shall be available as provided in chapter 110A of title 18, United States Code, section 2264.

''(d) EXCEPTIONS.—

''(1) LAW ENFORCEMENT, LAWFUL REPORTING, AND OTHER LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.—This section—

''(A) does not prohibit any lawfully authorized investigative, protective, or intelligence activity of a law enforcement agency of the United States, a State, or a political subdivision of a State, or of an intelligence agency of the United States;

''(B) shall not apply in the case of an individual acting in good faith to report unlawful activity or in pursuance of a legal or professional or other lawful obligation; and

''(C) shall not apply in the case of a document production or filing associated with a legal proceeding.

''(2) SERVICE PROVIDERS.—This section shall not apply to any provider of a communications service with regard to content provided by another information content provider unless the provider of the communications service intentionally solicits, or knowingly and predominantly distributes, such content.

''(e) THREATS.—Any person who threatens to commit an offense under subsection (b) shall be punished as provided in subsection (c).

''(f) EXTRATERRITORIALITY.—There is extraterritorial Federal jurisdiction over an offense under this section if the defendant or the depicted individual is a citizen or permanent resident of the United States.

''(g) CIVIL FORFEITURE.—

''(1) The following shall be subject to forfeiture to the United States in accordance with provisions of chapter 46 and no property right shall exist in them:

''(A) Any material distributed in violation of this chapter.

''(B) Any property, real or personal, that was used, in any manner, to commit or to facilitate the commission of a violation involving intimate visual depictions or visual depictions of a nude minor under this subchapter or a conspiracy of a violation involving intimate visual depictions or visual depictions of a nude minor under this subchapter.

''(C) Any property, real or personal, constituting, or traceable to the gross proceeds obtained or retained in connection with or as a result of a violation involving intimate visual depictions or visual depictions of a nude minor under this subchapter, a conspiracy of a violation involving intimate visual depictions or visual depictions of a nude minor under this subchapter.''.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections of chapter 88 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 1801 the following:

''1802. Certain activities relating to intimate visual depictions.''.

AMENDMENT NO. 632 OFFERED BY MR. STAUBER OF MINNESOTA

Add at the end of subtitle F of title VIII the following new section:

SEC. 8___. EQUITABLE ADJUSTMENTS TO CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 15 of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 644) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsection (x) as subsection (y); and

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

''(x) INTERIM PARTIAL PAYMENTS FOR EQUITABLE ADJUSTMENTS TO CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS.—

''(1) REQUEST FOR AN EQUITABLE ADJUSTMENT.—A small business concern that was awarded a construction contract by an agency may submit a request for an equitable adjustment to the contracting officer of such agency if the contracting officer directs a change in the terms of the contract performance without the agreement of the small business concern. Such request shall—

''(A) be timely made pursuant to the terms of the contract; and

''(B) specify the estimated amount required to cover additional costs resulting from such change in the terms.

''(2) AMOUNT.—Upon receipt of a request for equitable adjustment from a small business concern under paragraph (1), the agency shall provide to such concern an interim partial payment in an amount equal to not less than 50 percent of the estimated amount under paragraph (1)(B).

''(3) LIMITATION.—Any interim partial payment made under this section may not be deemed to be an action to definitize the request for an equitable adjustment.

''(4) FLOW-DOWN OF INTERIM PARTIAL PAYMENT AMOUNTS.—A small business concern that receives an equitable adjustment under this subsection shall pay to a first tier subcontractor of such concern the portion of each interim partial payment received that is attributable to the increased costs of performance incurred by such subcontractor due to the change in the terms of the contract performance described in paragraph (1). A first tier subcontractor that receives a portion of an interim partial payment under this section shall pay to a subcontractor (at any tier) the appropriate portion of such payment.''.

(b) IMPLEMENTATION.—The Administrator of the Small Business Administration shall implement the requirements of this section not later than the earlier of the following dates:

(1) The first day of the first full fiscal year beginning after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(2) October 1, 2024.

AMENDMENT NO. 633 OFFERED BY MR. STEUBE OF FLORIDA

At the end of subtitle __ of title __, insert the following:

SEC. _____. WAIVER OF SPECIAL USE PERMIT APPLICATION FEE FOR VETERANS' SPECIAL EVENTS.

(a) WAIVER.—The application fee for any special use permit solely for a veterans' special event at war memorials on land administered by the National Park Service in the District of Columbia and its environs shall be waived.

(b) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) The term ''the District of Columbia and its environs'' has the meaning given that term in section 8902(a) of title 40, United States Code.

(2) The term ''Gold Star Families'' includes any individual described in section 3.2 of Department of Defense Instruction 1348.36.

(3) The term ''special events'' has the meaning given that term in section 7.96 of title 36, Code of Federal Regulations.

(4) The term ''veteran'' has the meaning given that term in section 101(2) of title 38, United States Code.

(5) The term ''veterans' special event'' means a special event of which the majority of attendees are veterans or Gold Star Families.

(6) The term ''war memorial'' means any memorial or monument which has been erected or dedicated to commemorate a military unit, military group, war, conflict, victory, or peace.

(c) APPLICABILITY.—This section shall apply to any special use permit application submitted after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(d) APPLICABILITY OF EXISTING LAWS.—Permit applicants remain subject to all other laws, regulations, and policies regarding the application, issuance and execution of special use permits for a veterans' special event at war memorials on land administered by the National Park Service in the District of Columbia and its environs.

AMENDMENT NO. 634 OFFERED BY MS. STRICKLAND OF WASHINGTON

At the end of title LIII of division E of the bill, add the following:

SEC. 5306. RECOGNIZING FEMA SUPPORT.

Congress finds the following:

(1) The Federal Emergency Management Agency provides vital support to communities and disaster survivors in the aftermath of major disasters, including housing

assistance for individuals and families displaced from their homes.

(2) The Federal Emergency Management Agency should be encouraged to study the idea integrating collapsible shelters for appropriate non-congregate sheltering needs into the disaster preparedness stockpile.

AMENDMENT NO. 635 OFFERED BY MS. STRICKLAND OF WASHINGTON

At the end of title LIII of division E of the bill, add the following:

SEC. 5306. DEFINITIONS.

Section 101(a) of title 23, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraphs (33), (34), (35), and (36) as paragraphs (34), (35), (36), and (37), respectively; and

(2) by inserting after paragraph (32) the following:

''(33) TRANSPORTATION DEMAND MANAGEMENT.—The term 'transportation demand management' means the use of strategies to inform and encourage travelers to maximize the efficiency of a transportation system, leading to improved mobility, reduced congestion, and lower vehicle emissions, including strategies that use planning, programs, policies, marketing, communications, incentives, pricing, data, and technology.''.

AMENDMENT NO. 636 OFFERED BY MS. STRICKLAND OF WASHINGTON

At the end of title LVIII of division E, insert the following:

SEC. _____. REGIONAL WATER PROGRAMS.

(a) SAN FRANCISCO BAY RESTORATION GRANT PROGRAM.—Title I of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''SEC. 124. SAN FRANCISCO BAY RESTORATION GRANT PROGRAM.

''(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

''(1) ESTUARY PARTNERSHIP.—The term 'Estuary Partnership' means the San Francisco Estuary Partnership, designated as the management conference for the San Francisco Bay under section 320.

''(2) SAN FRANCISCO BAY PLAN.—The term 'San Francisco Bay Plan' means—

''(A) until the date of the completion of the plan developed by the Director under subsection (d), the comprehensive conservation and management plan approved under section 320 for the San Francisco Bay estuary; and

''(B) on and after the date of the completion of the plan developed by the Director under subsection (d), the plan developed by the Director under subsection (d).

''(b) PROGRAM OFFICE.—

''(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Administrator shall establish in the Environmental Protection Agency a San Francisco Bay Program Office. The Office shall be located at the headquarters of Region 9 of the Environmental Protection Agency.

''(2) APPOINTMENT OF DIRECTOR.—The Administrator shall appoint a Director of the Office, who shall have management experience and technical expertise relating to the San Francisco Bay and be highly qualified to direct the development and implementation of projects, activities, and studies necessary to implement the San Francisco Bay Plan.

''(3) DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY; STAFFING.—The Administrator shall delegate to the Director such authority and provide such staff as may be necessary to carry out this section.

''(c) ANNUAL PRIORITY LIST.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—After providing public notice, the Director shall annually compile a priority list, consistent with the San Francisco Bay Plan, identifying and prioritizing the projects, activities, and studies to be carried out with amounts made available under subsection (e).

''(2) INCLUSIONS.—The annual priority list compiled under paragraph (1) shall include the following:

''(A) Projects, activities, and studies, including restoration projects and habitat improvement for fish, waterfowl, and wildlife, that advance the goals and objectives of the San Francisco Bay Plan, for—

''(i) water quality improvement, including the reduction of marine litter;

''(ii) wetland, riverine, and estuary restoration and protection;

''(iii) nearshore and endangered species recovery; and

''(iv) adaptation to climate change.

''(B) Information on the projects, activities, and studies specified under subparagraph (A), including—

''(i) the identity of each entity receiving assistance pursuant to subsection (e); and

''(ii) a description of the communities to be served.

''(C) The criteria and methods established by the Director for identification of projects, activities, and studies to be included on the annual priority list.

''(3) CONSULTATION.—In compiling the annual priority list under paragraph (1), the Director shall consult with, and consider the recommendations of—

''(A) the Estuary Partnership;

''(B) the State of California and affected local governments in the San Francisco Bay estuary watershed;

''(C) the San Francisco Bay Restoration Authority; and

''(D) any other relevant stakeholder involved with the protection and restoration of the San Francisco Bay estuary that the Director determines to be appropriate.

''(d) SAN FRANCISCO BAY PLAN.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 5 years after the date of enactment of this section, the Director, in conjunction with the Estuary Partnership, shall review and revise the comprehensive conservation and management plan approved under section 320 for the San Francisco Bay estuary to develop a plan to guide the projects, activities, and studies of the Office to address the restoration and protection of the San Francisco Bay.

''(2) REVISION OF SAN FRANCISCO BAY PLAN.—Not less often than once every 5 years after the date of the completion of the plan described in paragraph (1), the Director shall review, and revise as appropriate, the San Francisco Bay Plan.

''(3) OUTREACH.—In carrying out this subsection, the Director shall consult with the Estuary Partnership and Indian tribes and solicit input from other non-Federal stakeholders.

''(e) GRANT PROGRAM.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Director may provide funding through cooperative agreements, grants, or other means to State and local agencies, special districts, and public or nonprofit agencies, institutions, and organizations, including the Estuary Partnership, for projects, activities, and studies identified on the annual priority list compiled under subsection (c).

''(2) MAXIMUM AMOUNT OF GRANTS; NON-FEDERAL SHARE.—

''(A) MAXIMUM AMOUNT OF GRANTS.—Amounts provided to any entity under this section for a fiscal year shall not exceed an amount equal to 75 percent of the total cost of any projects, activities, and studies that are to be carried out using those amounts.

''(B) NON-FEDERAL SHARE.—Not less than 25 percent of the cost of any project, activity, or study carried out using amounts provided under this section shall be provided from non-Federal sources.

''(f) FUNDING.—

''(1) ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES.—Of the amount made available to carry out this section for a fiscal year, the Director may not use more than 5 percent to pay administrative expenses incurred in carrying out this section.

''(2) PROHIBITION.—No amounts made available under this section may be used for the administration of a management conference under section 320.''.

(b) PUGET SOUND COORDINATED RECOVERY.—Title I of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''SEC. 124. PUGET SOUND.

''(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

''(1) COASTAL NONPOINT POLLUTION CONTROL PROGRAM.—The term 'Coastal Nonpoint Pollution Control Program' means the State of Washington's Coastal Nonpoint Pollution Control Program approved under section 6217 of the Coastal Zone Act Reauthorization Amendments of 1990.

''(2) DIRECTOR.—The term 'Director' means the Director of the Program Office.

''(3) FEDERAL ACTION PLAN.—The term 'Federal Action Plan' means the plan developed under subsection (c)(3)(B).

''(4) INTERNATIONAL JOINT COMMISSION.—The term 'International Joint Commission' means the International Joint Commission established by the Treaty relating to the boundary waters and questions arising along the boundary between the United States and Canada, signed at Washington January 11, 1909, and entered into force May 5, 1910 (36 Stat. 2448; TS 548; 12 Bevans 319).

''(5) PACIFIC SALMON COMMISSION.—The term 'Pacific Salmon Commission' means the Pacific Salmon Commission established by the United States and Canada under the Treaty concerning Pacific salmon, with annexes and memorandum of understanding, signed at Ottawa January 28, 1985, and entered into force March 18, 1985 (TIAS 11091; 1469 UNTS 357) (commonly known as the 'Pacific Salmon Treaty').

''(6) PROGRAM OFFICE.—The term 'Program Office' means the Puget Sound Recovery National Program Office established by subsection (b).

''(7) PUGET SOUND ACTION AGENDA; ACTION AGENDA.—The term 'Puget Sound Action Agenda' or 'Action Agenda' means the most recent plan developed by the Puget Sound National Estuary Program Management Conference, in consultation with the Puget Sound Tribal Management Conference, and approved by the Administrator as the comprehensive conservation and management plan for the Puget Sound under section 320.

''(8) PUGET SOUND FEDERAL LEADERSHIP TASK FORCE.—The term 'Puget Sound Federal Leadership Task Force' means the Puget Sound Federal Leadership Task Force established under subsection (c).

''(9) PUGET SOUND FEDERAL TASK FORCE.—The term 'Puget Sound Federal Task Force' means the Puget Sound Federal Task Force established in 2016 under a memorandum of understanding among 9 Federal agencies.

''(10) PUGET SOUND NATIONAL ESTUARY PROGRAM MANAGEMENT CONFERENCE.—The term 'Puget Sound National Estuary Program Management Conference' means the management conference for the Puget Sound convened pursuant to section 320.

''(11) PUGET SOUND PARTNERSHIP.—The term 'Puget Sound Partnership' means the State agency created under the laws of the State of Washington (section 90.71.210 of the Revised Code of Washington), or its successor agency that has been designated by the Administrator as the lead entity to support the Puget Sound National Estuary Program Management Conference.

''(12) PUGET SOUND REGION.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The term 'Puget Sound region' means the land and waters in the

northwest corner of the State of Washington from the Canadian border to the north to the Pacific Ocean on the west, including Hood Canal and the Strait of Juan de Fuca.

''(B) INCLUSION.—The term 'Puget Sound region' includes all watersheds that drain into the Puget Sound.

''(13) PUGET SOUND TRIBAL MANAGEMENT CONFERENCE.—The term 'Puget Sound Tribal Management Conference' means the 20 treaty Indian tribes of western Washington and the Northwest Indian Fisheries Commission.

''(14) SALISH SEA.—The term 'Salish Sea' means the network of coastal waterways on the west coast of North America that includes the Puget Sound, the Strait of Georgia, and the Strait of Juan de Fuca.

''(15) SALMON RECOVERY PLANS.—The term 'Salmon Recovery Plans' means the recovery plans for salmon and steelhead species approved by the Secretary of the Interior under section 4(f) of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 that are applicable to the Puget Sound region.

''(16) STATE ADVISORY COMMITTEE.—The term 'State Advisory Committee' means the advisory committee established by subsection (d).

''(17) TREATY RIGHTS AT RISK INITIATIVE.—The term 'Treaty Rights at Risk Initiative' means the report from the treaty Indian tribes of western Washington entitled 'Treaty Rights At Risk: Ongoing Habitat Loss, the Decline of the Salmon Resource, and Recommendations for Change' and dated July 14, 2011, or its successor report that outlines issues and offers solutions for the protection of Tribal treaty rights, recovery of salmon habitat, and management of sustainable treaty and nontreaty salmon fisheries, including through Tribal salmon hatchery programs.

''(b) PUGET SOUND RECOVERY NATIONAL PROGRAM OFFICE.—

''(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established in the Environmental Protection Agency a Puget Sound Recovery National Program Office, to be located in the State of Washington.

''(2) DIRECTOR.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—There shall be a Director of the Program Office, who shall have leadership and project management experience and shall be highly qualified to—

''(i) direct the integration of multiple project planning efforts and programs from different agencies and jurisdictions; and

''(ii) align numerous, and possibly competing, priorities to accomplish visible and measurable outcomes under the Action Agenda.

''(B) POSITION.—The position of Director of the Program Office shall be a career reserved position, as such term is defined in section 3132 of title 5, United States Code.

''(3) DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY; STAFFING.—Using amounts made available to carry out this section, the Administrator shall delegate to the Director such authority and provide such staff as may be necessary to carry out this section.

''(4) DUTIES.—The Director shall—

''(A) coordinate and manage the timely execution of the requirements of this section, including the formation and meetings of the Puget Sound Federal Leadership Task Force;

''(B) coordinate activities related to the restoration and protection of the Puget Sound across the Environmental Protection Agency;

''(C) coordinate and align the activities of the Administrator with the Action Agenda, Salmon Recovery Plans, the Treaty Rights at Risk Initiative, and the Coastal Nonpoint Pollution Control Program;

''(D) promote the efficient use of Environmental Protection Agency resources in pursuit of the restoration and protection of the Puget Sound;

''(E) serve on the Puget Sound Federal Leadership Task Force and collaborate with, help coordinate, and implement activities with other Federal agencies that have responsibilities involving the restoration and protection of the Puget Sound;

''(F) provide or procure such other advice, technical assistance, research, assessments, monitoring, or other support as is determined by the Director to be necessary or prudent to most efficiently and effectively fulfill the objectives and priorities of the Action Agenda, the Salmon Recovery Plans, the Treaty Rights at Risk Initiative, and the Coastal Nonpoint Pollution Control Program, consistent with the best available science, to ensure the health of the Puget Sound ecosystem;

''(G) track the progress of the Environmental Protection Agency towards meeting the agency's specified objectives and priorities within the Action Agenda and the Federal Action Plan;

''(H) implement the recommendations of the Comptroller General set forth in the report entitled 'Puget Sound Restoration: Additional Actions Could Improve Assessments of Progress' and dated July 19, 2018;

''(I) serve as liaison and coordinate activities for the restoration and protection of the Salish Sea with Canadian authorities, the Pacific Salmon Commission, and the International Joint Commission; and

''(J) carry out such additional duties as the Director determines necessary and appropriate.

''(c) PUGET SOUND FEDERAL LEADERSHIP TASK FORCE.—

''(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established a Puget Sound Federal Leadership Task Force.

''(2) MEMBERSHIP.—

''(A) COMPOSITION.—The Puget Sound Federal Leadership Task Force shall be composed of the following members:

''(i) The following individuals appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture:

''(I) A representative of the National Forest Service.

''(II) A representative of the Natural Resources Conservation Service.

''(ii) A representative of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration appointed by the Secretary of Commerce.

''(iii) The following individuals appointed by the Secretary of Defense:

''(I) A representative of the Corps of Engineers.

''(II) A representative of the Joint Base Lewis-McChord.

''(III) A representative of the Commander, Navy Region Northwest.

''(iv) The Director of the Program Office.

''(v) The following individuals appointed by the Secretary of Homeland Security:

''(I) A representative of the Coast Guard.

''(II) A representative of the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

''(vi) The following individuals appointed by the Secretary of the Interior:

''(I) A representative of the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

''(II) A representative of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service.

''(III) A representative of the United States Geological Survey.

''(IV) A representative of the National Park Service.

''(vii) The following individuals appointed by the Secretary of Transportation:

''(I) A representative of the Federal Highway Administration.

''(II) A representative of the Federal Transit Administration.

''(viii) Representatives of such other Federal agencies, programs, and initiatives as the other members of the Puget Sound Federal Leadership Task Force determines necessary.

''(B) QUALIFICATIONS.—Members appointed under this paragraph shall have experience and expertise in matters of restoration and protection of large watersheds and bodies of water, or related experience that will benefit the restoration and protection of the Puget Sound.

''(C) CO-CHAIRS.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—The following members of the Puget Sound Federal Leadership Task Force shall serve as Co-Chairs of the Puget Sound Federal Leadership Task Force:

''(I) The representative of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

''(II) The Director of the Program Office.

''(III) The representative of the Corps of Engineers.

''(ii) LEADERSHIP.—The Co-Chairs shall ensure the Puget Sound Federal Leadership Task Force completes its duties through robust discussion of all relevant issues. The Co-Chairs shall share leadership responsibilities equally.

''(3) DUTIES.—

''(A) GENERAL DUTIES.—The Puget Sound Federal Leadership Task Force shall—

''(i) uphold Federal trust responsibilities to restore and protect resources crucial to Tribal treaty rights, including by carrying out government-to-government consultation with Indian tribes when requested by such tribes;

''(ii) provide a venue for dialogue and coordination across all Federal agencies represented by a member of the Puget Sound Federal Leadership Task Force to align Federal resources for the purposes of carrying out the requirements of this section and all other Federal laws that contribute to the restoration and protection of the Puget Sound, including by—

''(I) enabling and encouraging such agencies to act consistently with the objectives and priorities of the Action Agenda, the Salmon Recovery Plans, the Treaty Rights at Risk Initiative, and the Coastal Nonpoint Pollution Control Program;

''(II) facilitating the coordination of Federal activities that impact such restoration and protection;

''(III) facilitating the delivery of feedback given by such agencies to the Puget Sound Partnership during the development of the Action Agenda;

''(IV) facilitating the resolution of interagency conflicts associated with such restoration and protection among such agencies;

''(V) providing a forum for exchanging information among such agencies regarding activities being conducted, including obstacles or efficiencies found, during restoration and protection activities; and

''(VI) promoting the efficient use of government resources in pursuit of such restoration and protection through coordination and collaboration, including by ensuring that the Federal efforts relating to the science necessary for such restoration and protection are consistent, and not duplicative, across the Federal Government;

''(iii) catalyze public leaders at all levels to work together toward shared goals by demonstrating interagency best practices coming from such agencies;

''(iv) provide advice and support on scientific and technical issues and act as a forum for the exchange of scientific information about the Puget Sound;

''(v) identify and inventory Federal environmental research and monitoring programs related to the Puget Sound, and provide such inventory to the Puget Sound National Estuary Program Management Conference;

''(vi) ensure that Puget Sound restoration and protection activities are as consistent as practicable with ongoing restoration and protection and related efforts in the Salish Sea that are being conducted by Canadian authorities, the Pacific Salmon Commission, and the International Joint Commission;

''(vii) ensure that Puget Sound restoration and protection activities are consistent with national security interests;

''(viii) establish any working groups or committees necessary to assist the Puget Sound Federal Leadership Task Force in its duties, including relating to public policy and scientific issues; and

''(ix) raise national awareness of the significance of the Puget Sound.

''(B) PUGET SOUND FEDERAL ACTION PLAN.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 5 years after the date of enactment of this section, the Puget Sound Federal Leadership Task Force shall develop and approve a Federal Action Plan that leverages Federal programs across agencies and serves to coordinate diverse programs and priorities for the restoration and protection of the Puget Sound.

''(ii) REVISION OF PUGET SOUND FEDERAL ACTION PLAN.—Not less often than once every 5 years after the date of approval of the Federal Action Plan under clause (i), the Puget Sound Federal Leadership Task Force shall review, and revise as appropriate, the Federal Action Plan.

''(C) FEEDBACK BY FEDERAL AGENCIES.—In facilitating feedback under subparagraph (A)(ii)(III), the Puget Sound Federal Leadership Task Force shall request Federal agencies to consider, at a minimum, possible Federal actions within the Puget Sound region designed to—

''(i) further the goals, targets, and actions of the Action Agenda, the Salmon Recovery Plans, the Treaty Rights at Risk Initiative, and the Coastal Nonpoint Pollution Control Program;

''(ii) as applicable, implement and enforce this Act, the Endangered Species Act of 1973, and all other Federal laws that contribute to the restoration and protection of the Puget Sound, including those that protect Tribal treaty rights;

''(iii) prevent the introduction and spread of invasive species;

''(iv) protect marine and wildlife habitats;

''(v) protect, restore, and conserve forests, wetlands, riparian zones, and nearshore waters;

''(vi) promote resilience to climate change and ocean acidification effects;

''(vii) restore fisheries so that they are sustainable and productive;

''(viii) preserve biodiversity;

''(ix) restore and protect ecosystem services that provide clean water, filter toxic chemicals, and increase ecosystem resilience; and

''(x) improve water quality, including by preventing and managing stormwater runoff, incorporating erosion control techniques and trash capture devices, using sustainable stormwater practices, and mitigating and minimizing nonpoint source pollution, including marine litter.

''(4) PARTICIPATION OF STATE ADVISORY COMMITTEE AND PUGET SOUND TRIBAL MANAGEMENT CONFERENCE.—The Puget Sound Federal Leadership Task Force shall carry out its duties with input from, and in collaboration with, the State Advisory Committee and the Puget Sound Tribal Management Conference, including by seeking advice and recommendations on the actions, progress, and issues pertaining to the restoration and protection of the Puget Sound.

''(5) MEETINGS.—

''(A) INITIAL MEETING.—The Puget Sound Federal Leadership Task Force shall meet not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this section—

''(i) to determine if all Federal agencies are properly represented;

''(ii) to establish the bylaws of the Puget Sound Federal Leadership Task Force;

''(iii) to establish necessary working groups or committees; and

''(iv) to determine subsequent meeting times, dates, and logistics.

''(B) SUBSEQUENT MEETINGS.—After the initial meeting, the Puget Sound Federal Leadership Task Force shall meet, at a minimum, twice per year to carry out the duties of the Puget Sound Federal Leadership Task Force.

''(C) WORKING GROUP MEETINGS.—A meeting of any established working group or committee of the Puget Sound Federal Leadership Task Force shall not be considered a biannual meeting for purposes of subparagraph (B).

''(D) JOINT MEETINGS.—The Puget Sound Federal Leadership Task Force—

''(i) shall offer to meet jointly with the Puget Sound National Estuary Program Management Conference and the Puget Sound Tribal Management Conference, at a minimum, once per year; and

''(ii) may consider such a joint meeting to be a biannual meeting of the Puget Sound Federal Leadership Task Force for purposes of subparagraph (B).

''(E) QUORUM.—A simple majority of the members of the Puget Sound Federal Leadership Task Force shall constitute a quorum.

''(F) VOTING.—For the Puget Sound Federal Leadership Task Force to take an official action, a quorum shall be present, and at least a two-thirds majority of the members present shall vote in the affirmative.

''(6) PUGET SOUND FEDERAL LEADERSHIP TASK FORCE PROCEDURES AND ADVICE.—

''(A) ADVISORS.—The Puget Sound Federal Leadership Task Force may seek advice and input from any interested, knowledgeable, or affected party as the Puget Sound Federal Leadership Task Force determines necessary to perform its duties.

''(B) COMPENSATION.—A member of the Puget Sound Federal Leadership Task Force shall receive no additional compensation for service as a member on the Puget Sound Federal Leadership Task Force.

''(C) TRAVEL EXPENSES.—Travel expenses incurred by a member of the Puget Sound Federal Leadership Task Force in the performance of service on the Puget Sound Federal Leadership Task Force may be paid by the agency that the member represents.

''(7) PUGET SOUND FEDERAL TASK FORCE.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—On the date of enactment of this section, the 2016 memorandum of understanding establishing the Puget Sound Federal Task Force shall cease to be effective.

''(B) USE OF PREVIOUS WORK.—The Puget Sound Federal Leadership Task Force shall, to the extent practicable, use the work product produced, relied upon, and analyzed by the Puget Sound Federal Task Force in order to avoid duplicating the efforts of the Puget Sound Federal Task Force.

''(d) STATE ADVISORY COMMITTEE.—

''(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established a State Advisory Committee.

''(2) MEMBERSHIP.—The State Advisory Committee shall consist of up to seven members designated by the governing body of the Puget Sound Partnership, in consultation with the Governor of Washington, who will represent Washington State agencies that have significant roles and responsibilities related to the restoration and protection of the Puget Sound.

''(e) FEDERAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ACT.—The Puget Sound Federal Leadership Task Force, State Advisory Committee, and any working group or committee of the Puget Sound Federal Leadership Task Force, shall not be considered an advisory committee under the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.).

''(f) PUGET SOUND FEDERAL LEADERSHIP TASK FORCE BIENNIAL REPORT ON PUGET SOUND RESTORATION AND PROTECTION ACTIVITIES.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this section, and biennially thereafter, the Puget Sound Federal Leadership Task Force, in collaboration with the Puget Sound Tribal Management Conference and the State Advisory Committee, shall submit to the President, Congress, the Governor of Washington, and the governing body of the Puget Sound Partnership a report that summarizes the progress, challenges, and milestones of the Puget Sound Federal Leadership Task Force relating to the restoration and protection of the Puget Sound.

''(2) CONTENTS.—The report submitted under paragraph (1) shall include a description of the following:

''(A) The roles and progress of each State, local government entity, and Federal agency that has jurisdiction in the Puget Sound region relating to meeting the identified objectives and priorities of the Action Agenda, the Salmon Recovery Plans, the Treaty Rights at Risk Initiative, and the Coastal Nonpoint Pollution Control Program.

''(B) If available, the roles and progress of Tribal governments that have jurisdiction in the Puget Sound region relating to meeting the identified objectives and priorities of the Action Agenda, the Salmon Recovery Plans, the Treaty Rights at Risk Initiative, and the Coastal Nonpoint Pollution Control Program.

''(C) A summary of specific recommendations concerning implementation of the Action Agenda and the Federal Action Plan, including challenges, barriers, and anticipated milestones, targets, and timelines.

''(D) A summary of progress made by Federal agencies toward the priorities identified in the Federal Action Plan.

''(g) TRIBAL RIGHTS AND CONSULTATION.—

''(1) PRESERVATION OF TRIBAL TREATY RIGHTS.—Nothing in this section affects, or is intended to affect, any right reserved by treaty between the United States and one or more Indian tribes.

''(2) CONSULTATION.—Nothing in this section affects any authorization or obligation of a Federal agency to consult with an Indian tribe under any other provision of law.

''(h) CONSISTENCY.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Actions authorized or implemented under this section shall be consistent with—

''(A) the Salmon Recovery Plans;

''(B) the Coastal Nonpoint Pollution Control Program; and

''(C) the water quality standards of the State of Washington approved by the Administrator under section 303.

''(2) FEDERAL ACTIONS.—All Federal agencies represented on the Puget Sound Federal Leadership Task Force shall act consistently with the protection of Tribal, treaty-reserved rights and, to the greatest extent practicable given such agencies' existing obligations under Federal law, act consistently with the objectives and priorities of the Action Agenda, the Salmon Recovery Plans, the Treaty Rights at Risk Initiative, and the Coastal Nonpoint Pollution Control Program, when—

''(A) conducting Federal agency activities within or outside the Puget Sound that affect any land or water use or natural resources of the Puget Sound region, including activities performed by a contractor for the benefit of a Federal agency;

''(B) interpreting and enforcing regulations that impact the restoration and protection of the Puget Sound;

''(C) issuing Federal licenses or permits that impact the restoration and protection of the Puget Sound; and

''(D) granting Federal assistance to State, local, and Tribal governments for activities related to the restoration and protection of the Puget Sound.''.

(c) LAKE PONTCHARTRAIN BASIN RESTORATION PROGRAM.—

(1) REVIEW OF COMPREHENSIVE MANAGEMENT PLAN.—Section 121 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1273) is amended—

(A) in subsection (c)—

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

(ii) in paragraph (6), by striking the period and inserting ''; and''; and

(iii) by adding at the end the following:

''(7) ensure that the comprehensive conservation and management plan approved for the Basin under section 320 is reviewed and revised in accordance with section 320 not less often than once every 5 years, beginning on the date of enactment of this paragraph.''.

(B) in subsection (d), by striking ''recommended by a management conference convened for the Basin under section 320'' and inserting ''identified in the comprehensive conservation and management plan approved for the Basin under section 320''.

(2) DEFINITIONS.—Section 121(e)(1) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1273(e)(1)) is amended by striking '', a 5,000 square mile''.

(3) ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS.—Section 121(f) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1273(f)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(3) ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES.—Not more than 5 percent of the amounts appropriated to carry out this section may be used for administrative expenses.''.

(4) APPLICATION TO EXISTING APPROPRIATIONS.—Amounts appropriated for Lake Pontchartrain by title VI of division J of the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act under the heading ''Environmental Protection Agency—Environmental Programs and Management'' (Public Law 117–58; 135 Stat. 1396) shall be considered to be appropriated pursuant to section 121 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended by this subsection, including with respect to the use of such funds for administrative expenses under subsection (f)(3) of such section 121.

AMENDMENT NO. 638 OFFERED BY MS. TLAIB OF MICHIGAN

Page 1262, after line 23, insert the following:

SEC. 5403. REVIEW OF FHA SMALL-DOLLAR MORTGAGE PRACTICES.

(a) CONGRESSIONAL FINDINGS.—The Congress finds that—

(1) affordable homeownership opportunities are being hindered due to the lack of financing available for home purchases under $100,000;

(2) according to the Urban Institute, small-dollar mortgage loan applications in 2017 were denied by lenders at double the rate of denial for large mortgage loans, and this difference in denial rates cannot be fully explained by differences in the applicants' credit profiles;

(3) according to data compiled by Attom Data solutions, small-dollar mortgage originations have decreased 38 percent since 2009, while there has been a 65-percent increase in origination of mortgages for more than $150,000;

(4) the FHA's mission is to serve creditworthy borrowers who are underserved and, according to the Urban Institute, the FHA serves 24 percent of the overall market, but only 19 percent of the small-dollar mortgage market; and

(5) the causes behind these variations are not fully understood, but merit study that could assist in furthering the Department of Housing and Urban Development's mission, including meeting the housing needs of borrowers the program is designed to serve and reducing barriers to homeownership, while protecting the solvency of the Mutual Mortgage Insurance Fund.

(b) REVIEW.—The Secretary of Housing and Urban Development shall conduct a review of its FHA single-family mortgage insurance policies, practices, and products to identify any barriers or impediments to supporting, facilitating, and making available mortgage insurance for small dollar mortgages, as defined by the Secretary. Not later than the expiration of the 12-month period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit a report to the Congress describing the findings of such review and the actions that the Secretary will take, without adversely affecting the solvency of the Mutual Mortgage Insurance Fund, to remove such barriers and impediments to providing mortgage insurance for such mortgages.

AMENDMENT NO. 639 OFFERED BY MRS. TORRES OF CALIFORNIA

Page 1348, insert after line 23 the following:

SEC. 5806. LIMITATION ON LICENSES AND OTHER AUTHORIZATIONS FOR EXPORT OF CERTAIN ITEMS REMOVED FROM THE JURISDICTION OF THE UNITED STATES MUNITIONS LIST AND MADE SUBJECT TO THE JURISDICTION OF THE EXPORT ADMINISTRATION REGULATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Commerce may not grant a license or other authorization for the export of covered items unless before granting the license or other authorization the Secretary submits to the chairman and ranking member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives and the chairman and ranking member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the Senate a written certification with respect to such proposed export license or other authorization containing—

(1) the name of the person applying for the license or other authorization;

(2) the name of the person who is the proposed recipient of the export;

(3) the name of the country or international organization to which the export will be made;

(4) a description of the items proposed to be exported; and

(5) the value of the items proposed to be exported.

(b) FORM.—A certification required under subsection (a) shall be submitted in unclassified form, except that information regarding the dollar value and number of items proposed to be exported may be restricted from public disclosure if such disclosure would be detrimental to the security of the United States.

(c) DEADLINES; WAIVER.—A certification required under subsection (a) shall be submitted—

(1) at least 15 calendar days before a proposed export license or other authorization is granted in the case of a transfer of items to a country which is a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization or Australia, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Israel, or New Zealand, and

(2) at least 30 calendar days before a proposed export license or other authorization is issued in the case of a transfer of items to any other country.

(d) CONGRESSIONAL RESOLUTION OF DISAPPROVAL.—A proposed export license or other authorization described in paragraph (1) of subsection (c) shall become effective after the end of the 15-day period described in such paragraph, and a proposed export license or other authorization described in paragraph (2) of subsection (c) shall become effective after the end of the 30-day period specified in such paragraph, only if the Congress does not enact, within the applicable time period, a joint resolution prohibiting the export of items with respect to the proposed export license.

(e) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) COVERED ITEMS.—The term ''covered items'' means items that—

(A) were included in category I of the United States Munitions List (as in effect on January 1, 2020);

(B) were removed from the United States Munitions List and made subject to the jurisdiction of the Export Administration Regulations through publication in the Federal Register on January 23, 2020; and

(C) are valued at $1,000,000 or more.

(2) EXPORT ADMINISTRATION REGULATIONS.—The term ''Export Administration Regulations'' means the regulations set forth in subchapter C of chapter VII of title 15, Code of Federal Regulations, or successor regulations.

(3) UNITED STATES MUNITIONS LIST.—The term ''United States Munitions List'' means the list maintained pursuant to part 121 of title 22, Code of Federal Regulations.

AMENDMENT NO. 640 OFFERED BY MRS. TORRES OF CALIFORNIA

At the appropriate place in division E, add the following:

SEC. ____. REVIEW OF STANDARD OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM.

The Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall, not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, categorize public safety telecommunicators as a protective service occupation under the Standard Occupational Classification System.

AMENDMENT NO. 641 OFFERED BY MR. TORRES OF NEW YORK

At the appropriate place in division E, insert:

SECTION ____. UNITED STATES FIRE ADMINISTRATION ON-SITE INVESTIGATIONS OF MAJOR FIRES.

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

''SEC. 38. INVESTIGATION AUTHORITIES.

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

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

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

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

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

with another investigating Federal agency on that agency's report, including recommendations on—

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

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

''(3) improving civilian safety practices;

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

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

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

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

AMENDMENT NO. 642 OFFERED BY MR. TORRES OF NEW YORK

Add at the end of title LII of division E the following:

SEC. 5206. REPORT ON PUERTO RICO'S ELECTRIC GRID.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Homeland Security and the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), in consultation with the Secretary of the Department of Energy and the Secretary of the Department of Housing and Urban Development, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on Puerto Rico's progress toward rebuilding the electric grid and detailing the efforts the Federal Government is undertaking to expedite such rebuilding. The report shall contain the following:

(1) An analysis of the state of Puerto Rico's electric grid, including the following:

(A) A list of projects in order of priority, estimated cost, and estimated time necessary for completion.

(B) An analysis of the measures taken by the Federal Government to expedite such rebuilding and the effectiveness of such measures.

(C) Information relating to the amount of funds that have been allocated and the amount of funds that have been disbursed.

(D) An analysis of how the Federal Government can provide further assistance in expediting such rebuilding.

(2) An analysis of the state of Puerto Rico's renewable energy generation and storage capacities, including the following:

(A) A list of current and expected projects focused on renewable energy generation and storage.

(B) A report on the development of renewable energy sources in Puerto Rico, including projections for meeting renewable energy metrics established in the Puerto Rico Energy Public Policy Act (Act 17).

(C) An analysis of challenges for improving Puerto Rico's renewable energy capacity and recommendations for addressing such challenges.

(D) An analysis of how the Federal Government can provide further assistance, including funding and legislative actions, in facilitating renewable energy development and improving Puerto Rico's renewable energy generation and storage capacities.

(E) An analysis of the extent to which the federally funded projects to rebuild the electric grid will support an efficient transition from fossil fueled generation sources to renewable sources, in a manner that sustains reliable power supply during such transition, preserves base and peak load capacity upon completion of such transition, and prevents creation of stranded assets.

(3) Recommendations, as appropriate, for power companies and governments to reduce the number of outages and blackouts.

(4) Proposals, as appropriate, for legislative actions and funding needed to improve the process of fund disbursement for critical projects related to electric grids.

(5) A plan for expediting such rebuilding by not later than three months after the report is so submitted.

(b) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means the Committee on Homeland Security, the Committee on Natural Resources, the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate.

AMENDMENT NO. 643 OFFERED BY MR. TORRES OF NEW YORK

Add at the end of title LIV of division E the following:

SEC. 5403. DISCLOSURE OF BUSINESSES TIES TO RUSSIA.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 13 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78m) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(s) DISCLOSURE OF BUSINESS TIES TO RUSSIA.—Any issuer required to file an annual or quarterly report under subsection (a) that—

''(1) does business in Russia, or with or through firms domiciled in Russia, regardless of where that business activity takes place, or

''(2) with the Russian government, or with any entity owned by or affiliated with such government, regardless of where that business activity takes place,

shall disclose in that report relevant facts and a description about the business activity.''.

(b) The Securities and Exchange Commission shall within 270 days of enactment of this section define any necessary terms and amend its rules or forms, to carry out the requirements of the provision added by subsection (a).

AMENDMENT NO. 644 OFFERED BY MR. TORRES OF NEW YORK

Add at the end of title LIV of division E the following:

SEC. 5403. SMALL BUSINESS LOAN DATA COLLECTION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 704B of the Equal Credit Opportunity Act (15 U.S.C. 1691c–2) is amended—

(1) by inserting ''LGBTQ-owned,'' after ''minority-owned,'' each place such term appears;

(2) in subsection (e)(2)(G), by inserting '', sexual orientation, gender identity'' after ''sex''; and

(3) in subsection (h), by adding at the end the following:

''(7) LGBTQ-OWNED BUSINESS.—The term 'LGBTQ-owned business' means a business—

''(A) more than 50 percent of the ownership or control of which is held by 1 or more individuals self-identifying as lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, or queer; and

''(B) more than 50 percent of the net profit or loss of which accrues to 1 or more individuals self-identifying as lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, or queer.''.

(b) DISCRETIONARY SURPLUS FUND.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subparagraph (A) of section 7(a)(3) of the Federal Reserve Act (12 U.S.C. 289(a)(3)(A)) is amended by reducing the dollar figure described in such subparagraph by $500,000.

(2) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by paragraph (1) shall take effect on September 30, 2032.

AMENDMENT NO. 645 OFFERED BY MRS. TRAHAN OF MASSACHUSETTS

At the end of title LVIII, add the following:

SEC. 58_. MULTILATERAL AGREEMENT TO ESTABLISH AN INDEPENDENT INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR RESEARCH ON THE INFORMATION ENVIRONMENT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall take such action as may be necessary to seek to initiate negotiations to obtain an agreement on a multilateral basis with countries that are allies or partners of the United States, including countries that are members of the Group of Seven (G7), to establish an independent international center for research on the information environment (in this section referred to as the ''research center'').

(b) CONSULTATION.—As part of the negotiations to obtain an agreement described in subsection (a), the Secretary of State should consult with—

(1) representatives from providers of prominent online platforms;

(2) researchers from the fields of information science, media studies, international data governance, and other similar fields;

(3) privacy and human and civil rights advocates;

(4) technologists, including individuals with training and expertise in the state of the art in the fields of information technology, information security, network security, software development, computer science, computer engineering, and other related fields;

(5) representatives from international standards-setting organizations; and

(6) experts in mechanisms for enabling access to online platform data which is compliant with data protection frameworks.

(c) PURPOSES, FUNCTIONS, AND RELATED ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS OF RESEARCH CENTER.—An agreement obtained under subsection (a) should include provisions relating to the following:

(1) The purposes and functions of the research center, including its mandate to ensure the widest possible cooperation among member countries of the research center to ensure such purposes are achieved and such functions are carried out, including to—

(A) enable international collaboration to gain understanding and measure the impacts of foreign state and non-state propaganda and disinformation efforts aimed at undermining or influencing the policies, security, or stability of the United States and countries that are allies or partners of the United States;

(B) enable international collaboration to gain understanding and measure the impacts of the content moderation, product design decisions, and algorithms of online platforms on society, politics, the spread of hate, harassment, and extremism, security, privacy, and physical or mental health, including considerations for youth development;

(C) conduct research projects with a focus on the global information environment that require information from or about multiple online platforms and multi-year time horizons;

(D) conduct research projects that explore the impact of published media, such as television, podcasts, radio, and newspapers, on so-ciety, politics, the spread of hate, harassment, and extremism, security, privacy, and

physical or mental health, including considerations for youth development;

(E) facilitate secure information sharing between online platforms and researchers affiliated with the research center;

(F) disseminate findings to the public; and

(G) offer recommendations to online platforms and governments regarding ways to ensure a safe and resilient online information environment.

(2) The governance structure and process for adding and removing member countries of the research center.

(3) The process by which a researcher can become affiliated with or join the research center, including provisions to ensure the researcher is not working on behalf of a business enterprise.

(4) A proposed budget and contributions to be provided by member countries of the research center.

(d) PROPOSAL FOR SECURE INFORMATION SHARING WITH RESEARCH CENTER.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—An agreement obtained under subsection (a) should include provisions relating to the following:

(A) Best practices regarding what types of information from an online platform should be made available, and under what circumstances, to the research center.

(B) A code of conduct for researchers working with information made available as described in subparagraph (A).

(2) MATTERS TO BE INCLUDED.—

(A) REVIEW BY RESEARCH CENTER PRIOR TO PUBLICATION.—The provisions described in paragraph (1) should include the circumstances under which the research center will review a publication based on information made available to the research center prior to publication to determine whether the publication violates the privacy of a user of the online platform or other information outlet that made available the information or would reveal trade secrets of the provider of the online platform or other information outlet.

(B) USER PRIVACY.—The provisions described in paragraph (1) should—

(i) ensure that the making available of information to the research center and the provision of access to the information by the research center do not infringe upon reasonable expectations of personal privacy of users of online platforms or of other individuals; and

(ii) ensure that information is made available to the research center consistent with any applicable privacy and data security laws of member countries.

(C) CODE OF CONDUCT FOR RESEARCHERS.—The code of conduct included under paragraph (1)(B) in the provisions described in paragraph (1) should require researchers described in such paragraph to commit to the following:

(i) To use information made available to the research center only for research purposes specified in the agreement establishing the research center.

(ii) Not to re-identify, or to attempt to re-identify, an individual to whom information made available to the research center relates.

(iii) Not to publish personal information derived from information made available to the research center.

(iv) To comply with limits on commercial use of information made available to the research center or research conducted using such information, as specified by the research center.

(e) ONLINE PLATFORM DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''online platform'' means a service provided over the internet that enables two or more distinct but interdependent sets of users (which may be firms or individuals) to interact with each other.

(f) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of State to carry out this section $10,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 2023 and 2024.

AMENDMENT NO. 646 OFFERED BY MR. TRONE OF MARYLAND

At the appropriate place in title LVIII, insert the following:

SEC. ____. PRIORITIZATION OF EFFORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE TO COMBAT INTERNATIONAL TRAFFICKING IN COVERED SYNTHETIC DRUGS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of State shall prioritize efforts of the Department of State to combat international trafficking in covered synthetic drugs by carrying out programs and activities including the following:

(1) Supporting increased data collection by the United States and foreign countries through increased drug use surveys among populations, increased use of wastewater testing where appropriate, and multilateral sharing of that data.

(2) Engaging in increased consultation and partnership with international drug agencies, including the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction, and regulatory agencies in foreign countries.

(3) Carrying out the program to provide assistance to build the capacity of foreign law enforcement agencies with respect to covered synthetic drugs.

(4) Carrying out exchange programs for governmental and nongovernmental personnel in the United States and in foreign countries to provide educational and professional development on demand reduction matters relating to the illicit use of narcotics and other drugs.

(b) REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on the implementation of this section.

(2) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.—In this subsection, the term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means—

(A) the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives; and

(B) the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate.

(c) PROGRAM TO PROVIDE ASSISTANCE TO BUILD THE CAPACITY OF FOREIGN LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES WITH RESPECT TO COVERED SYNTHETIC DRUGS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding section 660 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2420), the Secretary of State shall establish a program to provide assistance to build the capacity of law enforcement agencies of the countries described in paragraph (3) to help such agencies to identify, track, and improve their forensics detection capabilities with respect to covered synthetic drugs.

(2) PRIORITY.—The Secretary of State shall prioritize assistance under paragraph (1) among those countries described in paragraph (3) in which such assistance would have the most impact in reducing illicit use of covered synthetic drugs in the United States.

(3) COUNTRIES DESCRIBED.—The foreign countries described in this paragraph are—

(A) countries that are producers of covered synthetic drugs;

(B) countries whose pharmaceutical and chemical industries are known to be exploited for development or procurement of precursors of covered synthetic drugs; or

(C) major drug-transit countries as defined by the President.

(4) AUTHORIZATION OF ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATIONS.—In addition to amounts otherwise authorized for the purposes described in this subsection, there is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary $4,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 2023 through 2027 to carry out this subsection.

(d) EXCHANGE PROGRAM FOR GOVERNMENTAL AND NONGOVERNMENTAL PERSONNEL TO PROVIDE EDUCATIONAL AND PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT ON DEMAND REDUCTION MATTERS RELATING TO ILLICIT USE OF NARCOTICS AND OTHER DRUGS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of State shall establish or continue and strengthen, as appropriate, an exchange program for governmental and nongovernmental personnel in the United States and in foreign countries to provide educational and professional development on demand reduction matters relating to the illicit use of narcotics and other drugs.

(2) PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS.—The program required by paragraph (1)—

(A) shall be limited to individuals who have expertise and experience in matters described in paragraph (1);

(B) in the case of inbound exchanges, may be carried out as part of exchange programs and international visitor programs administered by the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs of the Department of State, including the International Visitor Leadership Program in consultation or coordination with the Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs; and

(C) shall include outbound exchanges for governmental or nongovernmental personnel in the United States.

(3) AUTHORIZATION OF ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATIONS.—In addition to amounts otherwise authorized for the purposes described in this subsection, there is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary $1,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 2023 through 2027 to carry out this subsection.

(e) AMENDMENTS TO INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL PROGRAM.—

(1) INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL STRATEGY REPORT.—Section 489(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2291h(a)) is amended—

(A) by redesignating the second paragraph (10) (relating to an identification of the countries that are the most significant sources of illicit fentanyl and fentanyl analogues) as paragraph (11); and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

''(12) Information that contains an assessment of the countries significantly involved in the manufacture, production, or transshipment of synthetic opioids, including fentanyl and fentanyl analogues, including the following:

''(A) The scale of legal domestic production and any available information on the number of manufacturers and producers of such opioids in such countries.

''(B) Information on any law enforcement assessments of the scale of illegal production, including a description of the capacity of illegal laboratories to produce such opioids.

''(C) The types of inputs used and a description of the primary methods of synthesis employed by illegal producers of such opioids.

''(D) An assessment of the policies of such countries to regulate licit manufacture and interdict illicit manufacture, diversion, distribution, and shipment of such opioids and an assessment of the effectiveness of the policies' implementation.

''(13) Information on, to the extent practicable, any policies of responding to a substance described in section [____](g)(2) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023, including the following:

''(A) Which governments have articulated policies on scheduling of such substances.

''(B) Any data on impacts of such policies and other responses to such substances.

''(C) An assessment of any policies the United States could adopt to improve its response to such substances.''.

(2) MODIFICATIONS TO DEFINITIONS.—Section 481(e) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2291(e)) is amended—

(A) in paragraph (2)(D), by inserting ''or a significant direct source of illicit narcotic or psychotropic drugs or other controlled substances'' after ''opioids''; and

(B) by amending paragraph (5) to read as follows:

''(5) the term 'major drug-transit country' means a country through which are transported illicit narcotic or psychotropic drugs or other controlled substances significantly affecting the United States.''.

(f) COVERED SYNTHETIC DRUG.—In this section, the term ''covered synthetic drug'' means—

(1) a synthetic controlled substance (as defined in section 102(6) of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 802(6))), including fentanyl or a fentanyl analogue; or

(2) a substance of abuse, or any preparation thereof, that—

(A) is not—

(i) included in any schedule as a controlled substance under the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 801 et seq.); or

(ii) controlled by the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs signed at New York, New York, on March 30, 1961, or the Convention on Psychotropic Substances signed at Vienna, Austria, on February 21, 1971;

(B) is new or has reemerged on the illicit market; and

(C) poses a threat to the public health and safety.

AMENDMENT NO. 647 OFFERED BY MS. VAN DUYNE OF TEXAS

At the end of subtitle E of title VIII, add the following:

SEC. 8___. STUDY ON SMALL BUSINESS ASSISTANCE TO FOREIGN-BASED COMPANIES.

(a) STUDY.—The Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct a study to determine the amount of small business assistance that has been received by foreign-based small business concerns during the period beginning on March 1, 2020, and ending on the date of the enactment of this Act.

(b) REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General shall submit to Congress a report on the findings of the study conducted under subsection (a), including the amount of small business assistance that has been received by foreign-based small business concerns in total and disaggregated by country of origin.

(2) IDENTIFIABLE OR PROPRIETARY INFORMATION.—The Comptroller General shall ensure that the report submitted under paragraph (1) does not include any identifiable or proprietary information of any foreign-based small business concern.

(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) COUNTRY OF ORIGIN.—The term ''country of origin'' means the country, other than the United States—

(A) in which a foreign-based small business concern is headquartered;

(B) under the laws of which an entity owning or holding, directly or indirectly, not less than 25 percent of the economic interest of a foreign-based small business concern is organized; or

(C) of which a person owning or holding, directly or indirectly, not less than 25 percent of the economic interest of a foreign-based small business concern is a citizen.

(2) FOREIGN-BASED SMALL BUSINESS CONCERN.—The term ''foreign-based small business concern'' means a small business concern—

(A) that is headquartered in a country other than the United States; or

(B) for which an entity organized under the laws of a country other than the United States, or a citizen of such a country, owns or holds, directly or indirectly, not less than 25 percent of the economic interest of the small business concern, including as equity shares or a capital or profit interest in a limited liability company or partnership.

(3) SMALL BUSINESS ASSISTANCE.—The term ''small business assistance'' means any Federal funds and other benefits available to small business concerns under programs administered by the Small Business Administration, including—

(A) loans, whether directly or indirectly made;

(B) grants; and

(C) contracting preferences.

(4) SMALL BUSINESS CONCERN.—The term ''small business concern'' has the meaning given such term under section 3 of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 632).

AMENDMENT NO. 648 OFFERED BY MR. VARGAS OF CALIFORNIA

Add at the end of title LIV of division E the following:

SEC. 54____. NATIONWIDE EMERGENCY DECLARATION MEDICAL SUPPLIES ENHANCEMENT.

(a) DETERMINATION ON EMERGENCY SUPPLIES AND OTHER PUBLIC HEALTH EMERGENCIES.—For the purposes of section 101 of the Defense Production Act of 1950 (50 U.S.C. 4511), the following materials may be deemed by the President, during a nationwide emergency declaration period, to be scarce and critical materials essential to the national defense and otherwise meet the requirements of section 101(b) of such Act, and funds available to implement such Act may be used for the purchase, production (including the construction, repair, and retrofitting of government-owned facilities as necessary), or distribution of such materials:

(1) Face masks and personal protective equipment, including non-surgical isolation gowns, face shields, nitrile gloves, N–95 filtering facepiece respirators, and any other masks or equipment (including durable medical equipment) determined by the Secretary of Health and Human Services to be needed to respond during a nationwide emergency declaration period, and the materials, machinery, additional manufacturing lines or facilities, or other technology necessary to produce such equipment.

(2) Drugs and devices (as those terms are defined in the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 301 et seq.)) and biological products (as that term is defined by section 351 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 262)) that are approved, cleared, licensed, or authorized for use during a nationwide emergency, and any materials, manufacturing machinery, additional manufacturing or fill-finish lines or facilities, technology, or equipment (including durable medical equipment) necessary to produce or use such drugs, biological products, or devices (including syringes, vials, or other supplies or equipment related to delivery, distribution, or administration).

(3) Any other medical equipment or supplies determined by the Secretary of Health and Human Services or the Secretary of Homeland Security to be scarce and critical materials essential to the national defense for purposes of section 101 of the Defense Production Act of 1950 (50 U.S.C. 4511).

(b) ENHANCEMENT OF SUPPLY CHAIN PRODUCTION.—In exercising authority under title III of the Defense Production Act of 1950 (50 U.S.C. 4531 et seq.) with respect to materials described in subsection (a), the President shall seek to ensure that support is provided to companies that comprise the supply chains for reagents, components, raw materials, and other materials and items necessary to produce or use the materials described in subsection (a) to the extent necessary for the national defense during a nationwide emergency declaration and subsequent major disaster declarations under sections 501 and 401, respectively, of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5191, 5170).

(c) ENHANCED REPORTING DURING NATIONWIDE DISASTER DECLARATIONS.—

(1) REPORT ON EXERCISING AUTHORITIES UNDER THE DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT OF 1950.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President, in consultation with the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, the Secretary of Defense, and the Secretary of Health and Human Services, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on the exercise of authorities under titles I, III, and VII of the Defense Production Act of 1950 (50 U.S.C. 4501 et seq.) prior to the date of such report for the purposes of the nationwide emergency declaration response.

(B) CONTENTS.—The report required under subparagraph (A) and the update required under subparagraph (C) shall include the following:

(i) IN GENERAL.—With respect to each exercise of such authority—

(I) an explanation of the purpose of the applicable contract, purchase order, or other exercise of authority (including an allocation of materials, services, and facilities under section 101(a)(2) of the Defense Production Act of 1950 (50 U.S.C. 4511(a)(2));

(II) the cost of such exercise of authority; and

(III) if applicable—

(aa) the amount of goods that were purchased or allocated;

(bb) an identification of the entity awarded a contract or purchase order or that was the subject of the exercise of authority; and

(cc) an identification of any entity that had shipments delayed by the exercise of any authority under the Defense Production Act of 1950 (50 U.S.C. 4501 et seq.).

(ii) CONSULTATIONS.—A description of any consultations conducted with relevant stakeholders on the needs addressed by the exercise of the authorities described in subparagraph (A).

(C) UPDATE.—The President shall provide an additional briefing to the appropriate congressional committees on the matters described under subparagraph (B) no later than four months after the submission of the report.

(2) SUNSET.—The requirements of this section shall terminate at the end of the nationwide emergency declaration period.

AMENDMENT NO. 649 OFFERED BY MRS. WAGNER OF MISSOURI

At the appropriate place in title LVIII, insert the following:

SEC. ____. ISOLATE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS ACT OF 2022.

(a) STATEMENT OF POLICY.—It is the policy of the United States to seek to exclude government officials of the Russian Federation, to the maximum extent practicable, from participation in meetings, proceedings, and other activities of the following organizations:

(1) Group of 20.

(2) Bank for International Settlements.

(3) Basel Committee for Banking Standards.

(4) Financial Stability Board.

(5) International Association of Insurance Supervisors.

(6) International Organization of Securities Commissions.

(b) IMPLEMENTATION.—The Secretary of the Treasury, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, and the Securities and Exchange Commission, as the case may be, shall take all necessary steps to advance the policy set forth in subsection (a).

(c) TERMINATION.—This section shall have no force or effect on the earlier of—

(1) the date that is 5 years after the date of the enactment of this Act; or

(2) the date that is 30 days after the date on which the President reports to Congress that the Government of the Russian Federation has ceased its destabilizing activities with respect to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Ukraine.

(d) WAIVER.—The President may waive the application of this section if the President reports to the Congress that the waiver is in the national interest of the United States and includes an explanation of the reasons therefor.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 1224, the gentleman from Washington (Mr. SMITH) and the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. ROGERS) each will control 15 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I have no speakers at this time on this amendment and I am prepared to close.

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, I intend to support the en bloc package even though it is not in our jurisdiction.

At this time, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. ISSA), my friend and colleague.

Mr. ISSA. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding time.

Mr. Speaker, 2 minutes is not enough time to describe the fog of war. Two minutes is not enough time to describe a level of heroism that occurred more than half a century ago over the waters of North Korea.

But today, one of the amendments en bloc will, in fact, recognize for the Congressional Medal of Honor the unsung hero of that war. Royce Williams, who took on six MiGs of superior capability all by himself, and defended the entire fleet on behalf of himself, came home to his aircraft carrier with over 200 holes in his aircraft, landed it at almost twice the speed that aircraft would be able to land, and his record was impounded in secrecy and classified for decades.

Only now, after the Soviet Union fell, can we begin to understand his heroism and his success.

Today, on behalf of all the members of the San Diego delegation of both parties who support this amendment, on behalf of the more than 100 flag officers who have signed on recommending that he receive the Medal of Honor, I am proud to say that it has been ruled in order, and I thank all those involved in bringing it to the floor.

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

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, I intend to support this package, and I urge its adoption.

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

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time not to speak on the en bloc, but this is the last opportunity to speak about the bill.

We are going to have three other amendments after this en bloc, so I just want to do a quick closing and urge all Members to vote in favor of the bill.

You have seen the process play out. I think this has been an incredibly inclusive process, starting in the committee in a bipartisan way and moving to the floor, where we have had the opportunity for all Members to contribute and participate in this process.

I think we have a good product that is going to enable us to continue to exercise our oversight of the Pentagon, fulfill our duties as Members of Congress, and support the men and women of our Armed Forces in carrying out the missions that we ask them to do. I urge Members to support the bill.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. ROGERS) for his closing remarks.

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairman for his leadership in this endeavor. This is a very important piece of legislation, a very bipartisan product, and I hope that our colleagues on both sides of the aisle will join the chairman and I in giving final passage to this important piece of legislation.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Speaker, in closing, I urge all Members to support the defense bill. I appreciate the staff and everybody who worked on the effort. I recognize the Rules Committee staff, the Armed Services Committee staff, the floor staff, and the Parliamentarians who are the ones who have to process those 1,200 amendments, figure out how to write them out, how to make sure we are doing it right.

I don't understand fully how you are able to do that, so I very much appreciate that you do, and we get a good product at the end of it. I think we have all participated in a good process. I urge Members to support the bill.

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

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my opposition to Amendment No. 554 to H.R. 7900 Offered by Mr. LANGEVIN of Rhode Island.

I think we can all agree that increasing cybersecurity coordination across different sectors is an important goal. However, I have concerns with the functions of the Interagency Council for Critical Infrastructure Cybersecurity Coordination. I am concerned that this amendment is assigning the Council tasks that it does not have the qualifications to complete.

The Council is charged with reviewing existing regulatory authorities that could be used to strengthen cybersecurity for critical infrastructure. It is also supposed to identify regulatory gaps that could invite cybersecurity risks to critical infrastructure and develop legislative proposals to resolve such regulatory gaps.

I am worried the Council does not have the expertise to review regulations and propose legislation for our critical infrastructure. While I appreciate that the Council will include representatives from Sector Risk Management Agencies and potentially other federal departments and agencies as determined by the Secretary of National Cyber Security, I am concerned that each councilmember's expertise within a given sector or within cybersecurity generally is not adequate to perform this regulatory assessment or potential legislative proposals required by this bill.

For example, I do not agree that a councilmember whose expertise is in the financial sector should be reviewing regulations of the dams sector. Nor should the councilmember for the dams sector be proposing legislation for the health and public health sector.

While I understand that there are commonalities to cybersecurity risks posed to different sectors, the regulatory and statutory regimes—including those related to cybersecurity—must account for the unique operations of each sector, the type of actors in each sector, and technical feasibility within each sector.

Therefore, I oppose the creation of the Interagency Council for Critical Infrastructure Cybersecurity Coordination as structured by this amendment. I urge my colleagues to oppose this amendment.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, the Smith-Norcross amendment to the Fiscal Year 2023 NDAA directs the Army Corps of Engineers to ensure high-quality workmanship on federal construction projects by providing each of their districts with clarifying, uniform guidance and to enforce compliance more strongly with already existing laws—especially the Davis-Bacon Act—that mandate proper worker classification and the corresponding wages.

Additionally, it requires the Corps to investigate worker classification complaints and third-party related complaints within 30 days of filings and reaffirms transparency and disclosure requirements for certified payroll reports.

For years, we have witnessed disingenuous contractors purposely hire underqualified workers for military construction projects and put them in high-skilled jobs for which they lack the needed expertise—a practice known as "worker misclassification". These contractors dishonestly undercut their more skilled, better-value competitors, only to have those important projects mismanaged, understaffed, delayed, unfinished, and in some cases, rebid—then properly redone by high-skilled tradesmen and women who should have gotten the job in the first place.

There are two different types of misclassification: craft misclassification and independent contractor misclassification. Craft misclassification occurs when dishonest contractors misclassify high-skilled workers as general laborers or lower wage classifications in order to avoid paying the higher prevailing wage rate applicable to the high-skilled work actually performed. Independent contractor misclassification occurs when contractors misclassify employees as independent contractors to avoid paying prevailing wages thereby reducing labor costs and avoiding state and federal taxes.

These practices deny workers of their rights to critical benefits and protections, including

prevailing wages, worker's compensation, and unemployment insurance; and communities suffer because misclassification results in lower tax revenues for federal, state, and local governments.

Additionally, the end product is often compromised by shoddy workmanship which can lead to do-overs and substantial cost overruns.

Congress has passed laws to prevent such problems and punish the offenders. The Davis-Bacon Act is critical in this effort as it requires contractors working on certain federally funded construction projects to pay their workers a prevailing wage to ensure that our federal projects are completed by skilled workers who have been properly trained, classified, and paid according to their expertise and locality. The Act stands as a check and balance designed to protect employees from low-wage, low-bidding contractors who look to do the job cheaply while hurting the workers and the client, i.e. the federal taxpayer.

When it comes to domestic construction projects, the Army Corps of Engineers procures more than most divisions of the Department of Defense. As recently as 2019, the Corps obligated over $11 billion for domestic construction contracts, according to the Government Accountability Office (GAO)—the federal government's ''watchdog'' agency.

Each federal agency is primarily responsible for enforcing the Davis-Bacon protections at its construction worksites. The Army Corps has a lot of construction projects and federal construction monies to properly oversee. Unfortunately, federal construction projects in my district, including Army Corps projects at Joint Base McGuire-Dix-Lakehurst—have fallen short in oversight and compliance and have run into trouble with unqualified, subpar bidders who avoid hiring needed skilled workers. We have seen cases of sophisticated work—HVAC, plumbing and sheet metal—needing to be ripped up and redone after the irresponsible bidders failed to properly do the work.

To combat this persistent problem and ensure these important laws are being enforced, in 2019, Congress passed an amendment I authored, cosponsored by Congressman Norcross, to the 2020 NDAA directing the GAO to study the contracting practices of the Corps with a focus on the monitoring and enforcement of the Davis-Bacon Act.

The GAO conducted its audit from May 2020 to March 2021 examining Corps guidance, relevant documents about the Davis-Bacon Act, Department of Labor guidance and other relevant laws and regulations. They conducted semi-structured interviews in four Army Corps district offices—Louisville, New Orleans, New York and Walla Walla—based on the district's activities and representing ''various geographical areas in the U.S. and a mixture of volume and type of construction contracts (e.g. military and civil projects)''. They interviewed Corps headquarters officials, DOL officials and four external groups including two labor unions and two trade associations.

The GAO said that ''monitoring, including payroll reviews and on-site inspections, are key to ensuring that the Corps enforces contractor's compliance with the Davis-Bacon Act''.

But the report also described implementation inconsistencies across the various districts that can easily lead to gaps in compliance with Davis-Bacon.

The GAO concluded that aspects of the reviews and on-site inspections ''may not be sufficient.'' They found that ''Corps documents lack information'' and said that ''In the absence of directions to consistently document on-the-ground conditions, like the number of employees on site'' district officials ''may not be fully using on-site inspection to ensure contractors' compliance with the [Davis-Bacon] Act.''

Ultimately, the GAO recommended that the Army Corps provide clarifying information on how they conduct payroll reviews and document on-site inspections to ensure the proper monitoring of the number of workers and work performed.

More work remains to be done to implement these recommendations and crack down on this harmful practice.

Today's amendment addresses those problems and instructs the Corps' to fully comply with relevant federal laws and regulations for: building quality facilities—labs, hangars, housing, and workspaces—for our military men and women; providing an honest wage for construction workers; and providing the best investment for the taxpayer.

Mr. Speaker, working with partners such as the AFL–CIO, North America's Building Trades Unions, New Jersey trades like the IBEW and the Plumbers and Pipefitters, and my friend, Congressman NORCROSS, we can finally ensure that military construction is done with the best possible workmanship, that we make best use of the hardworking Americans' taxpayer dollars, and that the men and women who work with our military are treated fairly.

Mr. LYNCH. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of En Bloc 5 to H.R. 7900, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023, which includes my two final amendments to this legislation. These additional provisions will strengthen how we enforce U.S. sanctions and provide the Congress with vital information about the China-Afghan economic relationship.

Amendment No. 561 establishes the Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) Exchange within OFAC. This voluntary public-private partnership would advance information sharing between law enforcement agencies, national security agencies, financial institutions, and OFAC. It would facilitate sanctions administration and enforcement that target foreign countries and regimes, terrorists, international narcotics traffickers, and other threats to national security, foreign policy, or the U.S. economy. This collaboration will allow for U.S. economic and trade sanctions to be better administered and enforced, and, ultimately, make them more effective.

Amendment No. 562 would require the Secretary of the Treasury to brief the Congress on the identification and analysis of Chinese economic, commercial, and financial connections to Afghanistan which fuel both Chinese and Taliban interests, to include illicit financial networks involved in narcotics trafficking, illicit financial transactions, official corruption, natural resources exploitation, and terrorist networks. Earlier this year, China, among other nations, pledged to deepen its economic and trade ties with Afghanistan through the so-called ''Tunxi Initiative.'' However, China has a history of seeking to increase its influence through development and economic assistance that completely ignores, or even undermines, rule of law, independent civil society, and protection of human rights. After all that the United States has invested and sacrificed in Afghanistan, it is vital that Congress understand the extent of China's connections, and intentions, in Afghanistan so we can respond accordingly.

Once again I would like to express my sincerest thanks to Armed Services Committee Chairman ADAM SMITH, Ranking Member MIKE ROGERS, and their staffs for including my amendments in this last En Bloc. I would urge all my colleagues to vote in favor of this final En Bloc.

Mr. SABLAN. Mr. Speaker, my amendment No. 606, which is included in En Bloc 5, creates a VA advisory committee for veterans living in the U.S. insular areas and in the Freely Associated States. Veterans in my district, especially, and in the other insular areas, too, face barriers to VA services no vet should be forced to endure.

My amendment creates a Department of Veterans Affairs advisory committee representing veterans living in the U.S. insular areas of the Northern Mariana Islands, Guam, American Samoa, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands as well as the Freely Associated States of Palau, Marshall Islands, and the Federated States of Micronesia.

In my district, the Northern Mariana Islands, there are no VA clinics and no Vet Centers. Veterans there sometimes fly 3,700 miles to Hawai'i or over 6,000 miles to California to access VA services. Even reaching VA services in nearby Guam is a challenge.

That is why my amendment, establishing a committee to educate the Secretary of Veterans Affairs on the obstacles insular area veterans face, is so important. Each U.S. insular area and each of the three Freely Associated States would have a seat on the advisory committee. They would be able to describe the barriers their veterans face in receiving VA services.

Establishing an advisory committee will not solve every logistical problem for veterans who live in geographically remote areas of America. But, at least, those veterans on the margins will have a way to communicate directly with the Secretary of Veterans Affairs on how to improve VA programs and services in their communities.

This amendment is, with minor technical changes, the same legislation as H.R. 3730, which passed in the House last fall with strong bipartisan support. The American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Iraq and Afghanistan Veterans of America, Disabled American Veterans, and Minority Veterans of America have endorsed the legislation.

I ask my colleagues to support En Bloc 5.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution Number 1224, the previous question is ordered on the amendments en bloc offered by the gentleman from Washington (Mr. SMITH).

The question is on the amendments en bloc.

The en bloc amendments were agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AMENDMENT NO. 587 OFFERED BY MS. MENG

The SPEAKER pro tempore. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 587 printed in part A of House Report 117–405.

Ms. MENG. Mr. 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 LI of division E, insert the following new section:

SEC. 51___. DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS AWARENESS CAMPAIGN ON FERTILITY SERVICES.

(a) AWARENESS CAMPAIGN.—The Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall conduct an awareness campaign regarding the types of fertility treatments, procedures, and services covered under the medical benefits package of the Department of Veterans Affairs that are available to veterans experiencing issues with fertility.

(b) MODES OF OUTREACH.—In carrying out subsection (a), the Secretary shall ensure that a variety of modes of outreach are incorporated into the awareness campaign under such subsection, taking into consideration the age range of the veteran population.

(c) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report that includes a summary of the actions that have been taken to implement the awareness campaign under subsection (a) and how the Secretary plans to better engage women veterans, to ensure awareness of such veterans regarding covered fertility services available.

(d) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means—

(1) the Committees on Armed Services of the House of Representatives and the Senate; and

(2) the Committees on Veterans' Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Senate.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 1224, the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. MENG) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New York.

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

My amendment requires the VA to conduct an outreach campaign to veterans to make them aware of the full range of fertility treatments, procedures, and services covered under the VA's medical benefits package.

I emphasize that this amendment was included in the fiscal year 2022 House-passed NDAA as part of an en bloc package and received overwhelming support from both sides of the aisle.

Our veterans, who served our country honorably, deserve every opportunity to begin the family of their dreams. A study released last year on reproductive-aged veteran women found that the rate of infertility among veterans is more than 50 percent higher than among the general female population.

For years, the VA has provided a range of fertility treatments and services to veterans. Many veterans have brought to my attention the issue that because they are unaware of the fertility services covered by the VA, they instead seek out expensive private care to help them begin a family.

This amendment is simple. We provide critical funding to the VA to offer comprehensive medical care to our veterans. The VA should be doing outreach to all veterans to ensure that they are fully aware of the critical healthcare services covered by the VA.

Those who have served our country honorably and now struggle with infertility as a result of their service deserve assistance in trying to build a family.

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

Mr. BOST. Mr. Speaker, I claim time in opposition.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. BOST. Mr. Speaker, this amendment would direct the VA to conduct an awareness campaign regarding types of fertility treatments, procedures, and services that are available to veterans.

While I do agree that all veterans should be made aware of the care and services covered under the earned VA medical benefits package, I must oppose this inclusion of the amendment in the NDAA.

I cannot support an outreach campaign that champions a process like in vitro fertilization, a process that creates life in a petri dish and then either destroys, discards, or forever freezes it on a shelf. This is not life-affirming. This is not right for veterans or their spouses or their children.

Being a father is one of the highlights of my life. I wish every veteran could know the joy of parenthood, and I want to help veterans struggling with infertility to connect with life-affirming resources and support.

I hope to work with my colleagues and fellow veterans to find a better way forward for veterans who are unable to conceive. Dropping an amendment into the NDAA is not the way forward, and for that reason, I am opposed to the amendment.

Mr. Speaker, I mentioned earlier in my statement, I cannot support this amendment that promotes the provision of in vitro fertilization as part of the VA medical benefits package, and I urge Members to oppose the amendment.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 1224, the previous question is ordered on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. MENG).

The question is on the amendment.

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

Mr. BOST. 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.

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AMENDMENT NO. 637 OFFERED BY MR. TAKANO

The SPEAKER pro tempore. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 637 printed in part A of House Report 117–405.

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. 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 LI, insert the following:

SEC. 51___. PROVISION OF HEALTH CARE BENEFITS FOR CERTAIN INDIVIDUALS WHO SERVED IN THE ARMED FORCES OF THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA.

Section 109 of title 38, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(d)(1) Any person described in paragraph (2) shall be entitled to hospital and domiciliary care and medical services within the United States under chapter 17 of this title to the same extent as if the service described in such paragraph had been performed in the Armed Forces of the United States.

''(2) A person described in this paragraph is a person whom the Secretary determines meets the following criteria:

''(A) The person served in Vietnam as a member of the armed forces of the Republic of Korea at any time during the period beginning on January 9, 1962, and ending on May 7, 1975, or such other period as determined appropriate by the Secretary for purposes of this subsection.

''(B) The person became a citizen of the United States on or after the date on which such service in the armed forces of the Republic of Korea ended.''.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 1224, the gentleman from California (Mr. TAKANO) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of my amendment, which would correct a decades-long gap in VA's Allied Beneficiary Program by extending this program to South Korean veterans now living in the United States who served alongside the United States during the Vietnam war.

For 63 years, veterans of allied forces from World Wars I and II have been able to enroll in VA healthcare. The U.K., Australia, France, New Zealand, and Canada have had reciprocal agreements with the United States, reimbursing the VA for care provided to their veterans and vice versa.

In the 1970s, Congress also made veterans of the Czech and Polish Armed Forces who have been American citizens for at least 10 years eligible for VA healthcare. However, neither the Czech Republic nor Poland have reciprocal agreements with the United States, so VA is not reimbursed for the care provided to these veterans.

Yet still today, veterans of the Republic of Korea who fought alongside us in the Vietnam war and then went on to become citizens of the United States are denied what their European counterparts already have: access to veteran-centric, high-quality care from VA.

Over 300,000 Koreans fought alongside the United States in Vietnam. Thousands went on to build lives here and

become citizens, but today only 300 of these veterans are still living.

However, despite their service as our allies in the Korean military, these Korean Americans are not recognized as U.S. veterans in theory or in title and are therefore not granted access to VA services under the law. They are also not covered by the Korean healthcare system while living here in the United States.

Once they are naturalized United States citizens, they are recognized by South Korea as foreign nationals, with no benefits available to them in the United States. This is the decades-long inequity that this amendment would seek to address. This amendment is about supporting naturalized United States citizens as much as it is about sending a clear message to our allies abroad: If you serve alongside us in times of war, we will have your back.

This is important not only to provide vital healthcare to veterans here in the United States but also to instill confidence in our country as an international partner and ally. Three hundred Korean Vietnam veterans, now Americans, are asking this country to respect their service as fully as we respect the service of our European allies.

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

Mr. BOST. Mr. Speaker, I claim time in opposition.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

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

Mr. Speaker, this amendment would provide access to VA medical care and services for veterans who served in the Armed Forces of the Republic of Korea during the Vietnam conflict.

There are approximately 3,000 Korean veterans living in the U.S. as citizens and who served alongside American forces during the Vietnam conflict. This amendment would grant them eligibility to enroll in the VA healthcare system. This would create an inequity between these individuals and veterans of U.S. Armed Forces who are not currently eligible to enroll in the VA care.

It would also create a disparity with the veterans of other allies of other conflicts who later became U.S. citizens. Ultimately, the amendment unfairly singles out one group of service above others. That is why I cannot support the amendment's inclusion in the NDAA.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I appreciate my friend, the ranking member of the Veterans' Affairs Committee, implying that he would be supportive of this if we included other categories and other cohorts of veterans in a similar place. I go along with that.

I would be willing to work with the ranking member to address these other cohorts because I believe that we need to extend this particular offer to these others, but there is no reason for us not to act on this particular amendment because we have these 300 now-naturalized Korean-American citizens who served with us in the Vietnam war who have critical health needs.

Let us take care of these veterans now, but I pledge to work with the ranking member to address the other categories of naturalized American citizens who have served in a similar vein as our Czech Americans, our Polish Americans, and all of our other American allies.

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

Mr. BOST. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the chairman's willingness to work on doing that as well, but this amendment itself being included in the NDAA will not take care of those others. I would like to work with him to make sure that everybody that needs to be included is included.

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

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Speaker, again, I just urge that all Members of Congress support this amendment. The ranking member and I can work on the other classifications, other classes of veterans.

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

Mr. BOST. Mr. Speaker, as I mentioned earlier in my statement, I cannot support the amendment that would provide benefits to one group of allied veterans before considering that same eligibility for all veterans. I appreciate the opportunity for the chairman to work with us to make sure that all the U.S. Armed Forces that have supported us over the years, that we can come to some sort of agreement.

Mr. Speaker, I urge Members to oppose this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 1224, the previous question is ordered on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. TAKANO).

The question is on the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AMENDMENT NO. 650 OFFERED BY MS. WILD

The SPEAKER pro tempore. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 650 printed in part A of House Report 117–405.

Ms. WILD. Mr. 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 LVIII, add the following:

SEC. 58__. PROHIBITION ON CERTAIN ASSISTANCE TO THE PHILIPPINES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—No funds authorized to be appropriated or otherwise made available to the Department of State are authorized to be made available to provide assistance for the Philippine National Police, including assistance in the form of equipment or training, until the Secretary of State certifies to the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate that the Government of the Philippines has—

(1) investigated and successfully prosecuted members of the Philippine National Police who have violated human rights, ensured that police personnel cooperated with judicial authorities in such cases, and affirmed that such violations have ceased;

(2) established that the Philippine National Police effectively protects the rights of trade unionists, journalists, human rights defenders, critics of the government, faith and religious leaders, and other civil society activists to operate without interference;

(3) taken effective steps to guarantee a judicial system that is capable of investigating, prosecuting, and bringing to justice members of the police and military who have committed human rights abuses; and

(4) fully complied with domestic and United States audits and investigations regarding the improper use of prior security assistance.

(b) WAIVER.—The President may, on a case-by-case basis and for periods not to exceed 180 days each, waive the prohibition under subsection (a) if the President certifies to the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate not later than 15 days before such waiver is to take effect that such waiver is vital to the national security interests of the United States or its partners and allies.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 1224, the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania (Ms. WILD) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania.

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

Mr. Speaker, at its core what this amendment says is simple: After an estimated 30,000 extrajudicial killings in the Philippines between 2016 and today, after the assassinations, arbitrary arrests, torture, and red tagging of labor organizers and opposition leaders, after former President Duterte's calls for assassinating politically engaged bishops, after the Philippines has been named year after year by the International Trade Union Confederation as one of the world's 10 most repressive countries for the labor movement and workers, the time is long overdue to begin putting some basic human rights guardrails in place in the United States-Philippines relationship.

I believe our policy should be built on a clear principle: Our constituents' tax dollars should not be used to supply weapons, training, or any other assistance to state security forces that violently target political opponents, including a United States citizen, Brandon Lee, a human rights activist, who was shot by state security forces in 2019 and remains paralyzed from the chest down today as a result of that attack. Brandon deserves to know that his government stands with him, not with his attackers.

I have made this point to the Trump administration, and I am making it to

the Biden administration. If we in the United States are going to say that we stand for human rights around the world, then we need to stand for human rights around the world, not just when it is politically convenient and not just when it is easy.

Is it too much to ask that our country put some modest conditions on arming and assisting the security forces of an authoritarian government waging war on its own people?

Is it too much to ask that our government side with workers and the labor movement here at home and around the world? With faith and religious leaders? With human rights activists and dissidents who are simply trying to build a free society?

Those who oppose this amendment will claim that providing uncritical, unconditional assistance to the Philippines, regardless of the war its government is waging against its own population, is critical for our national security objective of countering China. But the need to counter the Chinese regime's authoritarianism on the international stage is precisely why it is so important that we maintain our credibility on human rights. It is why it is so vital that we do not undermine our own case for democracy and open ourselves up to charges of hypocrisy by supporting brutal regimes out of short-term political expediency.

Let's pass this amendment and send a resounding signal to the world that we are prepared to make respect for human rights a cornerstone of U.S. foreign policy rather than an empty slogan that we yield arbitrarily.

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

Mr. CHABOT. Mr. Speaker, I claim time in opposition to the amendment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. CHABOT. Mr. Speaker, I would note if there has to be a Democrat in that seat, there is no Democrat I would rather see than the gentleman from New York. He is a fine gentleman who I have worked with over the years and respect greatly.

As the ranking member of the Asia and Pacific Subcommittee and a co-chair of the U.S.-Philippines Friendship Caucus, I would submit that our alliance with the Philippines is one of our most important relationships across the globe. We have partnered with them for over 70 years now, and cooperation between our two nations is just as important today as it has ever been.

In the face of territorial aggression in the South China Sea by the People's Liberation Army, which of course is the military wing of the Chinese Communist Party, the CCP, our partnership with the Philippines serves as a geostrategic counterweight to China. As Chairman Xi seeks to control international maritime trade routes, including key waterways like the Luzon Strait, the Philippines remains a critical partner in checking his nefarious ambitions.

As with all our strongest alliances, our relationship with the Philippines extends beyond military affairs, for example, to cooperation in law enforcement. Our joint efforts with the Philippines in this regard are really critical to strengthening maritime security as well as tackling the evils of human trafficking and narcotics trafficking.

Of course, we have all been appalled by former President Duterte's brutal drug war, particularly its extrajudicial killings. Such brutality was the primary reason why Congress suspended International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement assistance to the Philippine National Police.

However, it would be self-defeating to simply cut off all cooperation with Philippine law enforcement, as this amendment seeks to do. The amendment would end maritime law enforcement activities that strengthen U.S. national security. It would block joint efforts to pursue drug traffickers and child traffickers, and it would stop human rights and rule of law assistance.

Fortunately, the June 30 inauguration of President Marcos is an opportunity to strengthen the U.S.-Philippines relationship to address not only threats to maritime security in the Indo-Pacific but also human rights and respect for rule of law.

This amendment would undermine the Biden administration and those of us in Congress who are working towards these efforts. It would curtail cooperative efforts between our security forces at a time when Chairman Xi seeks to dismantle our more than 70-year mutual security partnership with the Philippines. It doesn't make sense.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues for all the reasons that I just mentioned to oppose this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. WILD. Mr. Speaker, my colleague across the aisle is arguing for the status quo. As I said before, it is critical for our own national security objectives of countering China that we maintain our credibility on human rights issues. It is absolutely vital that we do not undermine our own case for democracy.

□ 1200

If I have one message for all those who defend the status quo on this issue, all those who claim that we effectively need to choose between our security and our principles, it is this: It doesn't need to be this way. Abdicating our values makes us less secure in the long run. That is why I urge my colleagues to pass this amendment by a resounding margin and to cosponsor my bill, the Philippines Human Rights Act.

The vote on this amendment is just a first step of what must be a sustained commitment to standing with the people of the Philippines. Together, we can finally begin shaping a U.S. policy toward the Philippines that is anchored in respect for human rights and human dignity, those of the people of the Philippines as well as those of our people and all people around the world.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, just to conclude and actually reiterate some of my previous remarks, I have been the co-chair of the Philippines Friendship Caucus, the Republican co-chair, along with my colleague BOBBY SCOTT from Virginia, for quite a few years now. We were both appalled by President Duterte's looking the other way and actually probably being involved to some degree directly in the command of a lot of the extrajudicial killings as well as the loss of life and brutality that took place for quite a few years.

We agreed with him on the war on drugs. Drugs kill far too many Filipinos and kill far too many Americans. But we do not agree on extrajudicial measures which take human life.

However, this is an opportunity now, because that government is in the past, and we have a new government. This is a new opportunity to build up this relationship once again between these two key allies, the United States and the Philippines. It is an important relationship, particularly when one considers that our principal challenge across the globe right now is countering the nefarious actions of the CCP, the Chinese Communist Party.

So I would urge my colleagues to oppose this amendment. Although well intentioned, I think ultimately it would do more harm than good.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CUELLAR). Pursuant to House Resolution 1224, the previous question is ordered on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania (Ms. WILD).

The question is on the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

VITIATING PROCEEDINGS ON AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. SCHIFF

Mr. MALINOWSKI. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the ordering of the yeas and nays on amendment No. 451 printed in part A of House Report 117–405 be vitiated to the end that the amendment be withdrawn.

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the ordering of the yeas and nays is vitiated and the amendment is withdrawn.

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 amendments to H.R. 7900:

33, 48, 49, 79, 81, en bloc No. 2, en bloc No. 3, en bloc No. 4, 384, 391, 392, 395, 399, 410, 426, 447, 448, 454, and 455.

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.

AMENDMENT NO. 33 OFFERED BY MR. AGUILAR

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the question on amendment No. 33, printed in part A of House Report 117–405, 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 California (Mr. AGUILAR).

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 217, nays 206, not voting 7, as follows:

[Roll No. 327]

YEAS—217

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

NAYS—206

Aderholt
Allen
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bentz
Bergman
Bice (OK)
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Bost
Brady
Brooks
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Calvert
Carey
Carl
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Cawthorn
Chabot
Cheney
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Cole
Comer
Conway
Crawford
Crenshaw
Curtis
Davidson
Davis, Rodney
DesJarlais
Donalds
Duncan
Dunn
Ellzey
Emmer
Estes
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Flood
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
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Hill
Hinson
Hollingsworth
Hudson
Huizenga
Issa
Jackson
Jacobs (NY)
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 (IL)
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Mullin
Murphy (NC)
Nehls
Newhouse
Norman
Obernolte
Owens
Palazzo
Palmer
Pence
Perry
Pfluger
Posey
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
Tiffany
Timmons
Turner
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Wagner
Walberg
Walorski
Waltz
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams (TX)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Zeldin

NOT VOTING—7

Cammack
Diaz-Balart
Johnson (LA)
Mfume
Rice (NY)
Sewell
Thompson (PA)

□ 1249

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

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 (Neguse)
Barragán (Correa)
Bentz (Obernolte)
Brown (MD) (Trone)
Cárdenas (Correa)
Castro (TX) (Neguse)
Cohen (Beyer)
Crist (Schneider)
DeFazio (Pallone)
Deutch (Stevens)
Doggett (Beyer)
Evans (Neguse)
Fallon (Carl)
Gonzalez (OH) (Armstrong)
Hartzler (Bacon)
Jacobs (CA) (Correa)
Johnson (TX) (Jeffries)
Kahele (Correa)
Katko (Meijer)
Kirkpatrick (Pallone)
Langevin (Lynch)
Lawrence (Stevens)
Leger Fernandez (Kuster)
Lieu (Beyer)
Moore (WI) (Beyer)
Moulton (Stevens)
Newman (Beyer)
Panetta (Beyer)
Pappas (Kuster)
Pascrell (Pallone)
Pingree (Kuster)
Porter (Neguse)
Pressley (Neguse)
Reschenthaler (Keller)
Ryan (Beyer)
Salazar (Dunn)
Sires (Pallone)
Smith (NJ) (Kelly (PA))
Soto (Neguse)
Taylor (Armstrong)
Timmons (Armstrong)
Trahan (Stevens)
Upton (Meijer)
Walorski (Baird)
Wasserman Schultz (Schneider)
Wilson (SC) (Lamborn)

AMENDMENT NO. 48 OFFERED BY MRS. TORRES OF CALIFORNIA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the question on amendment No. 48, printed in part A of House Report 117–405, 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 (Mrs. TORRES).

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 209, nays 217, not voting 4, as follows:

[Roll No. 328]

YEAS—209

Adams
Aguilar
Allred
Auchincloss
Axne
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bourdeaux
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
Crist
Crow
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
Garcia (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gomez
Gonzalez, Vicente
Gottheimer
Green, Al (TX)
Grijalva
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Higgins (NY)
Himes
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Huffman
Jackson Lee
Jacobs (CA)
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (TX)
Jones
Kahele
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (NJ)
Kind
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Lamb
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Leger Fernandez
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)

Lieu
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Luria
Lynch
Malinowski
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Manning
Matsui
McBath
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Mfume
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Mrvan
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newman
Norcross
O'Halleran
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Perlmutter
Peters
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Ross
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Rush
Ryan
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Sires
Smith (WA)
Soto
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—217

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

NOT VOTING—4

Armstrong
Bowman
Rice (NY)
Ruppersberger

□ 1259

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:

Mr. BOWMAN. Mr. Speaker, had I been present, I would have voted "yes" on rollcall No. 328.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Allred (Neguse)
Barragán (Correa)
Bentz (Obernolte)
Brown (MD) (Trone)
Cárdenas (Correa)
Castro (TX) (Neguse)
Cohen (Beyer)
Crist (Schneider)
DeFazio (Pallone)
Deutch (Stevens)
Doggett (Beyer)
Evans (Neguse)
Fallon (Carl)
Gonzalez (OH) (Armstrong)
Hartzler (Bacon)
Jacobs (CA) (Correa)
Johnson (TX) (Jeffries)
Kahele (Correa)
Katko (Meijer)
Kirkpatrick (Pallone)
Langevin (Lynch)
Lawrence (Stevens)
Leger Fernandez (Kuster)
Lieu (Beyer)
Moore (WI) (Beyer)
Moulton (Stevens)
Newman (Beyer)
Panetta (Beyer)
Pappas (Kuster)
Pascrell (Pallone)
Pingree (Kuster)
Porter (Neguse)
Pressley (Neguse)
Reschenthaler (Keller)
Ryan (Beyer)
Salazar (Dunn)
Sires (Pallone)
Smith (NJ) (Kelly (PA))
Soto (Neguse)
Taylor (Armstrong)
Timmons (Armstrong)
Trahan (Stevens)
Upton (Meijer)
Walorski (Baird)
Wasserman Schultz (Schneider)
Wilson (SC) (Lamborn)

AMENDMENT NO. 49 OFFERED BY MS. SPEIER

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the question on amendment No. 49, printed in part A of House Report 117–405, 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. SPEIER).

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 216, nays 211, not voting 3, as follows:

[Roll No. 329]

YEAS—216

Adams
Aguilar
Allred
Auchincloss
Axne
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bourdeaux
Bowman
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brown (MD)
Brown (OH)
Brownley
Bush
Bustos
Butterfield
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson
Carter (LA)
Cartwright
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Cherfilus-McCormick
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Davids (KS)
Davis, Danny K.
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
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
Katko
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (NJ)
Kind
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Lamb
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Leger Fernandez
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Lynch
Malinowski
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Manning
Matsui
McBath
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Mfume
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moulton
Mrvan
Murphy (FL)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newman
Norcross
O'Halleran
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Perlmutter
Peters
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
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)
Yarmuth

NAYS—211

Aderholt
Allen
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bentz
Bergman
Bice (OK)
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Bost
Brady
Brooks
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Calvert
Cammack
Carey
Carl
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Cawthorn
Chabot
Cheney
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Cole
Comer
Conway
Crawford
Crenshaw
Curtis
Davidson
Davis, Rodney
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Donalds
Duncan
Dunn
Ellzey
Emmer
Estes
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Flood
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
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Hill
Hinson
Hollingsworth
Hudson
Huizenga
Issa
Jackson
Jacobs (NY)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Keller
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Kim (CA)
Kinzinger
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Latta
LaTurner
Lesko

Letlow
Long
Loudermilk
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luria
Mace
Malliotakis
Mann
Massie
Mast
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McHenry
McKinley
Meijer
Meuser
Miller (IL)
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Mullin
Murphy (NC)
Nehls
Newhouse
Norman
Obernolte
Owens
Palazzo
Palmer
Pence
Perry
Pfluger
Posey
Reschenthaler
Rice (SC)
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Rosendale
Rouzer
Roy
Rutherford
Salazar
Scalise
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sessions
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smucker
Spartz
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stewart
Taylor
Tenney
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Turner
Upton
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Wagner
Walberg
Walorski
Waltz
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams (TX)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Zeldin

NOT VOTING—3

Larson (CT)
Rice (NY)
Wilson (FL)

□ 1309

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 (Neguse)
Barragán (Correa)
Bentz (Obernolte)
Brown (MD) (Trone)
Cárdenas (Correa)
Castro (TX) (Neguse)
Cohen (Beyer)
Crist (Schneider)
DeFazio (Pallone)
Deutch (Stevens)
Doggett (Beyer)
Evans (Neguse)
Fallon (Carl)
Gonzalez (OH) (Armstrong)
Hartzler (Bacon)
Jacobs (CA) (Correa)
Johnson (TX) (Jeffries)
Kahele (Correa)
Katko (Meijer)
Kirkpatrick (Pallone)
Langevin (Lynch)
Lawrence (Stevens)
Leger Fernandez (Kuster)
Lieu (Beyer)
Moore (WI) (Beyer)
Moulton (Stevens)
Newman (Beyer)
Panetta (Beyer)
Pappas (Kuster)
Pascrell (Pallone)
Pingree (Kuster)
Porter (Neguse)
Pressley (Neguse)
Reschenthaler (Keller)
Ryan (Beyer)
Salazar (Dunn)
Sires (Pallone)
Smith (NJ) (Kelly (PA))
Soto (Neguse)
Taylor (Armstrong)
Timmons (Armstrong)
Trahan (Stevens)
Upton (Meijer)
Walorski (Baird)
Wasserman Schultz (Schneider)
Wilson (SC) (Lamborn)

AMENDMENT NO. 79 OFFERED BY MR. LEVIN OF MICHIGAN

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. WEXTON). Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the question on amendment No. 79, printed in part A of House Report 117–405, 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 Michigan (Mr. LEVIN).

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 233, nays 196, not voting 1, as follows:

[Roll No. 330]

YEAS—233

Adams
Aguilar
Allred
Auchincloss
Axne
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bera
Bergman
Beyer
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bost
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
Fitzpatrick
Fletcher
Foster
Frankel, Lois
Gaetz
Gallego
Garamendi
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Golden
Gomez
Gonzalez, Vicente
Gottheimer
Green, Al (TX)
Grijalva
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Herrera Beutler
Higgins (NY)
Himes
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Huffman
Huizenga
Jackson Lee
Jacobs (CA)
Jacobs (NY)
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (TX)
Jones
Kahele
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (NJ)
Kind
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Lamb
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Leger Fernandez
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Luria
Lynch
Mace
Malinowski
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Manning
Mast
Matsui
McBath
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McKinley
McNerney
Meeks
Meijer
Meng
Mfume
Moolenaar
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moulton
Mrvan
Murphy (FL)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newman
Norcross
O'Halleran
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Perlmutter
Peters
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Rice (NY)
Ross
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (NJ)
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
Upton
Vargas
Veasey
Velázquez
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Welch
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth

NAYS—196

Aderholt
Allen
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bentz
Bice (OK)
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Brady
Brooks
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Calvert
Cammack
Carey
Carl
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Cawthorn
Chabot
Cheney
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Cole
Comer
Conway
Crawford
Crenshaw
Curtis
Davidson
Davis, Rodney
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Donalds
Duncan
Dunn
Ellzey
Emmer
Estes
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fleischmann
Flood
Flores
Foxx
Franklin, C. Scott
Fulcher
Gallagher
Garbarino
Garcia (CA)
Gibbs
Gimenez
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
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Hill
Hinson
Hollingsworth
Hudson
Issa
Jackson
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Keller
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Kim (CA)
Kinzinger
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Latta
LaTurner
Lesko
Letlow
Long
Loudermilk
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Malliotakis
Mann
Massie
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McHenry
Meuser
Miller (IL)
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Mullin
Murphy (NC)
Nehls
Newhouse
Norman
Obernolte
Owens
Palazzo
Palmer
Pence
Perry
Pfluger
Posey
Reschenthaler
Rice (SC)
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Rosendale
Rouzer
Roy
Rutherford
Salazar
Scalise
Schrader
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sessions
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smucker
Spartz
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stewart
Taylor
Tenney
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Turner
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Wagner
Walberg
Walorski
Waltz
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams (TX)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Zeldin

NOT VOTING—1

Gohmert

□ 1318

Mr. GAETZ, Mses. WEXTON, and OMAR changed their vote from ''nay'' to ''yea.''

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 (Neguse)
Barragán (Correa)
Bentz (Obernolte)
Brown (MD) (Trone)
Cárdenas (Correa)
Castro (TX) (Neguse)
Cohen (Beyer)
Crist (Schneider)
DeFazio (Pallone)
Deutch (Stevens)
Doggett (Beyer)
Evans (Neguse)
Fallon (Carl)
Gonzalez (OH) (Armstrong)
Hartzler (Bacon)
Jacobs (CA) (Correa)
Johnson (TX) (Jeffries)
Kahele (Correa)
Katko (Meijer)
Kirkpatrick (Pallone)
Langevin (Lynch)
Lawrence (Stevens)
Leger Fernandez (Kuster)
Lieu (Beyer)
Moore (WI) (Beyer)
Moulton (Stevens)
Newman (Beyer)
Panetta (Beyer)
Pappas (Kuster)
Pascrell (Pallone)
Pingree (Kuster)
Porter (Neguse)
Pressley (Neguse)
Reschenthaler (Keller)
Rice (NY) (Murphy (FL))
Ryan (Beyer)
Salazar (Dunn)
Sires (Pallone)
Smith (NJ) (Kelly (PA))
Soto (Neguse)
Taylor (Armstrong)
Timmons (Armstrong)
Trahan (Stevens)
Upton (Meijer)
Walorski (Baird)
Wasserman Schultz (Schneider)
Wilson (SC) (Lamborn)

AMENDMENT NO. 81 OFFERED BY MS. SPEIER

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the question on amendment No. 81, printed in part A of House Report 117–405, 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. SPEIER).

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 226, nays 203, not voting 1, as follows:

[Roll No. 331]

YEAS—226

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

NAYS—203

Aderholt
Allen
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bentz
Bergman
Bice (OK)
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Bost
Brady
Brooks
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Calvert
Cammack
Carey
Carl
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Cawthorn
Chabot
Cheney
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Cole
Comer
Conway
Crawford
Crenshaw
Curtis
Davidson
Davis, Rodney
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Donalds
Duncan
Dunn
Ellzey
Emmer
Estes
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fleischmann
Flood
Flores
Foxx
Franklin, C. Scott
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Garbarino
Garcia (CA)
Gibbs
Gimenez
Gohmert
Gonzales, Tony
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Greene (GA)
Griffith
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Harris
Harshbarger
Hartzler
Hern
Herrell
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Hill
Hinson
Hollingsworth
Hudson
Huizenga
Issa
Jackson
Jacobs (NY)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (PA)
Keller
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Kim (CA)
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Latta
LaTurner
Lesko
Letlow
Long
Loudermilk
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Mace
Malliotakis
Mann
Massie
Mast
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McHenry
McKinley
Meijer
Meuser
Miller (IL)
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Mullin
Murphy (NC)
Nehls
Newhouse
Norman
Obernolte
Owens
Palazzo
Palmer
Pence
Perry
Pfluger
Posey
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
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Wagner
Walberg
Walorski
Waltz
Weber (TX)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams (TX)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Zeldin

NOT VOTING—1

Webster (FL)

□ 1327

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 (Neguse)
Barragán (Correa)
Bentz (Obernolte)
Brown (MD) (Trone)
Cárdenas (Correa)
Castro (TX) (Neguse)
Cohen (Beyer)
Crist (Schneider)
DeFazio (Pallone)
Deutch (Stevens)
Doggett (Beyer)
Evans (Neguse)
Fallon (Carl)
Gonzalez (OH) (Armstrong)
Hartzler (Bacon)
Jacobs (CA) (Correa)
Johnson (TX) (Jeffries)
Kahele (Correa)
Katko (Meijer)
Kirkpatrick (Pallone)
Langevin (Lynch)
Lawrence (Stevens)
Leger Fernandez (Kuster)
Lieu (Beyer)
Moore (WI) (Beyer)
Moulton (Stevens)
Newman (Beyer)
Panetta (Beyer)
Pappas (Kuster)
Pascrell (Pallone)
Pingree (Kuster)
Porter (Neguse)
Pressley (Neguse)
Reschenthaler (Keller)
Rice (NY) (Murphy (NY))
Ryan (Beyer)
Salazar (Dunn)
Sires (Pallone)
Smith (NJ) (Kelly (PA))
Soto (Neguse)
Taylor (Armstrong)
Timmons (Armstrong)
Trahan (Stevens)
Upton (Meijer)
Walorski (Baird)
Wasserman Schultz (Schneider)
Wilson (SC) (Lamborn)

AMENDMENTS EN BLOC NO. 2, AS MODIFIED, OFFERED BY MR. SMITH OF WASHINGTON

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, as modified, printed in part A of House Report 117–405, on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendments en bloc, as modified.

The Clerk redesignated the amendments en bloc, as modified.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the amendments en bloc, as modified, offered by the gentleman from Washington (Mr. SMITH).

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 330, nays 99, not voting 1, as follows:

[Roll No. 332]

YEAS—330

Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Allred
Amodei
Armstrong
Auchincloss
Axne
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bera
Bergman
Beyer
Bice (OK)
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bost
Bourdeaux
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brady
Brown (MD)
Brown (OH)
Brownley
Buchanan
Bucshon
Budd
Burchett
Bustos
Butterfield
Carbajal
Cárdenas
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
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Curtis
Davids (KS)
Davis, Danny K.
Davis, Rodney
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Demings
DeSaulnier
Deutch
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael F.
Dunn
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Fallon
Fischbach
Fitzpatrick
Fletcher
Flood
Flores
Foster
Foxx
Frankel, Lois
Gallagher
Gallego
Garamendi
Garbarino
Garcia (CA)
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gibbs
Golden
Gomez
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez, Vicente
Gooden (TX)
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Green, Al (TX)
Grijalva
Guthrie
Harder (CA)
Harshbarger
Hayes
Herrell
Herrera Beutler
Higgins (NY)
Himes
Hollingsworth
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hudson
Huffman
Issa
Jackson Lee
Jacobs (CA)
Jacobs (NY)
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
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
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
Manning
Matsui
McBath
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McHenry
McKinley
McNerney
Meeks
Meijer
Meng
Meuser
Mfume
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moulton
Mrvan
Murphy (FL)
Murphy (NC)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newhouse
Newman
Norcross
O'Halleran
Obernolte
Owens
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Perlmutter
Peters
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Reschenthaler
Rice (NY)
Rice (SC)
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Ross
Rouzer
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan
Salazar
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scalise
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Simpson
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Soto
Spanberger
Speier
Stansbury
Stanton
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Stevens
Stewart
Strickland
Suozzi
Swalwell
Takano
Taylor
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Timmons
Titus
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Valadao
Vargas
Veasey
Velázquez
Wagner
Walberg
Walorski
Waltz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Welch
Wenstrup
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Yarmuth
Zeldin

NAYS—99

Allen
Arrington
Bentz
Biggs
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Bowman
Brooks
Buck
Burgess
Bush
Calvert
Cammack
Carey
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Comer
Conway
Crawford
Crenshaw
Davidson
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Donalds
Duncan
Ellzey
Emmer
Estes
Feenstra
Ferguson
Fitzgerald
Fleischmann
Franklin, C. Scott
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gimenez
Gohmert
Good (VA)
Gosar
Greene (GA)
Griffith
Grothman
Guest
Harris
Hern
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Hill
Hinson
Huizenga
Jackson
Johnson (LA)
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lesko
Loudermilk
Mann
Massie
Mast
McClintock
Miller (IL)
Moolenaar
Mooney
Mullin
Nehls
Norman
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Palazzo
Palmer
Pence
Perry
Pfluger
Posey
Rose
Rosendale
Roy
Rutherford
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sessions
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Spartz
Stauber
Steube
Tenney
Tiffany
Tlaib
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Westerman
Williams (TX)
Womack

NOT VOTING—1

Hartzler

□ 1338

So the en bloc amendments, as modified, were agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Allred (Neguse)
Barragán (Correa)
Bentz (Obernolte)
Brown (MD) (Trone)
Cárdenas (Correa)
Castro (TX) (Neguse)
Cohen (Beyer)
Crist (Schneider)
DeFazio (Pallone)
Deutch (Stevens)
Doggett (Beyer)
Evans (Neguse)
Fallon (Carl)
Gonzalez (OH) (Armstrong)
Jacobs (CA) (Correa)
Johnson (TX) (Jeffries)
Kahele (Correa)
Katko (Meijer)
Kirkpatrick (Pallone)
Lawrence (Stevens)
Leger Fernandez (Kuster)
Lieu (Beyer)
Moore (WI) (Beyer)
Moulton (Stevens)
Newman (Beyer)
Panetta (Beyer)
Pappas (Kuster)
Pascrell (Pallone)
Pingree (Kuster)
Porter (Neguse)
Pressley (Neguse)
Reschenthaler (Keller)
Rice (NY) (Murphy (FL))
Ryan (Beyer)
Salazar (Dunn)
Sires (Pallone)
Smith (NJ) (Kelly (PA))
Soto (Neguse)
Taylor (Armstrong)
Timmons (Armstrong)
Trahan (Stevens)
Upton (Meijer)
Walorski (Baird)
Wasserman Schultz (Schneider)
Wilson (SC) (Lamborn)

AMENDMENTS EN BLOC NO. 3 OFFERED BY MR. SMITH OF WASHINGTON

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. 3, printed in part A of House Report 117–405, 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 Washington (Mr. SMITH).

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 362, nays 64, not voting 4, as follows:

[Roll No. 333]

YEAS—362

Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Allen
Allred
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Auchincloss
Axne
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
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
Bustos
Butterfield
Calvert
Carbajal
Cárdenas
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
Connolly
Conway
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
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael F.
Dunn
Ellzey
Emmer
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Estes
Evans
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Flood
Flores
Foster
Foxx
Frankel, Lois
Gallagher
Gallego
Garamendi
Garbarino
Garcia (CA)
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gibbs
Gimenez
Golden
Gomez
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez (OH)
Gooden (TX)
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Green, Al (TX)
Grijalva
Guest
Guthrie
Harder (CA)
Harshbarger
Hayes
Hern
Herrera Beutler
Higgins (NY)
Hill
Himes
Hinson
Hollingsworth
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hudson
Huffman
Huizenga
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
Loudermilk
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
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moulton
Mrvan
Murphy (FL)
Murphy (NC)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newhouse
Newman
Norcross
O'Halleran
Obernolte
Ocasio-Cortez
Owens
Palazzo
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Perlmutter
Peters
Pfluger
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Reschenthaler
Rice (NY)
Rice (SC)
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Ross
Rouzer
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan
Salazar
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scalise
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Simpson
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Soto
Spanberger
Spartz
Speier
Stanton
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Stevens
Stewart
Strickland
Suozzi
Swalwell
Takano
Taylor
Tenney
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Valadao
Van Duyne
Vargas
Veasey
Velázquez
Wagner
Walberg
Waltz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Welch
Wenstrup
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Yarmuth
Zeldin

NAYS—64

Bentz
Biggs
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Brooks
Buck
Burchett
Burgess
Bush
Cammack
Carey
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Comer
Davidson
DesJarlais
Donalds
Duncan
Franklin, C. Scott
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gohmert
Good (VA)
Gosar
Greene (GA)
Griffith
Grothman
Harris
Herrell
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Jackson
Jordan
LaMalfa
Lesko
Massie
Mast
McClintock
Miller (IL)
Moolenaar
Mooney
Mullin
Nehls

Norman
Omar
Palmer
Pence
Perry
Posey
Pressley
Rosendale
Roy
Rutherford
Schweikert
Sessions
Stauber
Steube
Van Drew
Walorski
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Westerman
Williams (TX)

NOT VOTING—4

Gonzalez, Vicente
Hartzler
Issa
Stansbury

□ 1346

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 (Neguse)
Barragán (Correa)
Bentz (Obernolte)
Brown (MD) (Trone)
Cárdenas (Correa)
Castro (TX) (Neguse)
Cohen (Beyer)
Crist (Schneider)
DeFazio (Pallone)
Deutch (Stevens)
Doggett (Beyer)
Evans (Neguse)
Fallon (Carl)
Gonzalez (OH) (Armstrong)
Jacobs (CA) (Correa)
Johnson (TX) (Jeffries)
Kahele (Correa)
Katko (Meijer)
Kirkpatrick (Pallone)
Lawrence (Stevens)
Leger Fernandez (Kuster)
Lieu (Beyer)
Moore (WI) (Beyer)
Moulton (Stevens)
Newman (Beyer)
Panetta (Beyer)
Pappas (Kuster)
Pascrell (Pallone)
Pingree (Kuster)
Porter (Neguse)
Pressley (Neguse)
Reschenthaler (Keller)
Rice (NY) (Murphy (FL))
Ryan (Beyer)
Salazar (Dunn)
Sires (Pallone)
Smith (NJ) (Kelly (PA))
Soto (Neguse)
Taylor (Armstrong)
Timmons (Armstrong)
Trahan (Stevens)
Upton (Meijer)
Walorski (Baird)
Wasserman Schultz (Schneider)
Wilson (SC) (Lamborn)

AMENDMENTS EN BLOC NO. 4 OFFERED BY MR. SMITH OF WASHINGTON

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. 4, printed in part A of House Report 117–405, 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 Washington (Mr. SMITH).

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 277, nays 150, not voting 3, as follows:

[Roll No. 334]

YEAS—277

Adams
Aguilar
Allred
Amodei
Auchincloss
Axne
Baird
Balderson
Barr
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bera
Bergman
Beyer
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bourdeaux
Bowman
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brady
Brown (MD)
Brown (OH)
Brownley
Bucshon
Bustos
Butterfield
Cammack
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson
Carter (LA)
Carter (TX)
Cartwright
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Cawthorn
Cheney
Cherfilus-McCormick
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Cole
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Davids (KS)
Davis, Danny K.
Davis, Rodney
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Demings
DeSaulnier
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael F.
Dunn
Emmer
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Fallon
Fitzpatrick
Fletcher
Flores
Foster
Foxx
Frankel, Lois
Gallego
Garamendi
Garcia (CA)
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gibbs
Gimenez
Golden
Gomez
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez, Vicente
Gooden (TX)
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (LA)
Green, Al (TX)
Grijalva
Guthrie
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Herrera Beutler
Higgins (NY)
Himes
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Huffman
Issa
Jackson Lee
Jacobs (CA)
Jacobs (NY)
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (TX)
Jones
Joyce (OH)
Kahele
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Keller
Kelly (IL)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (CA)
Kim (NJ)
Kind
Kinzinger
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Lamb
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Leger Fernandez
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu
Lofgren
Long
Lowenthal
Luria
Lynch
Mace
Malinowski
Malliotakis
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Manning
Matsui
McBath
McCaul
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McHenry
McNerney
Meeks
Meijer
Meng
Mfume
Miller-Meeks
Moore (AL)
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moulton
Mrvan
Murphy (FL)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newhouse
Newman
Norcross
O'Halleran
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Perlmutter
Peters
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Reschenthaler
Rice (NY)
Rice (SC)
Rogers (AL)
Ross
Rouzer
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan
Salazar
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Simpson
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (WA)
Soto
Spanberger
Speier
Stansbury
Stanton
Steel
Stevens
Strickland
Suozzi
Swalwell
Takano
Taylor
Tenney
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Valadao
Vargas
Veasey
Velázquez
Wagner
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Welch
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Yarmuth

NAYS—150

Aderholt
Allen
Armstrong
Arrington
Babin
Bacon
Banks
Bentz
Bice (OK)
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Bost
Brooks
Buchanan
Buck
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Bush
Calvert
Carey
Carl
Carter (GA)
Chabot
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Comer
Conway
Crawford
Crenshaw
Curtis
Davidson
DesJarlais
Donalds
Duncan
Ellzey
Estes
Feenstra
Ferguson
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fleischmann
Flood
Franklin, C. Scott
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Garbarino
Gohmert
Good (VA)
Gosar
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Greene (GA)
Griffith
Grothman
Guest
Harris
Harshbarger
Hartzler
Hern
Herrell
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Hill
Hinson
Hollingsworth
Hudson
Huizenga
Jackson
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (PA)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Latta
LaTurner
Lesko
Letlow
Loudermilk
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Mann
Massie
Mast
McCarthy
McClain
McClintock
McKinley
Miller (IL)
Miller (WV)
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (UT)
Mullin
Murphy (NC)
Nehls
Norman
Obernolte
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Owens
Palazzo
Palmer
Pence
Perry
Pfluger
Posey
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Rosendale
Roy
Rutherford
Scalise
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sessions
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smucker
Spartz
Stauber
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stewart
Tiffany
Timmons
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Walberg
Walorski
Waltz
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams (TX)
Wittman
Womack
Zeldin

NOT VOTING—3

Bishop (GA)
Johnson (LA)
Meuser

□ 1355

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 (Neguse)
Barragán (Correa)
Bentz (Obernolte)
Brown (MD) (Trone)
Cárdenas (Correa)
Castro (TX) (Neguse)
Cohen (Beyer)
Crist (Schneider)
DeFazio (Pallone)
Deutch (Stevens)
Doggett (Beyer)
Evans (Neguse)
Fallon (Carl)
Gonzalez (OH) (Armstrong)
Hartzler (Bacon)
Jacobs (CA) (Correa)
Johnson (TX) (Jeffries)
Kahele (Correa)
Katko (Meijer)
Kirkpatrick (Pallone)
Lawrence (Stevens)
Leger Fernandez (Kuster)
Lieu (Beyer)
Moore (WI) (Beyer)
Moulton (Stevens)
Newman (Beyer)
Panetta (Beyer)
Pappas (Kuster)
Pascrell (Pallone)
Pingree (Kuster)
Porter (Neguse)
Pressley (Neguse)
Reschenthaler (Keller)
Rice (NY) (Murphy (FL))
Ryan (Beyer)
Salazar (Dunn)
Sires (Pallone)
Smith (NJ) (Kelly (PA))
Soto (Neguse)
Taylor (Armstrong)
Timmons (Armstrong)
Trahan (Stevens)
Upton (Meijer)
Walorski (Baird)
Wasserman Schultz (Schneider)
Wilson (SC) (Lamborn)

AMENDMENT NO. 384 OFFERED BY MR. BOWMAN

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MCGOVERN). Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the question on amendment No. 384, printed in part A of House Report 117–405, 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 New York (Mr. BOWMAN).

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 155, nays 273, not voting 2, as follows:

[Roll No. 335]

YEAS—155

Adams
Auchincloss
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Beyer
Biggs
Bishop (NC)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Boebert
Bonamici

Bowman
Brown (OH)
Buck
Bush
Cammack
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson
Cartwright
Case
Castro (TX)
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Cloud
Cohen
Connolly
Cooper
Courtney
Davidson
Davis, Danny K.
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
Demings
DeSaulnier
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael F.
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Foster
Fulcher
Gaetz
Garamendi
García (IL)
Gohmert
Gomez
Good (VA)
Gosar
Green, Al (TX)
Greene (GA)
Griffith
Grijalva
Hayes
Herrell
Higgins (NY)
Himes
Hollingsworth
Huffman
Jackson Lee
Jacobs (CA)
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (TX)
Jones
Jordan
Kahele
Kaptur
Kelly (IL)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kirkpatrick
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lawrence
Lee (CA)
Leger Fernandez
Levin (MI)
Lieu
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Lynch
Mace
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Massie
Matsui
McBath
McCollum
McGovern
McNerney
Meng
Meuser
Mfume
Moore (WI)
Moulton
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newman
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Pascrell
Payne
Perlmutter
Perry
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Quigley
Raskin
Rosendale
Roy
Rush
Ryan
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schrader
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Sherman
Speier
Stansbury
Swalwell
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Tiffany
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Veasey
Velázquez
Watson Coleman
Welch
Wild
Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)

NAYS—273

Aderholt
Aguilar
Allen
Allred
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Axne
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bentz
Bera
Bergman
Bice (OK)
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bost
Bourdeaux
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brady
Brooks
Brown (MD)
Brownley
Buchanan
Bucshon
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Bustos
Butterfield
Calvert
Carey
Carl
Carter (GA)
Carter (LA)
Carter (TX)
Casten
Castor (FL)
Cawthorn
Chabot
Cheney
Cherfilus-McCormick
Cline
Clyburn
Clyde
Cole
Comer
Conway
Correa
Costa
Craig
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Curtis
Davids (KS)
Davis, Rodney
DelBene
DesJarlais
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Donalds
Duncan
Dunn
Ellzey
Emmer
Estes
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Flood
Flores
Foxx
Frankel, Lois
Franklin, C. Scott
Gallagher
Gallego
Garbarino
Garcia (CA)
Garcia (TX)
Gibbs
Gimenez
Golden
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez, Vicente
Gooden (TX)
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Harder (CA)
Harris
Harshbarger
Hartzler
Hern
Herrera Beutler
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Hill
Hinson
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hudson
Huizenga
Issa
Jackson
Jacobs (NY)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Katko
Keating
Keller
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Kim (CA)
Kim (NJ)
Kind
Kinzinger
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamb
Lamborn
Langevin
Latta
LaTurner
Lawson (FL)
Lee (NV)
Lesko
Letlow
Levin (CA)
Long
Loudermilk
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luria
Malinowski
Malliotakis
Mann
Manning
Mast
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McEachin
McHenry
McKinley
Meeks
Meijer
Miller (IL)
Miller-Meeks
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Morelle
Mrvan
Mullin
Murphy (FL)
Murphy (NC)
Nehls
Newhouse
Norcross
Norman
O'Halleran
Obernolte
Owens
Palazzo
Palmer
Panetta
Pappas
Pence
Peters
Pfluger
Phillips
Posey
Price (NC)
Reschenthaler
Rice (NY)
Rice (SC)
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Ross
Rouzer
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rutherford
Salazar
Scalise
Schneider
Schrier
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sessions
Sewell
Sherrill
Simpson
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Soto
Spanberger
Spartz
Stanton
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stevens
Stewart
Strickland
Suozzi
Taylor
Tenney
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Timmons
Torres (CA)
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Vargas
Wagner
Walberg
Walorski
Waltz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wexton
Williams (TX)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Zeldin

NOT VOTING—2

Miller (WV)
Yarmuth

□ 1404

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

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 (Neguse)
Barragán (Correa)
Bentz (Obernolte)
Brown (MD) (Trone)
Cárdenas (Correa)
Castro (TX) (Neguse)
Cohen (Beyer)
Crist (Schneider)
DeFazio (Pallone)
Deutch (Stevens)
Doggett (Beyer)
Evans (Neguse)
Fallon (Carl)
Gonzalez (OH) (Armstrong)
Hartzler (Bacon)
Jacobs (CA) (Correa)
Johnson (TX) (Jeffries)
Kahele (Correa)
Katko (Meijer)
Kirkpatrick (Pallone)
Lawrence (Stevens)
Leger Fernandez (Kuster)
Lieu (Beyer)
Moore (WI) (Beyer)
Moulton (Stevens)
Newman (Beyer)
Panetta (Beyer)
Pappas (Kuster)
Pascrell (Pallone)
Pingree (Kuster)
Porter (Neguse)
Pressley (Neguse)
Reschenthaler (Keller)
Rice (NY) (Murphy (FL))
Ryan (Beyer)
Salazar (Dunn)
Sires (Pallone)
Smith (NJ) (Kelly (PA))
Soto (Neguse)
Taylor (Armstrong)
Timmons (Armstrong)
Trahan (Stevens)
Upton (Meijer)
Walorski (Baird)
Wasserman Schultz (Schneider)
Wilson (SC) (Lamborn)

AMENDMENT NO. 391 OFFERED BY MR. KEATING

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the question on amendment No. 391, printed in part A of House Report 117–405, 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 Massachusetts (Mr. KEATING).

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 208, nays 217, not voting 5, as follows:

[Roll No. 336]

YEAS—208

Adams
Aguilar
Allred
Auchincloss
Axne
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bourdeaux
Bowman
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brown (MD)
Brown (OH)
Brownley
Bush
Bustos
Butterfield
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson
Carter (LA)
Cartwright
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Cherfilus-McCormick
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
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
Fitzpatrick
Fletcher
Foster
Frankel, Lois
Gallego
Garcia (TX)
Gomez
Gonzalez, Vicente
Gottheimer
Green, Al (TX)
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Higgins (NY)
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Huffman
Jackson Lee
Jacobs (CA)
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (TX)
Jones
Kahele
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (NJ)
Kind
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Lamb
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Leger Fernandez
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Luria
Lynch
Malinowski
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Manning
Matsui
McBath
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Mfume
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moulton
Mrvan
Murphy (FL)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newman
Norcross
O'Halleran
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Perlmutter
Peters
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Rice (NY)
Ross
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Sires
Smith (WA)
Soto
Speier
Stansbury
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
Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)

NAYS—217

Aderholt
Allen
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bentz
Bergman
Bice (OK)
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (NC)
Bost
Brady
Brooks
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Calvert
Cammack
Carey
Carl
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Cawthorn
Chabot
Cheney
Cline

Cloud
Clyde
Cole
Comer
Conway
Craig
Crawford
Crenshaw
Curtis
Davidson
Davis, Rodney
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Donalds
Duncan
Dunn
Ellzey
Emmer
Estes
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fleischmann
Flood
Flores
Foxx
Franklin, C. Scott
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Garbarino
Garcia (CA)
Gibbs
Gimenez
Gohmert
Golden
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez (OH)
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Greene (GA)
Griffith
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Harris
Harshbarger
Hartzler
Hern
Herrell
Herrera Beutler
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Hill
Himes
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 (IL)
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Mullin
Murphy (NC)
Nehls
Newhouse
Norman
Obernolte
Owens
Palazzo
Palmer
Pence
Perry
Pfluger
Posey
Reschenthaler
Rice (SC)
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Rosendale
Rouzer
Roy
Rutherford
Salazar
Scalise
Schrader
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sessions
Simpson
Slotkin
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smucker
Spanberger
Spartz
Stanton
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
Wild
Williams (TX)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Zeldin

NOT VOTING—5

Boebert
Garamendi
García (IL)
Grijalva
Yarmuth

□ 1411

Ms. WILD changed her vote from ''yea'' to ''nay.''

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 (Neguse)
Barragán (Correa)
Bentz (Obernolte)
Brown (MD) (Trone)
Cárdenas (Correa)
Castro (TX) (Neguse)
Cohen (Beyer)
Crist (Schneider)
DeFazio (Pallone)
Deutch (Stevens)
Doggett (Beyer)
Evans (Neguse)
Fallon (Carl)
Gonzalez (OH) (Armstrong)
Hartzler (Bacon)
Jacobs (CA) (Correa)
Johnson (TX) (Jeffries)
Kahele (Correa)
Katko (Meijer)
Kirkpatrick (Pallone)
Lawrence (Stevens)
Leger Fernandez (Kuster)
Lieu (Beyer)
Moore (WI) (Beyer)
Moulton (Stevens)
Newman (Beyer)
Panetta (Beyer)
Pappas (Kuster)
Pascrell (Pallone)
Pingree (Kuster)
Porter (Neguse)
Pressley (Neguse)
Reschenthaler (Keller)
Rice (NY) (Murphy (FL))
Ryan (Beyer)
Salazar (Dunn)
Sires (Pallone)
Smith (NJ) (Kelly (PA))
Soto (Neguse)
Taylor (Armstrong)
Timmons (Armstrong)
Trahan (Stevens)
Upton (Meijer)
Walorski (Baird)
Wasserman Schultz (Schneider)
Wilson (SC) (Lamborn)

AMENDMENT NO. 392 OFFERED BY MS. JAYAPAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the question on amendment No. 392, printed in part A of House Report 117–405, 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 (Ms. JAYAPAL).

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 207, nays 219, not voting 4, as follows:

[Roll No. 337]

YEAS—207

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
Crist
Crow
Davids (KS)
Davis, Danny K.
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Demings
DeSaulnier
Deutch
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael F.
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Fitzpatrick
Fletcher
Foster
Frankel, Lois
Gallego
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gomez
Gottheimer
Green, Al (TX)
Grijalva
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Higgins (NY)
Himes
Horsford
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
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Manning
Matsui
McBath
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Mfume
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moulton
Mrvan
Murphy (FL)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newman
Norcross
O'Halleran
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Perlmutter
Peters
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Rice (NY)
Ross
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Sewell
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
Underwood
Vargas
Veasey
Velázquez
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Welch
Wexton
Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)

NAYS—219

Aderholt
Allen
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bentz
Bergman
Bice (OK)
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Bost
Brady
Brooks
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Calvert
Cammack
Carey
Carl
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Cawthorn
Chabot
Cheney
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Cole
Comer
Conway
Craig
Crawford
Crenshaw
Cuellar
Curtis
Davidson
Davis, Rodney
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Donalds
Duncan
Dunn
Ellzey
Emmer
Estes
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fleischmann
Flood
Flores
Foxx
Franklin, C. Scott
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Garbarino
Garcia (CA)
Gibbs
Gimenez
Gohmert
Golden
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez, Vicente
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Greene (GA)
Griffith
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Harris
Harshbarger
Hartzler
Hern
Herrell
Herrera Beutler
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Hill
Hinson
Hollingsworth
Houlahan
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
Malinowski
Malliotakis
Mann
Massie
Mast
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McHenry
McKinley
Meijer
Meuser
Miller (IL)
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Mullin
Murphy (NC)
Nehls
Newhouse
Norman
Obernolte
Owens
Palazzo
Palmer
Pence
Perry
Pfluger
Posey
Reschenthaler
Rice (SC)
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Rosendale
Rouzer
Roy
Rutherford
Salazar
Scalise
Schrader
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
Trone
Turner
Upton
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Wagner
Walberg
Walorski
Waltz
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wild
Williams (TX)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Zeldin

NOT VOTING—4

Bass
Garamendi
Sherman
Yarmuth

□ 1418

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:

Ms. WILD. Mr. Speaker, during Roll Call No. 337 on H.R. 7900, I mistakenly recorded my vote as no when I should have voted yes.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Allred (Neguse)
Barragán (Correa)
Bentz (Obernolte)
Brown (MD) (Trone)
Cárdenas (Correa)
Castro (TX) (Neguse)
Cohen (Beyer)
Crist (Schneider)
DeFazio (Pallone)
Deutch (Stevens)
Doggett (Beyer)
Evans (Neguse)
Fallon (Carl)
Gonzalez (OH) (Armstrong)
Hartzler (Bacon)
Jacobs (CA) (Correa)
Johnson (TX) (Jeffries)
Kahele (Correa)
Katko (Meijer)
Kirkpatrick (Pallone)
Lawrence (Stevens)
Leger Fernandez (Kuster)
Lieu (Beyer)
Moore (WI) (Beyer)
Moulton (Stevens)
Newman (Beyer)
Panetta (Beyer)
Pappas (Kuster)
Pascrell (Pallone)
Pingree (Kuster)
Porter (Neguse)
Pressley (Neguse)
Reschenthaler (Keller)
Rice (NY) (Murphy (FL))
Ryan (Beyer)
Salazar (Dunn)
Sires (Pallone)
Smith (NJ) (Kelly (PA))
Taylor (Armstrong)
Timmons (Armstrong)
Trahan (Stevens)
Upton (Meijer)
Walorski (Baird)
Wasserman Schultz (Schneider)
Wilson (SC) (Lamborn)

AMENDMENT NO. 395 OFFERED BY MS. SPEIER

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the question on amendment No. 395, printed in part A of House Report 117–405, 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. SPEIER).

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 222, nays 195, not voting 13, as follows:

[Roll No. 338]

YEAS—222

Adams
Aguilar
Allred
Armstrong
Auchincloss
Axne
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bourdeaux
Bowman
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brown (MD)
Brown (OH)
Brownley
Bush
Bustos
Butterfield
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson
Carter (LA)
Cartwright
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Cherfilus-McCormick
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Davids (KS)
Davis, Danny K.
Dean
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
Gottheimer
Green, Al (TX)
Grijalva
Harder (CA)
Hartzler
Hayes
Higgins (NY)
Himes
Hinson
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Huffman
Jackson Lee
Jacobs (CA)
Jacobs (NY)
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (TX)
Jones
Kahele
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (CA)
Kim (NJ)
Kind
Kinzinger
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Lamb
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Leger Fernandez
Letlow
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Luria
Lynch
Malinowski
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Manning
Matsui
McBath
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McKinley
McNerney
Meng
Mfume
Miller-Meeks
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moulton
Mrvan
Murphy (FL)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neguse
Newman
Norcross
O'Halleran
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Panetta
Pappas
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
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Slotkin
Smith (NJ)
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
Wagner
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Welch
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)

NAYS—195

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

NOT VOTING—13

DeFazio
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (LA)
Kirkpatrick
Meeks
Neal
Pallone
Pascrell
Schrader
Sires
Spartz
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). There are 2 minutes remaining.

□ 1425

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:

Mr. Speaker, one of my votes was not recorded today due to an error. Had I been present, I would have voted YEA on Roll Call No. 338.

Mr. DEFAZIO. Mr. Speaker, had I been present, I would have voted YEA on Roll Call No. 338.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Allred (Neguse)
Barragán (Correa)
Bentz (Obernolte)
Brown (MD) (Trone)
Cárdenas (Correa)
Castro (TX) (Neguse)
Cohen (Beyer)
Crist (Schneider)
Deutch (Stevens)
Doggett (Beyer)
Evans (Neguse)
Fallon (Carl)
Gonzalez (OH) (Armstrong)
Hartzler (Bacon)
Jacobs (CA) (Correa)
Johnson (TX) (Jeffries)
Kahele (Correa)
Katko (Meijer)
Lawrence (Stevens)
Leger Fernandez (Kuster)
Lieu (Beyer)
Moore (WI) (Beyer)
Moulton (Stevens)
Newman (Beyer)
Panetta (Beyer)
Pappas (Kuster)
Pingree (Kuster)
Porter (Neguse)
Pressley (Neguse)
Reschenthaler (Keller)
Rice (NY) (Murphy (FL))
Ryan (Beyer)
Salazar (Dunn)
Smith (NJ) (Kelly (PA))
Taylor (Armstrong)
Timmons (Armstrong)
Trahan (Stevens)
Upton (Meijer)
Walorski (Baird)
Wasserman Schultz (Schneider)
Wilson (SC) (Lamborn)

AMENDMENT NO. 399 OFFERED BY MR. PALLONE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the question on amendment No. 399, printed in part A of House Report 117–405, 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 New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE).

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 244, nays 179, not voting 7, as follows:

[Roll No. 339]

YEAS—244

Adams
Aguilar
Allred
Auchincloss
Axne
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NC)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Boebert
Bonamici
Bost
Bowman
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brooks
Brown (OH)
Brownley
Buchanan
Burchett
Bush
Bustos
Butterfield
Cammack
Cárdenas
Carson

Cartwright
Case
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Cawthorn
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Cline
Conway
Costa
Courtney
Crist
Davids (KS)
Davidson
Davis, Danny K.
Davis, Rodney
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
DeSaulnier
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Donalds
Doyle, Michael F.
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Ferguson
Fitzpatrick
Fletcher
Foster
Frankel, Lois
Gaetz
Garbarino
García (CA)
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gimenez
Gohmert
Gomez
Gonzalez, Vicente
Good (VA)
Gosar
Gottheimer
Green, Al (TX)
Greene (GA)
Griffith
Grijalva
Grothman
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Herrell
Higgins (NY)
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Huffman
Jackson Lee
Jacobs (CA)
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (OH)
Jones
Jordan
Kahele
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (CA)
Kind
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Lamb
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
LaTurner
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Leger Fernandez
Lesko
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu
Lofgren
Loudermilk
Lowenthal
Lynch
Malinowski
Malliotakis
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Manning
Massie
Mast
Matsui
McBath
McClintock
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McHenry
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Meuser
Mfume
Miller (IL)
Miller-Meeks
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Mrvan
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newhouse
Newman
Norcross
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Palazzo
Pallone
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Perlmutter
Perry
Peters
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Posey
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Rice (NY)
Rosendale
Ross
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Rutherford
Ryan
Salazar
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scalise
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Sherman
Sherrill
Sires
Smith (NJ)
Soto
Spanberger
Speier
Stansbury
Stanton
Steel
Steube
Stevens
Suozzi
Swalwell
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Underwood
Upton
Valadao
Vargas
Veasey
Velázquez
Wagner
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Webster (FL)
Welch
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)
Zeldin

NAYS—179

Aderholt
Allen
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bentz
Bergman
Bice (OK)
Bourdeaux
Brady
Brown (MD)
Buck
Bucshon
Budd
Burgess
Calvert
Carbajal
Carey
Carl
Carter (GA)
Carter (LA)
Carter (TX)
Casten
Chabot
Cheney
Cherfilus-McCormick
Cloud
Clyde
Cohen
Cole
Comer
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Craig
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crow
Cuellar
Curtis
DesJarlais
Duncan
Dunn
Ellzey
Emmer
Estes
Fallon
Feenstra
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fleischmann
Flood
Flores
Foxx
Franklin, C. Scott
Fulcher
Gallagher
Gallego
Garamendi
Gibbs
Golden
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez (OH)
Gooden (TX)
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Guest
Guthrie
Harris
Harshbarger
Hartzler
Hern
Herrera Beutler
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Hill
Himes
Hinson
Hollingsworth
Hudson
Huizenga
Issa
Jackson
Jacobs (NY)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (SD)
Johnson (TX)
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Keller
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Kim (NJ)
Kinzinger
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Latta
Letlow
Long
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luria
Mace
Mann
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
McKinley
Meijer
Miller (WV)
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Moulton
Mullin
Murphy (FL)
Murphy (NC)
Nehls
Norman
O'Halleran
Obernolte
Owens
Palmer
Panetta
Pence
Pfluger
Reschenthaler
Rice (SC)
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Rouzer
Roy
Schrader
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sessions
Sewell
Simpson
Slotkin
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Stauber
Stefanik
Steil
Stewart
Strickland
Taylor
Tenney
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Turner
Van Duyne
Walberg
Walorski
Waltz
Weber (TX)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams (TX)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack

NOT VOTING—7

Clyburn
Dean
Demings
Johnson (GA)
Spartz
Van Drew
Yarmuth

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). There are 2 minutes remaining.

□ 1431

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

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 (Neguse)
Barragán (Correa)
Bentz (Obernolte)
Brown (MD) (Trone)
Cárdenas (Correa)
Castro (TX) (Neguse)
Cohen (Beyer)
Crist (Schneider)
DeFazio (Pallone)
Deutch (Stevens)
Doggett (Beyer)
Evans (Neguse)
Fallon (Carl)
Gonzalez (OH) (Armstrong)
Hartzler (Bacon)
Jacobs (CA) (Correa)
Johnson (TX) (Jeffries)
Kahele (Correa)
Katko (Meijer)
Kirkpatrick (Pallone)
Lawrence (Stevens)
Leger Fernandez (Kuster)
Lieu (Beyer)
Moore (WI) (Beyer)
Moulton (Stevens)
Newman (Beyer)
Panetta (Beyer)
Pappas (Kuster)
Pascrell (Pallone)
Pingree (Kuster)
Porter (Neguse)
Pressley (Neguse)
Reschenthaler (Keller)
Rice (NY) (Murphy (FL))
Ryan (Beyer)
Salazar (Dunn)
Sires (Pallone)
Smith (NJ) (Kelly (PA))
Taylor (Armstrong)
Timmons (Armstrong)
Trahan (Stevens)
Upton (Meijer)
Walorski (Baird)
Wasserman Schultz (Schneider)
Wilson (SC) (Lamborn)

AMENDMENT NO. 410 OFFERED BY MR. GARAMENDI

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the question on amendment No. 410, printed in part A of House Report 117–405, 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 California (Mr. GARAMENDI).

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 195, nays 232, not voting 3, as follows:

[Roll No. 340]

YEAS—195

Adams
Aguilar
Allred
Auchincloss
Axne
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
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
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Davids (KS)
Davis, Danny K.
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Demings
DeSaulnier
Deutch
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael F.
Escobar
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
Houlahan
Hoyer
Huffman
Jackson Lee
Jacobs (CA)
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (TX)
Jones
Kahele
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kind
Kirkpatrick
Kuster
Langevin
Larson (CT)
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Leger Fernandez
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu
Lofgren
Lynch
Malinowski
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Manning
McBath
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Mfume
Moore (WI)
Mrvan
Murphy (FL)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newman
Norcross
O'Halleran
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Perlmutter
Peters
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
Sires
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Soto
Stansbury
Stanton
Stevens
Strickland
Suozzi
Swalwell
Takano
Thompson (MS)
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Underwood
Upton
Velázquez
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Welch
Wexton
Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)

NAYS—232

Aderholt
Allen
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bentz
Bergman
Bice (OK)
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Bost
Bourdeaux
Brady
Brooks
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Calvert
Cammack
Carey
Carl
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Cawthorn
Chabot
Cheney
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Cole
Comer
Connolly
Conway
Craig
Crawford
Crenshaw
Curtis
Davidson
Davis, Rodney
DesJarlais

Diaz-Balart
Donalds
Duncan
Dunn
Ellzey
Emmer
Eshoo
Estes
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Flood
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
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Hill
Hinson
Hollingsworth
Horsford
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)
Kim (NJ)
Kinzinger
Krishnamoorthi
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamb
Lamborn
Larsen (WA)
Latta
LaTurner
Lee (NV)
Lesko
Letlow
Long
Loudermilk
Lowenthal
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luria
Mace
Malliotakis
Mann
Massie
Mast
Matsui
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McHenry
McKinley
Meijer
Meuser
Miller (IL)
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Morelle
Moulton
Mullin
Murphy (NC)
Nehls
Newhouse
Norman
Obernolte
Owens
Palazzo
Palmer
Pence
Perry
Pfluger
Phillips
Posey
Reschenthaler
Rice (SC)
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Rosendale
Rouzer
Roy
Rutherford
Salazar
Scalise
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sessions
Sherrill
Simpson
Slotkin
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smucker
Spanberger
Spartz
Speier
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stewart
Taylor
Tenney
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Titus
Turner
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Veasey
Wagner
Walberg
Walorski
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wild
Williams (TX)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Zeldin

NOT VOTING—3

Vargas
Waltz
Yarmuth

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). There are 2 minutes remaining.

□ 1437

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 (Neguse)
Barragán (Correa)
Bentz (Obernolte)
Brown (MD) (Trone)
Cárdenas (Correa)
Castro (TX) (Neguse)
Cohen (Beyer)
Crist (Schneider)
DeFazio (Pallone)
Deutch (Stevens)
Doggett (Beyer)
Evans (Neguse)
Fallon (Carl)
Gonzalez (OH) (Armstrong)
Hartzler (Bacon)
Jacobs (CA) (Correa)
Johnson (TX) (Jeffries)
Kahele (Correa)
Katko (Meijer)
Kirkpatrick (Pallone)
Lawrence (Stevens)
Leger Fernandez (Kuster)
Lieu (Beyer)
Moore (WI) (Beyer)
Moulton (Stevens)
Newman (Beyer)
Panetta (Beyer)
Pappas (Kuster)
Pascrell (Pallone)
Pingree (Kuster)
Porter (Neguse)
Pressley (Neguse)
Reschenthaler (Keller)
Rice (NY) (Murphy (FL))
Ryan (Beyer)
Salazar (Dunn)
Sires (Pallone)
Smith (NJ) (Kelly (PA))
Taylor (Armstrong)
Timmons (Armstrong)
Trahan (Stevens)
Upton (Meijer)
Walorski (Baird)
Wasserman Schultz (Schneider)
Wilson (SC) (Lamborn)

AMENDMENT NO. 426 OFFERED BY MR. LANGEVIN

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the question on amendment No. 426, printed in part A of House Report 117–405, 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 Rhode Island (Mr. LANGEVIN).

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 226, nays 201, not voting 3, as follows:

[Roll No. 341]

YEAS—226

Adams
Aguilar
Allred
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
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
Crenshaw
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
Fitzpatrick
Fletcher
Foster
Frankel, Lois
Gallego
Garamendi
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Golden
Gomez
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez, Vicente
Gottheimer
Green, Al (TX)
Grijalva
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Herrera Beutler
Higgins (NY)
Himes
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Huffman
Jackson Lee
Jacobs (CA)
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (TX)
Jones
Kahele
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (NJ)
Kind
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
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Manning
Matsui
McBath
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Mfume
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moulton
Mrvan
Murphy (FL)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newman
Norcross
O'Halleran
Obernolte
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
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Soto
Spanberger
Stansbury
Stanton
Stevens
Strickland
Suozzi
Swalwell
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Underwood
Upton
Vargas
Velázquez
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Welch
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)

NAYS—201

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

NOT VOTING—3

Schrader
Veasey
Yarmuth

□ 1443

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 (Neguse)
Barragán (Correa)
Bentz (Obernolte)
Brown (MD) (Trone)

Cárdenas (Correa)
Castro (TX) (Neguse)
Cohen (Beyer)
Crist (Schneider)
DeFazio (Pallone)
Deutch (Stevens)
Doggett (Beyer)
Evans (Neguse)
Fallon (Carl)
Gonzalez (OH) (Armstrong)
Hartzler (Bacon)
Jacobs (CA) (Correa)
Johnson (TX) (Jeffries)
Kahele (Correa)
Katko (Meijer)
Kirkpatrick (Pallone)
Lawrence (Stevens)
Leger Fernandez (Kuster)
Lieu (Beyer)
Moore (WI) (Beyer)
Moulton (Stevens)
Newman (Beyer)
Panetta (Beyer)
Pappas (Kuster)
Pascrell (Pallone)
Pingree (Kuster)
Porter (Neguse)
Pressley (Neguse)
Reschenthaler (Keller)
Rice (NY) (Murphy (FL))
Ryan (Beyer)
Salazar (Dunn)
Sires (Pallone)
Smith (NJ) (Kelly (PA))
Taylor (Armstrong)
Timmons (Armstrong)
Trahan (Stevens)
Upton (Meijer)
Walorski (Baird)
Wasserman Schultz (Schneider)
Wilson (SC) (Lamborn)

(BY UNANIMOUS CONSENT, MS. PELOSI WAS ALLOWED TO SPEAK OUT OF ORDER.)

TRIBUTE TO JAIME LIZARRAGA

Ms. PELOSI. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor a departing member of my office, my longtime senior adviser, Jaime Lizarraga.

This is a moment of great official pride as, last week, he was unanimously confirmed by the Senate to serve as a Commissioner of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

His departure is also bittersweet for me, as he has been an invaluable member of our team for the last 15 years.

All of those who have ever had the privilege of working with Jaime know firsthand, he is the model of an outstanding, patriotic public servant in a bipartisan way.

He has dedicated his entire career to doing the people's work. He has excelled not only in my office but also on the House Financial Services Committee, where he worked with then-Chairman Barney Frank; at the Treasury Department; and as a staffer at the SEC.

Indeed, President Biden's selection of Jaime to serve on the SEC is a testament to Jaime's deep expertise, strategic mind, and strong values.

His unanimous confirmation in the Senate was a tremendous victory for working families and for the entire country.

Here in the House, his masterful leadership was instrumental in enabling and enacting some of the most consequential economic legislation in a generation. During the financial meltdown of 2008, he helped stabilize the markets with the Troubled Assets Relief Program, TARP.

In the wake of economic catastrophe, he also helped strengthen the oversight of Wall Street with the historic Dodd-Frank legislation.

As COVID ravaged the Nation, he helped negotiate multiple relief packages that saved lives and spared livelihoods.

For years, he has been a relentless champion in the Congress for restructuring Puerto Rico's debt, supporting affordable housing, reforming our immigration system, and building economic opportunity for all.

Beyond his many impressive legislative achievements, Jaime is truly the embodiment of the American Dream. The proud son of immigrants from Mexico, he has never forgotten his parents' sacrifices to give him and his sister a brighter future. In that spirit, every day, he fights relentlessly to open doors of opportunity for every American family.

Jaime's brilliance, expertise, and personal kindness will be sorely missed in my office and in Congress. But our Nation will greatly benefit from his continued public service at the SEC as he strives to build a fairer financial future for all.

On behalf of the House, we congratulate Jaime on this remarkable achievement and wish him so much success in his new role. We send best wishes to him, his beloved wife, and his 5 dear children as they begin this exciting chapter.

Congratulations, Jaime, and thank you for your service.

AMENDMENT NO. 447 OFFERED BY MR. SCHIFF

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MCGOVERN). Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the question on amendment No. 447, printed in part A of House Report 117–405, 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 California (Mr. SCHIFF).

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 215, nays 213, not voting 3, as follows:

[Roll No. 342]

YEAS—215

Adams
Aguilar
Allred
Auchincloss
Axne
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bourdeaux
Bowman
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brown (MD)
Brown (OH)
Brownley
Bush
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
Gallego
Garamendi
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gomez
Gonzalez, Vicente
Gottheimer
Green, Al (TX)
Grijalva
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Higgins (NY)
Himes
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Huffman
Jackson Lee
Jacobs (CA)
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (TX)
Jones
Kahele
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (NJ)
Kind
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Lamb
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Leger Fernandez
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Luria
Lynch
Malinowski
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Manning
Matsui
McBath
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Mfume
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moulton
Mrvan
Murphy (FL)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newman
Norcross
O'Halleran
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Peters
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Rice (NY)
Ross
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Sires
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)

NAYS—213

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

Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stewart
Taylor
Tenney
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Turner
Upton
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Wagner
Walberg
Walorski
Waltz
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams (TX)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Zeldin

NOT VOTING—3

Bustos
Frankel, Lois
Yarmuth

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). There are 2 minutes remaining.

□ 1455

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 (Neguse)
Barragán (Correa)
Bentz (Obernolte)
Brown (MD) (Trone)
Cárdenas (Correa)
Castro (TX) (Neguse)
Cohen (Beyer)
Crist (Schneider)
DeFazio (Pallone)
Deutch (Stevens)
Doggett (Beyer)
Evans (Neguse)
Fallon (Carl)
Gonzalez (OH) (Armstrong)
Hartzler (Bacon)
Jacobs (CA) (Correa)
Johnson (TX) (Jeffries)
Kahele (Correa)
Katko (Meijer)
Kirkpatrick (Pallone)
Lawrence (Stevens)
Leger Fernandez (Kuster)
Lieu (Beyer)
Moore (WI) (Beyer)
Moulton (Stevens)
Newman (Beyer)
Panetta (Beyer)
Pappas (Kuster)
Pascrell (Pallone)
Pingree (Kuster)
Porter (Neguse)
Pressley (Neguse)
Reschenthaler (Keller)
Rice (NY) (Murphy (FL))
Ryan (Beyer)
Salazar (Dunn)
Sires (Pallone)
Smith (NJ) (Kelly (PA))
Taylor (Armstrong)
Timmons (Armstrong)
Trahan (Stevens)
Upton (Meijer)
Walorski (Baird)
Wasserman Schultz (Schneider)
Wilson (SC) (Lamborn)

AMENDMENT NO. 448 OFFERED BY MR. GREEN OF TEXAS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the question on amendment No. 448, printed in part A of House Report 117–405, 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 Texas (Mr. GREEN).

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 216, nays 208, not voting 6, as follows:

[Roll No. 343]

YEAS—216

Adams
Aguilar
Allred
Auchincloss
Axne
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bourdeaux
Bowman
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brown (MD)
Brown (OH)
Brownley
Bush
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
Gallego
Garamendi
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Golden
Gomez
Gonzalez, Vicente
Gottheimer
Green, Al (TX)
Grijalva
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Higgins (NY)
Himes
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Huffman
Jackson Lee
Jacobs (CA)
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (TX)
Jones
Kahele
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (NJ)
Kind
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Lamb
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Leger Fernandez
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Luria
Lynch
Malinowski
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Manning
Matsui
McBath
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Mfume
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moulton
Mrvan
Murphy (FL)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newman
Norcross
O'Halleran
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Perlmutter
Peters
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Rice (NY)
Ross
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (WA)
Soto
Spanberger
Speier
Stansbury
Stanton
Stevens
Strickland
Suozzi
Swalwell
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Underwood
Vargas
Veasey
Velázquez
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Welch
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)

NAYS—208

Aderholt
Allen
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bentz
Bergman
Bice (OK)
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Bost
Brooks
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Calvert
Cammack
Carey
Carl
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Cawthorn
Chabot
Cheney
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Cole
Comer
Conway
Crawford
Crenshaw
Curtis
Davidson
Davis, Rodney
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Donalds
Duncan
Dunn
Ellzey
Emmer
Estes
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Flood
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
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Hill
Hinson
Hollingsworth
Hudson
Huizenga
Issa
Jackson
Jacobs (NY)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Katko
Keller
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Kim (CA)
Kinzinger
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Latta
LaTurner
Lesko
Letlow
Long
Loudermilk
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Mace
Malliotakis
Mann
Massie
Mast
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McHenry
McKinley
Meijer
Meuser
Miller (IL)
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Mullin
Murphy (NC)
Nehls
Newhouse
Norman
Obernolte
Owens
Palazzo
Palmer
Pence
Perry
Pfluger
Posey
Reschenthaler
Rice (SC)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Rosendale
Rouzer
Roy
Salazar
Scalise
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sessions
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smucker
Spartz
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stewart
Taylor
Tenney
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Turner
Upton
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Wagner
Walberg
Walorski
Waltz
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams (TX)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Zeldin

NOT VOTING—6

Brady
Bustos
Frankel, Lois
Rodgers (WA)
Rutherford
Yarmuth

□ 1501

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 (Neguse)
Barragán (Correa)
Bentz (Obernolte)
Brown (MD) (Trone)
Cárdenas (Correa)
Castro (TX) (Neguse)
Cohen (Beyer)
Crist (Schneider)
DeFazio (Pallone)
Deutch (Stevens)
Doggett (Beyer)
Evans (Neguse)
Fallon (Carl)
Gonzalez (OH) (Armstrong)
Hartzler (Bacon)
Jacobs (CA) (Correa)
Johnson (TX) (Jeffries)
Kahele (Correa)
Katko (Meijer)
Kirkpatrick (Pallone)
Lawrence (Stevens)
Leger Fernandez (Kuster)
Lieu (Beyer)
Moore (WI) (Beyer)
Moulton (Stevens)
Newman (Beyer)
Panetta (Beyer)
Pappas (Kuster)
Pascrell (Pallone)
Pingree (Kuster)
Porter (Neguse)
Pressley (Neguse)
Reschenthaler (Keller)
Rice (NY) (Murphy (FL))
Ryan (Beyer)
Salazar (Dunn)
Sires (Pallone)
Smith (NJ) (Kelly (PA))
Taylor (Armstrong)
Timmons (Armstrong)
Trahan (Stevens)
Upton (Meijer)
Walorski (Baird)
Wasserman Schultz (Schneider)
Wilson (SC) (Lamborn)

AMENDMENT NO. 454 OFFERED BY MR. CONNOLLY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the question on amendment No. 454, printed in part A of House Report 117–405, 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. CONNOLLY).

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 215, nays 201, not voting 14, as follows:

[Roll No. 344]

YEAS—215

Adams
Aguilar
Allred
Auchincloss
Axne
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bost
Bourdeaux
Bowman
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brown (MD)
Brown (OH)
Brownley
Bush
Butterfield
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson
Carter (LA)
Cartwright
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Cherfilus-McCormick
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
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
Fitzpatrick
Fletcher
Foster
Gallego
Garamendi
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Golden
Gomez
Gottheimer
Green, Al (TX)
Grijalva
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Higgins (NY)
Himes
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Huffman
Jackson Lee
Jacobs (CA)
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (TX)
Jones
Kahele
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (NJ)
Kind
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Lamb
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Leger Fernandez
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Luria
Lynch
Malinowski
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Manning
Matsui
McBath
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McKinley
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Mfume
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moulton
Mrvan
Murphy (FL)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newman
Norcross
O'Halleran
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
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 (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Soto
Spanberger
Speier
Stansbury
Stanton
Stevens
Strickland
Suozzi
Swalwell
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Underwood
Vargas
Veasey
Velázquez
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Welch
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)

NAYS—201

Aderholt
Allen
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bentz
Bergman
Bice (OK)
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Brooks
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Calvert
Cammack
Carey
Carl
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Cawthorn
Chabot
Cheney
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Cole
Comer
Conway
Crawford
Crenshaw
Curtis
Davidson
Davis, Rodney
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Donalds
Duncan
Dunn
Ellzey
Emmer
Estes
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fleischmann
Flood
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
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Hill
Hinson
Hollingsworth
Hudson
Huizenga
Issa
Jackson
Jacobs (NY)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Keller
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Kim (CA)
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Latta
LaTurner
Lesko
Letlow
Long
Loudermilk
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Mace
Malliotakis
Mann
Massie
Mast
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
Meijer
Meuser
Miller (IL)
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Mullin
Murphy (NC)
Nehls
Newhouse
Norman
Obernolte
Owens
Palazzo
Palmer
Pence
Perry
Pfluger
Posey
Reschenthaler
Rice (SC)
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Rosendale
Rouzer
Roy
Salazar
Scalise
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sessions
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smucker
Spartz
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stewart
Taylor
Tenney
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Turner
Upton
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Wagner
Walberg
Walorski
Waltz
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams (TX)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Zeldin

NOT VOTING—14

Brady
Bustos
Clarke (NY)
Evans
Frankel, Lois
Gonzalez, Vicente
Johnson (GA)
Kinzinger
McHenry
Payne
Rutherford
Simpson
Tlaib
Yarmuth

□ 1508

So the amendment 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. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I was unable to cast a vote on rollcall vote Number 344. Had I been present, I would have voted ''yea'' on rollcall No. 344.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Allred (Neguse)
Barragán (Correa)
Bentz (Obernolte)
Brown (MD) (Trone)
Cárdenas (Correa)
Castro (TX) (Neguse)
Cohen (Beyer)
Crist (Schneider)
DeFazio (Pallone)
Deutch (Stevens)
Doggett (Beyer)
Fallon (Carl)
Gonzalez (OH) (Armstrong)
Hartzler (Bacon)
Jacobs (CA) (Correa)
Johnson (TX) (Jeffries)
Kahele (Correa)
Katko (Meijer)
Kirkpatrick (Pallone)
Lawrence (Stevens)
Leger Fernandez (Kuster)
Lieu (Beyer)
Moore (WI) (Beyer)
Moulton (Stevens)
Newman (Beyer)
Panetta (Beyer)
Pappas (Kuster)
Pascrell (Pallone)
Pingree (Kuster)
Porter (Neguse)
Pressley (Neguse)
Reschenthaler (Keller)
Rice (NY) (Murphy (FL))
Ryan (Beyer)
Salazar (Dunn)
Sires (Pallone)
Smith (NJ) (Kelly (PA))
Taylor (Armstrong)
Timmons (Armstrong)
Trahan (Stevens)
Upton (Meijer)
Walorski (Baird)
Wasserman Schultz (Schneider)
Wilson (SC) (Lamborn)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 1(c) of rule XIX, further consideration of H.R. 7900 is postponed.

RECESS

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

Accordingly (at 3 o'clock and 12 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1630

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. CUELLAR) at 4 o'clock and 30 minutes 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:

The following amendments to H.R. 7900:

Amendment No. 455 by Mr. NEGUSE of Colorado;

Amendment No. 456 by Ms. DEGETTE of Colorado;

Amendment No. 461 by Mr. EVANS of Pennsylvania;

Amendment No. 495 by Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia; and

Amendment No. 587 by Ms. MENG of New York;

Motion to recommit on H.R. 7900, if offered;

Passage of H.R. 7900, if ordered, and

Motions to suspend the rules with respect to the following:

H.R. 1934;
H. Con. Res. 59;
H. Res. 720;
H. Con. Res. 45;
H. Res. 892;
H.R. 7337;
H.R. 203; and
H.R. 5659.

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.

NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2023

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 1(c) of rule XIX, further consideration of the bill (H.R. 7900) to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2023 for military activities of the Department of Defense and for military construction, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes, will now resume.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

AMENDMENT NO. 455 OFFERED BY MR. NEGUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the question on

amendment No. 455, printed in part A of House Report 117–405, 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 Colorado (Mr. NEGUSE).

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 214, nays 201, not voting 15, as follows:

[Roll No. 345]

YEAS—214

Adams
Allred
Auchincloss
Axne
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bourdeaux
Bowman
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brown (MD)
Brown (OH)
Brownley
Bush
Bustos
Butterfield
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson
Carter (LA)
Cartwright
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Cherfilus-McCormick
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
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
Fitzpatrick
Fletcher
Foster
Frankel, Lois
Gallego
Garamendi
García (IL)
Golden
Gomez
Gonzalez, Vicente
Gottheimer
Green, Al (TX)
Grijalva
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Higgins (NY)
Himes
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Huffman
Jackson Lee
Jacobs (CA)
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (TX)
Jones
Kahele
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (NJ)
Kind
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Lamb
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Leger Fernandez
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Luria
Lynch
Malinowski
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Manning
Matsui
McBath
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moulton
Mrvan
Murphy (FL)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newman
Norcross
O'Halleran
Ocasio-Cortez
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Perlmutter
Peters
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
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
Speier
Stansbury
Stanton
Stevens
Strickland
Suozzi
Swalwell
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Underwood
Upton
Vargas
Veasey
Velázquez
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Welch
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth

NAYS—201

Aderholt
Allen
Amodei
Armstrong
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bentz
Bergman
Bice (OK)
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (NC)
Bost
Brooks
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Calvert
Cammack
Carey
Carl
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Cawthorn
Chabot
Cheney
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Cole
Comer
Conway
Crawford
Crenshaw
Curtis
Davidson
Davis, Rodney
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Duncan
Dunn
Ellzey
Emmer
Estes
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fleischmann
Flood
Flores
Foxx
Franklin, C. Scott
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Garcia (CA)
Gibbs
Gimenez
Gohmert
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez (OH)
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Greene (GA)
Griffith
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Harris
Harshbarger
Hartzler
Hern
Herrell
Herrera Beutler
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Hill
Hinson
Hollingsworth
Hudson
Huizenga
Issa
Jackson
Jacobs (NY)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Katko
Keller
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Kim (CA)
Kinzinger
Kustoff
LaHood
Lamborn
Latta
LaTurner
Lesko
Letlow
Long
Loudermilk
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Mace
Malliotakis
Mann
Massie
Mast
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McHenry
McKinley
Meijer
Meuser
Miller (IL)
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Mullin
Murphy (NC)
Nehls
Newhouse
Norman
Obernolte
Owens
Palazzo
Palmer
Pence
Perry
Pfluger
Posey
Reschenthaler
Rice (SC)
Rodgers (WA)
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
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Wagner
Walberg
Walorski
Waltz
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams (TX)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Zeldin

NOT VOTING—15

Aguilar
Arrington
Babin
Boebert
Brady
Costa
Donalds
Garbarino
Garcia (TX)
LaMalfa
Mfume
Omar
Raskin
Rogers (AL)
Spanberger

□ 1708

Messrs. OWENS and LOUDERMILK changed their vote from ''yea'' to ''nay.''

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

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated against:

Mr. BABIN. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted "nay" on rollcall No. 345.

Mrs. BOEBERT. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted "nay" on rollcall No. 345.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Allred (Neguse)
Barragán (Correa)
Bentz (Obernolte)
Bowman (Neguse)
Brown (MD) (Trone)
Cárdenas (Correa)
Castro (TX) (Neguse)
Cohen (Beyer)
Comer (Fleischmann)
Connolly (Beyer)
Crist (Stevens)
DeFazio (Pallone)
Deutch (Stevens)
Doggett (Beyer)
Dunn (Cammack)
Evans (Neguse)
Fallon (Carl)
Gonzalez (OH) (Armstrong)
Hartzler (Bacon)
Herrera Beutler (Moore (UT))
Jacobs (CA) (Correa)
Jayapal (Pallone)
Johnson (TX) (Jeffries)
Kahele (Correa)
Katko (Meijer)
Kelly (IL) (Kuster)
Kirkpatrick (Pallone)
Lawrence (Stevens)
Leger Fernandez (Kuster)
Lieu (Beyer)
Moore (WI) (Beyer)
Moulton (Stevens)
Newman (Beyer)
Panetta (Beyer)
Pappas (Kuster)
Pascrell (Pallone)
Payne (Pallone)
Pingree (Kuster)
Porter (Neguse)
Pressley (Neguse)
Reschenthaler (Keller)
Rice (NY) (Murphy (FL))
Ryan (Beyer)
Salazar (Cammack)
Sires (Pallone)
Stewart (Curtis)
Suozzi (Correa)
Taylor (Armstrong)
Timmons (Armstrong)
Trahan (Stevens)
Upton (Meijer)
Walorski (Baird)
Wasserman Schultz (Stevens)
Wilson (SC) (Lamborn)

AMENDMENT NO. 456 OFFERED BY MS. DEGETTE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the question on amendment No. 456, printed in part A of House Report 117–405, 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 Colorado (Ms. DEGETTE).

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 219, nays 207, not voting 4, as follows:

[Roll No. 346]

YEAS—219

Adams
Aguilar
Allred
Auchincloss
Axne
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bourdeaux
Bowman
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brown (MD)
Brown (OH)
Brownley
Bush
Bustos
Butterfield
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson
Carter (LA)
Cartwright
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Cherfilus-McCormick
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Davids (KS)
Davis, Danny K.
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Demings
DeSaulnier
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael F.
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Fitzpatrick
Fletcher
Foster
Frankel, Lois
Gallego
Garamendi
Garcia (CA)
Garcia (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Golden
Gomez
Gonzalez, Vicente
Gottheimer
Green, Al (TX)
Grijalva
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Higgins (NY)
Himes
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Huffman
Jackson Lee
Jacobs (CA)
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (TX)
Jones
Kahele
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (NJ)
Kind
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Lamb
Langevin
Larsen (WA)

Larson (CT)
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Leger Fernandez
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Luria
Lynch
Malinowski
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Manning
McBath
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Mfume
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moulton
Mrvan
Murphy (FL)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newman
Norcross
O'Halleran
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Perlmutter
Peters
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Rice (NY)
Ross
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
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
Upton
Vargas
Veasey
Velázquez
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Welch
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth

NAYS—207

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

NOT VOTING—4

Barr
Deutch
Matsui
Schakowsky

□ 1717

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Mr. Speaker, had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on rollcall No. 346.

Stated against:

Mr. BARR. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted "nay" on rollcall No. 346.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Allred (Neguse)
Barragán (Correa)
Bentz (Obernolte)
Bowman (Neguse)
Brown (MD) (Trone)
Cárdenas (Correa)
Castro (TX) (Neguse)
Cohen (Beyer)
Comer (Fleischmann)
Connolly (Beyer)
Crist (Stevens)
DeFazio (Pallone)
Doggett (Beyer)
Dunn (Cammack)
Evans (Neguse)
Fallon (Carl)
Gonzalez (OH) (Armstrong)
Hartzler (Bacon)
Herrera Beutler (Moore (UT))
Jacobs (CA) (Correa)
Jayapal (Pallone)
Johnson (TX) (Jeffries)
Kahele (Correa)
Katko (Meijer)
Kelly (IL) (Kuster)
Kirkpatrick (Pallone)
Lawrence (Stevens)
Leger Fernandez (Kuster)
Lieu (Beyer)
Moore (WI) (Beyer)
Moulton (Stevens)
Newman (Beyer)
Panetta (Beyer)
Pappas (Kuster)
Pascrell (Pallone)
Payne (Pallone)
Pingree (Kuster)
Porter (Neguse)
Pressley (Neguse)
Reschenthaler (Keller)
Rice (NY) (Murphy (FL))
Ryan (Beyer)
Salazar (Cammack)
Sires (Pallone)
Stewart (Curtis)
Suozzi (Correa)
Taylor (Armstrong)
Timmons (Armstrong)
Trahan (Stevens)
Upton (Meijer)
Walorski (Baird)
Wasserman Schultz (Stevens)
Wilson (SC) (Lamborn)

AMENDMENT NO. 461 OFFERED BY MR. EVANS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the question on amendment No. 461, printed in part A of House Report 117–405, 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 Pennsylvania (Mr. EVANS).

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 220, nays 206, not voting 4, as follows:

[Roll No. 347]

YEAS—220

Adams
Aguilar
Allred
Auchincloss
Axne
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bourdeaux
Bowman
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brown (MD)
Brown (OH)
Brownley
Bush
Bustos
Butterfield
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson
Carter (LA)
Cartwright
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Cherfilus-McCormick
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Davids (KS)
Davis, Danny K.
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Demings
DeSaulnier
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael F.
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Fitzpatrick
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
Katko
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (NJ)
Kind
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Lamb
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Leger Fernandez
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Luria
Lynch
Malinowski
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Manning
McBath
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Mfume
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moulton
Mrvan
Murphy (FL)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newman
Norcross
O'Halleran
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Perlmutter
Peters
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
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 (NJ)
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
Upton
Vargas
Veasey
Velázquez
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Welch
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth

NAYS—206

Aderholt
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bentz
Bergman
Bice (OK)
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Bost
Brady
Brooks
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Calvert
Cammack
Carey
Carl
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Cawthorn
Chabot
Cheney
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Cole
Comer
Conway
Crawford
Crenshaw
Curtis
Davidson
Davis, Rodney
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Donalds
Duncan
Dunn
Ellzey
Emmer
Estes
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fleischmann
Flood
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
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Hill
Hinson
Hollingsworth
Hudson
Huizenga
Issa
Jackson
Jacobs (NY)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Keller
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Kim (CA)
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 (IL)
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Mullin
Murphy (NC)
Nehls
Newhouse
Norman
Obernolte
Owens
Palazzo
Palmer
Pence
Perry
Pfluger
Posey
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)
Smucker
Spartz
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stewart
Taylor
Tenney
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Turner
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Wagner
Walberg
Walorski
Waltz
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams (TX)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Zeldin

NOT VOTING—4

Allen
Deutch
Matsui
Price (NC)

□ 1725

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 (Neguse)
Barragán (Correa)
Bentz (Obernolte)
Bowman (Neguse)
Brown (MD) (Trone)
Cárdenas (Correa)
Castro (TX) (Neguse)
Cohen (Beyer)
Comer (Fleischmann)
Connolly (Beyer)
Crist (Stevens)
DeFazio (Pallone)
Doggett (Beyer)
Dunn (Cammack)
Evans (Neguse)
Fallon (Carl)
Gonzalez (OH) (Armstrong)
Hartzler (Bacon)
Herrera Beutler (Moore (UT))
Jacobs (CA) (Correa)
Jayapal (Pallone)
Johnson (TX) (Jeffries)
Kahele (Correa)
Katko (Meijer)
Kelly (IL) (Kuster)
Kirkpatrick (Pallone)
Lawrence (Stevens)
Leger Fernandez (Kuster)
Lieu (Beyer)
Moore (WI) (Beyer)
Moulton (Stevens)
Newman (Beyer)
Panetta (Beyer)
Pappas (Kuster)
Pascrell (Pallone)
Payne (Pallone)
Pingree (Kuster)
Porter (Neguse)
Pressley (Neguse)
Reschenthaler (Keller)
Rice (NY) (Murphy (FL))
Ryan (Beyer)
Salazar (Cammack)
Sires (Pallone)
Stewart (Curtis)
Suozzi (Correa)
Taylor (Armstrong)
Timmons (Armstrong)
Trahan (Stevens)
Upton (Meijer)
Walorski (Baird)
Wasserman Schultz (Stevens)
Wilson (SC) (Lamborn)

AMENDMENT NO. 495 OFFERED BY MR. CONNOLLY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the question on amendment No. 495, printed in part A of House Report 117–405, 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. CONNOLLY).

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 170, nays 257, not voting 3, as follows:

[Roll No. 348]

YEAS—170

Adams
Aguilar
Auchincloss
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bowman
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brown (MD)
Brown (OH)
Brownley
Bush
Butterfield
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson
Carter (LA)
Cartwright
Case
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Cherfilus-McCormick
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Davis, Danny K.
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Demings
DeSaulnier
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael F.
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Fletcher
Foster
Frankel, Lois
Gallego
Garamendi
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gomez
Green, Al (TX)
Grijalva
Higgins (NY)
Himes
Hoyer
Huffman
Jackson Lee
Jacobs (CA)
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (TX)
Jones
Kahele
Kaptur
Khanna
Kilmer
Kind
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Luria
Lynch
Maloney, Carolyn B.
McBath
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Mfume
Moore (WI)
Moulton
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newman
Norcross
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pascrell
Payne
Perlmutter
Peters
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Ross
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Sewell
Sires
Smith (WA)
Speier
Stansbury
Stevens
Suozzi
Swalwell
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Vargas
Veasey
Velázquez
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Welch
Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth

NAYS—257

Aderholt
Allen
Allred
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Axne
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bentz
Bergman
Bice (OK)
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Bost
Bourdeaux
Brady
Brooks
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Bustos
Calvert
Cammack
Carey
Carl
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Casten
Cawthorn
Chabot
Cheney
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Cole
Comer
Conway
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Curtis
Davids (KS)
Davidson
Davis, Rodney
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Donalds
Duncan
Dunn
Ellzey
Emmer
Estes
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Flood
Flores
Foxx
Franklin, C. Scott
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Garbarino
Garcia (CA)
Gibbs
Gimenez
Gohmert
Golden
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez, Vicente
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Greene (GA)
Griffith
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Harder (CA)
Harris
Harshbarger
Hartzler
Hayes
Hern
Herrell
Herrera Beutler
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Hill
Hinson
Hollingsworth
Horsford
Houlahan
Hudson
Huizenga
Issa
Jackson
Jacobs (NY)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Katko
Keller
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Kildee
Kim (CA)
Kim (NJ)
Kinzinger
Kuster
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamb
Lamborn
Latta
LaTurner
Lee (NV)
Leger Fernandez
Lesko
Letlow
Levin (CA)
Long
Loudermilk
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Mace
Malinowski
Malliotakis
Maloney, Sean
Mann
Manning
Massie
Mast
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McHenry
McKinley
Meijer
Meuser
Miller (IL)
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Morelle
Mrvan
Mullin
Murphy (FL)
Murphy (NC)
Nehls
Newhouse
Norman
O'Halleran
Obernolte
Owens
Palazzo
Palmer
Pappas
Pence
Perry
Pfluger
Posey
Reschenthaler
Rice (NY)
Rice (SC)
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Rosendale
Rouzer
Roy
Rutherford
Salazar
Scalise
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sessions
Sherman
Sherrill
Simpson
Slotkin
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smucker
Soto
Spanberger
Spartz
Stanton
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stewart
Strickland
Taylor
Tenney
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Wagner
Walberg
Walorski
Waltz
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wexton
Wild
Williams (TX)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Zeldin

NOT VOTING—3

Deutch
Keating
Matsui

□ 1734

Mr. CUELLAR and Mrs. HAYES changed their vote from ''yea'' to ''nay.''

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

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 (Neguse)
Barragán (Correa)
Bentz (Obernolte)
Bowman (Neguse)
Brown (MD) (Trone)
Cárdenas (Correa)
Castro (TX) (Neguse)
Cohen (Beyer)
Comer (Fleischmann)
Connolly (Beyer)
Crist (Stevens)
DeFazio (Pallone)
Doggett (Beyer)
Dunn (Cammack)
Evans (Neguse)
Fallon (Carl)
Gonzalez (OH) (Armstrong)
Hartzler (Bacon)
Herrera Beutler (Moore (UT))
Jacobs (CA) (Correa)
Jayapal (Pallone)
Johnson (TX) (Jeffries)
Kahele (Correa)
Katko (Meijer)
Kelly (IL) (Kuster)
Kirkpatrick (Pallone)
Lawrence (Stevens)
Leger Fernandez (Kuster)
Lieu (Beyer)
Moore (WI) (Beyer)
Moulton (Stevens)
Newman (Beyer)
Panetta (Beyer)
Pappas (Kuster)

Pascrell (Pallone)
Payne (Pallone)
Pingree (Kuster)
Porter (Neguse)
Pressley (Neguse)
Reschenthaler (Keller)
Rice (NY) (Murphy (FL))
Ryan (Beyer)
Salazar (Cammack)
Sires (Pallone)
Stewart (Curtis)
Suozzi (Correa)
Taylor (Armstrong)
Timmons (Armstrong)
Trahan (Stevens)
Upton (Meijer)
Walorski (Baird)
Wasserman Schultz (Stevens)
Wilson (SC) (Lamborn)

AMENDMENT NO. 587 OFFERED BY MS. MENG

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the question on amendment No. 587, printed in part A of House Report 117–405, 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 New York (Ms. MENG).

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 243, nays 187, as follows:

[Roll No. 349]

YEAS—243

Adams
Aguilar
Allred
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
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
Crenshaw
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Curtis
Davids (KS)
Davis, Danny K.
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Demings
DeSaulnier
Deutch
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael F.
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Fitzpatrick
Fletcher
Foster
Frankel, Lois
Gaetz
Gallego
Garamendi
Garcia (CA)
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Golden
Gomez
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez, Vicente
Gottheimer
Green, Al (TX)
Grijalva
Harder (CA)
Hartzler
Hayes
Herrera Beutler
Higgins (NY)
Himes
Hinson
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Huffman
Jackson Lee
Jacobs (CA)
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (TX)
Jones
Kahele
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (CA)
Kim (NJ)
Kind
Kinzinger
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Lamb
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Leger Fernandez
Letlow
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Luria
Lynch
Mace
Malinowski
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Manning
Matsui
McBath
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McHenry
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Mfume
Moore (UT)
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moulton
Mrvan
Murphy (FL)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newhouse
Newman
Norcross
O'Halleran
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Perlmutter
Peters
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Rice (NY)
Rodgers (WA)
Ross
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan
Salazar
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
Stewart
Strickland
Suozzi
Swalwell
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Underwood
Vargas
Veasey
Velázquez
Wagner
Waltz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Webster (FL)
Welch
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth

NAYS—187

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

□ 1742

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 (Neguse)
Barragán (Correa)
Bentz (Obernolte)
Bowman (Neguse)
Brown (MD) (Trone)
Cárdenas (Correa)
Castro (TX) (Neguse)
Cohen (Beyer)
Comer (Fleischmann)
Connolly (Beyer)
Crist (Stevens)
DeFazio (Pallone)
Deutch (Stevens)
Doggett (Beyer)
Dunn (Cammack)
Evans (Neguse)
Fallon (Carl)
Gonzalez (OH) (Armstrong)
Hartzler (Bacon)
Herrera Beutler (Moore (UT))
Jacobs (CA) (Correa)
Jayapal (Pallone)
Johnson (TX) (Jeffries)
Kahele (Correa)
Katko (Meijer)
Kelly (IL) (Kuster)
Kirkpatrick (Pallone)
Lawrence (Stevens)
Leger Fernandez (Kuster)
Lieu (Beyer)
Moore (WI) (Beyer)
Moulton (Stevens)
Newman (Beyer)
Panetta (Beyer)
Pappas (Kuster)
Pascrell (Pallone)
Payne (Pallone)
Pingree (Kuster)
Porter (Neguse)
Pressley (Neguse)
Reschenthaler (Keller)
Rice (NY) (Murphy (FL))
Ryan (Beyer)
Salazar (Cammack)
Sires (Pallone)
Stewart (Curtis)
Suozzi (Correa)
Taylor (Armstrong)
Timmons (Armstrong)
Trahan (Stevens)
Upton (Meijer)
Walorski (Baird)
Wasserman Schultz (Stevens)
Wilson (SC) (Lamborn)

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 passage of the bill.

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

Mr. SMITH 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 329, nays 101, not voting 1, as follows:

[Roll No. 350]

YEAS—329

Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Allen
Allred
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Auchincloss
Axne
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bass
Beatty
Bentz
Bera
Bergman
Beyer
Bice (OK)
Bishop (GA)
Blunt Rochester
Bost
Bourdeaux
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brady
Brown (MD)
Brown (OH)
Brownley
Buchanan
Bucshon
Budd
Burgess
Bustos
Butterfield
Calvert
Cammack
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carl
Carson
Carter (GA)
Carter (LA)
Carter (TX)
Cartwright
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chabot
Cheney
Cherfilus-McCormick
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cole
Connolly
Conway
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Curtis
Davids (KS)
Davis, Danny K.
Davis, Rodney
Dean
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Demings
DesJarlais
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Dunn
Ellzey
Emmer
Escobar
Eshoo
Estes
Evans
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Flood
Flores

Foster
Foxx
Frankel, Lois
Franklin, C. Scott
Gaetz
Gallagher
Gallego
Garamendi
Garbarino
Garcia (TX)
Gibbs
Gimenez
Golden
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez, Vicente
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Green, Al (TX)
Grijalva
Grothman
Guthrie
Harder (CA)
Harshbarger
Hayes
Herrell
Herrera Beutler
Higgins (NY)
Hill
Himes
Hinson
Hollingsworth
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hudson
Huffman
Issa
Jackson
Jackson Lee
Jacobs (CA)
Jacobs (NY)
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Johnson (TX)
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Kahele
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Keller
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (CA)
Kim (NJ)
Kind
Kinzinger
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Kustoff
Lamb
Lamborn
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latta
LaTurner
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (NV)
Leger Fernandez
Letlow
Levin (CA)
Lieu
Lofgren
Long
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luria
Lynch
Mace
Malinowski
Malliotakis
Maloney, Sean
Manning
Matsui
McBath
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
McCollum
McEachin
McHenry
McKinley
McNerney
Meeks
Meijer
Meng
Mfume
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Moore (UT)
Morelle
Moulton
Mrvan
Mullin
Murphy (FL)
Murphy (NC)
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newhouse
Norcross
O'Halleran
Obernolte
Owens
Palazzo
Palmer
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Pelosi
Perlmutter
Peters
Pfluger
Phillips
Pingree
Price (NC)
Quigley
Reschenthaler
Rice (NY)
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Ross
Rouzer
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Rutherford
Ryan
Salazar
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scalise
Scanlon
Schiff
Schneider
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
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Stevens
Stewart
Strickland
Suozzi
Swalwell
Tenney
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Timmons
Titus
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Valadao
Van Duyne
Vargas
Veasey
Wagner
Walberg
Walorski
Waltz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wexton
Wild
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack

NAYS—101

Barragán
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (NC)
Blumenauer
Boebert
Bonamici
Bowman
Brooks
Buck
Burchett
Bush
Carey
Cawthorn
Clarke (NY)
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Cohen
Comer
Davidson
DeFazio
DeSaulnier
Donalds
Doyle, Michael F.
Duncan
Espaillat
Fischbach
Fulcher
Garcia (CA)
García (IL)
Gohmert
Gomez
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Greene (GA)
Griffith
Guest
Harris
Hartzler
Hern
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Huizenga
Jayapal
Jones
Jordan
Khanna
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lee (CA)
Lesko
Levin (MI)
Loudermilk
Lowenthal
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Mann
Massie
Mast
McClintock
McGovern
Meuser
Miller (IL)
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (WI)
Nadler
Nehls
Newman
Norman
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Pence
Perry
Pocan
Porter
Posey
Pressley
Raskin
Rice (SC)
Rosendale
Roy
Schakowsky
Schrader
Schweikert
Stauber
Steube
Takano
Taylor
Tiffany
Tlaib
Van Drew
Watson Coleman
Welch
Williams (GA)
Williams (TX)
Yarmuth
Zeldin

NOT VOTING—1

Velázquez

□ 1753

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The title of the bill was amended so as to read: ''A bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2023 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.''.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated against:

Mr. AUCHINCLOSS. Mr. Speaker, during rollcall Vote Number 350 on H.R. 7900, I mistakenly recorded my vote as Yes when I should have voted No.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Allred (Neguse)
Barragán (Correa)
Bentz (Obernolte)
Bowman (Neguse)
Brown (MD) (Trone)
Cárdenas (Correa)
Castro (TX) (Neguse)
Cohen (Beyer)
Comer (Fleischmann)
Connolly (Beyer)
Crist (Stevens)
DeFazio (Pallone)
Deutch (Stevens)
Doggett (Beyer)
Dunn (Cammack)
Evans (Neguse)
Fallon (Carl)
Gonzalez (OH) (Armstrong)
Hartzler (Bacon)
Herrera Beutler (Moore (UT))
Jacobs (CA) (Correa)
Jayapal (Pallone)
Johnson (TX) (Jeffries)
Kahele (Correa)
Katko (Meijer)
Kelly (IL) (Kuster)
Kirkpatrick (Pallone)
Lawrence (Stevens)
Leger Fernandez (Kuster)
Lieu (Beyer)
Moore (WI) (Beyer)
Moulton (Stevens)
Newman (Beyer)
Panetta (Beyer)
Pappas (Kuster)
Pascrell (Pallone)
Payne (Pallone)
Pingree (Kuster)
Porter (Neguse)
Pressley (Neguse)
Reschenthaler (Keller)
Rice (NY) (Murphy (FL))
Ryan (Beyer)
Salazar (Cammack)
Sires (Pallone)
Stewart (Curtis)
Suozzi (Correa)
Taylor (Armstrong)
Timmons (Armstrong)
Trahan (Stevens)
Upton (Meijer)
Walorski (Baird)
Wasserman Schultz (Stevens)
Wilson (SC) (Lamborn)

PROMOTING UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL LEADERSHIP IN 5G ACT OF 2021

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1934) to direct the Federal Government to provide assistance and technical expertise to enhance the representation and leadership of the United States at international standards-setting bodies that set standards for equipment, systems, software, and virtually defined networks that support 5th and future generations mobile telecommunications systems and infrastructure, and for other purposes, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. MANNING) 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 405, nays 20, not voting 5, as follows:

[Roll No. 351]

YEAS—405

Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Allen
Allred
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Auchincloss
Axne
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bentz
Bera
Bergman
Beyer
Bice (OK)
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bost
Bourdeaux
Bowman
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brady
Brown (MD)
Brown (OH)
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Budd
Burchett
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
Cloud
Clyburn
Clyde
Cohen
Cole
Comer
Connolly
Conway
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
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
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Flood
Flores
Foster
Foxx
Frankel, Lois
Franklin, C. Scott
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Gallego
Garamendi
Garbarino
Garcia (CA)
Garcia (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gibbs
Gimenez
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 (NY)
Hill
Himes
Hinson
Hollingsworth
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
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 (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moulton
Mrvan
Mullin
Murphy (FL)
Murphy (NC)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Nehls
Newhouse
Newman
Norcross
O'Halleran
Obernolte
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Owens
Palazzo
Pallone
Palmer
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Pence
Perlmutter
Peters
Pfluger
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Posey
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Reschenthaler
Rice (NY)
Rice (SC)
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Ross
Rouzer
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Rutherford
Ryan
Salazar
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scalise
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
Wagner
Walorski
Waltz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Welch
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Williams (TX)
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Zeldin

NAYS—20

Biggs
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Brooks
Davidson
Gohmert
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Greene (GA)
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Jordan
Massie
Miller (IL)
Norman
Perry
Rosendale
Roy
Walberg

NOT VOTING—5

Brownley
Curtis
Horsford
Velázquez
Yarmuth

□ 1801

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Allred (Neguse)
Barragán (Correa)
Bentz (Obernolte)
Bowman (Neguse)
Brown (MD) (Trone)
Cárdenas (Correa)
Castro (TX) (Neguse)
Cohen (Beyer)
Comer (Fleischmann)
Connolly (Beyer)
Crist (Stevens)
DeFazio (Pallone)
Deutch (Stevens)
Doggett (Beyer)
Dunn (Cammack)
Evans (Neguse)
Fallon (Carl)
Gonzalez (OH) (Armstrong)
Hartzler (Bacon)
Herrera Beutler (Moore (UT))
Jacobs (CA) (Correa)
Jayapal (Pallone)
Johnson (TX) (Jeffries)
Kahele (Correa)
Katko (Meijer)
Kelly (IL) (Kuster)
Kind (Beyer)
Kirkpatrick (Pallone)
Lawrence (Stevens)
Leger Fernandez (Kuster)
Lieu (Beyer)
Moore (WI) (Beyer)
Moulton (Stevens)
Newman (Beyer)
Panetta (Beyer)
Pappas (Kuster)
Pascrell (Pallone)
Payne (Pallone)
Pingree (Kuster)
Porter (Neguse)
Pressley (Neguse)
Reschenthaler (Keller)
Rice (NY) (Murphy (FL))
Ryan (Beyer)
Salazar (Cammack)
Sires (Pallone)
Stewart (Curtis)
Suozzi (Correa)
Taylor (Armstrong)
Timmons (Armstrong)
Trahan (Stevens)
Upton (Meijer)
Walorski (Baird)
Wasserman Schultz (Stevens)
Wilson (SC) (Lamborn)

CONDEMNING THE OCTOBER 25, 2021, MILITARY COUP IN SUDAN AND STANDING WITH THE PEOPLE OF SUDAN

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 agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 59) condemning the October 25, 2021, military coup in Sudan and standing with the people of Sudan on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. MANNING) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 417, nays 7, not voting 6, as follows:

[Roll No. 352]

YEAS—417

Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Allen
Allred
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Auchincloss
Axne
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bentz
Bera
Bergman
Beyer
Bice (OK)
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Boebert
Bonamici
Bost
Bourdeaux
Bowman
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brady
Brooks
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)
Carter (TX)
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
Conway
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
Duncan
Dunn
Ellzey
Emmer
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Estes
Evans
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Flood
Flores
Foster
Foxx
Frankel, Lois
Franklin, C. Scott
Fulcher
Gallagher
Gallego
Garamendi
Garbarino
Garcia (CA)
Garcia (TX)
Gibbs
Gimenez
Golden
Gomez
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez (OH)
Good (VA)
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
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Higgins (NY)
Hill
Himes
Hinson
Hollingsworth
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hudson
Huffman
Huizenga
Issa
Jackson
Jackson Lee
Jacobs (CA)
Jacobs (NY)
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (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
Nehls
Newhouse
Newman
Norcross
Norman
O'Halleran
Obernolte
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Owens
Palazzo
Pallone
Palmer
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Pence
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
Wagner
Walberg
Walorski
Waltz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Welch
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Williams (TX)
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Zeldin

NAYS—7

Biggs
Bishop (NC)
Gaetz
Gosar
Greene (GA)
Massie
Roy

NOT VOTING—6

Doyle, Michael F.
García (IL)
Gohmert
Gonzalez, Vicente
Velázquez
Yarmuth

□ 1810

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the concurrent resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Allred (Neguse)
Barragán (Correa)
Bentz (Obernolte)
Bowman (Neguse)
Brown (MD) (Trone)
Cárdenas (Correa)
Castro (TX) (Neguse)
Cohen (Beyer)
Comer (Fleischmann)
Connolly (Beyer)
Crist (Stevens)
DeFazio (Pallone)
Deutch (Stevens)
Doggett (Beyer)
Dunn (Cammack)
Evans (Neguse)
Fallon (Carl)
Gonzalez (OH) (Armstrong)
Hartzler (Bacon)
Herrera Beutler (Moore (UT))
Jacobs (CA) (Correa)
Jayapal (Pallone)
Johnson (TX) (Jeffries)
Kahele (Correa)
Katko (Meijer)
Kelly (IL) (Kuster)
Kind (Beyer)
Kirkpatrick (Pallone)
Lawrence (Stevens)
Leger Fernandez (Kuster)
Lieu (Beyer)
Moore (WI) (Beyer)
Moulton (Stevens)
Newman (Beyer)
Panetta (Beyer)
Pappas (Kuster)
Pascrell (Pallone)
Payne (Pallone)
Pingree (Kuster)
Porter (Neguse)
Pressley (Neguse)
Reschenthaler (Keller)
Rice (NY) (Murphy (FL))
Ryan (Beyer)
Salazar (Cammack)
Sires (Pallone)
Stewart (Curtis)
Suozzi (Correa)
Taylor (Armstrong)
Timmons (Armstrong)
Trahan (Stevens)
Upton (Meijer)
Walorski (Baird)
Wasserman Schultz (Stevens)
Wilson (SC) (Lamborn)

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CARSON). Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 720) 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, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. MANNING) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 409, nays 18, not voting 3, as follows:

[Roll No. 353]

YEAS—409

Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Allen
Allred
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Auchincloss
Axne
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bentz
Bera
Bergman
Beyer
Bice (OK)
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bost
Bourdeaux
Bowman
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brady
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)
Carter (TX)
Cartwright
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chabot
Cheney
Cherfilus-McCormick
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Cline
Clyburn
Clyde
Cohen
Cole
Comer
Connolly
Conway
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
Duncan
Dunn
Ellzey
Emmer
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Estes
Evans
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Flood
Flores
Foster
Foxx
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
Gooden (TX)
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Green, Al (TX)
Griffith
Grijalva
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Harder (CA)
Harshbarger
Hartzler
Hayes
Hern
Herrell
Herrera Beutler
Higgins (LA)
Higgins (NY)
Hill
Himes
Hinson
Hollingsworth
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hudson
Huffman
Huizenga
Issa
Jackson
Jackson Lee
Jacobs (CA)
Jacobs (NY)
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (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
Letlow
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu
Lofgren
Long
Loudermilk
Lowenthal
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luria
Lynch
Mace
Malinowski
Malliotakis
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Mann
Manning
Mast
Matsui
McBath
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McHenry
McKinley
McNerney
Meeks
Meijer
Meng
Meuser
Mfume
Miller (IL)
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moulton
Mrvan
Mullin
Murphy (FL)
Murphy (NC)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Nehls
Newhouse
Newman
Norcross
O'Halleran
Obernolte
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Owens
Palazzo
Pallone
Palmer
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Pence
Perlmutter
Peters
Pfluger
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Posey
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Reschenthaler
Rice (NY)
Rice (SC)
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Ross
Rouzer
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Rutherford
Ryan
Salazar
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scalise
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
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)
Wittman
Womack
Zeldin

NAYS—18

Biggs
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Brooks
Cawthorn
Cloud
Gaetz
Good (VA)
Gosar
Greene (GA)
Harris
Hice (GA)
Lesko
Massie
Norman
Perry
Rosendale
Roy

NOT VOTING—3

Doyle, Michael F.
Turner
Yarmuth

□ 1818

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Allred (Neguse)
Barragán (Correa)
Bentz (Obernolte)
Bowman (Neguse)
Brown (MD) (Trone)
Cárdenas (Correa)
Castro (TX) (Neguse)
Cohen (Beyer)
Comer (Fleischmann)
Connolly (Beyer)
Crist (Stevens)
DeFazio (Pallone)
Deutch (Stevens)
Doggett (Beyer)
Dunn (Cammack)
Evans (Neguse)
Fallon (Carl)
Gonzalez (OH) (Armstrong)
Hartzler (Bacon)
Herrera Beutler (Moore (UT))
Jacobs (CA) (Correa)
Jayapal (Pallone)
Johnson (TX) (Jeffries)
Kahele (Correa)
Katko (Meijer)
Kelly (IL) (Kuster)
Kind (Beyer)
Kirkpatrick (Pallone)
Lawrence (Stevens)
Leger Fernandez (Kuster)
Lieu (Beyer)
Moore (WI) (Beyer)
Moulton (Stevens)
Newman (Beyer)
Panetta (Beyer)
Pappas (Kuster)
Pascrell (Pallone)
Payne (Pallone)
Pingree (Kuster)
Porter (Neguse)
Pressley (Neguse)
Reschenthaler (Keller)
Rice (NY) (Murphy (FL))
Ryan (Beyer)
Salazar (Cammack)
Sires (Pallone)
Stewart (Curtis)
Suozzi (Correa)
Taylor (Armstrong)
Timmons (Armstrong)
Trahan (Stevens)
Upton (Meijer)
Walorski (Baird)
Wasserman Schultz (Stevens)
Wilson (SC) (Lamborn)

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

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 agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 45) 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, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. MANNING) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 423, nays 1, not voting 6, as follows:

[Roll No. 354]

YEAS—423

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
Boebert
Bonamici
Bost
Bourdeaux
Bowman
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brady
Brooks
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)
Carter (TX)
Cartwright
Case
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chabot
Cheney
Cherfilus-McCormick
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Cline
Cloud
Clyburn
Clyde
Cohen
Cole
Comer
Connolly
Conway
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
Duncan
Dunn
Ellzey
Emmer
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Estes
Evans
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Flood
Flores
Foster
Foxx
Frankel, Lois
Franklin, C. Scott
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Gallego
Garamendi
Garbarino
García (CA)
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gibbs
Gimenez
Golden
Gomez
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez (OH)
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Green, Al (TX)
Greene (GA)
Griffith
Grijalva
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Harder (CA)
Harris
Harshbarger
Hartzler
Hayes
Hern
Herrell
Herrera Beutler
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Higgins (NY)
Hill
Himes
Hinson
Hollingsworth
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hudson
Huffman
Huizenga
Issa
Jackson
Jackson Lee
Jacobs (CA)
Jacobs (NY)
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (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
Massie
Mast
Matsui
McBath
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McHenry
McKinley
McNerney
Meeks
Meijer
Meng
Meuser
Mfume
Miller (IL)
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moulton
Mrvan
Mullin
Murphy (FL)
Murphy (NC)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Nehls
Newhouse
Newman
Norcross
Norman
O'Halleran
Obernolte
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Owens
Palazzo
Pallone
Palmer
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Pence
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
Roy
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Rutherford
Ryan
Salazar
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scalise
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sessions
Sewell
Sherman
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
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)
Wittman
Womack
Zeldin

NAYS—1

Casten

NOT VOTING—6

Cawthorn
Doyle, Michael F.
Gohmert
Gonzalez, Vicente
Turner
Yarmuth

□ 1826

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the concurrent resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Allred (Neguse)
Barragán (Correa)
Bentz (Obernolte)
Bowman (Neguse)
Brown (MD) (Trone)
Cárdenas (Correa)
Castro (TX) (Neguse)
Cohen (Beyer)
Comer (Fleischmann)
Connolly (Beyer)
Crist (Stevens)
DeFazio (Pallone)
Deutch (Stevens)
Doggett (Beyer)
Dunn (Cammack)
Evans (Neguse)
Fallon (Carl)
Gonzalez (OH) (Armstrong)
Hartzler (Bacon)
Herrera Beutler (Moore (UT))
Jacobs (CA) (Correa)
Jayapal (Pallone)
Johnson (TX) (Jeffries)
Kahele (Correa)
Katko (Meijer)
Kelly (IL) (Kuster)
Kind (Beyer)
Kirkpatrick (Pallone)
Lawrence (Stevens)
Leger Fernandez (Kuster)
Lieu (Beyer)
Moore (WI) (Beyer)
Moulton (Stevens)
Newman (Beyer)
Panetta (Beyer)
Pappas (Kuster)
Pascrell (Pallone)
Payne (Pallone)
Pingree (Kuster)
Porter (Neguse)
Pressley (Neguse)
Reschenthaler (Keller)
Rice (NY) (Murphy (FL))
Ryan (Beyer)
Salazar (Cammack)
Sires (Pallone)
Stewart (Curtis)
Suozzi (Correa)
Taylor (Armstrong)
Timmons (Armstrong)
Trahan (Stevens)
Upton (Meijer)
Walorski (Baird)
Wasserman Schultz (Stevens)
Wilson (SC) (Lamborn)

CALLING ON THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF RWANDA TO RELEASE PAUL RUSESABAGINA ON HUMANITARIAN GROUNDS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. BUSTOS). Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 892) calling on the Government of the Republic of Rwanda to release Paul Rusesabagina on humanitarian grounds, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. MANNING) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, as amended.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 413, nays 8, not voting 9, as follows:

[Roll No. 355]

YEAS—413

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
Brooks
Brown (MD)
Brown (OH)
Brownley
Buck
Bucshon
Budd
Burchett
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
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Cline
Cloud
Clyburn
Clyde
Cohen
Cole
Comer
Connolly
Conway
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
Dunn
Ellzey
Emmer
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Fallon
Feenstra
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Flood
Flores
Foster
Foxx
Frankel, Lois
Franklin, C. Scott
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Gallego
Garamendi
Garbarino
Garcia (CA)
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gibbs
Gimenez
Gohmert
Golden
Gomez
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez (OH)
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Green, Al (TX)
Greene (GA)
Griffith
Grijalva
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Harder (CA)
Harshbarger
Hartzler
Hayes
Hern
Herrell
Herrera Beutler
Hice (GA)
Higgins (NY)
Hill
Himes
Hinson
Hollingsworth
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hudson
Huffman
Huizenga
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 (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
Massie
Mast
Matsui
McBath
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McHenry
McKinley
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Meuser
Mfume
Miller (IL)
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moulton
Mrvan
Mullin
Murphy (FL)
Murphy (NC)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Nehls
Newhouse
Newman
Norcross
Norman
O'Halleran
Obernolte
Ocasio-Cortez
Owens
Palazzo
Pallone
Palmer
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Pence
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
Roy
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Rutherford
Ryan
Salazar
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scalise
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sessions
Sewell
Sherman
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
Underwood
Upton
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Vargas
Veasey
Velázquez
Wagner
Walorski
Waltz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Welch
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Williams (TX)
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Zeldin

NAYS—8

Boebert
Duncan
Estes
Harris
Higgins (LA)
Kelly (MS)
Meijer
Walberg

NOT VOTING—9

Buchanan
Cicilline
Doyle, Michael F.
Ferguson
Gonzalez, Vicente
Issa
Omar
Turner
Yarmuth

□ 1833

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the resolution, as amended, was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Allred (Neguse)
Barragán (Correa)
Bentz (Obernolte)
Bowman (Neguse)
Brown (MD) (Trone)
Cárdenas (Correa)
Castro (TX) (Neguse)
Cohen (Beyer)
Comer (Fleischmann)
Connolly (Beyer)
Crist (Stevens)
DeFazio (Pallone)
Deutch (Stevens)
Doggett (Beyer)
Dunn (Cammack)
Evans (Neguse)
Fallon (Carl)
Gonzalez (OH) (Armstrong)
Hartzler (Bacon)
Herrera Beutler (Moore (UT))
Jacobs (CA) (Correa)
Jayapal (Pallone)
Johnson (TX) (Jeffries)
Kahele (Correa)
Katko (Meijer)
Kelly (IL) (Kuster)
Kind (Beyer)
Kirkpatrick (Pallone)
Lawrence (Stevens)
Leger Fernandez (Kuster)
Lieu (Beyer)
Moore (WI) (Beyer)
Moulton (Stevens)
Newman (Beyer)
Panetta (Beyer)
Pappas (Kuster)
Pascrell (Pallone)
Payne (Pallone)
Pingree (Kuster)
Porter (Neguse)
Pressley (Neguse)
Reschenthaler (Keller)
Rice (NY) (Murphy (FL))
Ryan (Beyer)
Salazar (Cammack)
Sires (Pallone)
Stewart (Curtis)
Suozzi (Correa)
Taylor (Armstrong)
Timmons (Armstrong)
Trahan (Stevens)
Upton (Meijer)
Walorski (Baird)
Wasserman Schultz (Stevens)
Wilson (SC) (Lamborn)

ACCESS FOR VETERANS TO RECORDS 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. 7337) to require the Archivist of the United States to submit a plan to Congress to eliminate the records backlog at the National Personnel Records Center, and for other purposes, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY) 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 406, nays 21, not voting 3, as follows:

[Roll No. 356]

YEAS—406

Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Allen
Allred
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Auchincloss
Axne
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bentz
Bera
Bergman
Beyer
Bice (OK)
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bost
Bourdeaux
Bowman
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brady
Brown (MD)
Brown (OH)
Brownley
Buchanan
Bucshon
Budd
Burchett
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
Cloud
Clyburn
Clyde
Cohen
Cole
Comer
Connolly
Conway
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
Duncan
Dunn
Ellzey
Emmer
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Estes
Evans
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Flood
Flores
Foster
Foxx
Frankel, Lois
Franklin, C. Scott
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Gallego
Garamendi
Garbarino
Garcia (CA)
Garcia (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
Herrell
Herrera Beutler
Higgins (LA)
Higgins (NY)
Hill
Himes
Hinson
Hollingsworth
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hudson
Huffman
Huizenga
Issa
Jackson
Jackson Lee
Jacobs (CA)
Jacobs (NY)
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (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
Letlow
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu
Lofgren
Long
Loudermilk
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 (IL)
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moulton
Mrvan
Mullin
Murphy (FL)
Murphy (NC)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Nehls
Newhouse
Newman
Norcross
O'Halleran
Obernolte
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Owens
Palazzo
Pallone
Palmer
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Pence
Perlmutter
Peters
Pfluger
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Posey
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Reschenthaler
Rice (NY)
Rice (SC)
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Ross
Rouzer
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Rutherford
Ryan
Salazar
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scalise
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sessions
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Simpson
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Soto
Spanberger
Spartz
Speier
Stansbury
Stanton
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stevens
Stewart
Strickland
Suozzi
Swalwell
Takano
Taylor
Tenney
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Timmons
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
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)
Wittman
Womack
Zeldin

NAYS—21

Biggs
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Brooks
Buck
Davidson
Gohmert
Good (VA)
Gosar
Greene (GA)
Hern
Hice (GA)
Lesko
Massie
Mast
McClintock
Norman
Perry
Rosendale
Roy
Tiffany

NOT VOTING—3

Doyle, Michael F.
Turner
Yarmuth

□ 1842

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

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Allred (Neguse)
Barragán (Correa)
Bentz (Obernolte)
Bowman (Neguse)
Brown (MD) (Trone)
Cárdenas (Correa)
Castro (TX) (Neguse)
Cohen (Beyer)
Comer (Fleischmann)
Connolly (Beyer)
Crist (Stevens)
DeFazio (Pallone)
Deutch (Stevens)
Doggett (Beyer)
Dunn (Cammack)
Evans (Neguse)
Fallon (Carl)
Gonzalez (OH) (Armstrong)
Hartzler (Bacon)
Herrera Beutler (Moore (UT))
Jacobs (CA) (Correa)
Jayapal (Pallone)
Johnson (TX) (Jeffries)
Kahele (Correa)
Katko (Meijer)
Kelly (IL) (Kuster)
Kind (Beyer)
Kirkpatrick (Pallone)
Lawrence (Stevens)
Leger Fernandez (Kuster)
Lieu (Beyer)
Moore (WI) (Beyer)
Moulton (Stevens)
Newman (Beyer)
Panetta (Beyer)
Pappas (Kuster)
Pascrell (Pallone)
Payne (Pallone)
Pingree (Kuster)
Porter (Neguse)
Pressley (Neguse)
Reschenthaler (Keller)
Rice (NY) (Murphy (FL))
Ryan (Beyer)
Salazar (Cammack)
Sires (Pallone)
Stewart (Curtis)
Suozzi (Correa)
Taylor (Armstrong)
Timmons (Armstrong)
Trahan (Stevens)
Upton (Meijer)
Walorski (Baird)
Wasserman Schultz (Stevens)
Wilson (SC) (Lamborn)

□ 1845

BENNY C. MARTINEZ POST OFFICE BUILDING

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. 203) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 4020 Broadway Street in Houston, Texas, as the ''Benny C. Martinez Post Office Building'', on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 386, nays 35, answered ''present'' 4, not voting 5, as follows:

[Roll No. 357]

YEAS—386

Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Allen
Allred
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Auchincloss
Axne
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bentz
Bera
Bergman
Beyer
Bice (OK)
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bost
Bourdeaux
Bowman
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brady
Brown (MD)
Brown (OH)
Brownley
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Budd
Burgess
Bush
Bustos
Butterfield
Calvert
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carey
Carl
Carson
Carter (GA)
Carter (LA)
Carter (TX)
Cartwright
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Cawthorn
Chabot
Cheney
Cherfilus-McCormick
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Cline
Cloud
Clyburn
Cohen
Cole
Connolly
Conway
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
Dunn
Ellzey
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Estes
Evans
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Flood
Flores
Foster
Foxx
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
Good (VA)
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Green, Al (TX)
Griffith
Grijalva
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Harder (CA)
Hayes
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
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
Lesko
Letlow
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Lucas
Luria
Lynch
Mace
Malinowski
Malliotakis
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Mann
Manning
Mast
Matsui
McBath
McCarthy
McCaul
McClintock
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McHenry
McKinley
McNerney
Meeks
Meijer
Meng
Mfume
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moulton
Mrvan
Murphy (FL)
Murphy (NC)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newhouse
Newman
Norcross
O'Halleran
Obernolte
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Owens
Palazzo
Pallone
Palmer
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Pence
Perlmutter
Peters
Pfluger
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Posey
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Reschenthaler
Rice (NY)
Rice (SC)
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Ross
Rouzer
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Rutherford
Ryan
Salazar
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scalise
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
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Timmons
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
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)
Wittman
Womack
Zeldin

NAYS—35

Biggs
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Brooks
Burchett
Cammack
Clyde
Comer
Duncan
Emmer
Gaetz
Gooden (TX)
Greene (GA)
Harris
Harshbarger
Hartzler
Hern
Higgins (LA)
Jordan
Lamborn
Long
Loudermilk
Luetkemeyer
Massie
McClain
Meuser
Miller (IL)
Mullin
Norman
Perry
Steube
Tenney
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Webster (FL)

ANSWERED ''PRESENT''—4

Gosar
Hice (GA)
Rosendale
Roy

NOT VOTING—5

Davidson
Doyle, Michael F.
Nehls
Turner
Yarmuth

□ 1849

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Allred (Neguse)
Barragán (Correa)
Bentz (Obernolte)
Bowman (Neguse)
Brown (MD) (Trone)
Cárdenas (Correa)
Castro (TX) (Neguse)
Cohen (Beyer)
Comer (Fleischmann)
Connolly (Beyer)
Crist (Stevens)
DeFazio (Pallone)
Deutch (Stevens)
Doggett (Beyer)
Dunn (Cammack)
Evans (Neguse)
Fallon (Carl)
Gonzalez (OH) (Armstrong)
Hartzler (Bacon)
Herrera Beutler (Moore (UT))
Jacobs (CA) (Correa)
Jayapal (Pallone)
Johnson (TX) (Jeffries)
Kahele (Correa)
Katko (Meijer)
Kelly (IL) (Kuster)
Kind (Beyer)
Kirkpatrick (Pallone)
Lawrence (Stevens)
Leger Fernandez (Kuster)
Lieu (Beyer)
Moore (WI) (Beyer)
Moulton (Stevens)
Newman (Beyer)
Panetta (Beyer)
Pappas (Kuster)
Pascrell (Pallone)
Payne (Pallone)
Pingree (Kuster)
Porter (Neguse)
Pressley (Neguse)
Reschenthaler (Keller)
Rice (NY) (Murphy (FL))
Ryan (Beyer)
Salazar (Cammack)
Sires (Pallone)
Stewart (Curtis)
Suozzi (Correa)
Taylor (Armstrong)
Timmons (Armstrong)
Trahan (Stevens)
Upton (Meijer)
Walorski (Baird)
Wasserman Schultz (Stevens)
Wilson (SC) (Lamborn)

JOHN R. HATCHER III POST OFFICE BUILDING

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. 5659) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1961 North C Street in Oxnard, California, as the ''John R. Hatcher III Post Office Building'', on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 348, nays 63, answered ''present'' 5, not voting 14, as follows:

[Roll No. 358]

YEAS—348

Adams
Aguilar
Allen
Allred
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Auchincloss
Axne
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bentz
Bera
Bergman
Beyer
Bice (OK)
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bourdeaux
Bowman
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brady
Brown (MD)
Brown (OH)
Brownley
Buchanan
Bucshon
Budd
Burgess
Bush
Bustos
Butterfield
Calvert
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carey
Carl
Carson
Carter (GA)
Carter (LA)
Carter (TX)
Cartwright
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Cawthorn
Chabot
Cheney
Cherfilus-McCormick
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Cole
Comer
Connolly
Conway
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crenshaw
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Davids (KS)
Davidson
Davis, Danny K.
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Demings
DeSaulnier
DesJarlais
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Donalds
Dunn
Ellzey
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Fallon
Feenstra
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Flood
Flores
Foster
Foxx
Frankel, Lois
Franklin, C. Scott
Gallagher
Gallego
Garamendi
García (CA)
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gibbs
Gohmert
Golden
Gomez
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez, Vicente
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green, Al (TX)
Griffith
Grijalva
Guest
Guthrie
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Herrera Beutler
Higgins (NY)
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
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
Letlow
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu
Lofgren
Long
Lowenthal
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luria
Lynch
Mace
Malinowski
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Manning
Mast
Matsui
McBath
McCarthy
McCaul
McClintock
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
Norcross
O'Halleran
Obernolte
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Palmer
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Perlmutter
Peters
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Posey
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Reschenthaler
Rice (NY)
Rice (SC)
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Ross
Rouzer
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Rutherford
Ryan
Salazar
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Simpson
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Soto
Spanberger
Spartz
Speier
Stansbury
Stanton
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Stevens
Strickland
Suozzi
Swalwell
Takano
Taylor
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Underwood
Upton
Valadao
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
Zeldin

NAYS—63

Aderholt
Biggs
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Bost
Brooks
Buck
Burchett
Cammack
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Crawford
Curtis
Duncan
Emmer
Estes
Ferguson
Fischbach
Fulcher
Gaetz
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Green (TN)
Greene (GA)
Grothman
Harris
Harshbarger
Hartzler
Hern
Herrell
Higgins (LA)
Jackson
Jordan
Joyce (PA)
Lamborn
Lesko
Loudermilk
Mann
Massie
McClain
Miller (IL)
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Mullin
Norman
Owens
Pence
Perry
Pfluger
Rose
Scott, Austin
Stauber
Steube
Stewart
Tenney
Tiffany
Timmons
Van Drew
Webster (FL)
Wittman

ANSWERED ''PRESENT''—5

Gimenez
Hice (GA)
Palazzo
Rosendale
Roy

NOT VOTING—14

Clarke (NY)
Davis, Rodney
Doyle, Michael F.
Garbarino
Hill
Joyce (OH)
Malliotakis
Nehls
Raskin
Sánchez
Scalise
Sessions
Turner
Yarmuth

□ 1857

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Allred (Neguse)
Barragán (Correa)
Bentz (Obernolte)
Bowman (Neguse)
Brown (MD) (Trone)
Cárdenas (Correa)
Castro (TX) (Neguse)
Cohen (Beyer)
Comer (Fleischmann)
Connolly (Beyer)
Crist (Stevens)
DeFazio (Pallone)
Deutch (Stevens)
Doggett (Beyer)
Dunn (Cammack)
Evans (Neguse)
Fallon (Carl)
Gonzalez (OH) (Armstrong)
Hartzler (Bacon)
Herrera Beutler (Moore (UT))
Jacobs (CA) (Correa)
Jayapal (Pallone)
Johnson (TX) (Jeffries)
Kahele (Correa)
Katko (Meijer)
Kelly (IL) (Kuster)
Kind (Beyer)
Kirkpatrick (Pallone)
Lawrence (Stevens)
Leger Fernandez (Kuster)
Lieu (Beyer)
Moore (WI) (Beyer)
Moulton (Stevens)
Newman (Beyer)
Panetta (Beyer)
Pappas (Kuster)
Pascrell (Pallone)
Payne (Pallone)
Pingree (Kuster)
Porter (Neguse)
Pressley (Neguse)
Reschenthaler (Keller)
Rice (NY) (Murphy (FL))
Ryan (Beyer)
Salazar (Cammack)
Sires (Pallone)
Stewart (Curtis)
Suozzi (Correa)
Taylor (Armstrong)
Timmons (Armstrong)
Trahan (Stevens)
Upton (Meijer)
Walorski (Baird)
Wasserman Schultz (Stevens)
Wilson (SC) (Lamborn)

□ 1900

AUTHORIZING THE CLERK TO MAKE CORRECTIONS IN ENGROSSMENT OF H.R. 7900, NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2023

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that

the Clerk be authorized to make technical corrections in the engrossment of H.R. 7900, including corrections in spelling, punctuation, section and title numbering, cross-referencing, conforming amendments to the table of contents and short titles, and the insertion of appropriate headings.

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

There was no objection.

ELIMINATING DISCRIMINATION AGAINST PARENTS AND GUARDIANS WITH DISABILITIES

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

Mr. LANGEVIN. Madam Speaker, earlier this week, I led my Democratic and Republican colleagues in introducing legislation to eliminate discrimination against parents and guardians with disabilities.

Together with Representatives BASS, BACON, FITZPATRICK, and LAWRENCE, I introduced the Equality for Families with Disabilities Act, just 2 weeks before the 32nd anniversary of the Americans with Disabilities Act.

Today, there are 4.1 million parents with disabilities raising families here in the United States. Yet, parents and guardians with disabilities face excessive scrutiny and disproportionate targeting for unwarranted intervention from child welfare agencies.

The research is clear: Children raised by parents with disabilities do not exhibit stunted development or worse outcomes than their peers. In fact, the opposite is true. Children raised by parents with disabilities demonstrate greater compassion, tolerance, problem-solving skills, and other positive characteristics.

Mr. Speaker, it is time to end discrimination against parents and guardians in State child welfare proceedings once and for all.

Thirty-two years since Congress passed the Americans with Disabilities Act, I encourage all of my colleagues to support this urgent legislation.

HONORING JOANN MERRIGAN

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

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of a prestigious journalist and outstanding woman, Ms. JoAnn Merrigan of WSAV News in Savannah.

With over 20 years in reporting, JoAnn has made quite a name for herself in multiple States for her high-quality news coverage.

She started her career in Iowa, following around Presidential hopefuls as they began their journey through the primaries. She also followed local and State-based elections, providing Iowans with the information they needed to make an informed vote.

After her term in Iowa came to an end, she relocated to northern California where she continued to deepen her commitment to journalism.

After surviving the Loma Prieta Earthquake, JoAnn traveled around speaking to survivors and their families to get a better understanding of this tragedy.

From there, JoAnn moved her career to Nebraska, and eventually landing in the greatest city in the world: Savannah, Georgia.

Creating quite a respected name for herself, JoAnn has earned an outstanding number of awards, including the Edward R. Murrow Award for Investigative Reporting, a Gabby Award, as well as an award from the Georgia Associated Press Broadcasters Association in 2013.

Her exceptional career in journalism has commanded the respect of many, including myself, and I am proud to honor her today on the floor.

HONORING JOHN R. HATCHER, III

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

Ms. BROWNLEY. Mr. Speaker, it was once said: ''The greatness of a man is not in how much wealth he acquires, but in his integrity and his ability to affect those around him positively.''

By this definition, John R. Hatcher, III, was a great man.

As the founding father of the Ventura County chapter of the NAACP, John was guided by his passion for social justice, and he was a champion for diversity, equality, and civil rights.

An Air Force veteran, a civil servant, an extraordinary citizen, our community is forever grateful for his immeasurable contributions.

For these reasons, I thank my colleagues for supporting the passage of H.R. 5659, which will designate the post office in Oxnard, California, as the John R. Hatcher, III, Post Office.

This bill is but a small measure of appreciation that recognizes John and his life's work, and I urge the bill's swift consideration before the Senate.

HONORING KRIS HANSEN

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

Mr. ROSENDALE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of Kris Hansen, a great Montanan and a dear friend who passed away just last week.

Kris was a mighty warrior who loved her country and embodied the highest ideals of public service in the State of Montana.

She served overseas with both the National Guard and the CIA, followed by an exceptional tenure with the Montana State legislature, alongside me in the Montana State Auditor's office, and most recently as Lieutenant Attorney General.

She was a blessing and a light upon all the lives that she touched.

Kris was also a strong advocate for students and families. She used her gifts to fight for access to quality education for children across the State of Montana.

Her commitment to protecting and preserving our way of life will always be a defining pillar of her legacy.

I am so thankful to have worked with Kris and developed a special friendship with her.

Our thoughts and prayers are with Fred and Nancy and the Hansen family during this most difficult time.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO SERGEANT FIRST CLASS HEATH ROBINSON

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

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to Sergeant First Class Heath Robinson, a son of Ohio, who served America honorably and with distinction.

After tours of duty in Kosovo and Iraq, he returned home and was diagnosed with terminal cancer.

Sergeant First Class Robinson, like far too many others, became afflicted with the grievous wounds of war caused by exposure to toxic substances.

He and thousands more made the ultimate sacrifice. Every American owes them our unending gratitude.

But we owe them more than that. When returning from the battlefields with injuries and illnesses, America has a moral responsibility to provide every ounce of care to our servicemembers and veterans.

This week, the House takes a step forward in meeting this sacred obligation. The Sergeant First Class Heath Robinson PACT Act will ensure that those who served and are suffering receive the care they need to heal.

The debt America owes to these patriots can never be fully repaid, but we can make a down payment by delivering the care to help them overcome, the care that they have most certainly earned.

COMMEMORATING THE UPCOMING 150TH ANNIVERSARY OF ASCENSION ST. VINCENT HOSPITAL

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

Mr. BUCSHON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate the upcoming 150th anniversary of Ascension St. Vincent Hospital, formerly St. Mary's Hospital, in Evansville, Indiana.

Although the name has changed, its goal of providing quality care for citizens of the tri-State area has remained constant. I practiced cardiothoracic surgery there before being elected to Congress.

Since the Daughters of Charity accepted their first patient on July 18, 1872, Ascension St. Vincent, formerly St. Mary's, Evansville has remained true to its mission.

They say: ''We have a mission, a reason for being here, to keep healthcare human; human for our patients, human for our families, human for our doctors, and human for all our associates. The poor will come, and the rich will come, if they know they are going to be treated as people.''

For the last 150 years, this hospital has been a leader in medical innovation and care. In fact, it was one of the first in the region with operating room lighting, something that I acutely appreciate because I am a surgeon myself. It also hosted the first accredited cancer program and the first level 3 neonatal intensive care unit in the tri-State region.

I am grateful for Ascension St. Vincent Evansville's continued commitment to caring for all Hoosiers and wish them a happy 150th anniversary.

DROP IN LEGAL IMMIGRATION

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

Mr. AUCHINCLOSS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize an unaddressed contributor to labor shortages across our economy, a drop in legal immigration.

Researchers at the University of California at Davis found that: ''By the end of 2021 there were about 2 million fewer working-age immigrants living in the United States than there would have been if the pre-2020 immigration trend had continued unchanged.''

This has hit certain industries hard, including food, hospitality, construction, transportation, and healthcare, particularly nursing, at a time when our economy is overheating in its recovery from COVID–19.

A significant part of lowering cost and avoiding a recession is expanding the productive capacity of the economy. Until we address staffing shortfalls, we will continue to artificially constrain the supply side of our economy and drive up costs for everyday people. We must recognize and reverse this trend by clearing the visa backlog, documenting immigrants and Dreamers already here, and increasing caps for both immigration and refugee resettlement. It is not just a moral imperative; it is an economic one.

CORPORAL JOSEPH RODNEY CHAPMAN IS A HERO

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

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to speak about an incredible American hero from the small town of Freeport, Pennsylvania.

Corporal Joseph Rodney Chapman was drafted into the U.S. Army in 1942, and he fought with the 80th Infantry Division in World War II. He fought across France, was wounded twice in the process, and earned a Bronze Star for his heroic actions to destroy a German machine gun and its crew.

In the spring of 1944, as the Allies continued to drive the enemy into retreat, Corporal Chapman found himself under enemy fire and was taken as a prisoner of war.

After returning home to Pennsylvania, he worked for the post office in Freeport for 35 years as a mail carrier and clerk. He was married to his late wife, Mary, for 69 years, and he just celebrated a very happy 100th birthday this past October.

Mr. Speaker, Corporal Chapman is the epitome of the American spirit. Therefore, I am incredibly proud to introduce legislation today that would rename the very post office Mr. Chapman worked at in his honor. He has devoted his life to his country and his community, and for that we owe him a great debt of gratitude.

□ 1915

ACCOUNTABILITY FOR ATTACK ON DEMOCRACY

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

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, this week, I had the privilege of taking some of our young high school students and visitors throughout the Capitol.

What a sense of pride I had in the beauty of this Capitol, the beauty of this building, but what it symbolizes is democracy.

As I walked through the Halls, I was reminded of the important hearings that are going on in the January 6th Committee. The most recent hearing made it very clear that the Oath Keepers and the Proud Boys came specifically at the calling of President Trump. The terrorism that occurred was driven by his lack of accepting the peaceful transfer of government. It was the big lie.

What we saw on that day, January 6, was domestic terrorism on steroids, destined to commit mayhem, bloodshed, and death. It was an attack on democracy, and it is being evidenced every day that the hearings proceed methodically, block by block, evidence by evidence. It is clear in the injury of law enforcement officers and loss of life that we have to say to those of this Nation: You have to take ownership of protecting the values and the sanctity of democracy.

Yes, someone must be held accountable. The President must be held accountable because what happened was not only an attack on democracy and the peaceful transfer of government, but loss of life and death, and that cannot go unanswered.

AN UNBORN CHILD IS A HUMAN LIFE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CORREA). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 4, 2021, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. KELLY) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the topic of this Special Order.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of the 2,500 unborn lives we lose to abortion each day who cannot stand for themselves. That is nearly half a million little boys and little girls in the United States alone this year. These numbers don't reflect, though, and take into consideration self-administered chemical abortions.

Last month, the Supreme Court announced what the pro-life movement was waiting half a century to hear: Roe v. Wade is overturned. As a proud pro-life grandfather of 10, I enthusiastically applaud the Justices for recognizing that this terrible relic from 1973 has no place in 2022.

Roe was both a legal and moral abomination from the beginning. It mocked our Nation's Constitution and paved the way for the abortion of more than 63 million innocent babies in the years since.

The men who first decided Roe invented the right to abortion out of thin air. By adding an extra line to our Constitution, they ignored one of the first sentences of the Declaration of Independence, which holds that we are endowed by our creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

With Roe in the dustbin of history, the abortion question returns to the democratic arena where it belongs. The most contentious of issues can now be properly debated and deliberated at both the Federal and State levels, where, ideally, the most logical and persuasive arguments can triumph and translate into new law.

Let us have clear eyes to see exactly what science shows us, that fetuses in the womb are human beings who develop with each passing second. These innocent children have their own DNA and soon develop hands, feet, eyes, and lips. They can also feel pain. Just as importantly, they have the potential to grow up, flourish, and achieve amazing dreams. Let us have the compassion to give them that chance.

For those of us in elected office who sincerely believe that human life is a sacred gift from God 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 our stated 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 right away to see if there is a pulse to make sure the victim is alive. In short, a heartbeat means a life.

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

The post-Roe world is here. As legislators in each State determine the extent to which they wish to defend life, pro-life Members of Congress can simultaneously take action to make our beloved country a place where both children waiting to be born and their mothers are acknowledged and safeguarded.

Mr. Speaker, tonight, we have a very distinguished group of Members with us who will also speak on this subject. This doesn't have to turn into an angry debate. This doesn't have to turn into something that people get so upset with each other about that they can't even sit down and talk intelligently about what is going on.

If we cannot see the value of life every day in every single person, then what have we witnessed this year, just this summer—the horror that has taken place in our own cities, the loss of life that we have experienced, the sincere sorrow that this country feels. Yet, we have a blind eye and a deaf ear to the cries of the unborn.

Do they not deserve that same type of consideration that every human being deserves?

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from Michigan (Mrs. MCCLAIN).

Mrs. MCCLAIN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Pennsylvania for holding this very serious and very important Special Order.

A few weeks ago, the Supreme Court delivered the greatest victory for life this country has ever seen when it rightly held that the ability to kill an unborn child is not a constitutional right and returned the authority to regulate abortion back to the people and their elected Representatives.

Sadly, we have seen some elected officials who care more about appeasing the fringes of their base than defending our institution and respecting the document that they swore to uphold and defend.

President Biden, for example, a former longtime supporter of letting the States decide their abortion policies, he sees fit to ignore the ruling. In a feeble attempt to quiet his far-left critics, he is seeking to unilaterally expand the ability to kill an unborn child.

I am curious. Does he not know that we have rule of law in this country with a system actually built on checks and balances? The President has been in Washington since before Roe, so I think he should at least have a basic understanding of our government and the rule of law.

I would say this: Mr. President, these efforts will be in vain. You must remember the oath that you took and the document you swore to uphold. Mr. President, the Supreme Court and the Constitution are clear: You and your bureaucratic underlings at HHS do not have the authority to unilaterally make law. That is up to the people's Representatives. Please remember that.

Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BABIN).

Mr. BABIN. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend from Pennsylvania (Mr. KELLY) for this Special Order.

The Supreme Court's monumental overturn of Roe v. Wade is a milestone we have been working on for nearly half a century. However, our work has only just begun.

Since the Court's ruling, pro-abortion extremists have attacked, vandalized, and even firebombed pregnancy centers and churches across this country.

Since 2016, pregnancy help centers have saved more than 800,000 lives by providing critical resources for women and their children. They should never be forced to operate under the threat of violence from anarchists who do not value life or our laws.

I have introduced H. Res. 1183, which condemns these attacks and the domestic terrorists behind them.

We must keep fighting to protect the unborn from those who wish to extinguish them at all costs.

I am a proud supporter of such an effort, the Heartbeat Protection Act, which prohibits abortions from the moment a child's heartbeat is detected. All babies deserve a chance at life, and we must defend that chance and that life.

My colleagues across the aisle have disturbingly embraced an anti-life agenda so radical that it sadistically enables the murder of millions.

This week, our colleagues across the aisle are pushing the abortion on demand until birth act, a bill that legalizes abortion on demand for any reason and at any time. They don't care that their pro-abortion agenda fails to align with the views of the majority of Americans—71 percent, to be exact—who support some limitations on abortion.

We cannot and must not remain silent while the lives of the most innocent among us are threatened to be terminated.

Mr. Speaker, I will always stand for our unborn and firmly stand against any efforts to promote abortion.

Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. JOYCE), another member of the fantastic Pennsylvania conference group and a strong defender of life.

Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, first of all, I thank Representative MIKE KELLY for holding this Special Order.

What a pivotal summer we have seen as the United States Supreme Court, after almost five decades, has overruled the terror of Roe v. Wade.

We all know that all life is sacred. As a doctor, I swore an oath first to do no harm, and for me as a doctor, that meant refusing to ever be involved in performing abortions or any abortion procedures. Now, as a legislator, it means working each and every day to protect and stand for human life.

Even after this historic Supreme Court decision to overturn Roe v. Wade, there is still work to be done to protect human life here in the United States. Our Declaration of Independence states that life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness are unalienable rights given to all of us by our creator, and government is created to protect these rights. Government is created to protect life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

We must all, as legislators, stand for life, and we must continue to fight for the unborn.

The sanctity of human life is an inherent part of America from our founding days, and it must be protected today and into the future.

Again, I thank the gentleman from Pennsylvania, my colleague and my friend, for doing this Special Order this evening and allowing all of America to hear how we stand behind the sanctity of human life.

Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. JOHNSON), a member of the Republican leadership group.

Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for his important voice and for hosting this Special Order hour.

The sanctity of human life can never be overemphasized. The gentleman has done so much work in that arena, and I appreciate him.

I am thankful to our Democratic colleagues tonight, as well, for skipping their Special Order hour so we can just go right ahead and get started in prime time. If America were experiencing record inflation, sky-high gas prices, and uninhibited illegal immigration under our watch, I would probably yield my time back, as well.

Mr. Speaker, this morning in our Judiciary Committee, the Democrat majority convened a hearing, and they titled it: ''What's Next: The Threat to Individual Freedoms in a Post-Roe World.'' It was an appropriate title, indeed, because the radical abortion advocates are becoming completely unhinged. They are seeking to trample on

the individual freedoms of anybody who disagrees with them.

Case in point, over the weekend, the leftwing activist group ShutDownDC offered $200 bounties for public sightings of our Supreme Court Justices.

This week, Senator ELIZABETH WARREN—talk about unhinged—said that crisis pregnancy centers all across America should be shut down.

There are 2,700 pregnancy centers all around this country in all 50 States. They are supported by over 10,000 licensed medical professionals. They are annually serving approximately 2 million women and men. I used to serve as legal counsel for many of these organizations, and I can testify to their invaluable work.

Why would anybody want to shut down pregnancy centers? They exist to provide counseling, care, aid, and comfort to struggling mothers who just want to have their babies. This is just abhorrent.

□ 1930

Speaking of abhorrent, I suggest to my Democrat friends to study up tonight—really, I mean, seriously—on the bill that we are going to be voting on here tomorrow. They call it the Women's Protection Act. It is not. We call it, more appropriately, abortion on demand until birth act.

Even though this will be the second time we voted on this bill in this Congress, I am not sure they know what is in it. I keep hearing my Democrat colleagues tell us: Oh, no, it is not about abortion on demand until birth. It absolutely is.

Surely, if they knew that this legislation did this, they wouldn't support it, right?

The American people certainly don't support it.

To our Democrat colleagues tonight, as I yield back to my friend, I would just humbly suggest—read your bill. You got a few hours. Read your legislation. Search your conscience. I hope that you will do the right thing and vote against that bill tomorrow.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Mr. KELLY again for the Special Order hour.

Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I thank Mr. JOHNSON.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from California (Mr. LAMALFA). I think we came into Congress in 2011 and it has been a pleasure serving with you. I appreciate your comments tonight on this very important issue.

Mr. LAMALFA. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate Mr. KELLY's leadership that he is providing for us here tonight and all through the year and all through your tenure here on this key moral issue.

I am glad also to join the rest of my pro-life colleagues here to reaffirm our dedication to protecting the innocent unborn.

Indeed, we have cause for celebration, something that has been corrected, over nearly 50 years and over 50 million lives taken, the unconstitutional Roe decision has been rightfully overturned and the power put back to the States to a legislative process, not one decided by seven of nine on a Supreme Court.

Indeed, now we can have debate and people can be accountable for their votes. The public can have input on what they think about this topic. The public is much more educated at this point than they were 50 years ago and what this really means.

Every pregnancy actually results in a human life in that pregnancy. It is not something else. It is not a blob. It is not a tissue mass. It isn't going to be some other form of life or an animal—this is a human life we are talking about, and we value that and we protect that. It is constitutional to protect life in this country.

Though that decision does not outlaw abortion, it puts the responsibility and accountability back to legislatures, whether it is going to be States or here in the U.S. Capitol.

They still pushed forward anyway with a determination to go even farther than Roe v. Wade—their abortion on demand bill that they are going to take up tomorrow. It provides for discretionary abortions at any point in a pregnancy on the basis of a baby's sex, race, or possible disability.

What are we doing here?

We must stop the left's radical, extreme, immoral abortion agenda and uphold the value and dignity and potential of every person's life.

We even see now that corporations want to pay for travel for abortions for their employees. Amazing. They think this is helping women—$4,000 is possible for your travel.

We have States that also want to be abortion tourism centers. My home State of California, shamefully, is trying to draw people in, pay for their stay, pay for their travel—even for illegal immigrants.

How immoral can you be?

Each one of these innocent souls was created by God. We see this immoral decay of our country, and it is really coming to fruition right in bright colors in front of all of us.

There is no denying that what we are talking about is a human life. As early as 5 weeks in the womb babies have a heartbeat; 10 weeks, arms, legs, fingers and toes, and they can jump and kick even inside the womb; 15 weeks, fully developed hearts, they can taste, yawn, and hiccup. Indeed, they are real.

It is not some blob. It is not something to be dismissed. What we are seeing here with the overturning of this decision, is the responsibility is back in front of the people to have this debate, and it is going to be a serious debate with all the States that are going to take this up, and here in Congress.

My hat is off to all the people that have worked so hard all these years—those pro-life folks out there—making the case, pleading, praying, and working so hard to educate about the miracle that is life.

Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. GROTHMAN), my friend and a strong defender of life.

Mr. GROTHMAN. Mr. Speaker, our country was sent on a journey a week ago to see how we would respond to the Dobbs decision. This decision challenges all Americans to decide where they will stand on the abortion issue.

It is particularly a challenge to the churches of this country who are supposed to provide moral guidance to the country as to where to stand.

These are decisions that will have to be made by the citizens, in part, when they vote. Decisions have to be made by State legislators, district attorneys as to whether they are going to uphold pro-life laws, and perhaps, most important of all, individual decisions that are going to have to be made by women or families who are in a situation in which some people are going to try to persuade them to have an abortion.

It is interesting when we talk about this to remember that in 1973, as far as I can determine, no State between California on the West Coast and New York on the East Coast had entirely open-ended pro-abortion laws. Nevertheless, at a time where we didn't really have ultrasounds, every other State ruled that something barbaric was going on.

You just heard other statistics—we know at 6 weeks a child has a heartbeat; 7 weeks, feels pain; 10 weeks, jumps if startled, and has fingers and toes; 15 weeks, sense of taste.

Obviously, anybody who says: What would God want us to do in this situation realizes a human being has been created by God, and that human being should be cherished and kept alive.

It was, again, apparently the clergy in 1973, or society as a whole, did a good job of informing people that something so horrific was happening in abortion that it should be barred and made illegal. Since that time, the clergy of this country and the churches of this country have had 49 years to weigh in with the public and guide them as to how they should think. We are soon going to find out what a good job they did or a bad job they did.

In any event, we thank the Supreme Court for reaching the right decision. Now we put the ball in the court of Americans as a whole, whether they will respond, recognizing the precious lives that we have to protect in America, or if they are going down the shoot toward more of an atheistic view of the world, similar to countries like North Korea, Red China, countries in which atheism is part of their roots.

The challenge is yours, America—the challenge to the churches.

Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I thank Mr. GROTHMAN.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. BIGGS), a great consistent defender of life.

Mr. BIGGS. Mr. Speaker, I thank Mr. KELLY for holding this Special Order and I thank him for his leadership on

this incredibly important issue, particularly the heartbeat bill.

The heartbeat bill criminalizes an abortion that is performed after knowingly determining that a fetus has a detectable heartbeat.

The Democrats have the most radical position on abortion. They have zero regard for life. It is so radical that they want to shut down all crisis pregnancy centers in America. These centers help pregnant mothers in need and after the child is born.

Tomorrow, they plan to pass a piece of legislation that will strip away every protection for children in the womb, the protection for their mothers and healthcare providers.

It would allow abortion up until birth, and it could be used for sex selection. If it is signed into law, we will become the most barbarous country in the world with regard to abortion—more radical than even China, North Korea, or Vietnam, which have no limitations.

Well, what do we have now?

We have States that could regulate this now, and they do. So it is a lie to say that you don't have abortions in these States. Here is the deal. Even in France they regulate it and it is prevented after 14 weeks; Germany after 12 weeks, Greece after 12 weeks, Hungary after 12 weeks, Ireland after 12 weeks, and it goes on and on in the EU.

The United States—if this bill passes tomorrow—will be the most barbarous to unborn babies in the world. I hope and pray that doesn't happen. It must not happen in a civilized country like the United States, I pray it won't.

Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I thank Mr. BIGGS.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Kansas (Mr. MANN), another great defender of pro-life and consistent member of pro-life.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Pennsylvania for hosting this very important Special Order hour, it is a hard-pressed thing and there is nothing more important that we can talk about right now.

I rise tonight to use my voice in defense of the voiceless, the unborn. Abortion has desensitized our Nation and I pray that the recent Supreme Court ruling wakes up our country to the horrors that we have visited upon our country's most vulnerable citizens whose lives have been snuffed out by abortion.

By 12 weeks of age, a baby has fully formed arms, hands, fingers, feet, and toes, a fully functional circulatory system and liver, and the capacity to experience pain—all at the weight of just 1 ounce and the length of 4 inches.

This is a miracle of God, and rather than stand in awe of it, some lawmakers would rather disregard it as meaningless. Abortion is not simply an elected medical procedure like getting your wisdom teeth taken out. There is another person involved—another eternal soul whom God created, loves, and sent his son, Jesus, to die for so that they might live.

The Supreme Court finally rectified their unthinkable wrong from 50 years ago, when the court legislated from the bench with Roe v. Wade and declared abortion a constitutional right grounded in a woman's right to privacy—a jurisprudential move that was shaky, biased, and flat wrong.

The United States is one of only eight countries in the world that permit abortion after 20 weeks of gestation, which means that 95 percent of the countries on Earth think that we are dead wrong on abortion. Now, as the Supreme Court has finally handed this decision back to the States, Americans will get to decide for themselves how abortion should be regulated.

It is easy to get caught up in the legislative language and forget that the numbers involved in the abortion issue are actual human beings. In the United States, 63.4 million people—Americans—have died from abortion over the last 50 years.

To put that number into context, that is roughly the entire population of the Midwest, which is estimated at 65 million people. Think about that.

Would our country notice if the collective populations of Kansas, Iowa, Missouri, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin were wiped out overnight? Would they miss these people?

That is the impact that abortion has had over the past 50 years.

I believe that life begins at conception, which is why I support adoptions, foster care, and crisis pregnancy centers that work tirelessly to care for mothers and their babies.

I take this moment to thank the pro-life movement at large in American and I am standing with you and thanking God that Roe v. Wade has finally been overturned.

Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GOHMERT), somebody who has been a friend of mine since way back in 2011, and who has never stopped fighting for life since he got here.

Mr. GOHMERT. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend for having and hosting this time.

During biblical times, we read about sacrifices of babies to Moloch and to Baal.

How could that happen? How could you allow a child—a tiny baby—to suffer like that? It goes on.

I know there is so much said, but let's simplify it. If you think that it is not a child, see a preemie. It doesn't have to be your own premature child like ours was. Let that little child grab your finger and hold on for dear life. Understand what we have heard about here—what a late-term abortion is that so many in this body embrace.

□ 1945

That little hand is attached to an arm that is attached to a body, and it is a beautiful child. The late-term abortionist, as he has explained, will rip off—he reaches in with a clamp, clamps on to the arm, linear things, and rips off four linear things from the body and then reaches in and crushes the skull and rips the skull off of the child.

That is not progress for civilization. That is horrendous.

Let a premature child hold your finger, Mr. Speaker, and see what the monitors do—as I have—and you will never ever want to know of a child like that being broken, pulled, and torn apart. Let's progress beyond the brutality.

Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from the great State of Georgia (Mr. CARTER), who is another great defender of life.

We have been defending life for so long with such great patience and such great prayer. It has always been done in a peaceful manner.

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, in the 1970s when Roe v. Wade was decided, ultrasound technology was in its infancy. The black and white photos that expectant parents proudly display on their refrigerators and in social media posts today weren't widely available back then. The general public could not see the life that was being created, and the medical community had no clear consensus on when life began.

I have been blessed with many beautiful grandchildren, and I remember the warmth and love I felt for them the second I saw those 15-week ultrasound photos. I am beyond grateful. In fact, it is an answer to many prayers that our Supreme Court has finally made a decision and has overturned the catastrophic decision that was Roe v. Wade.

What the Dobbs v. Jackson Women's Health Organization decision does is give the power back to the States where it belongs, allowing them to decide how they want to approach abortion law. But it doesn't stop here. We must now refocus our attention in a post-Roe world, to providing aid to our mothers.

Now, this is very important, Mr. Speaker. The Biden administration has recently come out targeting pharmacists such as myself, trying to force them to distribute abortion medication at the risk of civil rights violations. When I was a member of the Georgia State legislature, I sponsored legislation to allow pharmacists to act in the best interest of their patient.

President Biden is using pharmacists as political pawns for his pro-abortion agenda. That is truly despicable. This is not the kind of leadership that should be coming out of the White House.

Life is the most fundamental human right; we must continue to work to help make it the best that it can be.

Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from the great State of Georgia (Mr. ALLEN). Again, I thank the Representative for

being with us tonight. He is a great defender of life.

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend, MIKE KELLY of Pennsylvania, for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I believe everyone has the dignity, value, and potential. There is no right more fundamental than the right to life. Our Founders engraved it in the Constitution. We are made in God's image, and we carry in our hearts that spark of creation that served as the bedrock upon which our country was founded.

Documents like the Constitution do not grant rights, they protect rights. The Dobbs v. Jackson decision will go down in history not only as the end of one era but the dawn of another more hopeful one.

The decision that the Court made was based on the 14th Amendment and the civil rights of a woman and her reproductive rights. The decision was controversial. It is not in the Constitution, and it was a terrible decision. It was decided based on the civil rights of the mother.

We know that the child has a heartbeat in 6 weeks and can feel pain at 15 weeks which was the Mississippi law that it was contested on. And we know a child born at 24 weeks will survive.

My question is: When does that child enjoy the same rights under the 14th Amendment as the mother?

Is it at conception?

Is it at 6 weeks, the heartbeat, which Georgia law is based on?

Or is it the Mississippi law or when that child is born maybe prematurely at 24 weeks?

This is God's Word. God told Jeremiah that He knew him before He webbed him in the womb.

What my colleagues are proposing tomorrow on the House floor goes far beyond Roe. This legislation, if codified into law, would require healthcare providers at the command of the mother to rip a full-term baby from the womb while the mother is in labor; if the baby likely survives, orders the child to be killed.

This is unconscionable and barbaric and must be stopped. Only eight nations, as has been said earlier, allow this barbaric practice; two of them are North Korea and China. We are not in good company here.

I cry out to my colleagues to stop this insanity. Let us all enjoy life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness—even the defenseless unborn.

Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I thank the Representative for his remarks. Tomorrow is a big day for all of us.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from the great State of Mississippi (Mr. GUEST). As we all ponder tonight what tomorrow will bring, I thank Mr. GUEST for being with us and defending life in every step of the way.

Mr. GUEST. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the life of the unborn and in support of pro-life legislation like the Heartbeat Protection Act, a commonsense bill that would save an untold number of unborn children. I encourage my colleagues to look at the evidence that supports the pro-life movement.

I know that Scripture supports life. Jeremiah 1:5 tells us:

> Before I formed you in the womb, I knew you. Before you were born, I set you apart.

We also know that science supports life. Science now proves that unborn children can feel pain starting at 15 weeks or earlier. With enhanced ultrasound technology we see children in the womb moving and kicking. With new technology, doctors can even detect the beating sound of a child's heart.

Our Court supports life with the recent decision by the Court to support Dobbs v. Jackson, which is a case that originated in the great State of Mississippi, my home State, we now have a legal system that has opened the door for a wave of pro-life support.

The American people also support life. Almost two out of every three Americans support restrictions on abortion. Twenty-one States have already implemented laws to protect the lives of unborn children. That will now grow even further with nine more States considering their own pro-life legislation in the coming months.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support Scripture, science, our legal systems, our States, the American people, and the lives of our unborn children by supporting the pro-life movement.

Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I thank the Representative for his comments.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from the great State of Tennessee (Mr. ROSE).

Mr. ROSE. Mr. Speaker, I thank Representative KELLY for sponsoring this Special Order tonight.

Mr. Speaker, on Friday of last week, President Biden signed an executive order undermining democratically passed State laws that limit abortions. His executive order directs the Department of Health and Human Services to protect access to life-ending abortions including the dangerous and deadly chemical abortion pill. This goes directly against the Supreme Court's recent decision that allows the people through their elected Representatives to decide on this issue for themselves at the many States.

Unfortunately, the President caved to the extremists who support abortion up until the moment of birth and is now going against his oath of office by directly undermining the law of the land. Meanwhile, pregnancy centers, which provide compassionate support to pregnant mothers, and churches are under attack by the left.

Where is the executive order protecting these organizations and institutions?

In America, the first inalienable right is the right to be born—the right to life. Countless lives have been lost to abortion since Roe became law. Now is our time to right these wrongs and stand for life. The President has a constitutional duty to uphold the law of the land, not undermine it.

Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate Representative ROSE's being here tonight.

Mr. Speaker, I will use some of the time we have remaining. I know that we always want to debate this proposed legislation about what is good about it and what is bad about it. Oftentimes, we use languages to actually disguise what it is that we are actually talking about.

Tomorrow as we will debate and vote on the Women's Health Protection Act, abortion is the only medical procedure where two people go into the doctor's office and only one comes out alive. I know that in this people's House we have had heavy debate, and I know that both sides are divided on it and sometimes the language gets out of hand. It gets too hateful.

My colleagues on the other side have often said to me:

> Look, we believe like you believe. We believe that life is sacred. We believe that every—every—child has a chance, and that unborn child is waiting to be born and waiting to experience all that life has to offer. But, you see, the Supreme Court took that option away from me. My personal preference would be life, but the Supreme Court took that option away from me.

So tomorrow, as we debate the Women's Health Protection Act and we hear a lot of discussion that goes back and forth and defending and then tearing apart and people adding to and subtracting from, we come to a lot of different things.

Mr. Speaker, I just want to share with you that last weekend while we were home, I had the opportunity to visit in Erie, Pennsylvania, in the district that I represent, I visited a women's care center. This is a center where too often they are described as people who are trying to discourage pregnant mothers from actually giving birth. They are trying to lead them into a different direction.

I just want to say this: the people who man these agencies give up a day of their life to come in and help counsel women who are going probably through some of the most difficult times of their life. Maybe it is not the right time for them to have that child. Maybe there is a financial problem, and it is just not right right now.

Maybe there is something else that stands in their way, and they are saying: Well, I am so alone. I am by myself. I don't know how I would handle this.

To those ladies who go through that, I would say that there are options available to you. The adoption option is there. We have thousands upon thousands of people who would love to adopt a child and to give it a loving home and to help nurture it as it goes through its lifecycles. We also have foster care that is available.

I know that I have talked to too many women who have experienced the

anguish of going through an abortion and then later on thinking that they made the biggest mistake of their life and holding that guilt feeling in their life.

I would just like to suggest that we are a very forgiving society. We are a people who say:

> Look, don't let that ruin your life. Don't let that ruin your life. There is forgiveness, there is grace, and there is mercy.

We know that. But as we stand here tonight in the people's House—in the people's House—how did we ever get to this point?

How did we ever in the United States of America decide that all life is not precious?

I mentioned earlier some of the horrific instances that have taken place just in the last few weeks, in the last few months, and in the last few years.

□ 2000

I know that, on Wednesdays, a lot of Representatives wear red, and that is to bring about the remembrance of the Boko Haram and the little girls who were kidnapped and never returned. It is always about ''we need to get our girls back.''

We have such open hearts, and we have such understanding in some cases. Then in other cases, we just close our eyes. We plug our ears. We say: No, no. You don't understand. In this situation, the conception of that child was not what we were looking for. That is not what we wanted, but it happened, and now we have a problem. What are we going to do with this little girl or this little boy?

I know people look away. They look to the sky, and they look to the walls, and they look to the floor, and they say: Look, my personal preference would be—but the Supreme Court made a decision. The Supreme Court has just righted a very wrong decision.

I hope that, at some point, the greatest defender of life in the history of the world, the greatest defender of liberty and freedom in the history of the world, the United States of America, would take a look at the course and the direction it has been taking for the last 50 years.

Millions upon millions upon millions of little boys and little girls have been denied the right to life. Where in our history did we ever come up with this idea that abortion is okay?

Look, I said earlier, I understand there are times in your life—I can just tell you this: As a father of four and a grandfather of 10, between our first-born child and our second-born child, there was a pregnancy that took place. It was an ectopic pregnancy. My wife has wondered forever what that child would have been like had she gone full term.

I want to take a moment, Mr. Speaker, as we close now. In this building, in this room, in this town, tomorrow, we will have a chance to look at what it is we are doing and where we are going. I would just ask it all to be prayerful, peaceful, and understand that this is an issue that we can no longer close our eyes to.

If it is your personal preference, if it is something that you think is right for life, then, please, walk away from any political bend that you may have and look at the policies.

We are here for the best interests of the United States and the best interests of our American citizens.

Mr. Speaker, I thank you so much for your indulgence. I yield back the balance of my time.

BEING A MORAL AND RELIGIOUS COUNTRY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 4, 2021, the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. GROTHMAN) for 30 minutes.

Mr. GROTHMAN. Mr. Speaker, first of all, just so you all know, you don't have to worry about waiting 30 minutes. It is not going to be that long.

I would like to talk about some issues tonight that I don't feel have been adequately addressed in this forum. The press—not the people back home, but the press—keeps trying to make a big deal out of January 6.

When I go home, as I am sure for all of my colleagues who go home, 80 percent of the comments deal with inflation, insofar as other things are being dealt with. It is not January 6.

Nevertheless, there is something that bothers me. Since we are apparently going to have these hearings on January 6, everything ought to be able to come out. If I was on that committee, the first thing I would ask is for all the video from the Capitol that day to be released.

It seems to me if people genuinely want to know what is going on, that is where I would start. Therefore, on last October 5, myself, Congressman NORMAN, and Congressman GOHMERT asked for all the video from the Capitol to be released that day. It doesn't seem that much of a difficult request. There were many people still being held in jail, and the press kept trying to rile up the population and let them believe something horrible had happened.

I received inquiries from both Republican and Democrat constituents who felt it would be a good idea if we released the video of what was going on that day. It would be helpful if Congresswoman LIZ CHENEY or ADAM KINZINGER also weighed in, saying all that video should be released. But for whatever reason, it hasn't been released.

One more time, Congressmen Norman, Gohmert, and myself have had to make a request of the Justice Department to release these videos. It is getting to the point where no longer is it just an innocent inquiry because a few people asked for it. People are beginning to think that the Justice Department must be hiding something.

One more time, we make the request. The request should be made by the Capitol press corps. There was a time when press in this country, one of their goals was to get behind the curtain in front of government and expose what was really going on, and both conservative and liberal journalists would have quickly asked for these videos. For whatever reason, they haven't asked for them.

I, again, ask the Department of Justice to release them. But above all, because I don't think the Justice Department apparently cares what Congressmen Norman, Gohmert, or Grothman say, the press in this country that seems obsessed with January 6 ought to demand that the Justice Department release these videos. After all, it has been 16 months, 17 months, after this took place. It has been 18 months after this took place. It is high time we found out what was going on there.

Every day that goes forward in which the video is not released, I think the American public, the small amount that is paying attention, is going to be more convinced that somebody is hiding something.

Now, I don't want to accuse anybody of anything. I don't want to be a conspiracy theorist, but my constituents are wondering, when I write that letter, why we are sitting on the video. If it is so important to find out what really went on that day, please, Department of Justice, release the hidden videos and, please, comatose American press corps, ask that the videos be released.

I have spoken from this microphone many times this biennium about a tilt toward the totalitarian sort of government that we see going on. And by totalitarian, I mean the worst type of totalitarian, a Marxist totalitarian government.

We see a variety of danger signs on the horizon. We began this session with people being sworn in who, in order to get elected, got help from Black Lives Matter, a group whose founders made no bones about the fact that they were Marxist and made no bones about the fact that they were against the traditional American family, what they described as the Western nuclear family.

We have then seen online media giants suppress free speech. Now, I suppose you could say they are private companies, and I suppose you could say it is their right to suppress free speech or prevent you from googling something, from getting a cross section of views that are out there.

Nevertheless, we know, as a practical matter, they have almost a monopoly in this country, and it is concerning that these companies that have, as a practical matter, monopolies have decided to suppress certain speech. They certainly have the heart of a totalitarian atheist.

The next thing we look at is a growing percentage of the gross national product no longer being spent by the people who earn the money but being spent by the government, by the politicians in Washington. That is another danger sign.

We see a President openly talking about taking away the freedom to defend yourself. He wants the only guns to be owned by government employees. He didn't want the right of defense to rest with the individual. This would be another trait of a government very different from that which our forefathers anticipated.

We saw an effort made to have our government deny visas or deny property to foreigners if they engaged in suppression of human rights. But the human rights that we know the Biden administration meant were not fear of murder or robbery or something. The human rights were aimed at the field of pro-life, so that politicians or other people abroad who fought for pro-life issues, or issues with regard to so-called gay rights, if you weren't on the right side, the Biden administration wanted to threaten foreign officials with taking away the right for a visa in this country, taking away their right to travel, as well as taking away their property in this country.

Does that sound like kind of a dangerous thing?

America had better wake up. We are going the wrong way. John Adams said our Constitution is made for a moral and religious people and is totally unfit for any other kind.

When you listen to the things that have been going on in this country, what do you think? Aren't we headed for a very different country than the moral and religious country that is required to keep our country going?

There are other things that kind of just amaze me. June is Dairy Month. Being from Wisconsin, everybody in Wisconsin knows June is Dairy Month. But for some people around Washington, they don't think primarily of Dairy Month. They call it Pride Month, and the U.S. flies the gay flag, and the Vatican, as well as many other countries around the world.

Do you think our forefathers would have anticipated, particularly given all the blessings that our country has been given, that we would decide to fly our flag with, in essence, a sexual preference flag all around the world? Again, highly questionable.

Then, we have another step in a very unusual direction for a country that was supposed to be a moral and religious country. We are sending out requests for grants from nonprofits around the world to promote humanism and atheism. Isn't that kind of unusual?

Here we are, such a blessed country. What do we do with our money? Why, we say, does anybody around the world want to promote atheism?

As recently as the 1960s in this country, only 2 percent of the people said they did not believe in God, only 2 percent in the 1960s. Look how far down we have gone. Now, we elect a government and are asking for grants to be given to organizations to promote atheism in our name.

I mean, when you look at the State Department, I guess the two things that they will tell people abroad are, if you want to be like the United States, if you want to follow in its footsteps, follow the pride flag and follow atheism. Very, very disappointing. I think it is time that the clergy and the people of America wake up.

I know we are just supposed to talk about inflation. Of course, inflation is bad, and, of course, this bad inflation was caused by excessive government spending. That is all true. But there are other issues that are going on out there as well, and I am very afraid, given how quickly we have gone downhill the last 40 or 20 or 10 years, where we are going to wind up in another 10 or 20 or 30 years if this sort of activity continues to come from our government in Washington.

While we took our 2-week break, we hit 100 murders a year in the city of Milwaukee. If that happens in the second half of the year, we are going to wind up hitting the all-time-record number of murders in Milwaukee, a city that is directly adjacent to my district.

We have to ask ourselves, what can we do to reduce the number of murders? Part of it, I have always felt, is the decline in the traditional family. We have spoken, again, from this microphone about the degree to which our welfare programs seem conditioned upon either not working or, above all, make sure if you have children, you don't have them in wedlock because if you have a two-earner household, it is very difficult to take advantage of all these grants.

□ 2015

Mr. Speaker, this is where some of it comes from, but some of it also comes from kind of the neutering of the police corps by having irresponsible politicians calling the police, in general, racists.

When you call all the police racists, which I don't think they are, you create a chilling influence. Police, particularly in big cities with high crime rates, where it may be more important they engage the citizenry than anywhere else, the police back off. When they back off, you have something that is almost unbelievable to see: a hundred murders in the first half of the year in the city of Milwaukee.

By the way, I was born in the city of Milwaukee, and as recently as the early 1970s, Milwaukee had the lowest murder rate of the 20 biggest cities in the country.

Milwaukee was always proud of how safe it was, and now we are kind of going the opposite way quickly. At least I believe one of the reasons is certain politicians. It has become politically expedient for them to trash the police departments, to, therefore, threaten individual police with lawsuits, resulting in police not engaging the population enough and resulting in a high number of murders.

I, therefore, call upon all of our politicians to boldly speak out in favor of the police and boldly describe to the population as a whole that we do not have a racist country, which is something else that should be pointed out.

In my own district, I talk to the Hmong, who came here not even knowing the language. If you talk to the Hmong, all of their children and their grandchildren are doing fantastically well, living the American Dream.

I know an increasing number of people from India in my district, another example of a group that frequently came to America, didn't know the native language, and now they are living the American Dream.

But for some reason—I personally believe they are trying to destroy America—politicians are out there talking about what a horrible, racist country they have.

I think they do it to divide America and weaken America, but I beg them to stop doing it that way and to win elections based on issues, not on name-calling and not on teaching our young people that we have a horrible, racist country.

Mr. Speaker, I guess for the benefit of all the people listening tonight, I yield back the balance of my time.

ADJOURNMENT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 11(b) of House Resolution 188, the House stands adjourned until 9 a.m. tomorrow.

Thereupon (at 8 o'clock and 17 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Friday, July 15, 2022, at 9 a.m.

EXPENDITURE REPORTS CONCERNING OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL

Reports concerning the foreign currencies and U.S. dollars utilized for Official Foreign Travel during the first, second, and third quarters of 2022, pursuant to Public Law 95–384 are as follows:

(AMENDED) REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, DELEGATION TO POLAND, ROMANIA, AND BELGIUM, EXPENDED BETWEEN APR. 7 AND APR. 13, 2022

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem [1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]
Hon. Kevin McCarthy	4/10	4/11	Romania		227.38		(3)				227.38
Hon. Steve Scalise	4/10	4/11	Romania		227.38		(3)				227.38
Hon. Michael McCaul	4/10	4/11	Romania		227.38		(3)				227.38
Hon. Michael Turner	4/10	4/11	Romania		227.38		(3)				227.38
Hon. Ken Calvert	4/10	4/11	Romania		227.38		(3)				227.38
Hon. French Hill	4/10	4/11	Romania		227.38		(3)				227.38
Hon. Mike Garcia	4/10	4/11	Romania		227.38		(3)				227.38
Hon. Michelle Fischbach	4/10	4/11	Romania		227.38		(3)				227.38
Hon. Stephanie Murphy	4/10	4/11	Romania		227.38		(3)				227.38
Hon. Kathleen Rice	4/10	4/11	Romania		227.39		(3)				227.39
Daniel Meyer	4/10	4/11	Romania		227.39		(3)				227.39
Allen Souza	4/10	4/11	Romania		227.39		(3)				227.39
Max Engling	4/10	4/11	Romania		227.39		(3)				227.39
Caleb Smith	4/10	4/11	Romania		227.39		(3)				227.39
Committee total					3,183.37						3,183.37

[1] Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
[2] If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.
[3] Military air transportation.

HON. KEVIN MCCARTHY, July 1, 2022.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, DELEGATION TO LITHUANIA, EXPENDED BETWEEN MAY 26 AND MAY 30, 2022

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem [1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]
Hon. Gerald E. Connolly	5/26	5/30	Vilnius, Lithuania		1,058.23		(3)				1,058.23
Hon. Mike Turner	5/26	5/30	Vilnius, Lithuania		1,058.23		(3)				1,058.23
Hon. Rick Larsen	5/26	5/30	Vilnius, Lithuania		1,058.23		(3)				1,058.23
Hon. Brendan Boyle	5/26	5/30	Vilnius, Lithuania		1,058.23		(3)				1,058.23
Hon. Linda Sánchez	5/26	5/30	Vilnius, Lithuania		1,058.23		(3)				1,058.23
Hon. Neal Dunn	5/26	5/30	Vilnius, Lithuania		1,058.23		(3)				1,058.23
Hon. Steven B. Guthrie	5/26	5/30	Vilnius, Lithuania		1,058.23		(3)				1,058.23
Hon. Dina Titus	5/26	5/30	Vilnius, Lithuania		1,058.23		(3)				1,058.23
Hon. Susan Wild	5/26	5/30	Vilnius, Lithuania		1,058.23		(3)				1,058.23
Hon. Joe Wilson	5/26	5/30	Vilnius, Lithuania		1,058.23		(3)				1,058.23
Collin Davenport	5/26	5/30	Vilnius, Lithuania		1,058.23		(3)				1,058.23
Qais Roshan	5/26	5/30	Vilnius, Lithuania		1,058.23		(3)				1,058.23
Jason Galanes	5/26	5/30	Vilnius, Lithuania		1,058.23		(3)				1,058.23
Committee total						13,756.99					13,756.99

[1] Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
[2] If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.
[3] Military air transporation.

HON. GERALD E. CONNOLLY, June 27, 2022.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, DELEGATION TO SPAIN, EXPENDED BETWEEN JUNE 27 AND JULY 1, 2022

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem [1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]
Hon. Gerald E. Connolly	6/28	7/01	Madrid, Spain		2,175.89		9,342.37				11,518.26
Hon. Collin Davenport	6/28	7/01	Madrid, Spain		2,175.89		2,308.37				4,484.26
Committee total					4,351.78		11,650.74				16,002.52

[1] Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
[2] If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

HON. GERALD E. CONNOLLY, July 6, 2022.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON HOUSE ADMINISTRATION, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN APR. 1 AND JUNE 30, 2022

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem [1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]

HOUSE COMMITTEES
Please Note: If there were no expenditures during the calendar quarter noted above, please check the box at right to so indicate and return.☒

[1] Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
[2] If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

HON. ZOE LOFGREN, July 1, 2022.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, JOINT COMMITTEE ON TAXATION, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND MAR. 31, 2022

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem [1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]

HOUSE COMMITTEES
Please Note: If there were no expenditures during the calendar quarter noted above, please check the box at right to so indicate and return.☒

[1] Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
[2] If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

HON. RICHARD E. NEAL, June 6, 2022.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

EC–4647. A letter from the Alternate OSD FRLO, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's final rule — TRICARE Coverage and Reimbursement of Certain Services Resulting From Temporary Program Changes in Response to the COVID-19 Pandemic; Correction [Docket ID: DoD-2020-HA-0040; and DoD-2020-HA-0050] (RIN: 0720-AB81; 0720-AB82; and 0720-AB83) received July 1, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC–4648. A letter from the Alternate OSD FRLO, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's final rule — TRICARE Coverage and Reimbursement of Certain Services Resulting from Temporary Program Changes in Response to the COVID-19 Pandemic [Docket ID: DoD-2020-HA-0040; and DoD-2020-HA-0050] (RIN: 0720-AB81; 0720-AB82; and 0720-AB83) received July 1, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC–4649. A letter from the Alternate OSD FRLO, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's final rule — Privacy Act of 1974; Implementation [Docket ID: DoD-2021-OS-0004] (RIN: 0790-AL20) received July 1, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC–4650. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting a letter on the approved retirement of Lieutenant General Eric T. Fick, United States Air Force, and his advancement to the grade of lieutenant general on the retired list; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC–4651. A letter from the Senior Congressional Liaison, Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection, transmitting the Bureau's advisory opinion — Debt Collection Practices (Regulation F); Pay-to-Pay Fees received July 1, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Financial Services.

EC–4652. A letter from the Associate Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Air Plan Approval; Washington; Yakima Regional Clean Air Agency, General Air Quality Regulations [EPA-R10-OAR-2021-0751: FRL-9211-02-R10] received July 1, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC–4653. A letter from the Associate Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Air Plan Approval; Michigan; Emissions Statement Program and Base Year Emissions Inventory [EPA-R05-OAR-2020-0730, EPA-R05-OAR-2020-0731; FRL-9629-02-R5] received July 1, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC–4654. A letter from the Associate Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Air Plan Approval; Indiana; Redesignation of the Indiana portion of the Louisville, Indiana-Kentucky Area to Attainment of the 2015 Ozone standards [EPA-R05-OAR-2021-0054; EPA-R05-OAR-2022-0254; FRL-9686-02-Region 5] received July 1, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC–4655. A letter from the Associate Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Air Plan Approval; OR; Vehicle Inspection Program and Medford-Ashland PM10 Maintenance Plan Technical Correction [EPA-R10-OAR-2021-0393; FRL-9756-02-R10] received July 1, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC–4656. A letter from the Associate Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Pyriofenone; Pesticide Tolerances [EPA-HQ-OPP-2021-0386; FRL-9819-01-OCSPP] received July 1, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC–4657. A letter from the Associate Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of State Air Quality Plans for Designated Facilities and Pollutants; Texas; Control of Emissions From Existing Other Solid Waste Incineration Units [EPA-R06-OAR-2021-0517; FRL-8798-02-R6] received May 10, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC–4658. A letter from the Associate Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's direct final rule — Hawaii: Final Authorization of State Hazardous Waste Management Program Revisions [EPA-R09-RCRA-2021-0628; FRL-FRL-9760-02-R9] received May 10, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC–4659. A letter from the Associate Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Air Plan Approval; Oklahoma; Interstate Visibility Transport [EPA-R06-OAR-2021-0032; FRL-8688-02-R6] received May 10, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC–4660. A letter from the Associate Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Air Plan Approval; Wisconsin; Redesignation of the Revised Door County (partial) Area to Attainment of the 2015 Ozone Standard [EPA-R05-OAR-2022-0008; FRL-9609-02-R5] received May 10, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC–4661. A letter from the Senior Bureau Official, Bureau of Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting a report to Congress concerning emigration laws and policies of Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan, pursuant to 19 U.S.C. 2432(b); Public Law 93-618, Sec. 402(b); (88 Stat. 2056); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EC–4662. A letter from the Senior Bureau Official, Bureau of Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting a Report to Congress on U.S. Compliance with the Authorization for Use of Military Force in Iraq Section 4 of the Authorization for the Use of Military Force Against Iraq Resolution of 2002, for the period from March 6, 2022, to May 5, 2022, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1541 note; Public Law 107-243, Sec. 4(a); (116 Stat. 1501); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EC–4663. A letter from the Senior Bureau Official, Bureau of Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting a determination under section 506(a)(1) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EC–4664. A letter from the Senior Bureau Official, Bureau of Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting a memorandum of justification, pursuant to the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, section 652; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EC–4665. A letter from the Director, Administrative Office of the United States Courts, transmitting the annual report to Congress concerning the intercepted wire, oral, or electronic communications, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 2519(3); Public Law 90-351, Sec. 802 (as amended by Public Law 111-174, Sec. 6(3)); (124 Stat. 1217); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC–4666. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment, Establishment, and Revocation of Multiple Air Traffic Service (ATS) Routes in the Vicinity of Borger, TX [Docket No.: FAA-2021-0821; Airspace Docket No.: 21-ASW-1] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received May 19, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC–4667. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of Class E Airspace; Worthington, MN [Docket No.: FAA-2022-0128; Airspace Docket No.: 22-AGL-7] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received May 19, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC–4668. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of United States Area Navigation (RNAV) Route Q-15; Western United States [Docket No.: FAA-2021-0676; Airspace Docket No.: 21-AWP-33] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received May 19, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC–4669. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of Class E Airspace; Weatherford, OK [Docket No.: FAA-2022-0043; Airspace Docket No.: 21-ASW-25] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received May 19, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC–4670. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Establishment of Class E Airspace; Jaffrey, NH [Docket No.: FAA-2022-0123; Airspace Docket No.: 22-ANE-01] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received May 19, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC–4671. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of United States Area Navigation (RNAV) Route Q-73; Twenty Nine Palms, CA [Docket No.: FAA-2021-0704; Airspace Docket No.: 21-AWP-32] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received May 6, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC–4672. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of J-8 and V-140, and Establishment of T-422 in the Vicinity of Kingfisher, OK [Docket No.: FAA-2021-

0632; Airspace Docket No.: 21-ASW-11] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received May 6, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC–4673. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of VOR Federal Airways V-161, V-190, and V-307, and Revocation of VOR Federal Airway V-516 in the Vicinity of Oswego, KS [Docket No.: FAA-2021-0849; Airspace Docket No.: 21-ACE-17] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received May 6, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC–4674. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of United States Area Navigation (RNAV) Route T-251; Central United States [Docket No.: FAA-2021-0918; Airspace Docket No.: 21-ACE-11] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received May 6, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC–4675. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Helicopters [Docket No.: FAA-2022-0102; Project Identifier MCAI-2021-00841-R; Amendment 39-22024; AD 2022-09-04] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received May 6, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC–4676. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Bell Textron Canada Limited (Type Certificate Previously Held by Bell Helicopter Textron Canada Limited) Helicopters [Docket No.: FAA-2022-0145; Project Identifier MCAI-2021-00522-R; Amendment 39-22027; AD 2022-09-07] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received May 6, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC–4677. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Bombardier, Inc., Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2022-0090; Project Identifier MCAI-2021-00399-T; Amendment 39-22021; AD 2022-09-01] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received May 6, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC–4678. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Piper Aircraft, Inc. Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2022-0022; Project Identifier AD-2020-01264-A; Amendment 39-22033; AD 2022-09-13] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received May 6, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC–4679. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Rolls-Royce Deutschland Ltd & Co KG (Type Certificate Previously Held by Rolls-Royce Plc) Turbofan Engines [Docket No.: FAA-2021-1164; Project Identifier MCAI-2021-00975-E; Amendment 39-22019; AD 2022-08-16] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received May 6, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC–4680. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Standard Instrument Approach Procedures, and Takeoff Minimums and Obstacle Departure Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments [Docket No.: 31424; Amdt. No. 4005] received June 22, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC–4681. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Standard Instrument Approach Procedures, and Takeoff Minimums and Obstacle Departure Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments [Docket No.: 31425; Amdt. No. 4006] received May 6, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC–4682. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of Class E Airspace; Greenville, PA [Docket No.: FAA-2022-0038; Airspace Docket No.: 22-AEA-1] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received May 6, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC–4683. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of Class E Airspace; Hallock, MN [Docket No.: FAA-2021-1146; Airspace Docket No.: 21-AGL-36] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received May 6, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC–4684. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of Class E Airspace; Multiple Michigan Towns [Docket No.: FAA-2021-1145; Airspace Docket No.: 21-AGL-35] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received May 6, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC–4685. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of Class E Airspace; Pembina, ND [Docket No.: FAA-2021-1147; Airspace Docket No.: 21-AGL-37] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received May 6, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC–4686. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of Class E Airspace; Springfield, OH [Docket No.: FAA-2021-1148; Airspace Docket No.: 21-AGL-38] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received May 6, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC–4687. A letter from the Chair, National Transportation Safety Board, transmitting the Board's 2021 Annual Report to Congress, pursuant to 49 U.S.C. 1116(c); Public Law 103-272, Sec. 1(d) (as amended by Public Law 115-254, Sec. 1107(a)); (132 Stat. 3432); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC–4688. A letter from the Regulations Coordinator, Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's Major final rule — Medicare Program; Maximum Out-of-Pocket (MOOP) Limits and Service Category Cost Sharing Standards [CMS-4190-FC4] (RIN: 0938-AT97) received May 10, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); jointly to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Ways and Means.

EC–4689. A letter from the Senior Bureau Official, Bureau of Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting a notification of intent to obligate funds for purposes of Nonproliferation and Disarmament Fund (NDF) activities, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 5858(a); Public Law 102-511, Sec. 508(a); (106 Stat. 3342); jointly to the Committees on Foreign Affairs and Appropriations.

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. GRIJALVA: Committee on Natural Resources. H.R. 164. A bill to authorize the Seminole Tribe of Florida to lease or transfer certain land, and for other purposes (Rept. 117–407). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. GRIJALVA: Committee on Natural Resources. H.R. 1286. A bill to establish in the States of North Carolina and South Carolina the Southern Campaign of the Revolution National Heritage Corridor, and for other purposes, with amendments (Rept. 117–408). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. GRIJALVA: Committee on Natural Resources. H.R. 2024. A bill to establish the Southern Maryland National Heritage Area, and for other purposes, with an amendment (Rept. 117–409). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. GRIJALVA: Committee on Natural Resources. H.R. 2107. A bill to establish the Nation's Oldest Port National Heritage Area in the State of Florida, and for other purposes, with an amendment (Rept. 117–410). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. GRIJALVA: Committee on Natural Resources. H.R. 3222. A bill to establish the Alabama Black Belt National Heritage Area, and for other purposes, with an amendment (Rept. 117–411). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Ms. JOHNSON of Texas: Committee on Science, Space, and Technology. H.R. 7361. A bill to upgrade the communications service used by the National Weather Service, and for other purposes (Rept. 117–412). 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. PALAZZO (for himself and Mr. BABIN):

H.R. 8371. A bill to provide for the issuance of revenue bonds to fund construction of a physical border barrier and related technology, roads, and lighting along the United States border with Mexico; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Homeland Security, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. CASTRO of Texas (for himself and Mr. MCGOVERN):

H.R. 8372. A bill to prohibit the exercise of authorities under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act with respect to

the United Nations and related organizations; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Ms. MANNING (for herself, Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, Ms. JACOBS of California, Ms. CRAIG, Ms. DELAURO, Ms. DEGETTE, Ms. ESCOBAR, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. NADLER, Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida, Mrs. FLETCHER, Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, Ms. UNDERWOOD, Ms. TITUS, Mr. CARTER of Louisiana, Mr. VARGAS, Ms. ROSS, Ms. BONAMICI, Ms. WILD, Ms. SCANLON, Mr. TONKO, Mr. BOWMAN, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mr. TORRES of New York, Mr. VEASEY, Ms. BOURDEAUX, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Mr. JONES, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Ms. MENG, Mr. DOGGETT, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mr. AUCHINCLOSS, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. MEEKS, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mrs. LEE of Nevada, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. BROWN of Maryland, Mrs. BUSTOS, Mr. POCAN, Ms. SHERRILL, Mr. WELCH, Ms. DEAN, Ms. BROWN of Ohio, Ms. TLAIB, Ms. NEWMAN, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Ms. PINGREE, Ms. CHU, and Mr. TAKANO):

H.R. 8373. A bill to protect a person's ability to access contraceptives and to engage in contraception, and to protect a health care provider's ability to provide contraceptives, contraception, and information related to contraception; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mrs. BOEBERT (for herself, Ms. STEFANIK, Mr. CLYDE, Mr. HICE of Georgia, Mrs. MILLER of Illinois, Mr. ROSENDALE, Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina, Mr. DAVIDSON, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. GOHMERT, Mr. GOOD of Virginia, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. PERRY, Mr. VAN DREW, Mr. NORMAN, Mr. SMITH of Nebraska, Mr. MOONEY, Mr. BABIN, Mr. CLINE, Mr. BIGGS, Mr. ROY, Mr. CLOUD, Mr. NEHLS, Mr. MASSIE, Mr. CAWTHORN, Mr. GOSAR, Mr. LAMBORN, Mrs. HARTZLER, Mr. JACKSON, and Mr. MOORE of Alabama):

H.R. 8374. A bill to repeal the Bipartisan Safer Communities Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committees on Energy and Commerce, Education and Labor, Oversight and Reform, Transportation and Infrastructure, the Budget, Ways and Means, and Homeland Security, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. BOST:

H.R. 8375. A bill to establish the Prairie du Rocher French Colonial National Historical Park in the State of Illinois, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. CÁRDENAS (for himself and Mrs. MURPHY of Florida):

H.R. 8376. A bill to require any delivery vehicle owned or leased by the United States Postal Service have a climate control unit, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. CARTWRIGHT:

H.R. 8377. A bill to authorize the Attorney General to use forfeited property for remediation purposes when the offenses underlying the forfeitures have a substantial connection to the United States' efforts to counter Russian aggression in Ukraine, 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. CAWTHORN:

H.R. 8378. A bill to prohibit the use of Federal funds for travel expenses of any individual traveling across State lines for purposes of having an abortion, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. CROW (for himself and Mr. LAMBORN):

H.R. 8379. A bill to require justification for transfer or elimination of flying missions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois (for himself, Ms. UNDERWOOD, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, and Mr. LATURNER):

H.R. 8380. A bill to provide for the settlement of claims relating to the Shab-eh-nay Band Reservation in Illinois, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. GIMENEZ (for himself, Mr. WALTZ, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, and Ms. SALAZAR):

H.R. 8381. A bill to prohibit the Secretary of the Air Force from entering into an agreement that would provide for or permit the joint use of Homestead Air Reserve Base, Homestead, Florida, by the Air Force and civil aircraft; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. GIMENEZ (for himself, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mrs. CAMMACK, Mr. BUDD, Mr. RUTHERFORD, and Mr. CAWTHORN):

H.R. 8382. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to require an alien arriving from a foreign territory contiguous to the United States to return to such territory, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. KUSTER:

H.R. 8383. A bill to amend the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 to improve provisions relating to the development of hydropower at Corps of Engineers facilities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Ms. MACE:

H.R. 8384. A bill to require the Secretary of Health and Human Services to furnish tailored information to expecting mothers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. NEGUSE:

H.R. 8385. A bill to require the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness to conduct a study on the benefits of licensure reform for the hiring of military spouses; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. NEGUSE:

H.R. 8386. A bill to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to establish internship programs relating to behavioral health, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. NEWHOUSE (for himself and Mr. KILMER):

H.R. 8387. A bill to amend the Indian Law Enforcement Reform Act to provide for advancements in public safety services to Indian communities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, 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 Ms. STEFANIK (for herself, Mr. HARDER of California, and Mr. CLINE):

H.R. 8388. A bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to exclude child and dependent care services and payments from the rate used to compute overtime compensation; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. STEWART (for himself, Mr. OWENS, and Mr. CURTIS):

H.R. 8389. A bill to study how the Great Salt Lake and other saline lakes are affected by drought and to require a feasibility study on drought solutions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. TORRES of New York:

H.R. 8390. A bill to require the Department of Defense to share best practices with, and offers training to, State and local first responders regarding how to most effectively aid victims who experience trauma-related injuries; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. TRONE (for himself, Mr. RASKIN, and Mr. FITZPATRICK):

H.R. 8391. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to direct the Secretary of Health and Human Services, acting through the Assistant Secretary for Mental Health and Substance Abuse, to award grants to eligible crisis centers to provide follow-up services to individuals receiving suicide prevention and crisis intervention services, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. VAN DREW:

H.R. 8392. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Education to make grants to local educational agencies to make physical improvements at the elementary schools and secondary schools served by such agencies, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. BEYER (for himself, Ms. WEXTON, Ms. NORTON, and Mr. CONNOLLY):

H.J. Res. 90. A joint resolution redesignating the Robert E. Lee Memorial in Arlington National Cemetery as the "Arlington House National Historic Site"; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, and in addition to the Committee on Armed Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. ZELDIN (for himself, Ms. SALAZAR, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. MOOLENAAR, Mr. BUDD, Mr. GIMENEZ, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Mr. KUSTOFF, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. JACKSON, Mr. GARBARINO, Mrs. RODGERS of Washington, Mr. GOHMERT, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. CRAWFORD, Ms. HERRELL, Mrs. WAGNER, Mrs. BOEBERT, Mr. PERRY, Mr. NORMAN, Ms. STEFANIK, Mr. MEIJER, and Mr. CLINE):

H. Con. Res. 100. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress in opposition to the establishment of a new United States consulate or diplomatic mission in Jerusalem for outreach to Palestinians; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. KUSTOFF (for himself, Ms. MALLIOTAKIS, Mr. FLEISCHMANN, Mrs. HARSHBARGER, Mr. WILLIAMS of Texas, Mr. GIMENEZ, Mr. ELLZEY, Mr. BURCHETT, Ms. TENNEY, Mr. BACON, Mr. MCKINLEY, Mr. CAREY, Mr. TIFFANY, Mr. SMITH of Nebraska, Mr. DUNN, Mr. ROSE, Mr. CRAWFORD, Ms. STEFANIK, Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS, Mr. PALAZZO, Mr. GREEN of Tennessee, Mrs. FLORES, Mr. GUEST, and Mr. ZELDIN):

H. Res. 1227. A resolution urging the development of a strategy to counter the rise in violent crime across the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. MCCLAIN (for herself, Mr. MOORE of Alabama, Mr. DONALDS, Mrs. FLORES, Mrs. HARTZLER, Mr.

GOODEN of Texas, Mr. NEWHOUSE, Mr. STEUBE, Mr. ROSE, Mr. FEENSTRA, Mr. TIMMONS, Mr. MULLIN, Mr. CARTER of Georgia, Mr. MANN, Mr. C. SCOTT FRANKLIN of Florida, Mr. HICE of Georgia, Mrs. CAMMACK, Mr. MCKINLEY, Mr. SMITH of Nebraska, Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana, Mr. OWENS, Mr. MOOLENAAR, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. LATURNER, Mr. CLYDE, Mr. NORMAN, Mr. BANKS, Mr. CLOUD, Mr. BABIN, Mr. FULCHER, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. CAWTHORN, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. ELLZEY, Mr. MOONEY, Mr. BERGMAN, Mr. ROGERS of Alabama, Mrs. FISCHBACH, Mr. ROUZER, Mr. HUIZENGA, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana, Mr. JACKSON, Mr. ADERHOLT, Mr. GUEST, and Mr. CLINE):

H. Res. 1228. A resolution expressing support for the Supreme Court's decision on Dobbs v. Jackson Women's Health Organization; 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. SCHNEIDER (for himself, Mr. RUSH, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Ms. NEWMAN, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. CASTEN, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHI, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. FOSTER, Mr. BOST, Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. UNDERWOOD, Mrs. MILLER of Illinois, Mr. KINZINGER, Mrs. BUSTOS, and Mr. LAHOOD):

H. Res. 1229. A resolution honoring the victims of the shooting that occurred on July 4, 2022, in Highland Park, Illinois; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to clause 7 of rule XII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following statements are submitted regarding the specific powers granted to Congress in the Constitution to enact the accompanying bill or joint resolution.

By Mr. PALAZZO:

H.R. 8371.

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 Mr. CASTRO of Texas:

H.R. 8372.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution.

By Ms. MANNING:

H.R. 8373.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18

To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in an Department or Officer thereof.

By Mrs. BOEBERT:

H.R. 8374.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section VIII of the United States Constitution

By Mr. BOST:

H.R. 8375.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article IV, Section 3, Clause 2.

By Mr. CÁRDENAS:

H.R. 8376.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 1.

All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representative.

By Mr. CARTWRIGHT:

H.R. 8377.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I; Section 8; Clause 1 of the Constitution states The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States . . .

By Mr. CAWTHORN:

H.R. 8378.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 or Section 8

By Mr. CROW:

H.R. 8379.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, US Constitution

By Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois:

H.R. 8380.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

By Mr. GIMENEZ:

H.R. 8381.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8. To make laws which shall be neccesary 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 therof.

By Mr. GIMENEZ:

H.R. 8382.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8. To make laws which shall be neccesary 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 therof.

By Ms. KUSTER:

H.R. 8383.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the United States Constitution, the Taxing and Spending Clause: ''The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defense and general Welfare of the United States . . .''

By Ms. MACE:

H.R. 8384.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. NEGUSE:

H.R. 8385.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

By Mr. NEGUSE:

H.R. 8386.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

By Mr. NEWHOUSE:

H.R. 8387.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 4 of the United States Constitution

By Ms. STEFANIK:

H.R. 8388.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, section 8 of the Constitution of the United States

By Mr. STEWART:

H.R. 8389.

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. TORRES of New York:

H.R. 8390.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. TRONE:

H.R. 8391.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution of the United States.

By Mr. VAN DREW:

H.R. 8392.

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, impost and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

By Mr. BEYER:

H.J. Res. 90.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions, as follows:

H.R. 3: Ms. MENG.
H.R. 19: Mr. VALADAO.
H.R. 68: Mr. CARSON.
H.R. 426: Mr. WILLIAMS of Texas and Mr. MOOLENAAR.
H.R. 705: Mr. POSEY.
H.R. 841: Mr. CONNOLLY.
H.R. 1011: Mrs. FLORES.
H.R. 1016: Mr. POCAN.
H.R. 1373: Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas.
H.R. 1808: Mrs. LURIA.
H.R. 1946: Ms. SPANBERGER and Mr. BERA.
H.R. 2252: Mr. MCGOVERN and Mr. LIEU.
H.R. 2269: Mr. KELLY of Mississippi.
H.R. 2282: Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York.
H.R. 2532: Mr. PHILLIPS.
H.R. 2549: Ms. JAYAPAL.
H.R. 2864: Mrs. SPARTZ.
H.R. 2886: Mr. HUFFMAN.
H.R. 2974: Ms. LEE of California, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. TRONE, Ms. ROSS, and Mr. O'HALLERAN.
H.R. 3083: Mr. GARAMENDI.
H.R. 3085: Mr. HUFFMAN.
H.R. 3100: Mr. HUFFMAN.
H.R. 3105: Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois.
H.R. 3183: Mr. GONZALEZ of Ohio.
H.R. 3259: Mr. SMITH of Washington.
H.R. 3372: Mr. BLUMENAUER.
H.R. 3425: Mr. HERN and Mr. C. SCOTT FRANKLIN of Florida.
H.R. 3461: Mrs. CHERFILUS-MCCORMICK.
H.R. 3962: Mr. SAN NICOLAS, Ms. WILD, Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. EVANS, and Mr. MCNERNEY.

H.R. 4277: Ms. MENG.
H.R. 4436: Mr. ISSA.
H.R. 4766: Mr. ESPAILLAT, Ms. MATSUI, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Mr. AUCHINCLOSS, and Mr. SCHNEIDER.
H.R. 4826: Mr. COURTNEY.
H.R. 4866: Mr. GROTHMAN and Mr. BUDD.
H.R. 5008: Mr. MORELLE.
H.R. 5245: Mr. DESAULNIER.
H.R. 5632: Mr. GROTHMAN.
H.R. 5684: Ms. NEWMAN.
H.R. 5769: Ms. KELLY of Illinois.
H.R. 5801: Mr. CARTER of Louisiana.
H.R. 5818: Mr. GARAMENDI.
H.R. 6129: Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois.
H.R. 6212: Mrs. HINSON.
H.R. 6534: Mr. BIGGS.
H.R. 6629: Mr. VALADAO.
H.R. 6659: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.
H.R. 6670: Mr. HUFFMAN.
H.R. 6725: Mr. CALVERT.
H.R. 6799: Mr. OBERNOLTE.
H.R. 6889: Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER, Mr. KUSTOFF, and Mr. ARMSTRONG.
H.R. 6941: Mr. KAHELE.
H.R. 6946: Mr. BACON.
H.R. 7048: Mr. PALAZZO.
H.R. 7062: Mr. AGUILAR.
H.R. 7082: Mr. CLINE and Mr. GOOD of Virginia.
H.R. 7115: Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN.
H.R. 7147: Mr. KAHELE.
H.R. 7213: Mr. BUCSHON.
H.R. 7287: Mrs. LESKO.
H.R. 7353: Mr. MOOLENAAR.
H.R. 7366: Mr. CLINE.
H.R. 7370: Mr. FITZPATRICK.
H.R. 7374: Mr. BERA.
H.R. 7382: Mr. NORCROSS.
H.R. 7462: Mr. RUTHERFORD.
H.R. 7477: Mr. RUPPERSBERGER.
H.R. 7513: Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois.
H.R. 7517: Ms. CHU and Ms. DEAN.
H.R. 7551: Mr. COURTNEY.
H.R. 7559: Mr. RUSH.
H.R. 7598: Mr. BALDERSON.
H.R. 7618: Mr. TONKO.
H.R. 7696: Mr. NEGUSE and Mr. HUFFMAN.
H.R. 7773: Mr. MALINOWSKI and Mr. POSEY.
H.R. 7814: Mr. LEVIN of California, Mr. SWALWELL, Mr. KILMER, and Ms. BUSH.
H.R. 7894: Mr. GALLEGO.
H.R. 7897: Mr. WELCH and Ms. ROSS.
H.R. 7932: Mrs. LAWRENCE.
H.R. 7961: Mr. PALAZZO.
H.R. 8046: Ms. BARRAGÁN.
H.R. 8048: Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia.
H.R. 8081: Mr. KAHELE.
H.R. 8111: Mr. BEYER, Mrs. CHERFILUS-MCCORMICK, and Mr. CÁRDENAS.
H.R. 8168: Mr. DESAULNIER and Mr. BERGMAN.
H.R. 8171: Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana.
H.R. 8181: Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD.
H.R. 8216: Ms. SCANLON.
H.R. 8247: Mrs. HAYES and Ms. JAYAPAL.
H.R. 8249: Ms. TITUS and Ms. NEWMAN.
H.R. 8253: Mr. KUSTOFF.
H.R. 8264: Ms. CLARKE of New York.
H.R. 8271: Mr. AGUILAR, Ms. SCANLON, and Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.
H.R. 8274: Mr. MOORE of Alabama.
H.R. 8297: Mr. MEEKS, Mr. SCHRADER, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, Mrs. TORRES of California, Ms. BROWN of Ohio, Mrs. BEATTY, Ms. BROWNLEY, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Mr. LAWSON of Florida, Mr. KAHELE, and Mr. BEYER.
H.R. 8318: Mr. HUFFMAN, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. RASKIN, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Ms. LOFGREN, Ms. KUSTER, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Ms. PORTER, Mr. CARBAJAL, Ms. DELAURO, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. GOMEZ, Ms. NORTON, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Ms. TLAIB, Mr. CORREA, Mr. PETERS, Mr. COOPER, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mr. VICENTE GONZALEZ of Texas, Ms. SCANLON, and Ms. PINGREE.
H.R. 8328: Mr. SMITH of Washington.
H.R. 8341: Mr. CARBAJAL.
H.R. 8351: Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, Mr. SCHNEIDER, Mr. BEYER, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Mr. STEWART, and Mr. EVANS.
H.R. 8354: Mr. DUNCAN and Mr. MULLIN.
H.R. 8369: Mr. BARR.
H.J. Res. 53: Mr. LYNCH and Mr. O'HALLERAN.
H.J. Res. 68: Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania.
H. Con. Res. 65: Mr. BACON and Mr. LUCAS.
H. Res. 1022: Ms. BASS.
H. Res. 1069: Ms. DELBENE.
H. Res. 1136: Ms. FOXX.
H. Res. 1196: Mr. SARBANES.
H. Res. 1216: Mr. KUSTOFF.

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PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 117th CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

Vol. 168 WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, JULY 14, 2022 No. 116

Senate

The Senate met at 10 a.m. and was called to order by the Honorable JACKY ROSEN, a Senator from the State of Nevada.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Dr. Barry C. Black, offered the following prayer:

Let us pray.

Eternal God, we know that You exist. Every time we hear a baby cry or touch a leaf, we are reminded of Your presence in our world. Lord, continue to look with favor upon our Senators. Enable them to go from strength to strength as they strive to live in daytight compartments. Guide them around the obstacles that hinder them from living for Your glory. As they strive to please You, empower them to stand for right and leave the consequences to You.

We pray in Your great Name. Amen.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The Presiding Officer led the Pledge of Allegiance, as follows:

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

APPOINTMENT OF ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will please read a communication to the Senate from the President pro tempore (Mr. LEAHY).

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the following letter:

U.S. SENATE,
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,
Washington, DC, July 14, 2022.

To the Senate:

Under the provisions of rule I, paragraph 3, of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby appoint the Honorable Jacky Rosen, a Senator from the State of Nevada, to perform the duties of the Chair.

PATRICK J. LEAHY,
President pro tempore.

Ms. ROSEN thereupon assumed the Chair as Acting President pro tempore.

RESERVATION OF LEADER TIME

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the leadership time is reserved.

CONCLUSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Morning business is closed.

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

EXECUTIVE SESSION

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the Senate will proceed to executive session to resume consideration of the following nomination, which the clerk will report.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Kate Elizabeth Heinzelman, of New York, to be General Counsel of the Central Intelligence Agency.

RECOGNITION OF THE MINORITY LEADER

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Republican leader is recognized.

INFLATION

Mr. MCCONNELL. Madam President, yesterday's CPI report told Americans what they already knew all too well: The disastrous effects of Washington Democrats' spending binge last year still have our economy in a vice grip.

Year-on-year, inflation has hit 9.1 percent for the first time since the fallout of the Carter administration. And the signs are inescapable. Price hikes on everything from food to fuel to housing are setting new multidecade highs.

A shopper out in Oregon told a reporter recently she doesn't buy beef anymore. Here is what she said:

We kind of try to eat what we have while we have it.

Yesterday, we learned exactly what she and millions of Americans are up against: the fastest rising grocery prices since 1979.

In Nevada, the owner of a local diner says:

My concerns are that my food costs have escalated dramatically. I used to gut wrench about [raising menu prices] 2 or 3 percent. Now it is way more than that just to keep my doors open.

Yesterday's report says he is not alone. Nationwide prices for food outside the home haven't risen this fast since back in 1981. And this new reality is especially frustrating for those working to help.

As the head of one South Dakota food bank put it, ''The donation load seemed to lighten up. . . . When we give out food boxes, they're not as full as they used to be.''

Right as working families are struggling the most, so are the organizations trying to help them. Just one more cruel twist of Washington Democrats' runaway inflation.

One of the first and most painful consequences of the Biden administration's failed policies have been the soaring costs of energy. Remember, on their party's watch, the cost of heating a home rose by double-digit percentages last winter. Electricity prices climbed at their fastest rate since 2006. Prices at the gas pump have doubled since President Biden took office. One Pennsylvania woman said that ever since her heating bill skyrocketed last winter, she has had to scale back her spending big time. Here is what she had to say:

I need to hide under my bed and save every dollar I can.

And in Maryland, one retiree reports that ''skyrocketing gas prices mean that visits to the local library—about 5 miles round trip—no longer feel free.''

From day one, the Biden administration has worked overtime to make it

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

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harder to produce the most affordable and reliable forms of energy that Americans rely on at home. Now, as their radical climate agenda takes its toll on domestic production, millions of Americans are facing the possibility—listen to this—of summer blackouts.

The heartland, the West, and the Southwest face the highest risks. The people of Arizona and Nevada, for example, are already at what experts call ''elevated risk'' for this summer.

Are Arizonans and Nevadans clamoring for a new tax hike on natural gas electricity on top of everything else? I doubt it. Are they desperate to double down on the very unreliable green sources that set us up for these blackouts in the first place? I don't think so.

Our electric grid is overburdened already, but Democrats apparently want to strain it even more by eliminating the most reliable sources of energy we have, all the while spending hundreds of billions on schemes that depend on Chinese minerals, components, and supply chains.

Trading American energy independence for less reliable sources that depend on forced child labor and foreign producers with questionable environmental standards—really, is this what our colleagues think will usher in a big transition to green daydreams?

Washington Democrats are the only ones who would define higher energy costs and lower reliability as a victory. Real-life Americans know that higher costs and rolling blackouts are just two more symptoms of a failed government with failed leadership pushing failed policies.

Working families are still reeling from the time Democrats decided to spend us into inflation. They have got no appetite for being taxed into recession.

U.S. SUPREME COURT

Madam President, on another matter, all week long I have been discussing the historic Supreme Court term that wrapped up last month. Over the course of several months, a textualist and originalist majority issued the most consequential victories for our Constitution since the Court overturned Plessy v. Ferguson with Brown v. Board of Education in 1954.

It was the best Supreme Court term in generations.

The Court corrected one of the worst moral and legal mistakes of the 20th century and returned power to the American people to implement popular and commonsense protections for unborn life and bring America back inside the global mainstream.

The Court handed down two historic wins for religious liberty, rolling back decades of infringement on the rights of Americans to worship and to raise families as they choose.

The Court strengthened the rights of law-abiding Americans to defend themselves outside the home in a resounding reaffirmation of the Second Amendment.

And the Court took a huge bite out of the unconstitutional administrative state and rolled back a big part of the Obama-Biden administration's totally illegal Clean Power Plan. With electricity prices skyrocketing on Democrats' watch, experts warning about impending summer blackouts, and more pain at the gas pump, the last thing Americans need is a holy war on fossil fuels that Congress never actually authorized.

The Court's decision in West Virginia v. EPA was a victory for working Americans and a reminder that the power to make law rests with their elected Representatives, not unelected bureaucrats.

But, today, I want to talk about something that runs even deeper than these historic rulings. As in any high-profile term, last month, the Court arrived at rulings that some politicians and some citizens liked more than others. Goodness knows that I have been disappointed in my share of Supreme Court rulings over the years, including some extremely consequential cases. Going back decades, there have been countless times when the Federal judiciary has left conservative citizens feeling every bit as disappointed in a particular outcome as far-left activists seem to feel right now. After all, the courts don't exist to enforce any one political ideology or policy agenda. The Justices' sacred job is to follow the written text of our laws and Constitution wherever it may lead them and let the chips fall where they may.

But there is something funny. I can't recall any time when our side, the right-of-center side of America, engaged in prolonged mob protests outside judges' private family homes. The attacks on the judiciary, on this fundamental institution of our society, seem to only run in one direction.

A few weeks ago, the Speaker of the House and the Senate Democratic leader teamed up to issue a, frankly, unhinged statement. Most of the top Democrats in the country followed suit. Their reckless statements did not stop—indeed, barely even took a pause—when a disturbed leftwing person very nearly tried to assassinate a sitting Justice.

Frankly, the inflammatory tone of all of these attacks echoed the furious attacks on the Court, ironically, from the Democrats of the day after Brown overturned Plessy back in 1954. We are hearing absurd calls from the far left to have Congress politically persecute individual Justices because of their views of the law. They want to take off Lady Justice's blindfold and scare the Court into becoming politically partial.

Well, this didn't start now. Sadly, it has been years in the making. Along the path to this moment, the far left has stoked reckless rhetoric, and we have heard it from Democrats in elected office, like in the amicus brief from several Senators who declared the Court unwell—unwell—and warned it to ''heal itself before the public demands it be 'restructured.' '' In other words, do what we want you to do or we will change the makeup of the Court—or in the named threats from the Democratic leader himself that sitting Justices would—listen to this—''pay the price'' for ruling in ways he didn't like. He said that over in front of the Supreme Court.

We have spent a year and a half now hearing Democrats say over and over and over again that a core principle of democracy is accepting the legitimacy of an outcome when you don't like it. Sound familiar? Our colleagues need to practice what they preach.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The majority whip.

INFLATION

Mr. DURBIN. Madam President, the Republican leader comes to the floor regularly with heartfelt concerns about the burdens facing America's families. I share those concerns. I think all Senators share those concerns. Inflation is a tough thing to deal with in the family budget. I go home to Illinois to see the price of gasoline at the gas stations. I shop in my local stores and see what it costs for the basics. I understand that, although it is an inconvenience for me, for many people, it is a hardship. So for the Republican leader to come to the floor and remind us of that problem which we are facing in our economy is certainly understandable.

Yesterday, the Bureau of Labor Statistics released the Consumer Price Index for the month of June. It came in higher than anticipated. Prices rose by 1.3 percent in June, and when compared to June 2021, prices are up 9.1 percent—the fastest year over year increase since 1981. When you dive into the data, you will see that prices jumped within categories that affect almost every household: food, energy, rent, gas. We know, for many American families, a break can't come soon enough.

So what are we going to do about it, give speeches? There are a lot of opportunities for us to do that, for the Republican leader and the Democratic leader—or are we going to do something?

The Democrats think it is time to do something, and we have picked one category of cost that is particularly important to American families. It is the category of cost that not only is a life-and-death issue but that determines the cost of health insurance for families. We know that because we are told by the largest health insurers in the United States that the cost of prescription drugs is driving the cost of premiums for health insurance, so Democrats have decided to tackle this directly.

Credit should go to our Democratic leader, Senator SCHUMER, who is in negotiation now on prescription drug pricing with Senator MANCHIN of West Virginia. I have been skeptical of the outcome of that negotiation, but I am beginning to be encouraged by what I

hear from Senator SCHUMER and from Senator MANCHIN; that, in fact, we can give relief to American families on the life or death inflationary cost of prescription drugs.

Wouldn't that be a breakthrough? Wouldn't it be something if this 50–50 Senate could end up doing something on a bipartisan basis that American families actually feel and for which seniors in our country would be able to say, ''There is a limitation on how much I am going to be asked to spend for prescription drugs, and beyond that, I won't have to pay''? That is amazing—a breakthrough. Would it have made a difference when it comes to the cost of living for families? Of course it would.

So you would think that the Senator from Kentucky, who comes to the floor every day to give a speech on inflation, would be the leading cheerleader in our effort to contain the cost of prescription drugs. Wouldn't you think so? No. No. He has announced that he would oppose the increased effort to lower the cost of prescription drugs because it might raise taxes on the wealthiest people in this country. Hard to imagine, isn't it? His sympathy for millionaires and billionaires gets in the way of his caring for working families.

I think he should set it aside and should ask his colleagues on the Republican side of the aisle to join us in a bipartisan effort to contain the cost of prescription drugs.

We recognize how these price increases are squeezing household budgets across America, and we take it seriously. We have plans to lower prescription drug prices, decrease the price of gas at the pump, help families with the cost of childcare, and increase the supply of housing, all of which will address inflation, but item No. 1, priority No. 1, is prescription drugs.

The Senator from Kentucky has said he will oppose that. I hope he changes his mind. I hope, as he tells the stories of working families who tell him of the burdens they face with inflation, that he will also ask them the questions: How about reduction? How about prescription drugs? Are those expensive for you? Does it create a hardship? You know they do.

It is time for us to do something, and we would certainly like to have the Republican leader on our team to deal with one of the serious problems of the cost of living in America today.

U.S. SUPREME COURT

Madam President, on an unrelated topic, the majority leader comes to the floor and characterizes the Supreme Court as the best in history. He refers to decisions they have made and compares them to Brown v. Board of Education.

For those who have forgotten, in 1954, the Supreme Court, in Brown v. Board of Education, basically said that separate but equal does not work in America anymore; that we are going to provide real equality and real opportunity when it comes to education. It was a historic decision.

The Senator from Kentucky compares it to the Dobbs decision on a woman's right to choose, but there is a critical difference. Brown v. Board of Education expanded the constitutional protections of Americans. It expanded the constitutional rights of Americans. Those are historic, and those are consistent with the most celebrated decisions in our Supreme Court's history. Dobbs did just the opposite. For the first time ever in recorded history, the U.S. Supreme Court removed a constitutional protection for its citizens. And what was that protection? The right of women to make their choices for their own reproductive health.

So it is very painful to hear a comparison between Brown, which extended the constitutional protection and rights of individuals, and Dobbs, which, in overturning Roe v. Wade, went in exactly the opposite direction.

It is interesting to me to hear the Court being described by the Senator from Kentucky as a Court that is originalist; that it just looked to the Constitution; that it just looked to history. Well, they also looked to something else. Every single nominee on the Supreme Court who had been installed under the Trump administration, with the facilitation of the Senator from Kentucky, had to check one important box: approved by the Federalist Society.

What is the Federalist Society?

You can search the Constitution, and you will see no reference to it whatsoever, but it is very real.

President Trump made no bones about it. He wouldn't consider a Federal court judge, particularly for the Supreme Court, who had not been approved by the Federalist Society. The Federalist Society is an extreme right-wing conservative group that approved judges during the Trump administration and the three judges who were approved for the Supreme Court.

So the loyalty of these Justices may be to the Constitution, but it is also to the Federalist Society's agenda, and that agenda applauds, of course, the Dobbs decision in overturning Roe v. Wade.

Madam President, I want to make a point about attacks on Supreme Court Justices: unacceptable, unforgivable, and we should do something about it.

Now, here is what the Senator from Kentucky failed to mention: The Senate Judiciary Committee, which I chair, has enacted a law and has sent it to the floor, which would extend the protection of Federal judges in the Anderl Act so that there are more resources put into their protection. It passed overwhelmingly, on a bipartisan basis, in the Senate Judiciary Committee.

You would think, with all of the speeches that we are hearing on the floor about the safety of judges and how we should take care that they are not in danger, that we would have passed that law on the floor of the Senate immediately, right? Wrong. That bill, which gives more resources to protect Federal judges, has been stopped by one Senator, and he has announced publicly that he has done it.

Can you guess where that Senator is from? He is from the same State as the minority leader—Kentucky.

Senator RAND PAUL has held up this bill for additional resources to protect Federal judges for weeks on end. Why? Why don't we want to protect them? He objects to the way we have done it, and he has held up the bill. He won't even let us vote on it.

So I would say to the minority leader from Kentucky: If you really care about the security of judges in the Federal system, pick up the phone and call your colleague from the State of Kentucky and ask him to withdraw his hold on this bill.

We should pass that bill this week. If something terrible happens to a Federal judge, God forbid, how in the world can we explain that one Senator from Kentucky has held up the bill that might have created the resources to protect that Federal judge? That is the reality.

So when you talk about judicial safety, start at home. Start with the State of Kentucky—one Senator for it; the other Senator blocking it. If both of them would be for it, we would do it this afternoon.

FREEDOM TO TRAVEL FOR HEALTH CARE ACT OF 2022

Madam President, I would also like to address one of the aspects of the Dobbs decision in overturning Roe v. Wade which will be addressed by our colleagues a little later this morning.

Our Nation is in the midst of a healthcare crisis because of this Dobbs decision. In the weeks since the Supreme Court overturned Roe v. Wade—erasing a longstanding constitutional right to abortion—pregnant women across America have been thrust into chaos. From the moment this decision came down, abortion was declared illegal in nearly 12 States. Some of these States' abortion bans make no exception even in cases of rape and incest. Even when exceptions are made to save the life of a mother, they are confusing and leave medical professionals uncertain of their legal status.

The sad reality is that these laws will most certainly result in there being pregnant women in danger, especially women of color who are more likely to experience severe and even deadly complications as a result of pregnancy.

Earlier this week, the Senate Judiciary Committee held a hearing to examine the damage that has been created by overturning Roe.

During that hearing, we heard testimony from Dr. Colleen McNicholas. She is an OB–GYN doctor and abortion provider who practices in both my home State of Illinois and the neighboring State of Missouri.

Dr. McNicholas told the committee:

> When the Supreme Court overturned Roe v. Wade, they effectively created two nations: one where those reproductive freedoms belong to themselves, and those whose reproductive freedom belongs to a small group of

politicians who effectively appointed themselves as the decision-makers over the bodies, lives, and futures [of women].

Dr. McNicholas informed us that the demand for care at her facility in Illinois has tripled since the Roe v. Wade decision was overturned by the Supreme Court. She said:

The Supreme Court's decision has already pushed people—the people each one of you represent—into extreme, and sometimes dangerous, circumstances in order to access one of the safest and most common healthcare procedures.

The radical, far-right majority on the Alito Supreme Court has put lives at risk by revoking a constitutional right, which was on the books for almost 50 years. Now, Members of this Senate must act to protect another constitutional right related to this debate: the right to travel across State lines to access healthcare, in this case, reproductive care.

That is why I am joining my colleagues Senators CORTEZ MASTO, PATTY MURRAY, SHELDON WHITEHOUSE, and KIRSTEN GILLIBRAND in cosponsoring the Freedom To Travel Healthcare Act of 2022.

Women and their health providers are counting on us to pass this bill. They find it hard to imagine that State legislators, and even some Federal officials, would try to restrict the right to cross a State boundary for medical care because the anti-choice legislators who have already outlawed abortion in their State are not content with what they have done already. In fact, right now, they are proposing legislation that would turn many State borders into Checkpoint Charlie in America. These lawmakers are hell-bent on denying women fundamental freedoms, no matter how many constitutional rights they infringe upon.

The question is, How far are we willing to let them go? Will we allow them to penalize and prosecute healthcare professionals who provide essential care to their patients in States where abortion remains legal? Are we going to allow these lawmakers to hold American citizens hostage in their own States, forcing them to give birth? Does that sound like the America that we know? No, it doesn't. And we need to draw the line here and now by passing the Freedom To Travel for Healthcare Act of 2022.

2022 NATO SUMMIT

Madam President, during the first part of the July recess, I traveled with several of my Senate colleagues to the historic NATO summit in Madrid, Spain.

On Tuesday, several members of our bipartisan group—Senators SHAHEEN, TILLIS, COONS, ERNST, and BLUNT—spoke on the floor about the trip. Senator FISCHER was also with us at that summit meeting.

I think Senator TILLIS of North Carolina said it best, that despite policy differences within our group of Senators, there was no daylight between us on two profoundly important matters: We agree, Finland and Sweden should be welcomed into NATO. And we also agree that the illegal, barbaric war on Ukraine by Russian dictator Vladimir Putin must not succeed.

At the summit, we met with leaders from a number of our allies, including, for the first time, leaders from the Indo-Pacific region who joined the NATO summit.

Japanese Prime Minister Kishida was clear when he told us:

The security of Europe and the Indo-Pacific are inseparable.

And German Chancellor Scholz expressed an unwavering commitment to take as long as needed to make sure Ukraine retains its sovereignty against Russia's barbaric aggression.

But perhaps what was most notable was the overwhelming sense of unity and defense of common values found among our NATO allies in the face of Russian aggression. For that, I want to give President Biden credit. He spent an hour or more with our bipartisan delegation at the summit meeting. He and his able team, Secretary of State Blinken, Secretary of Defense Austin, and others, met with us and discussed in detail what was being debated at the summit.

I have been traveling to Eastern Europe and meeting with allies for many years. I can tell you, I have never felt such a shared sense of purpose and determination to stop the Russian threat.

As Senator TILLIS noted on Tuesday, our safety at home is inextricably linked to the security of Europe. Our bipartisan delegation understood this. The world leaders at the NATO summit understood it, and President Biden certainly understands it. Vladimir Putin would serve his people well by understanding it as well.

In the Senate, we can help Putin understand the unbreakable unity and resolve of the world's democracies by being one of the first NATO members of nations to approve Finland and Sweden's membership. We should do that without delay.

SWEDEN

Madam President, before arriving at the NATO summit in Spain, I joined my colleagues in visiting one of the prospective new NATO aspirants: Sweden.

Sweden has long been a security ally. For nearly 200 years, it has tried to maintain the semblance of nonalignment. That changed swiftly with Vladimir Putin's aggression. It triggered an overwhelming Swedish support to join NATO, and Sweden began shipping weapons to Ukraine to help in the war effort, something it hadn't done since helping Finland resist Nazi aggression in 1939.

Swedish leaders recognize Russia's aggression today as the same kind of behavior seen in Europe in World War II. They know that the collective NATO security arrangement is critical to stopping Russia. I agree completely and look forward to their NATO membership.

Putin thought he could fracture NATO by invading Ukraine. Look what he did. He stoked petty grievances against NATO, and in the end, we are picking up two valuable, important allies.

And, incidentally, Vladimir Putin, you are now going to have 800 miles of new NATO territory on your border.

LITHUANIA AND BELARUS

Madam President, I was unable to join my colleagues who visited Finland as their first stop, as I was in Lithuania, a Baltic State with long memories of Russian tyranny.

In no place is the value of the collective NATO defense more stark than in the Baltic States, which Putin, no doubt, would like to forcibly return to Soviet dystopia.

Lithuanian leaders, including President Nauseda, the Speaker of Parliament Cmilyte-Nielsen, are keenly aware of the Russian threat. But Lithuania is undeterred in helping its neighbors in Ukraine and Belarus stand up to Russian aggression, and they are unafraid to stand up to the Chinese bullies as well.

I was glad again to spend time with Valdas Adamkus, a highly successful Lithuanian immigrant to Chicago who returned back to his homeland of Lithuania and successfully ran for President. He was there shortly after Lithuania gained its independence from the Soviet Union.

President Adamkus' historic leadership and foresight helped bring Lithuania not only into the European Union, but equally important, into NATO. And for that, the Lithuanian Parliament recently honored his achievements. Quite simply, Lithuania is safer today because of his vision.

The awe and esteem Lithuanians feel for this historic leader was clear from the reverence shown by the Lithuanian people.

I also want to mention the tireless work of Belarusian opposition leader Svetlana Tsikhanouskaya, who lives in Lithuania after fleeing from Belarus from the henchmen of the strongman leader Alexander Lukashenko. You see, 2 years ago, her husband, Sergei, ran for President against Lukashenko. We know from history that anybody who was courageous enough to run against Lukashenko is going to end up in prison after the sham elections which he stages with regularity.

Lukashenko, worried that he couldn't win a fair election, jailed Sergei, her husband. Rather than back down in fear, Svetlana, the wife, ran in his place. She probably won the rigged election but had to flee with her family, leaving Sergei to face an outrageous 18-year prison sentence.

This is a picture of Sergei Tsikhanouskya facing an 18-year sentence in Belarusian prison because he had the temerity to challenge Lukashenko. Now his wife, a courageous woman if I ever met one, is trying to plead his cause and is safely with her children in Lithuania.

Thousands upon thousands of Belarusians protested the stolen election. Twelve hundred were jailed as a result of it, including Sergei. Putin helped Lukashenko at that moment of crisis, and Lukashenko is now repaying Putin by using Belarus as a staging ground to attack and kill Ukrainians.

Many brave Belarusians still resist, sabotaging Russian supply lines, fighting alongside their Ukrainian brothers and sisters. They understand the fate of Ukraine is tied to their own fate and that Putin must not prevail.

Yesterday, I introduced a resolution with Senators TILLIS, SHAHEEN, VAN HOLLEN, MARKEY, FISCHER, CARDIN, and RUBIO recognizing the second adversary of this stolen election, the historic peaceful protest, the continued heroic efforts of the Belarusian people, and those still languishing in their nation's jails. They and their fight for freedom and democracy cannot be forgotten. And I urge the administration to continue its support for their effort by appointing a new special envoy for Belarus without delay.

Let me conclude with a note of thanks to the many fine members of our State Department Foreign Service who worked tirelessly to represent our diplomatic interests overseas and also make these congressional visits possible. They, along with our military servicemembers serving around the world, are national treasures. I thank them for their service.

I yield the floor.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Republican whip.

INFLATION

Mr. THUNE. Madam President, yesterday morning, June inflation numbers were released. And, as usual with this administration, the news was not good.

Inflation rose once again in June to 9.1 percent—the highest inflation since November of 1981. November of 1981. I was in college the last time inflation was this bad.

Americans are suffering. Everywhere Americans turn, they are being asked to pay more—more for cleaning supplies, more for gas, more for health insurance, more for groceries.

A new analysis yesterday from the Joint Economic Committee found that inflation will cost the average American household a staggering $718 a month over the next year—$718 per month. That will happen even if prices stop going up tomorrow—$718 per month, more than $8,600 for the year. No working family can afford that.

A major reason that we are in this crisis is because of Democrats' decision to flood the economy with unnecessary government money with their so-called American Rescue Plan Act. And, unfortunately, there is no easy solution to the crisis they helped create. But the first thing—the first thing—should be to do no more harm.

Incredibly, however, Democrats are currently attempting to double down on the strategy that helped create this crisis in the first place by passing a version of the Build Back Better tax-and-spending spree they tried to force through last year.

Apparently, Democrats think more government spending—like the government spending that helped get us into this mess—plus new taxes are a good solution for an inflation crisis and an economy teetering on the brink of recession.

Madam President, if Democrats want to help our country get out of this inflation crisis, more unnecessary government spending and new taxes are the exact wrong way to go about it. In fact, the biggest thing the Democrats can do to avoid making this crisis worse is by flooding the economy with more unnecessary government money.

After that, the biggest thing Democrats and the administration in particular can do to help alleviate this crisis is to unleash American energy production. I don't need to tell anyone that energy prices have been a major contributor to our inflation crisis. Gas prices are up nearly 60 percent—60 percent. The current cost of a gallon of regular gas is $4.60—almost double what it was when President Biden took office just 18 months ago—and the price of diesel is even worse, which is a big concern for farmers and ranchers back home in South Dakota and around the country, not to mention all of our truckers. Electricity—that is up 13 percent. Utility gas service is up 38 percent. Americans everywhere are feeling the pinch.

Of course, high gas prices and utility prices don't just cause direct pain at the pump; they also contribute to higher prices across the economy, which means that lowering energy prices is one of the most important things we can do to help ease high prices on a variety of goods. The way to lower energy prices is to unleash American energy production, including and especially conventional energy production. Unfortunately, the President has shown and continues to show a clear hostility to conventional energy production despite the fact that our economy cannot function without conventional energy.

Now, I am a longtime supporter of alternative energy, from wind to biofuels, and I come from a State that derives a substantial portion of its electricity generation from wind. In fact, in 2021, over 50 percent of our State's power generation came from wind and 30 percent came from hydroelectric power on the Missouri River. But if it weren't for traditional fossil fuels backing up that generation, we would be left in the dark.

The fact is, no matter how much Democrats might wish it were otherwise, alternative energy technology has simply not advanced to the point where our country can rely exclusively on alternative energy. That means that, unless we want Americans to be permanently buried under the pain of high gas prices, we need to invest in responsible production of oil and natural gas.

We have tremendous natural resources here at home, and the ability to extract those resources is a far more environmentally responsible way than frequently happens in other countries. But unleashing American production is going to require action from the President, who, despite the current energy price crisis, continues to display hostility to domestic production. He touts the number of leases oil and gas companies have available, but he fails to mention that just 3 months ago his administration made it harder for oil and gas companies to actually make use of the leases in question by increasing the regulatory burden for environmental reviews. On top of this, thousands of drilling permits, which are required to actually begin drilling on oil and gas leases, are currently stuck in the approval process at the Department of the Interior.

At the beginning of this month, the administration released a new offshore drilling plan which includes an option to offer, at most, a paltry 11 new leases over the next 5 years. It also leaves the door open for zero new leases—zero. If this proposed 5-year plan doesn't make it clear that the President isn't interested in increasing our domestic energy production, I don't know what does.

Madam President, I could go on. I could mention the administration's proposed SEC climate-disclosure rules that are designed to discourage investment in conventional energy or the President's quest to increase taxes on domestic oil and gas production or Democrats' efforts to impose a new fee—or tax—on methane that could cost consumers an additional $35 billion to $69 billion annually, but I will leave it there.

Madam President, I hope—I really hope—that the President and his administration will take a good, hard look at their hostility to conventional energy production. Inflation is at 9.1 percent—9.1 percent. American families are paying nearly twice what they were paying in gas prices just 18 months ago, and utility gas prices have increased sharply.

Unless Democrats want Americans to be facing staggering prices at the pump and on store shelves for the long term, the administration needs to start encouraging domestic production of conventional energy. That means not just approving leases but making it easier for oil and gas companies to actually develop those leases and produce oil and natural gas. It means encouraging, not discouraging, investment in responsible conventional production and infrastructure like natural gas pipelines. It means giving up attempts to discourage domestic energy production with new and higher taxes or burdensome ESG regulations.

American families are struggling, Madam President. The President can actually do something to help them, and I sincerely hope that he will.

I yield the floor.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Minnesota.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT REQUEST—S. 4504

Ms. KLOBUCHAR. Madam President, I rise today in support of the Freedom to Travel for Health Care Act—something that Senator CORTEZ MASTO, our colleague from Nevada, is leading.

I do want to take a moment, however, to note that there are many things we need to do to reduce costs. I appreciated the words of my colleague from the neighboring State of South Dakota, and I think he is well aware that pharmaceutical prices are No. 1 on the minds of people in many of our States. I ask Republicans to join us in pushing Medicare to finally negotiate lifting the ban so we can negotiate less expensive drugs under Medicare Part D—something that every Democrat is committed to in our caucus and we hope to get done in the next month.

I also note that the President recently came out for E15—something Senator THUNE and I have worked together on for years, and that is now in place as one competitive fuel that should help—not alleviate everything but be a major help—and the release of the oil from the Strategic Petroleum Reserve and so many other areas where we are working together.

I don't think anyone thought we could emerge from a 2-year pandemic and everything was going to be the same. Obviously, there is work left together for the country to bring down costs, and that is on all of our minds.

Madam President, also on our minds is what has recently happened with the Supreme Court and the decision in the Dobbs case. Twenty days ago—only 20 days ago, and you can see everything that has happened since that time—the Supreme Court issued a ruling shredding nearly five decades of precedent protecting a woman's right to make her own healthcare decisions. Now women are at the mercy of a patchwork of State laws governing their ability to access reproductive care, leaving them with fewer rights than their moms and their grandmas.

In just 20 days, over 20 States have laws in place that could be used to restrict access to abortion. Twenty-five States in total are expected to ban abortion in the days and the weeks ahead. But, colleagues, I am afraid the worst is yet to come.

Legislation was introduced in Missouri to allow private citizens to act as vigilantes and sue people who help women cross State lines for reproductive care—vigilantes, just like we saw in Texas. In Texas, legislators are working on a bill to criminalize businesses that provide resources simply to help their workers obtain abortion services in other States.

These proposals don't just hurt those in need of care; they are also creating an uncertain environment for doctors and straining resources at clinics in States like Minnesota where reproductive rights are protected, two major States in the Midwest—that is it—Illinois and Minnesota.

I spoke on the phone with the head of the Red River Women's Clinic out of Fargo, ND, who had to resort to a GoFundMe page to get the money she needs to move her clinic across the river to Minnesota to a safe place.

Planned Parenthood in Moorhead, MN—I met with them only a week ago about the services and the work they are doing right now.

In Montana, clinics have already begun requiring proof of residency from women seeking abortion pills because they are afraid they might be pursued by out-of-State prosecutors.

Of course, we should never settle for a situation where women in Minnesota have different rights than women in Missouri or where women in Illinois have different rights than women in Texas, but with so many extreme Republicans racing to State capitals to be the first to take away women's rights, it is clear we must explicitly protect the right to travel to other States to access reproductive care. We don't have to imagine why this might matter. We don't need to conjure up hypotheticals. We already know what has happened.

Think about the heartbreaking, enraging story about the 10-year-old girl in Ohio who had to go to Indiana to get an abortion after she was impregnated by her rapist. When that story came out last week, some people doubted it. Now, in clear print in the criminal complaint out of the State of Ohio, we saw yesterday that, yes, this happened. This man raped a 10-year-old girl, and she got pregnant, and then she couldn't even get the care she needed—at age 10—to get an abortion. She had to go across State lines to the State of Indiana just to get her care.

Should the next little 10-year-old's right or 12-year-old's right or 14-year-old's right to get the care that she desperately needs be put in jeopardy? What about her mom? What about her doctor? Where will this end?

That is why we must not just codify Roe v. Wade into law with the bill that we voted on just last month, but we must also pass the Freedom to Travel for Health Care Act by unanimous consent right now. That is a bill that our great colleague Senator CORTEZ MASTO is leading.

Our bill protects women and girls from being punished for traveling to another State to access abortion services. It also ensures doctors won't be punished for providing reproductive care outside their home States. As clinics across the country struggle to navigate this post-Roe nightmare landscape, they should not have to add to their list of worries whether they will be criminally prosecuted for serving patients in a nearby State. This is an issue, as I noted, that hits close to home because of Minnesota being in the neighborhood that includes the States of North Dakota, South Dakota, Iowa, and Wisconsin, all of which have various issues with reproductive healthcare.

The freedom to travel cannot be an empty promise. That is why the bill gives the Department of Justice, as well as women and doctors, the power to sue people who infringe on the right to travel for healthcare. Women in States with abortion bans already face enough obstacles to care. We can't wait to see what anti-choice State legislators criminalize next. We have to act now.

All of this comes down to one question: Who should get to make the personal decisions for a woman or for a 10-year-old girl? Should it be her family? Should it be a woman herself? Or should it be politicians, our colleagues on the other side of the aisle who supported these Justices, put them in place in the Supreme Court, and got us to where we are right now? I think the answer is clear.

Today, each and every one of my colleagues has the opportunity to show where they stand. Will we come together to protect this essential right to seek healthcare across State lines for the sake of the women and, yes, the young girls across this country? I hope we do.

I thank Senator CORTEZ MASTO for her leadership.

I yield the floor.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Colorado.

Mr. BENNET. Madam President, I thank the senior Senator from Minnesota for her remarks and for what brings us to the floor today.

This is the first time in American history that a fundamental constitutional right has been stripped away from the American people—and especially American women—by the Supreme Court of the United States.

In Dobbs, the U.S. Supreme Court demolished 50 years of precedent—half a century of Democratic- and Republican-appointed Justices upholding a constitutional right to privacy that has now been obliterated by the U.S. Supreme Court, a fundamental right that has been upheld over and over again by Justices appointed, as I said, by Presidents of both sides of the aisle.

Madam President, if you had said to me when I was in law school in the early nineties that this day would ever come, that the U.S. Supreme Court, using a radical—a radical—method of constitutional interpretation called originalism that was invented basically when I was in law school—if you had told me that there would be a President of the United States who would appoint a majority of the Supreme Court with that radical interpretation, I would never have believed it. I would never have believed it. And that is what happened because of the Justices Donald Trump put on the Supreme Court.

I want people to hear me who are Republicans in this country and this Chamber. Look it up. I know it is called originalism, but it started in the 1980s and started in the 1990s. It is not the way our Constitution has been interpreted all these years.

This is radical. It is not conservative. In no sense is this a conservative decision. And it has happened, and now

Americans no longer have a constitutional right to privacy to make their own health and reproductive choices.

I can tell you, I read every one of these opinions. In Justice Alito's opinion for the majority, he never even had the courage to grapple with the nature of this fundamental right, what stripping it away would mean for millions of Americans and especially millions of American women, like my three daughters. Instead, what he said was—what he wrote was: If it wasn't a right in 1868, it is not a right today. That was the depth of his analysis—an opinion dripping with hostility and a cavalier attitude toward what he was stripping away from the American people.

I know. I live in a State where there are people who hold very sincere beliefs on both sides of this question. This is a question that is hard for many Americans. That is why I have always believed the right place for this decision to be made is by a woman with her doctor, not by the State, not by a State saying that you have to carry your pregnancy to term without any regard for the individual circumstances that you might face. Instead, as a result of this Court's decision, State laws to ban abortion that are literally from the 1800s are coming back into being. Politicians are writing new State laws to force a woman to carry a pregnancy to term, as I said, without exception. Think about that. Even for women and children who have been raped, like that 10-year-old girl in Ohio who had to travel to Indiana for an abortion—she is living in a State where they are talking about passing a personhood bill.

Soldiers serving—and I have heard in my own State from women who have served in the Armed Forces who are worried about women who are serving in the Armed Forces today on U.S. military bases in States like Mississippi that have banned abortion. What is supposed to happen to them? What has happened to their right to privacy? Even if we paid for them to travel, everybody is going to know what is going on.

Pregnant women could easily find themselves in America today in an emergency room with life-threatening complications—it happens literally every single day, every day—with doctors unable to help because somebody has to go and consult a lawyer. Doctors are afraid to prescribe medications for their patients or even have a conversation about their reproductive health for fear of prosecution.

All over the country, there are elected leaders—so-called leaders—politicians who are putting themselves between a woman and her right to choose.

Nothing I am saying here is fantastic. Everything I am saying here is being talked about, contemplated, legislated in America today all across this country as a result of what the Supreme Court has done.

A woman with cancer could learn she is pregnant—it happens every day, every day—and learn she can't get the treatment she needs for her cancer.

This is literally crazy—it is literally crazy—but, as you have heard on the floor today, this isn't even crazy enough for some of these elected politicians around the country. Now they are threatening to use the law to prevent women, American citizens, from exercising their right to travel across State lines to access reproductive healthcare in the United States of America. It wasn't enough to strip women of this fundamental right and have the State force them to bring a pregnancy to term. That is not enough. Now they want to use the law to prevent her from traveling from one State to another in the United States of America.

I see the pages sitting here today who are the age of my daughter—one of them—who is 17 years old. I can't believe this is what we are handing over to the next generation of Americans. I can't believe it. I cannot believe it. This is despicable, especially coming from the same people who can never stop telling us how devoted they are to freedom and liberty. What a lie that is. What a lie that is.

I am coming to the end. I know that my colleague from Oregon is next. But I just want to say one last thing. I am so grateful to live in a State like Colorado, a western purple State, where we have already codified a woman's right to an abortion, a woman's right to choose. We understand and we have always as a State understood that protecting a woman's personal liberty to make these decisions is fundamental to her freedom to participate in our society.

If people from other States need to come to Colorado to access the care they need, Congress has the obligation to shield them from prosecution. We need to make sure that healthcare providers, no matter where they are—Colorado and other States—are safe from prosecution, to say nothing of the women themselves, to say nothing of teenage girls themselves.

I can't believe we are even having this conversation on the floor of the U.S. Senate. I can't believe it. But that is the America we live in now because of this Supreme Court, because of this radical ideology they have perpetrated.

That is why I strongly, strongly support this bill from my colleague from Nevada, CATHERINE CORTEZ MASTO. On behalf of my three daughters, I want to thank her for her invaluable leadership on this issue.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MURPHY). The Senator the Oregon.

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, many colleagues want to speak, and I am going to be brief.

The name of Senator CORTEZ MASTO's bill sums up what this is really all about. The Senator has proposed—and she is a former attorney general, a very skilled lawyer—she has proposed legislation, the Freedom to Travel for Health Care Act. I just want us to take a second to think about the name of my colleague from Nevada's legislation.

I would submit to the Senate that you know something has gone horribly wrong in America when the Senate is forced to consider a proposal entitled the ''Freedom to Travel for Health Care Act.'' Colleagues, just look at those words, the ''freedom to travel for health care.'' My colleague has introduced a bill that is as basic as it gets—freedom.

The fact is, six Republicans on the Supreme Court have ripped that freedom out by the roots. Now State governments are moving toward criminalizing travel for healthcare. They are even moving towards criminalizing helping—helping—people travel for healthcare. That is unthinkable, in my view, except millions and millions of Americans are, in fact, thinking about it and being terrified every single day.

In my home State of Oregon, we are fortunate to live in a State that protects women's health and women's basic freedoms. My home State is going to be there for people to get the healthcare they need, including an abortion.

But the fight cannot be left up to the States. That is why I am so pleased to stand with my colleague from Nevada, Senator CORTEZ MASTO, and my partner from the Pacific Northwest, Senator MURRAY, to call for the Senate to pass legislation with the name the ''Freedom to Travel for Health Care Act.'' What my colleague's legislation does is protect women and doctors, and she does it by protecting a constitutional right—the constitutional right to interstate travel.

Colleagues, even 3 weeks after the ruling that overturned Roe, it is shocking and appalling to see what has come next. We see States sprinting towards banning and criminalizing abortion outright. Are you a victim of rape or incest? No exceptions. Are you a child? You will still be forced to birth a child. Is your life in danger if you carry a pregnancy to term? You better get your affairs in order. That is the world millions and millions of American women are living in now that the Republicans on the Supreme Court have ripped away Roe v. Wade. More women's lives are in danger. More American freedoms are disappearing.

The legislation proposed by my colleague from Nevada is as basic as it gets. The Senate needs to act now, and it needs to act without any further delay.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Colorado.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Mr. President, the Senate should absolutely support the Freedom to Travel for Health Care Act.

Currently, abortion is banned in 10 States, with many more set to follow—now, not in Colorado, where we acted strongly to support access to reproductive care. Like other pro-choice States,

we are seeing a large influx of patients. Yet we have heard tragic stories of women sleeping in their cars overnight outside of clinics, after traveling hundreds of miles, as they wait for appointments.

After the Texas abortion ban took effect, one woman had her water break at 19 weeks—actually, on her wedding day. She had moved up her wedding day. The doctors recommended terminating her pregnancy to protect her life, increase the possibility, the likelihood, she could have children in the future. But it wasn't allowed in Texas, so she flew to Colorado for emergency care. Her doctor had her make a plan for this travel, make a plan in case she went into labor on the flight. The plan was to sit near the bathroom.

That is what it will soon come to for women in half of America. Without this legislation, a woman could face prosecution for traveling across State lines. Let that sink in: Her choice would be possible jail or probable death.

This bill will protect every woman's right to travel to seek reproductive care—basic freedom. It would also protect doctors who would practice in States like Colorado and protect them from prosecution and lawsuits for helping out-of-State patients.

Fundamentally, as my fellow Senators have said, this is about freedom. In this new post-Roe era, women can be forced into government-mandated pregnancies. States are stripping women of the freedom over their bodies and their future. The least we should do is protect every patient traveling to receive care that just a few weeks ago was permitted nationwide.

Threatening millions of women and doctors with jail time for seeking or providing reproductive healthcare would be a stain on this Nation. I hope we can find 60 Senators to support this bill.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Rhode Island.

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. Mr. President, I am very glad to stand with Senator CORTEZ MASTO to support this legislation and also recognize the leadership of Senator MURRAY on this issue as we fight to protect fundamental rights belonging to the women of America.

For nearly half a century, women relied on Roe's recognition that the Constitution protects their right to decide if and when to have children. A radical and captured Supreme Court has revoked this constitutional right, disrupting the reliance and trust of generations of women to make fundamental decisions about their own health and their own futures.

Overturning Roe is wildly unpopular, which is why extremists went to the captured Court to get a change that they could not get through the democratic process. Deep-pocketed extremist interests invested hundreds of millions of dollars over decades to build a Court where that kind of stuff could get done.

It is an outrage. Women across this country are angry. Democrats in Congress are angry, and we are fighting back in every way we can.

In addition to State abortion bans, emboldened legislatures are readying even more extreme restrictions on women, like proposals to investigate, prosecute, and sue women who travel out of State to get the care they need. You think I am kidding? Legislation to this effect has already been introduced in Missouri. The Constitution already protects the right to interstate travel, but as we have now seen, we can't rely on an increasingly extremist Supreme Court to protect our rights.

Remember, in a large number of pregnancies, abortion actually becomes medically necessary—medically necessary—for the health of the woman to bear children in the future, for the life of the woman to survive, the risk the pregnancy presents, for the risk to have other children.

So it is extremely important to make sure women can get that medical care. It is extremely important to protect their right to make this choice themselves. And it is extremely important to protect medical professionals in States like Rhode Island, my home State, from punishment for providing care to women from States where State legislatures have made abortions illegal.

I was proud to work with Senator CORTEZ MASTO from the outset to help draft the Freedom to Travel for Healthcare Act. It will protect women's rights to cross State lines and seek medical services and protect providers in States that they are traveling to. I join my colleagues to urge swift passage of this bill. This is just one step. There is much more work to be done to stand against this continuing assault on women's constitutional rights.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Washington.

Ms. CANTWELL. Mr. President, while other colleagues are joining us to speak on behalf of the Cortez Masto language, I wanted to thank the Senator from Nevada for her legislation and just emphasize how important this is to people all through the United States, including my State. It happens to be a border State, but even in Seattle, providers are worrying about a chilling effect.

I was wondering if the Senator from Nevada—while our colleagues have been talking about how this impacts individuals, people seeking healthcare in other States, what is happening now with the chilling effect to providers and their anxiety over people pursuing them for seeing patients from States in which Roe v. Wade is not fully protected?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Nevada.

Ms. CORTEZ MASTO. Mr. President, I appreciate my colleague from Washington and the question posed because it is exactly part of the concern we have. I was home in Nevada just recently, and I am very proud Nevada is a pro-choice State.

Our providers are concerned. There is a chilling effect when they are hearing other States that are literally criminalizing—looking to pass laws to criminalize providers for providing healthcare and a woman traveling across State lines.

What I hear from my providers is we want to help women. We want them to come to our State, but if their State is going to pursue legislation or criminalize or penalize or prosecute us or a private citizen can come after us from that State, then we are having second thoughts about this because they do not want to be embroiled in some sort of litigation. That is part of this.

I think it is so important. Thank you for the question because that is exactly what their intent is.

These anti-choice States—individuals who are taking away the liberty and freedom of women are also utilizing this chilling effect, this threat, this scare tactic for providers, employers, and anyone else who wants to help women to get to States where they can seek this healthcare that they need. That is the challenge we see. That is why this law is so important because it is having an impact on our providers in these legitimate choice States like ours who want to provide this healthcare.

Ms. CANTWELL. I want to thank the Senator from Nevada. We were joined by the American Medical Association that also expressed this concern. They are speaking on behalf of the providers that want to provide reproductive choice in States that pass this law, and they are concerned. We need to get this legislation passed.

I thank the Senator from Nevada.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Ohio.

Mr. BROWN. Mr. President, I thank Senator CANTWELL for her leadership and especially Senator CORTEZ MASTO for her legislation which I am about to address. I know that she is running to things today—was in the Banking, Housing Committee and is doing this on the floor. I am so appreciative of her time and efforts from housing to protecting women's health and protecting women's rights.

I want to comment on some of the things that she said and that Senator CANTWELL said about this issue and then one specific thing that has happened in my State, which is outrageous and immoral.

The extreme decision a few weeks ago of five Justices took away women's freedom to make their own personal healthcare decisions and hand it over to politicians. We are also seeing how this put women's health at risk. Senator CORTEZ MASTO and many others on the floor already said that.

My State is, unfortunately, worse in what has happened. Fewer than 10 hours after the Supreme Court's announcement, Ohio's 6-week abortion

ban took effect. They even banned abortion in cases of rape and in cases of incest. That night, women across Ohio received calls from their doctors letting them know their appointments had been canceled. They need to travel to another State for necessary medical care. Ohio politicians are forcing Ohioans—those that can—to take extra time off work to find childcare, to spend resources that they may not have to travel to get the lifesaving care that they need.

One group at a roundtable I did—I do this job much by listening to roundtables of 10 or 15 or 20 Ohioans who talk to me about veterans' care or healthcare or, in this case, women's health or jobs or all the things that I learn and take back to Washington.

I did a roundtable recently where I was hearing from doctors that because Ohio's laws are so extreme—so extreme—that women and men—especially women but men, too—young doctors who might do their residency at some of the best hospitals in the world, the Cleveland Clinic or University Hospital or Cincinnati Children's or Nationwide Children's—that doctors are having second thoughts about wanting to move to Ohio because these abortion laws are so radical and so immoral and so extreme.

I am also hearing that prestigious colleges or colleges of all kinds that we attract—Ohio has more small colleges and small universities, private 4-year schools, than almost any other State in the country. We have great State universities in Ohio and great community colleges. I am hearing from college Presidents that students who are considering coming to Ohio to go to school are having second thoughts, again, because of the extremism of this legislature on abortion and, as the Presiding Officer knows, the Senate's expert on this issue, the extremism on gun laws in Ohio.

One candidate was campaigning for Congress in Northwest Ohio, and he had a holster—under a new Ohio law, he had a holster with a gun in it as he was walking along the side of the street handing candy to children. It is just ludicrous.

Back to this issue that Senator CORTEZ MASTO is leading on. Earlier this month, a 10-year-old girl—a child, a survivor of rape—was forced to travel to Indiana from Ohio to receive healthcare. She was past the 6 weeks. Republican politicians first tried to deny it. They mocked her. They mocked this—they didn't know who she was at this point. They mocked the story. They said it couldn't be true. Then the man who did it was arrested. There was no real apology from these well-known Republican politicians, Members of Congress, statewide officeholders.

They had mocked this story just saying it couldn't be true when it was true. Yet did they apologize? No. They should look into a camera—they should stand in front of many of us and say: I am sorry. They should apologize to that little girl's family, that little girl's doctor, that little girl's support group that she has.

No 10-year-old—no American—should have to go through what she went through. Since May, 50 reports of rape or sexual abuse involving children under the age of 15 have been reported in Columbus alone. Fifty—5–0—reports of rape or sexual abuse involving children under 15, 14, 13, 12, 11, 10—10 years old—children who have been abused like that have been reported in Columbus alone.

I don't know. Are the rightwingers in the legislature who think abortion should have no protection—that no women should be protected, rape, incest, life and health of the mother, that they just deny any of this happened—are they going to do that again and continue to attack these families?

Now, because of the Ohio Legislature's fixation on controlling women's bodies, victims of rape in Ohio won't be able to access the care that they need.

Even in cases where it may technically be allowed, doctors will be afraid to provide it. I heard the fear in doctors' voices in that round table in Cleveland earlier this week. And I heard Senator MURRAY talk about this, who has joined us in the Chamber. I heard doctors talk about the fear that their colleagues have to even get near a pregnant patient who might have another healthcare issue.

Women and girls shouldn't have to travel around the country to receive care—in many cases, care that will save their health or their lives. Doctors shouldn't have to wait on lawyers to tell them if they can provide the care. Again, the fear of these doctors—these were brave women—two women and a man—who were talking to me, they were talking about the fear in others, other physicians, that they are afraid they are going to have to wait on lawyers to tell them if they can provide the care their patients need.

That is what happens when politicians insist on making medical decisions for women and for girls that doctors and the women and girls themselves in their family should be making.

Now, anti-choice politicians attacking Senator CORTEZ MASTO's bill are trying to criminalize interstate travel. Politicians can't hold pregnant women and girls hostage. Politicians should not be able to decide who can travel where. This is America.

In my State, it is Ohio. You are allowed to travel wherever you want, whenever you want. As long as you are doing it legally, interstate travel is a constitutional right.

That is why the Senate must pass the Freedom to Travel for Healthcare Act to protect that right, to protect Ohio women and girls, to protect the healthcare professionals who serve them, all of them.

When, how, and whether to have a family is the most personal and meaningful decisions we make in life. The freedom to make those decisions for yourself free from political interference should be available to everyone—everyone. We can't accept a world where our daughters and our granddaughters have fewer rights and less freedom than their mothers.

As soon as I heard about that decision, about the Dobbs case and Roe v. Wade, first thing I thought about is my wife who will celebrate her 65th birthday in 2 weeks, and I thought that my mother—my deceased mother—and my wife have more rights than my daughters in their thirties and early forties and my granddaughters who are still too young to really understand what this is about.

What kind of world is that where people of my generation had more rights than we are bequeathing to our children and our grandchildren?

I won't stop. I know Senator MURRAY won't stop working to protect women's freedom—all Americans' freedoms to have life, to have families, and live their lives how they want, when they want, free from meddling politicians.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Washington.

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, yesterday, I chaired a hearing focused on driving home the devastating repercussions of the healthcare crisis Republicans caused by overturning Roe and ending the right to abortion.

At that hearing, doctors and patients and experts spoke directly to the chaos and harm Republicans are causing. Tens of millions of women across the country now live in States where abortion has been banned or is likely to be banned soon.

Republicans have ripped away every woman's ability to decide for herself whether or not to keep a pregnancy. And it forced them to be pregnant when they do not want to be. Republicans are denying women control over their own bodies, endangering their health and putting patients and providers in impossible, indefensible situations: doctors unsure if they can save their patients without being punished; pharmacists unsure if they can fulfill a prescription; people unsure if they will be able to get Plan B, unsure if they will be able to use IVF to start a family and afraid they could get reported or investigated or even arrested for having a miscarriage.

And so many women forced to travel across State lines to get the reproductive care they need. People forced to drive miles and miles just to get the care that could save their lives. Good God, this should be unthinkable. But as we saw at yesterday's hearing, that is exactly the sort of oppressive regime, exactly the sort of nightmare reality Republicans have chosen to champion.

My colleague, the junior Senator from Kansas, actually said the fall of Roe was ''a positive development.'' Leader MCCONNELL even called it a ''gigantic leap forward.'' My colleagues

really think the devastation, the harm playing out across this country is positive? That is despicable.

Of course, another thing we saw at that hearing is that Republicans will do anything they can to change the subject from the damage that we will see, to ignore the reality of how deadly their policies are.

News flash: When you force someone to be pregnant, they are going to notice; they are going to remember; and they are going to be painfully aware of the difference between their personal decision and the reality Republican politicians are forcing on them.

And the horrifying thing is Republicans aren't just trying to mislead about the real impact of this cruel agenda, they are pushing for a national abortion ban. And Republican lawmakers have already set their sights on ripping away the right to travel.

Let's be really clear what that means. They want to hold women captive in their own States. They want to punish women and anyone who might help them for exercising their constitutional right to travel within our country to get the services that they need in another State.

I hope everyone really absorbs how extreme and how radical and how un-American that is.

I mean, just imagine what bans like that would mean for people. In my home State of Washington, the city of Clarkston is separated from Lewiston, ID, by a river—just a bridge, that is it. People cross that bridge every single day, without a second thought. And they cross State borders just like it every day, by the millions.

Surely, we can all agree that crossing that bridge, crossing any State border to go to the doctor and get healthcare you need should not be a crime. Surely, that is common sense. Surely, every Republican who has railed against Big Government could agree with me about that.

I will be honest, based on the shameless hypocrisy I have seen this week, I doubt it. But we are about to find out because we are about to request we pass a bill that my colleague from Nevada, along with Senator GILLIBRAND, Senator WHITEHOUSE, and I, introduced on Tuesday, the Freedom to Travel for Healthcare Act. It is telling that some Republicans are already saying that this is a solution in search of a problem.

Well, let's be clear about the problem because it is real and it is imminent. Conservative legal organizations are right now drafting legislation to ban travel for abortion. It was discussed at two anti-abortion conferences already.

Republican Texas legislators are saying out loud they are working with the National Association of Christian Lawmakers to draft bills restricting travel modeled after their barbaric, vigilante abortion ban. And there is already legislation introduced in Missouri to ban abortion travel. Anyone telling you this is not a threat is not paying attention or they are just trying to mislead you.

So there is a problem. Now, here is the solution. What this bill does is simple, it protects every American's constitutional right to travel across State lines and to travel in order to get or provide a lawful abortion.

It prevents States from restricting or impeding Americans' right to travel to access care and ensures there is legal recourse if States attempt to restrict that right.

And it protects healthcare providers who are licensed to provide abortions in the States where they are practicing. This should not be controversial. We should all agree, Americans have a right to travel within the United States and get the reproductive care they need.

So I urge my colleagues to support this proposal and to work with us to make sure that Americans get access to the healthcare they need where they need it.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Montana.

Mr. DAINES. Mr. President, recently the Supreme Court righted a historic injustice, and it was clearly written in the opinion by Justice Alito. It said this is to return the power to the people, return the power to the people's elected representatives, instead of nine men back in 1973 in black robes to decide this very important issue.

It said the people should decide the right parameters to protect moms and their babies from the violence of abortion. And rather than use this opportunity to protect life, very soon, the Senate Democrats will try to pass a very extreme—extreme—abortion bill.

Remember how extreme our colleagues have become on the other side of the aisle on the issue of abortion. They want to codify the ability to abort babies up until the moment of birth.

In fact, we have seen my colleagues across the aisle reject trying to protect babies that are born alive as a result of an abortion. It is chilling. This bill that is going to be presented does nothing to help pregnant moms in crisis or their unborn babies.

This bill, just even looking at it, which has been hastily put together in the last 48 hours, this bill would give fly-in abortionists free rein to commit abortion on demand up to the moment of birth and even—it seems—to perform them within a State with strong pro-life laws.

This bill also protects the greed, frankly, of woke corporations, who see that it is cheaper to pay for an abortion and abortion tourism than maternity leave for their employees.

We must reject this radical legislation that will endanger pregnant mothers and endanger their babies.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Nevada.

Ms. CORTEZ MASTO. I ask unanimous consent to speak for up to 10 minutes prior to the scheduled vote.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Ms. CORTEZ MASTO. Mr. President, I rise today, along with my colleagues, and I want to thank my colleagues, Senators MURRAY, WHITEHOUSE, and GILLIBRAND, for their good work with me on the legislation we are talking about today, which is the Freedom to Travel for Healthcare Act.

As you have heard from my colleagues and as we know in the past few months, we have seen women's right to choose taken away in States around the country overnight.

Less than 3 weeks ago, the Supreme Court explicitly overturned Roe v. Wade, depriving women of a right they held for 50 years. When the Court decided Dobbs v. Jackson Women's Health Organization, it repeatedly insisted that its holding would, ''return the issue of abortion to the people's elected representatives'' in the States. Forget women, forget women's rights, but let's give it to the politicians.

As a result, in 18 States, abortion is either effectively banned or will be within 30 days. Ultimately, around half of States are expected to get rid of most or all abortion services within their borders.

In the face of these profound restrictions on reproductive health services, American women, who are able to do so, have had to travel to States, like mine, that still protect the women's right to choose.

Thanks to a 1990 referendum, Nevada has enshrined the right to choose in statute in my State. That is why we are already seeing women make their way to Nevada to get the healthcare that they need and they deserve.

But radical anti-choice policymakers have been emboldened by the Supreme Court decision and its discord and its shocking disregard for precedent. Yet they are not satisfied with a country where abortion is only banned in half the States.

We know now they are working to introduce legislation in Congress to ban abortion nationwide. And until they can pass it, they want to stop women from traveling for critical care and to punish people who support these women.

Anti-choice State legislators in Missouri, Texas, and Arkansas have said they want to pass bills to fine or prosecute women who travel for healthcare and do the same to providers who offer abortion services and the many employers who have said they will support their employees who need to seek reproductive care in another State.

Let me be specific about this because this is devastating already to so many, including in my State.

In Missouri, a State legislator has repeatedly introduced legislation that would allow private citizens to sue those who help Missouri citizens receive out-of-State abortion services.

In Texas, State legislators have said they will introduce legislation to ban businesses that help employees travel

to receive abortions. They have also written cease-and-desist letters to companies like Lyft, Citigroup, and even law firms to tell them to stop helping employees who seek abortion out of State.

In Arkansas, a State senator has called for a law targeting businesses helping employees travel for care.

Let's not forget South Dakota because the Governor of South Dakota refused in an interview to rule out laws that target women who travel for abortion.

But we are not done yet because we also know that some anti-choice groups are actively pushing for such bans. The Thomas More Society, an extremist anti-choice group, is working on draft legislation. Its vice president told the Washington Post:

> Just because you jump across a state line doesn't mean your home state doesn't have jurisdiction. It's not a free abortion card when you drive across the state line.

The National Association of Christian Lawmakers, an anti-abortion organization led by Republican State legislators, is also reported to be working on similar legislation modeled after the Texas law.

There is no doubt in my mind that some States are going to continue to move forward with these kinds of legislation.

I want to note that, quite frankly, some of my colleagues on the other side of the aisle have tried to have it both ways for years, insisting that the right to choose was safe—in my State, they have done it—at the same time they supported increasingly extreme limits to it. We even heard nominees testify that they would follow Supreme Court precedent, including Roe and Casey. Yet now we all know those reassurances were all false. We have seen women's reproductive rights eroded steadily for decades, and we know that anti-choice activists won't stop. This is a form of gaslighting, to keep insisting that American women will be able to get care when we know that anti-choice legislators and groups are working to stop them from doing so.

What legislators are doing across the country to restrict women from traveling is just blatantly unconstitutional. They constrain the fundamental constitutional right to travel, they are anti-woman, they are anti-business, and they are anti-provider.

Let me just say, merely proposing this legislation, merely talking about civil action or prosecuting a woman or a provider or even an employer who helps a woman to travel, is having a chilling effect.

In my State, they are already seeing that these proposals are having a chilling effect on my providers, who are worried about offering quality abortion care in the face of potential lawsuits. In Montana, reproductive health clinics are even limiting care to instate residents only. Imagine traveling hundreds of miles for essential healthcare, only to be turned away for fear of a lawsuit.

That is why I and my colleagues have introduced this bill to make it crystal clear: States cannot and must not prosecute women who travel across State lines for critical reproductive care.

Our legislation also protects healthcare providers in destination States and anyone who helps women travel for the care they deserve, from businesses to taxi drivers, to doctors.

Today, we are calling to pass this legislation. If my colleagues on the other side of the aisle believe in States' rights and the liberty of freedom for women in this country, they should support this bill. If they believe in the fundamental right of all Americans to travel, they should support this bill. If they fail to protect women who travel for healthcare and those who support them, then they need to go on record for the American people to explain why.

I will tell you what. It is not enough to stand there and say that somehow this legislation is a fly-in abortionist legislation. My colleague from Montana failed to read this legislation. And fearmongering at this point in time when women's fundamental rights are being eroded in this country is not the answer that women and so many Americans in this country now need.

What we need is for people to recommend and support and identify with the freedoms that this country brings to all of us, whether you are a woman or a man in this country. This is about the right to choose and make those decisions for women. It is a fundamental right. It is an important right. It is our healthcare and our decision. We are 50 percent of this population, and we deserve to be treated equally.

With that, as if in legislative session, I ask unanimous consent that the Judiciary Committee be discharged from further consideration of S. 4504 and the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration; further, that the bill be considered read a third time and passed and the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there an objection?

The Senator from Oklahoma.

Mr. LANKFORD. Reserving the right to object, this is my first time to be able to stand and speak since the Court made its decision in Dobbs. I have been on this floor I actually don't know how many times talking about the value of every single child.

The conversation today is not just about the right to travel and the right to healthcare. It is deeper than that. It is the right to live.

The conversation today is not just about women. There are two people in this conversation—a child with 10 fingers and 10 toes and a beating heart and DNA that is uniquely different than the mom's DNA or the dad's DNA. They have a nervous system. They feel pain. There is a child in this conversation as well.

In my conversation when I have come to the floor over and over again, it has been to say that at some point our Nation should look at basic science and to say when you have DNA and you have a functioning nervous system and you have cell division, in every health book everywhere in the country, they call that life, but for some reason, on this floor, it is just tissue.

I actually come to be able to thank millions of women and millions of men who for five decades have not written off children, who have walked out, who have marched, who have silently prayed, who have gathered in places and said: When are we going to recognize what is self-evident? That child in the womb is a child, and that child may be inconvenient, but that is a child. When are we going to recognize that basic thing?

For 50 years, that conversation has gone on with the simple statement of, at what point will we be able to speak out for the value of every person, and I do mean every person, including the mom?

It has been interesting to be able to hear all the misinformation in the past couple of weeks. I have read story after story and seen all these breathless news reports about how women with an ectopic pregnancy will not be able to get care; they will be doomed to die—except there is no State law that would prohibit someone getting treatment that is lifesaving for an ectopic pregnancy in any State. I have seen all these breathless reports about how there will be miscarriages and you won't be able to get care—except that is not true in a single place, not one. This over and over riling people up.

What I have seen are 50 churches that have been attacked. What I have seen are 57 crisis resource centers for pregnancy resource that have been attacked and firebombed. I have seen that. Now, we don't seem to discuss that here on the floor. No one is actually saying that all this conversation, all this misinformation, all this noise is actually leading to actual violence across the country. Everyone is like: Oh, no, no; that is not related. Oh really? So when a pregnancy resource center is firebombed and spray painted on the side of it ''If abortions aren't safe in America, neither are you''—we should probably just ignore that? Because that is what is actually going on across the country right now as well.

To be very clear, no State has banned interstate travel for adult women seeking to obtain an abortion. No State has done that. Now, am I confident there are some people who are out there talking? Yes. But there are also in this Senate 5,000 bills that have been filed. And how many of them are actually going to move—as it is in every legislature across the country, and everyone in this body knows it. Everyone knows it. But this seems to be just trying to inflame, to raise the what-ifs.

It has been interesting to me that there is another bill that is actually being discussed that would literally—if you are a pregnancy resource center

dealing with crisis pregnancies, if you don't perform abortions, they would call that misinformation. In the other bill that is being discussed right now, they would fine you $100,000.

I can't even begin to explain my emotion when I think, if you take the life of a child, there is pressure to say: We want Federal funding to take the life of a child. If you protect the life of a child, we are going to fine you $100,000. Is that really where we are? Is that really what this debate has become?

This administration has quickly become the most pro-abortion administration in American history and has rapidly moved to accelerate abortions across the country, while millions of other Americans just ask a simple question: Does that child in the womb have the right to travel in their future? Do they get to live?

Some would say: No. They are terribly inconvenient. They need to die.

Others would say: Why don't we actually live by our values, including the right to life?

So while there is conversation about how to put a piece of legislation out that may very well protect individuals who are being trafficked to go to other States to get an abortion or all kinds of other issues that are there, I come back to the most basic thing: There is a child in this conversation, and maybe this body should pay attention to children as well and to wonder what their future could be to travel in the days ahead as well.

I look forward to the day when we are talking more about that little girl and less about misinformation.

I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

The Senator from Nevada.

Ms. CORTEZ MASTO. Mr. President, I would ask for 5 minutes to respond.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Ms. CORTEZ MASTO. Mr. President, I do appreciate my colleague from Oklahoma coming here to talk. I disagree with his argument, but I do appreciate his profound belief in what he is saying.

I think it is ironic that the issue here before us is really a States right issue. It is exactly what Justice Alito did in the Dobbs case and referred this issue to the States to make that decision, and all my legislation says is, respect my State. We are a choice State. We have made that decision as a State, and if women want to travel to my State to seek services and my providers want to provide those services and employers want to help women travel, then let the States do that. We shouldn't be impeding on those decisions.

So it is kind of ironic. I hear my colleagues talking about, in this case, let's take the emotion out of it, except when they want to put emotion into the issue, or let's take the emotion out of it when it is not convenient for the arguments they are making.

Let me also address a couple of things because now I have learned from some of my colleagues, really, the argument they are going to start making is that somehow this legislation is flying in abortions, which it absolutely is not. It is a States rights issue. And nobody is flying into my State to provide healthcare. The actual healthcare is already there.

The other thing I have heard, which is actually very offensive to me and I think to so many, is that somehow this is trafficking women. Well, let me tell you about trafficking. I know trafficking. I wrote the law to prevent sex trafficking and sexual exploitation in the State of Nevada for so many who were being sexually exploited across this country, to hold predators accountable, to make sure that they can become survivors. This is not trafficking. And for anyone to stand up and say that it is has a complete misunderstanding. And quite honestly, I will welcome you to the fight about human trafficking in this country and sexual exploitation of women and children across the country. That is so offensive. But I am not surprised because in this day and age, unfortunately, some of these radical ideas coming out of this Congress miss what is happening across this country.

A majority of Americans in this country support the right of women to choose because you know why? I don't know what it is like to step in their shoes and walk in their shoes and nor do you, nor does anyone here. I shouldn't impose my beliefs, my religion, my ideas on what they should do for their lives. None of us should. That is the freedom in this country. That is who we are when we stand for freedoms and liberties. It doesn't mean we get to pick and choose those freedoms and take away the rights of the very individual because we believe differently or our religion thinks that we should do differently. That is what we do when we come into this Congress and we all work together to the benefit of everyone and not erode their rights and their future and their opportunities. That is what this is about.

This legislation is very simple. Let's protect those freedoms. Let's make sure we protect those States rights and allow women, healthcare providers, and employers to actually support and help one another in this country. That is what this legislation does. To say otherwise is misconstruing, it is fearmongering, and a continuing erosion of the debate of the constitutional rights and the American rights in this country right now. And that is the problem with Congress.

I yield the floor.

VOTE ON HEINZELMAN NOMINATION

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SCHATZ). The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the Heinzelman nomination?

Mr. DURBIN. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. BLUMENTHAL), the Senator from Vermont (Mr. LEAHY), the Senator from New Mexico (MR. LUJÁN), the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. MARKEY), the Senator from Vermont (Mr. SANDERS), and the Senator from New York (Mr. SCHUMER) are necessarily absent.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. CRAMER), the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. HAGERTY), and the Senator from Nebraska (Mr. SASSE).

The result was announced—yeas 50, nays 41, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 254 Ex.]

YEAS—50

Baldwin	Gillibrand	Peters
Bennet	Graham	Reed
Blunt	Hassan	Rosen
Booker	Heinrich	Schatz
Brown	Hickenlooper	Shaheen
Burr	Hirono	Sinema
Cantwell	Kaine	Smith
Cardin	Kelly	Stabenow
Carper	King	Tester
Casey	Klobuchar	Tillis
Collins	Manchin	Van Hollen
Coons	Menendez	Warner
Cornyn	Merkley	Warnock
Cortez Masto	Murphy	Warren
Duckworth	Murray	Whitehouse
Durbin	Ossoff	Wyden
Feinstein	Padilla	

NAYS—41

Barrasso	Hoeven	Risch
Blackburn	Hyde-Smith	Romney
Boozman	Inhofe	Rounds
Braun	Johnson	Rubio
Capito	Kennedy	Scott (FL)
Cassidy	Lankford	Scott (SC)
Cotton	Lee	Shelby
Crapo	Lummis	Sullivan
Cruz	Marshall	Thune
Daines	McConnell	Toomey
Ernst	Moran	Tuberville
Fischer	Murkowski	Wicker
Grassley	Paul	Young
Hawley	Portman	

NOT VOTING—9

Blumenthal	Leahy	Sanders
Cramer	Luján	Sasse
Hagerty	Markey	Schumer

The nomination was confirmed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the motion to reconsider is considered made and laid upon the table, and the President will be immediately notified of the Senate's action.

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will resume consideration of the following nomination, which the clerk will report.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Julianna Michelle Childs, of South Carolina, to be United States Circuit Judge for the District of Columbia Circuit.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The senior Senator from Texas.

THE ECONOMY

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, inflation continues to batter American families at a rate we have not seen in 40 years. Since last year, the prices of items that Texans use every day have increased more than 9 percent. That is, if your paycheck is still the same, you have 9 percent less purchasing power just since last year. At the grocery store, the price of bread is up nearly 11 percent. Chicken is up more than 17 percent. And the price of eggs has jumped a whopping 33 percent.

I sense there is a huge disconnect between the folks here in Washington—perhaps in Congress—that this does not have a dramatic effect in terms of our daily lives; but to the people we represent, the 29 million people I represent, this is real, it is happening now, and it is to the detriment of their quality of life.

Groceries aren't the only thing that are challenging family budgets. Electricity is up 14 percent.

I will be traveling with some colleagues to the Rio Grande Valley this afternoon. I looked at the weather forecast for today and tomorrow. It will be 104 degrees in the Rio Grande Valley; and, no, it will not be a dry heat. And demand on our electricity is real because people cannot live without air-conditioning and climate control; but in order to run your air-conditioning, you are going to have to pay 14 percent more for that electricity this year as opposed to last year.

Propane used at summer barbecues costs 26 percent more. And gasoline prices—there are about 280 million cars on the road today that run using gasoline. The price has jumped 60 percent since last year. If people want to go on a vacation, they just commute to work, they want to take their kids to summer camp, they have got to pay 60 percent more for gasoline than they did last year. And, for the first time, the national average price has exceeded $5 a gallon. Over the last few weeks, thankfully, prices have fallen slightly—and I emphasize the word ''slightly''—but there is no reason to celebrate. The national average is still about $4.60 a gallon, which is about a buck and a half higher than it was last year alone.

So the American people are looking to Washington, DC, to their elected leaders, and they are wondering: Why aren't you doing something about it? They want to know what the Biden administration's plans are to address these rising costs, especially when it comes to things that are not—I mean, there are some things you can substitute for others. I even saw a woman on the news who said she decided to become a vegetarian because she couldn't afford the meat cost in the grocery store. But there are some things that are simply irreplaceable, and gasoline to drive your car is one of them.

Well, one of the most logical ways to increase the supply of gasoline—because it really is about supply and demand—would be to boost American production of our domestic energy supply. That way, we could reap the economic benefits of strong production here at home, along with the jobs that go along with it. We could continue to use our capability to export things like natural gas to countries that previously were dependent almost exclusively on the Russian Federation.

Actually, the capacity of the United States to produce energy at home and export it around the world has changed the geopolitics of the planet in a very positive way. But, unfortunately, we see the Biden administration has taken a different approach. He knows that a part of his political base would have an absolute meltdown if the President showed anything other than contempt for the domestic energy producers. So he has come up with a different strategy that, frankly, makes no sense whatsoever.

So he is on a trip to the Middle East. He is going to visit with Muhammad bin Salman, Crown Prince of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, and ask him to increase production of oil and gas from not the United States but from Saudi Arabia. Forget American energy producers. President Biden would rather go, hat in hand, and talk to an autocrat, an oligarch in the Middle East, than take his boot off the neck of American energy producers.

So, apparently, the President is not anti-fossil fuels; he is just anti-American fossil fuels. President Biden's trip illustrates a remarkable show of his priorities. He views the crown prince in Saudi Arabia as a more dependable ally than energy producers in Texas.

Well, the decision to shop for oil in the Middle East instead of harnessing what is in our backyard is absolutely baffling. The sooner the administration views domestic energy producers as a friend and ally rather than enemies, the better we will all be off.

We are fortunate to live in a resource-rich country. Growing up, I learned in school that countries that are endowed with great natural resources have an advantage over other countries that do not have those natural resources. And we do have them here in the United States, along with the technology to develop them. But, for some strange reason, we just simply refuse to do so—take what is a gift and ignore it completely and go, hat in hand, and talk to autocrats in other parts of the world and ask them to do what we should be doing here domestically.

BORDER SECURITY

Well, Mr. President, on another matter, I am eager to head home this afternoon to Texas, where, as I mentioned, the weather is a little warm. We have been having, I think, about 33 days of plus-100-degree temperatures. And as I was telling some of my colleagues here, no, it is not a dry heat, which is usually the response when you tell somebody how hot it is. They say: Well, at least it is a dry heat.

It is not. It is very hot. But it is summertime in Texas, so we expect it, and we adjust to that.

But we are going specifically to the Rio Grande Valley, which is that 1,200-mile strip of land that is contiguous to Mexico, between Texas and Mexico. And we are going with some of our Senate colleagues so they can see for themselves what Senator CRUZ and I have seen before and have come to learn as a result of talking to the world's best experts in what is happening at the border, and that is the people who live and work there.

The men and women who live and work along our border are the experts and the best people to talk to and learn from, which is one reason why I continue to be disappointed that the Vice President, having been appointed border czar or immigration czar, has yet to make a substantive visit to the border to do what we will do this afternoon and tomorrow, which is to listen and learn. And maybe—just maybe—it would prompt a change in the failed policies which have created a huge humanitarian crisis. Well, the folks who live and work on the border know the strain this has placed on local law enforcement, on their hospitals, on their schools, and the danger it creates for their communities.

Just to be clear, I am not talking about safety concerns in those communities. Cities in the Rio Grande Valley and along Texas's southern border are not dangerous and lawless places, but the people who pass through there can be. And amid the 3 million people that the Border Patrol has encountered in the last year and a half, there, unfortunately, presents opportunities for people with criminal records and people who are members of gangs and drug traffickers to be obscured by the vast flow of these 3 million people.

But once people cross the border, they want to get to places like Chicago, San Diego, New York, Seattle, Atlanta. These are all places that have a presence of the drug cartels. What I don't think enough people realize is once the drugs come across the border—the same drugs that took the lives of 108,000 Americans last year through drug overdoses—once those drugs come across the border, the network by which they are distributed is largely criminal street gangs, who are also responsible for most of the violence in our communities across the country because they are fighting each other for territory, for market share, to sell these illegal drugs to unsuspecting consumers.

This is another reason for the spiking crime waves that we have seen in recent months across America. People want to act like this is something that is just contained in cities like Chicago, that it is a local problem. No. This is a systemic problem that flows from the Biden administration's unwillingness to provide any level of controls to people coming across the border or to deter people from making the long,

dangerous journey and perhaps dying in the process.

I have been in Brooks County, which is where the Falfurrias checkpoint is. What happens is the smugglers smuggle people across the border, they put them in stash houses, and then periodically they will get them in some vehicle and travel up the highway. But that is why we have Border Patrol checkpoints about 50, 60 miles inland. But what will happen is the smugglers will tell the migrants: Get out of the car and meet me on the north side of this checkpoint.

And maybe, if they are lucky, they will get an old milk carton full of water and maybe a power bar, something to sustain them. But I have seen the bleached bones of migrants who have been left behind and simply died in the process, and recognizing the extreme temperatures that exist, particularly at times like this in places like Texas, it is no surprise that a number of these migrants don't make it.

Well, our Border Patrol is simply the frontline in our law enforcement efforts along the border; but due to the failed policies of the Biden administration, the Border Patrol is unable to do the job that they swore to do, which is to defend and protect our borders, because they are simply overwhelmed by the number of people coming across.

Last month, the Rio Grande Valley Sector agents arrested 10 MS–13 members, one of the most violent gangs in the world, and 2 other gang members within a 4-day span—12 gang members in 4 days. And that was in just one of 20 Border Patrol sectors. Since October, the Border Patrol has arrested more than 450 gang members, and we have already surpassed the total for the entire previous year.

And the scary thing is, these are just the ones who were caught, because we know, with the volume of people coming across, there are what the Border Patrol calls the get-aways, and they estimate that as many as 300,000 more people are getting across the border unbeknownst to the Border Patrol because they are simply preoccupied with these huge numbers, and they get away into the interior of the country.

And once they get across the border, particularly if they are people who have an intention to do harm and commit crime in the United States, they will end up in Boston, Sacramento, Detroit, Miami, or any other city in the United States.

Somebody said: Well, every city is a border city now, and, for all practical purposes, that is true. Folks who live thousands of miles from the border can't write this off as a problem for somewhere else. This is a national problem. Gangs and cartels are sending their henchmen to our cities and our communities. They are trafficking in fentanyl, heroin, methamphetamine, and other deadly drugs, along with guns and human trafficking.

They are what one person called years ago commodity agnostic. In other words, they are in it for the money. They don't care how they make the money. They don't care about the people. They are just in it for the money. And in doing so, they are ushering in crime and violence and creating unsafe communities all across our country.

This administration has ignored the crisis at our southern border in an effort to appease open-borders members of their political party. They have created a gateway for cartel and gang members to come into our country and wreak havoc on our communities.

Criminal organizations are very sophisticated. Their business model is to overwhelm our capacity to stop them and to make that buck by selling people drugs or other contraband in the communities all across our country. So the situation at the border is not simply about immigration. It is about security. It is about public safety. It is about knowing who is crossing the border and coming to live in your community.

So I am eager to get back home to the Rio Grande Valley to talk to some of these women who are doing heroic work on the frontlines of this crisis, who are getting no help from the Biden administration.

As I said, I wish President Biden would come to the border. We would welcome him and show him what we have learned ourselves from our frequent trips there. Maybe if the President saw and learned about the impact of the failed policies of his administration in person, he would begin to take this crisis seriously.

Every State is impacted by the security breakdown at the border, and something needs to be done before the situation becomes even more dangerous than it currently is.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. KING). The Senator from Illinois.

HIGHLAND PARK SHOOTING

Ms. DUCKWORTH. Mr. President, 2-year-old Aiden McCarthy was lying bloodied and pinned underneath his unconscious father when he was found—just a toddler, Aiden was still in diapers, had somehow lost one shoe and was down to just one blood-soaked sock, with scrapes across his body.

It was last Monday, July Fourth, and Aiden was rescued from the site of a massacre, from the site of the latest mass shooting that has marred our country and left scarred all those who bore witness to its senseless terror.

I was at a nearby parade in Illinois when I heard about the shooting. I rushed to the emergency operation center and was there the moment the police came in and told us that two Good Samaritans had found this young boy sheltered under his father's body.

When Aiden was rescued, he kept asking for his mom and his dad. But, tragically, horribly, we later learned that they were never going to be able to comfort him ever again. Both his mother and father were among the seven people murdered during that Fourth of July parade shooting in Highland Park. Their names were Irina and Kevin McCarthy And they, like so many of us, had spent that holiday morning eager to take pride in our country, eager to celebrate the freedom and goodness and greatness that has defined our Nation since its first breaths on that first July Fourth, eager to celebrate America at her best.

Instead, they experienced the very worst of it. They saw firsthand what can happen when a sick fealty to the gun lobby is prioritized over American lives. And Aiden is an orphan because of it.

I woke up today unable to get the image of 2-year-old Aiden's one bloodied sock out of my mind. I woke up, as I have every day since that day, unable to stop thinking about how his mom or his dad put on his diaper that morning, just like I have done thousands of times with my own two little girls.

I woke up thinking about how, when the first shots of that military-style rifle rang out, his parents' first thoughts must have been about saving him, shielding him.

So today, I come to the floor to say their names and the names of the five other victims, my constituents who should still be breathing at this very moment but aren't: Katherine Goldstein, Jacquelyn Sundheim, Stephen Straus, Nicolas Toledo-Zaragoza, Eduardo Uvaldo, and Irina and Kevin McCarthy.

There are too many victims of preventable gun violence to name all of them here. In fact, gun violence is the largest killer of children under the age of 16 in this country—not disease, but the disease of gun violence. It happens in Buffalo, in Chicago, in Uvalde, in Newtown, in Pittsburgh, in DeKalb, in Virginia Beach, in El Paso, in two different Auroras, in Las Vegas. It happens in wealthy suburban communities, in low-income rural communities, and in urban areas across our Nation.

It happens everywhere in America but almost nowhere outside of this country. It happens so much here that we only hear about it in the national news when a large enough number of people are killed at one time and in one place.

Think about that. Every time gun violence occurs, someone decides whether or not the number murdered is worthy of column inches and breaking news graphics on TV. And, too often, the answer is no because there have been more mass shootings thus far in 2022 than there have been days in the year and because we, as a country, have grown numb.

We witnessed that just last week in Chicago, as over the holiday weekend, Chicago's death toll climbed even higher than the devastation seen in Highland Park. Yet there was no national outcry.

In Chicago's communities, gun violence is now viewed as all too common,

and kids can no longer be kids. They have all heard too many stories of toddlers in strollers killed by a stray bullet or parents murdered while picking up their own kids from school.

But these everyday gun deaths no longer garner the attention they demand. We have become desensitized, even as elementary schoolers' lives are being stolen and survivors' innocence are lost. Every gun death is a tragedy that can and should be prevented. This is a uniquely American disease, and it requires a national solution.

So I am here on the floor today to plead with my colleagues on the other side of the aisle to help keep another toddler from having to cry out for his parents amidst gunshots and terror; to help stop another day of patriotism, another math class, another trip to the grocery store from turning into a living nightmare.

I plead with them to help prevent all that by passing the assault weapons ban, legislation that would block the further sale, transfer, manufacture, and importation of military-style assault weapons and high-capacity magazines for civilian use.

I spent 23 years in the Army. So I recognize a weapon of war when I see one. I know why you would need to use them, the power they wield, and what they can do to a human body.

I understand that the M4, the M16, and their civilian variants—known generically as AR–15 rifles—were designed for the battlefield. From their portability, rapid rates of fire, power and accuracy to their effective range, these weapons were designed to rip apart the human body so your enemy cannot get back up and fire back at you on the field of combat.

These are weapons of the battlefield and have no business being on our streets and in our schools. There is a reason why the parents in Uvalde had to submit DNA to identify their murdered children. These AR–15 style rifles fire small caliber ammunition at a velocity that can easily penetrate many kinds of body armor even at a distance. So when an unprotected child is shot with an AR–15 at close range, the results are horrific.

And as anyone who has ever carried an M4 into combat understands, the American people should not be misled into thinking that AR–15 rifles are safe for our communities or that a ban on fully automatic machine guns is sufficient to protect our children from the most dangerous weapons of war.

Mass shooters are hunting mothers in malls, fathers in theaters, and children in their schools. For that evil purpose, a semiautomatic rifle is the perfect weapon because it is lightweight, portable, and easy to load with high-capacity magazines.

It couples the speed of automatically chambering the next round after each shot with maximum accuracy—a combination designed to kill as many people as possible, as fast as possible, as efficiently as possible.

So the first thing I thought when I heard the audio of last week's tragedy was that it sounded like war because the last time I heard the sound of gunfire that rapid and that many rounds going off on the Fourth of July was when I was serving in Iraq. I never thought I would hear that on this holiday again, let alone here on U.S. soil.

And I live, like so many other moms, in daily fear that my own daughters will be forced to hear that nightmarish soundtrack of war in their own classrooms or their own local parade.

You know, a few weeks ago I went to talk to my daughters' class about Memorial Day. Both girls' teachers had asked me to come and explain the meaning of Memorial Day, to talk about the sacrifices of our troops, what we have done to safeguard our freedoms and rights as a nation, including, as the Constitution says, our right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

As I was talking, I happened to look outside the window of my older girl's classroom, only to see my younger daughter walking in a line, following behind the other kids in her class in the middle of a shelter-in-place drill. And I watched as that little row of 3- and 4-year-olds crouched down as small as they could get, and my daughter, with her head against the wall, put her hands over her head, learning to protect herself should there be a mass shooting.

She is just 4 years old. And she was already being taught how to survive if someone with a weapon of war comes into the classroom where she is just beginning to learn her ABCs, believing that their right to fire assault rifles matters more than her right to make it to age 5.

What I felt was close to horror. And I know other parents have felt the same. I am far from the only mom who will hug their kids a little tighter while putting them to bed tonight, then spend hours looking up ballistic backpacks to protect my girls in case the worst-case scenario becomes reality. But the horrible truth is, even ballistic backpacks may not stop these rounds.

This week alone, hundreds of Illinoisans and survivors from other mass shootings were gathered at the Capitol. These people—mostly moms—are still recovering from major trauma. And they have jobs and childcare responsibilities and no experience lobbying Congress. Yet they made the trip to Washington, DC, because they know that their children's lives depend on it and because they are beyond furious at the lack of action to ban these weapons of war that have terrorized all of our communities.

What these moms want isn't impossible. It wouldn't even be that difficult if more folks would grow a conscience. These parents want us to do better for them, for their kids, for all those in Highland Park last week, and for every person who has so needlessly lost their life to gun violence, whether in a mass shooting or in a tragedy involving a single bullet.

The folks at that parade last Monday were there to celebrate life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. Seven of them will never be able to do so again.

We have to stop this. We have to end this cycle. And we can take a step towards doing so right now by getting these weapons of war off our streets and passing this bill immediately.

To anyone who says no, to anyone who objects to passing this bill, I want to know how you can show off taking pride in our country on a holiday, then turn your back on its citizens 1 week later. I want you to say all the names of the ever-growing list of victims of these preventable tragedies.

I want you to remember Aiden's pleas for his mom and dad, to think of the sounds of the gunshots that those children in Uvalde heard, to try to fathom the anguish of the parents whose teenagers are gunned down in senseless, everyday violence on our streets. I want you to explain to them why the dollars that you get from the NRA are worth their pain, their tears, their tragedy.

Please, I am asking, explain how that campaign contribution is worth this endless cycle of blood and death. Explain how your gun-lobbying, fattened campaign funds are worth another parent having to bury their first grader in their favorite pair of Converse sneakers.

Or, if you don't believe those checks are worth it, if you don't actually value your political self-interests more than those Americans' lives, then please join me in passing this bill. It is that simple.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Iowa.

GENERAL MARK A. MILLEY

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I am here today in the Senate to sound the alarm about one of America's guiding principles—everybody knows about this—the constitutional principle of civilian control of our military, very much a cornerstone of our Republic.

This fundamental principle of self-government may have been in jeopardy during the final days of the Trump administration, but before I get to that, I will provide a historical context.

That principle became part of the American fabric on June 14, 1775, when the Congress of the Continental Congress appointed George Washington commander of the Continental Army. His commission ordered him to report to civilian authorities.

It specified:

You—

Meaning the new General Washington—

are punctually to observe such orders and directions, from time to time, as you shall receive from this, or a future Congress of these United Colonies.

Well, he followed that. At the war's end, General Washington gave this

principle lasting purpose, and he did it with power and grace.

On December 23, 1783, in a solemn ceremony at the statehouse in Annapolis, George Washington voluntarily surrendered his commission, as well as his military power, to civilian authority, the President of the Continental Congress. The scene is memorialized in a dramatic John Trumbull painting that is displayed in the Rotunda not far from here. All of my colleagues go through that part of this Capitol every day and probably don't pay a lot of attention to it, but it is an important description of our basic constitutional principles.

We know there are other ways of doing these things in other countries. We know that dictators rule their nations with an iron fist because they control the sword. Washington selflessly laid down that sword to ensure America's destiny for generations to come. He chose to disband the Army and return to private life at Mount Vernon.

One scholar explained it this way:

The Virginian . . . went home to plow.

By this noble act, Washington cemented a crown jewel of self-rule: civilian control of the military. Five years later, as Washington was elected President, this bedrock principle was enshrined in our Constitution.

While this governing rule is essential to the preservation of democracy, it has been challenged with grave consequences. The Truman-MacArthur dispute over conducting the Korean war is a case in point. President Truman wanted to limit the war. General MacArthur disagreed. General MacArthur defied orders, and General MacArthur criticized his Commander in Chief's—Truman's—decision, and he did that publicly, so Truman fired him for insubordination.

Now I want to get to the main purpose of coming to the floor. Recently, several books, including a book entitled ''Peril'' by Bob Woodward and Robert Costa, suggest that the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, General Milley, may have trampled on this principle. The book ''Peril'' provides an alarming account of his words and deeds.

Milley told the authors he ''was certain'' that the Commander in Chief was ''in serious mental decline . . . and could go rogue and order military action or the use of nuclear weapons. Milley felt no absolute certainty the military could control or trust the President.''

So Milley, in his words, ''took any and all necessary precautions.''

''His job,'' he said, was ''to think the unthinkable'' and, in his words, ''pull a Schlesinger.'' To ''contain Trump,'' he had to ''inject a second opinion.'' His opinion was then injected into the command structure.

In doing so, he may have stepped out of his lane as the President's principal military adviser and into the statutory chain of command where law doesn't allow him to go because, by law, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff has no command authority.

When President Nixon faced a crisis over impeachment and resignation, Secretary of Defense Schlesinger feared that he might order an unprovoked nuclear strike. So he, Schlesinger, reportedly took extra legal steps to prevent it. That is the same Schlesinger that Milley referred to as he was being interviewed for this book.

It happens that ''pulling a Milley'' as opposed to a ''Schlesinger'' is a very different kettle of fish. A four-star general can't ''pull a Schlesinger.'' Schlesinger was at the top of the chain of command, just below the President. He kept the President's constitutional command authority firmly in civilian hands as the Constitution requires. Milley allegedly placed military hands—his hands—on controls that belong exclusively to the President.

According to ''Peril,'' the book I am referring to, he summoned senior operations officers in the Military Command Center to his office. He had them take ''an oath'' not to ''act'' on the President's orders without checking with him first.

These brazen words and actions, if accurate, strike at the heart of our democracy: civilian control of the military. They turn this guiding rule upside down and show utter contempt for the Commander in Chief. Coming from the Nation's top general, they are dangerous and contrary to military code 10 U.S.C. 888.

After describing Milley's actions, the book's authors rightly ask this question: ''Was he subverting the President?'' Had he ''overstepped his authority and taken extraordinary power for himself?''

Milley assured this Senator in a letter to this Senator that his actions were on the up and up. The book, however, seems to imply a different story. I had a hearing where the general was. Senator BLACKBURN asked him about the mismatch. He replied: ''I haven't read any of the books, so I don't know.''

She said to him: ''Read them and report back to us.''

He said: ''Absolutely,'' he agreed. ''Happy to do that.''

Nine months later, he is still dodging the question with the same lame excuse.

To crank up the pressure, I joined Senators Paul and Blackburn a few months ago in a letter pushing for a straight answer. When none came, I began sending handwritten notes to the general. I soon received a 10-page letter from General Milley that ignored the question. My second note sparked an email. It claimed that our letter did not raise ''a direct question'' and asserted ''General Milley answered the specific questions.''

I think I can legitimately ask: Is that Pentagon baloney or what is it?

After my third note, General Milley responded with the same old smoke-and-mirrors routine: ''I have never read the books.''

Years of oversight have taught me this lesson: Evasive answers usually offer revealing clues about the truth. I think General Milley knows better. He knows the score. If those books and all attendant press coverage of those books contained gross misrepresentations, we would have heard about it a long time ago. He would have hammered the authors and corrected the record. However, to date, not a peep from the general. His silence speaks volumes.

Something doesn't smell right. As the Pentagon watchdog, when I get a whiff of wrongdoing, I sink in my teeth and don't let go.

So Congressman JIM BANKS, a member of the House Armed Services Committee, and I upped the ante on April 11. With 12 pointed questions, we gave General Milley a second bite of the apple to clear the air. Now, 2½ months later, we still have no response.

General Milley, you said you were going to answer Senator BLACKBURN's question. Honor your word. Answer the question. Come clean with the American people. We are all ears.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Virginia.

FREEDOM TO TRAVEL FOR HEALTH CARE ACT

Mr. KAINE. Mr. President, I rise to offer my own thoughts on the Dobbs decision that the Supreme Court rendered a couple of weeks back right after we went into a July Fourth recess.

My colleagues were on the floor earlier advocating for a bill that would go after the pernicious practice of States in trying to penalize women from traveling to seek reproductive healthcare. I am a strong supporter of that legislation. I understand it will be proposed for floor action later today.

I wanted to focus on two particular elements of the Dobbs decision that, as a former civil rights lawyer, struck me very, very deeply. Never in my life—I am 64 years old—has the Supreme Court taken away constitutional rights that had been counted on by generations of Americans. The Court has narrowed rights, redefined rights, articulated new standards for judging rights, but they have not taken rights away.

In this instance, the Supreme Court took away rights that had been established in both Roe v. Wade and Planned Parenthood v. Casey. They took away those rights for women to make reproductive healthcare decisions and ruled that the 14th Amendment to the Constitution—which protects citizens' ability to enjoy privileges and immunities of other States and persons' abilities to be treated equally under the law and not have life, liberty, or property—be taken from them without due process.

The Court ruled that the 14th Amendment, the Constitution, had nothing to do with women's reproductive rights. In my view, that is a horrible

misreading of the history of the 14th Amendment.

Further, the Court went on to say, in sort of a sunny way, but no worries. You can now rely on State legislatures to solve these issues.

What I want to do is address how wrong the Court is about the 14th Amendment and how their belief that reliance on State legislatures is somehow a substitute for constitutional protection is so fundamentally wrongheaded.

What is the 14th Amendment? Before the 14th Amendment was passed—this is hard to believe—the Constitution had no definition of what it was to be a U.S. citizen, none. And the pre-14th Amendment Constitution also established a system of laws in this country where you were primarily subject to the laws of your State. The 50 States could have very different laws. A person from Virginia visiting Maine, for example, could be treated by Maine laws in a harsh and punitive way just because they happen to live in Virginia.

That was the way the Nation used to be. We were more citizens of States than citizens of the United States of America. The pre-14th Amendment Constitution led to one of the seminal decisions in the history of the Court: Dred Scott v. Sandford, in 1856, where the Court ruled that no person of African descent, even a free person, could be considered a U.S. citizen. Even if their families had been in the country for more than 200 years, they could not be a citizen.

In the aftermath of the Civil War, this Congress, this Senate, the States of this Nation banded together to pass three very critical amendments, the first, the 13th Amendment banned slavery. The 15th Amendment banned States from blocking people from voting based on the color of their skin.

But what the 14th Amendment did, finally, after 90 years from the beginning of the Nation, the Declaration of Independence, what the 14th Amendment did was define what it is to be a citizen of the United States.

There was a definition, for the first time, if you were born here or naturalized, you are a citizen of the United States. And citizens of the country were given rights to not be discriminated against because of moving into other States, privileges and immunities accorded to all citizens.

No person shall be deprived of equal protection of the law. No person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process. For the first time in the Constitution, we began to not just be a collection of people living in 50 States but actually have a definition of what it is to be an American.

I don't have enough time to go over the whole history of the 14th Amendment, but where it really begins is in World War I.

In World War I, many States, including the State of Nebraska, made it illegal for parents to teach their children German. Some even made it illegal to learn other languages. We were in the midst of the First World War, and so States made it a criminal offense for teachers and parents to teach their children German.

The case of Meyer v. Nebraska came to the Supreme Court in the early 1920s, a family and an instructor challenging this State law. And under the 14th Amendment due process clause, the Court unanimously, in an opinion by Justice McReynolds, said: Wait a minute. What is it to be an American?

Well, the 14th Amendment doesn't say anything about language instruction. It doesn't say anything about education, but the 14th Amendment created a national identity, and clearly being an American must involve the ability of a family to decide if they want to teach the children their native language or practice an occupation, elicit a whole series of things that were naturally connected with what it was to be an American citizen.

That was the first use of the 14th Amendment, to basically say: Clearly, if you live in this country, you get a zone of protection to make decisions that the criminal law of States and the Federal Government cannot intrude upon.

A few years later, hard to believe, during massive Ku Klux Klan activities the State of Oregon made it a criminal offense to send your children to parochial schools. There was anti-Catholic sentiment that was being drummed up by the Klan in Oregon and elsewhere, and so now the criminal law of Oregon was marshaled against parents who wanted to send their kids to Catholic schools.

And, once again, a unanimous Supreme Court said: Hold on a second. The 14th Amendment says nothing about education, but this is a deprivation of liberty in such an extreme way. To be a citizen of this country means you should have the ability to make decisions about the education of your children and no State can use the criminal law to deprive a parent or child of that liberty.

And just as in Meyer v. Nebraska, when the 14th Amendment was used to strike down prohibition on foreign language instruction, Pierce v. Society of Sisters, the 14th Amendment was used to strike down a bar on attending parochial schools.

Fifteen or 20 years later, the State of Oklahoma had a statute that said if you get convicted of a crime three times, you will be sterilized. Passing a check, making a false statement on a loan application—habitual criminal law, you would be sterilized. That was the law that was passed. And it was a law that was pretty common in other States. In Virginia, for years, people were sterilized if the State judged that they were ''feebleminded.''

In Skinner v. Oklahoma, the Court said: Under the 14th Amendment, it says nothing about procreation and nothing about sterilization, but could there be a deprivation of liberty more severe than being sterilized so that you can't have children for life if you were in prison for an offense that might be just an offense that would have you there for a few years?

And so even though the 14th Amendment didn't specifically discuss sterilization, the Court's rule was this comes with being an American that you have some zone where you are protected to make decisions in your own life without the long arm of the criminal law putting you in prison or, even worse, maiming your body and making you unable to have descendants forever.

An important case in Virginia, 1966, Loving v. Virginia, Virginia like many States made it illegal by the criminal law to marry someone whose skin color was different. Richard and Mildred Loving got married in Caroline County, and the police broke into their bedroom hoping to find them having sex. They pointed to their marriage certificate on the wall.

They were arrested and jailed. The judge said that your only path out of jail is to move out of Virginia. They moved to DC, but they couldn't come back and visit their families, their mothers and fathers and sisters and brothers. And eventually, they challenged the Virginia law, and it went up to the Supreme Court. And under the 14th Amendment, the Supreme Court said, Well, yes, the 14th Amendment doesn't say anything about marriage, but there is something about being an American that gives you the right to marry whom you choose without the long arm of the criminal law forcing you to leave the State of your birth and exile yourself from your own family.

And so in Loving v. Virginia, the Supreme Court struck down anti miscegenation bans, which still existed in Virginia and many other States.

A few years later, Griswold v. Connecticut, the State made it a criminal offense to use contraception. The Supreme Court: Well, there is nothing in the 14th Amendment about contraception, but clearly, there is this zone where Americans can make decisions without the long arm of the government throwing them in jail, and contraception is one of those areas.

Roe v. Wade, a few years later, the State of Texas criminalizing women and providers for seeking an abortion. The Court used the same rationale. Well, the 14th Amendment, the word ''abortion'' isn't in it, we will grant you that, but all the way back to the passage of the 14th Amendment and certainly back to the Meyer v. Nebraska case, we have said that being a citizen of this country gives you some rights that the government can't, by criminal law, take away from you.

Since Roe, there has been Casey reaffirming that right. Since Roe, there has been Lawrence v. Texas saying a State can't make it a crime to have sex with a same sex partner when they

don't make it a crime to have sex with a partner of an opposite sex.

Again, the 14th Amendment says zero about intimacy or sexual relations or reproduction, but there is a zone of decisions we are entitled to make as citizens of this country that the criminal law cannot intrude upon.

Obergefell, you can marry someone of the same sex, same rationale.

So when the Supreme Court said: Well, there is nothing about abortion in the 14th Amendment, well, they are right. The word ''abortion'' is not in the 14th Amendment. But it has been clear now for more than 100 years, and it was really clear when the 14th Amendment was added to the Constitution that we are no longer just citizens of 50 States; we are citizens of a country that believes individuals have decision making power and autonomy, and the criminal law of this country can't reach in and throw you in jail for making decisions about how you operate the most intimate areas of your life.

That is why the Supreme Court's decision in Dobbs is so destructive. It is as if they do not understand the history of this country before the 14th Amendment, when there was no definition of citizenship, and it is as if they do not understand what the 14th Amendment was designed to do.

I will conclude by making one other comment. The Court sort of sunnily suggests that, well, no worries; abortion now gets no constitutional protection, but this can be resolved by State legislatures.

It was State legislatures that were the problem that the 14th Amendment was designed to address. It was State legislatures that passed the laws about slavery. It was State legislatures that prohibited women in the State of Illinois from taking the bar exam. It was State legislatures that imposed all kinds of restrictions upon the right to vote.

So the notion that, OK, there is no constitutional protection for privacy anymore, but State legislatures will take care of it is a fundamental misunderstanding.

And why weren't State legislatures sufficient? It was because slaves weren't represented in State legislatures, and women, at the time, weren't represented in State legislatures. And so we needed a zone of protection for decision making because people who have traditionally not been represented in State legislatures or this Congress can hardly look with confidence on the ability of a majority that does not include them to protect their interests.

One example, Congress today, the U.S. Congress today is about 26 percent women. That is our North Star in our history. That is the best we have ever been.

Guess what. That ranks us in the world, if you look at national parliamentary bodies that ranks us about 75th, below the global average, below nations like Mexico, below Iraq and Afghanistan, far below leading nations like Rwanda, where more than 50 percent of the legislature is women.

To say to the women of this country: We are taking away rights you have relied upon for more than 50 years but no worry, no worry; you can go to the State legislature, where you are dramatically underrepresented, which is the case in most of our State legislative houses, you can go there, and they will give you a fair shake, is to put on blinders instead of looking at reality.

The 14th Amendment was put in the Constitution for a reason. It was to give a right for individual decision making to every citizen in this country, no matter whether they were politically powerful or not, no matter whether there was anybody in the legislative body who looked like them or not, and to say that being an American gave you those rights and those rights couldn't be taken away couldn't be taken away by the long arm of the criminal law in statutes that were elected, enacted by State legislatures where you were not represented, that is why this ruling is so destructive.

And that is why my colleagues and I must work so hard to make sure that we don't devolve back to a pre-14th Amendment society, where your ability to exercise fundamental decisions depends upon the ZIP Code you were born or live in, but that instead we accord the right to make fundamental personal decisions equally to everyone who is an American.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Illinois.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, let me thank my colleague from Virginia. Every Member of the U.S. Senate should have heard his words and, if not, read his words to understand the gravity of the decisions by the Supreme Court and the threats that have been made by Justice Thomas to venture into even more areas, depriving us of our basic constitutional rights in the name of States' rights.

I want to thank the Senator from Virginia. He gave a big part of his life to civil rights litigation. And if you are a lawyer and heard his presentation today, you would not want to be on the other side of the courtroom. He is convincing; he is well-prepared; and he explains with clarity why this is a moment in history which we should not ignore.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I move to proceed to legislative session.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I move to proceed to executive session to consider Calendar No. 1035.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the nomination.

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Nina Nin-Yuen Wang, of Colorado, to be United States District Judge for the District of Colorado.

CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I send a cloture motion to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the nomination of Executive Calendar No. 1035, Nina Nin-Yuen Wang, of Colorado, to be United States District Judge for the District of Colorado.

Richard J. Durbin, Robert P. Casey, Jr., Sherrod Brown, Tammy Baldwin, Tina Smith, Jeanne Shaheen, Chris Van Hollen, Elizabeth Warren, Catherine Cortez Masto, Tim Kaine, Benjamin L. Cardin, Christopher Murphy, Maria Cantwell, Christopher A. Coons, Jack Reed, Gary C. Peters, Tammy Duckworth.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I move to proceed to legislative session.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I move to proceed to executive session to consider Calendar No. 988.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the nomination.

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Nancy L. Maldonado, of Illinois, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Illinois.

CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I send a cloture motion to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the nomination of Executive Calendar No. 988, Nancy L. Maldonado, of Illinois, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Illinois.

Richard J. Durbin, Tammy Duckworth, Tammy Baldwin, Robert P. Casey, Jr., Margaret Wood Hassan, Christopher Murphy, Jack Reed, Alex Padilla, Patty Murray, Sheldon Whitehouse, Mazie K. Hirono, Jacky Rosen, Edward J. Markey, Tina Smith, Elizabeth Warren, Jeanne Shaheen, Sherrod Brown.

Mr. DURBIN. Finally, I ask unanimous consent that the mandatory quorum calls for the cloture motions filed today, July 14, be waived.

CLOTURE MOTION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Pursuant to rule XXII, the Chair lays before the Senate the pending cloture motion, which the clerk will state.

The bill clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the nomination of Executive Calendar No. 968, Julianna Michelle Childs, of South Carolina, to be United States Circuit Judge for the District of Columbia Circuit.

Richard J. Durbin, Richard Blumenthal, Alex Padilla, Christopher A. Coons, Gary C. Peters, Elizabeth Warren, Mazie K. Hirono, Tammy Baldwin, Tina Smith, Mark R. Warner, Edward J. Markey, Robert P. Casey, Jr., Martin Heinrich, Jeanne Shaheen, Sherrod Brown, Margaret Wood Hassan.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. By unanimous consent, the mandatory quorum call has been waived.

The question is, Is it the sense of the Senate that debate on the nomination of Julianna Michelle Childs, of South Carolina, to be United States Circuit Judge for the District of Columbia Circuit, shall be brought to a close?

The yeas and nays are mandatory under the rule.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. BLUMENTHAL), the Senator from Vermont (Mr. LEAHY), the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. LUJÁN), the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. MARKEY), and the Senator from New York (Mr. SCHUMER) are necessarily absent.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. CRAMER), the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. HAGERTY), the Senator from Ohio (Mr. PORTMAN), and the Senator from Nebraska (Mr. SASSE).

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 58, nays 33, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 255 Ex.]

YEAS—58

Baldwin	Coons	Hirono
Bennet	Cornyn	Kaine
Blackburn	Cortez Masto	Kelly
Booker	Duckworth	King
Brown	Durbin	Klobuchar
Burr	Feinstein	Manchin
Cantwell	Gillibrand	Menendez
Capito	Graham	Merkley
Cardin	Grassley	Murkowski
Carper	Hassan	Murphy
Casey	Heinrich	Murray
Collins	Hickenlooper	Ossoff
Padilla	Scott (SC)	Warner
Peters	Shaheen	Warnock
Reed	Sinema	Warren
Romney	Smith	Whitehouse
Rosen	Stabenow	Wyden
Rounds	Tester	Young
Sanders	Tillis	
Schatz	Van Hollen	

NAYS—33

Barrasso	Hawley	Moran
Blunt	Hoeven	Paul
Boozman	Hyde-Smith	Risch
Braun	Inhofe	Rubio
Cassidy	Johnson	Scott (FL)
Cotton	Kennedy	Shelby
Crapo	Lankford	Sullivan
Cruz	Lee	Thune
Daines	Lummis	Toomey
Ernst	Marshall	Tuberville
Fischer	McConnell	Wicker

NOT VOTING—9

Blumenthal	Leahy	Portman
Cramer	Luján	Sasse
Hagerty	Markey	Schumer

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. VAN HOLLEN). On this vote, the yeas are 58, the nays are 33.

The motion is agreed to.

The senior Senator from Maryland.

PRESCRIPTION DRUG COSTS

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. President, I rise today to discuss a critical issue that continues to take a heavy toll on the health and financial well-being of Americans: high prescription drug prices.

This uniquely American problem has U.S. families paying the highest price compared to other countries, leading to millions of Americans having to leave their pharmacies with their prescription drugs left on the table. No one should have to go into debt to buy prescription drugs that they need to stay healthy, productive, and to have a healthy life.

Twenty-nine percent of Americans either cannot afford their prescription drugs or are rationing them. And the United States stands alone in this among the developed nations of the world.

The United States spends approximately $575 billion annually on prescription drugs, or about 14 percent of the total healthcare expenditures. In 2019, the United States spent, on average, $1,126 per capita on prescription medicines, twice as high as a comparable amount spent in the industrial world.

Americans and Marylanders are struggling to pay their prescription drug medications, and it is long past time for Congress to remedy this problem. Prescription drugs have been lifesaving for millions, but if they are not affordable, then their benefit is moot. High prescription drug prices drive health inequalities that we are fighting to eradicate since groups in fair or poor health most struggle to afford their medications.

For years, Congress has been working on commonsense solutions to increase access to affordable prescription medications, reducing costs for patients and taxpayers. It is now time to act.

U.S. prescription drug prices are set through an opaque process by manufacturers, pharmaceutical benefit manufacturers, and payers. Prices are often disconnected from the health impacts of the products being purchased.

Opponents of addressing the high drug costs claim that more affordable prices will come at the expense of innovation. I say, and the research agrees, this is a false choice. To ensure access through innovative treatments and prescriptions, the U.S. Government makes significant investments in biomedical research. The Presiding Officer knows that very well from his position on the Appropriations Committee. No greater example of this investment is the National Institutes of Health located in our home State of Maryland, which is the world's largest government funder of biomedical research. Almost all drugs rely on NIH-supported basic research, and the returns on these investments are very high.

Researchers from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology have found that every $125 million NIH grant leads to $375 million more in private market value, 33 more patents, and one new drug.

Another study estimates that the rate of return on NIH investment is 43 percent and that each dollar in NIH funding leads to an additional $8.40 in private research and development spending. So the government investments are well done—it leverages a lot more—but the government is the key player.

Further, the Small Business Innovation Research and the Small Business Technology Transfer, SBIR/STTR programs, also support innovation. SBIR/STTR currently are the largest U.S. Federal Government programs supporting small businesses to conduct research and investment. SBIR began in 1982 and currently requires that each Federal Agency spending more than $100 million annually on external research set aside 3.2 percent of those funds for awards to small businesses. SBIR is very selective, with only about 22 percent of the applicants receiving funding. For many small firms, the SBIR ''serves as the first place many entrepreneurs involved in technological innovation''—where they get their funding.

Through the SBIR/STTR programs, NIH supports drug innovation by setting aside more than 3.2 percent of its overall Intramural Research and Development budget specifically to support early stage small businesses through the Nation. Many companies leverage this NIH funding to attract the partners and investors needed to take an innovation to the market.

For example, Amgen, which was founded in 1980, received SBIR investment in 1986. Today, it is a multinational biopharmaceutical company with over 20,000 employees. Despite these significant taxpayer investments, prescription drugs are often priced at levels that limit access to lifesaving drugs, particularly among those who are underinsured or uninsured. Even after accounting for the costs and risks

of research and development, evidence shows the returns to new products exceed normal rates of return.

Drug companies continue to raise prices on consumers without justification, and we must crack down on price gouging and enforce transparency and drug pricing. That is why I strongly support the policies the Senate Finance Committee recently released, which comprise of comprehensive reform to lower prescription drug prices for Americans.

One policy included in this package that I have long supported is empowering Medicare to begin negotiating directly for the price of prescription drugs. This is just common sense. This is what businesses do. This is a free market. We negotiate.

In the private sector, no plan sponsor or manager would ever accept responsibility without the ability to decide how to negotiate. No private sector company would parcel themselves out in order to negotiate; they would use their full size as a market force. We don't do that in Medicare. Medicare negotiations will ensure that patients with Medicare get the best deal possible on high-priced drugs.

Another policy I support in prescription drug affordability is capping Medicare patients' out-of-pocket costs at no more than $2,000 per year. Today, there is no cap on spending for prescription drugs for seniors on Medicare. This policy will prevent Medicare beneficiaries from paying tens of thousands of dollars to purchase lifesaving drugs prescribed by their doctors.

The policies I have just outlined, along with additional reforms—and there are several others that are included in this package, including a required rebate if a drug manufacturer increases their price beyond the cost of inflation. There are other issues here to protect the solvency long term of prescription drug benefits and Medicare beneficiaries. This will make prescription drugs affordable for individuals and families who desperately need it.

I urge all my colleagues to come together to address this urgent issue. We have done the work. Now it is time to vote, getting these savings back into our constituents' pockets.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. CORTEZ MASTO). The Senator from Maryland.

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate consider the following nominations en bloc: Calendar Nos. 924, 979, 982, and 983; that the Senate vote on the nominations en bloc without intervening action or debate; that the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table; that any statements related to the nominations be printed in the RECORD; and that the President immediately be notified of the Senate's action.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the nominations of Alexander Mark Laskaris, of the District of Columbia, a Career Member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Minister-Counselor, to be an Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Republic of Chad; Margaret C. Whitman, of Colorado, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Republic of Kenya; Michael J. Adler, of Maryland, 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 South Sudan; and John T. Godfrey, 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 Republic of the Sudan?

The nominations were confirmed en bloc.

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate consider the following nominations en bloc: Calendar Nos. 987 and 1039; that the Senate vote on the nominations en bloc without intervening action or debate; that the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table; that any statements related to the nominations 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 question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the nominations of Stephen Henley Locher, of Iowa, to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of Iowa; and Michael Cottman Morgan, of Wisconsin, to be an Assistant Secretary of Commerce?

The nominations were confirmed en bloc.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

MORNING BUSINESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to legislative session and be in a period of morning business, with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

AFGHANISTAN

Mr. HAWLEY. Madam President, following my submission yesterday, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD the next part of an investigation directed by the U.S. Central Command concerning the Abbey Gate bombing in Afghanistan in August 2021.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

ACTS–SCK–DO

Subject: Findings and Recommendation—Attack Against U.S. Forces Conducting NEO at Hamid Karzai International Airport on 26 August 2021

(5) 82nd Airborne Division and 1/82 IBCT.

(a) The 82nd Airborne and 1/82 IBCT, (as the designated Immediate Response Force (IRF)), were notified for deployment at the request of Gen McKenzie (exhibits 10, 13, 21). 1/82 IBCT and 2/504 Parachute Infantry Regiment (PIR) began the flow of forces to HKIA on 15 August at 2200, and arrived with approximately 300 personnel (exhibit 121). This force coordinated with JTF–CR and occupied Camp Alvarado in the northwest comer of HKIA (exhibit 121). During the period of darkness on 16–17 August, 2/501 PIR arrived to HKIA (exhibit 123). Elements of the brigade's artillery battalion arrived with the infantry battalion, making the total force about 1000 (exhibit 121). Shortly after their arrival, 2/504 began securing the airfield, as civilians had breached the South Terminal and were on the runway (exhibit 121). 2/501 were immediately put into the line at the South Terminal when they arrived a little over 24 hours later (exhibit 121). Both units took up security positions on the South and West of HKIA, and expanded to relieve Marines on the perimeter so they could begin opening gates on 19 August (exhibits 121, 123). By 18 August, 1/82 had security responsibility for all of the West side of HKIA. 2/501 had responsibility for security from the perimeter at Abbey Gate westward to the International Terminal (exhibit 123).

(b) The 82nd Airborne TAC, commanded by MG Donahue, arrived on 18 August at approximately 1200 (exhibits 121, 125). Upon arrival, MG Donahue conducted a leader's reconnaissance, assessed the perimeter and gates, met with RADM Vasely to shore up the task organization, and began initial planning for withdrawal and JTE (exhibit 125). The 82nd started clearing the HKIA road system to prepare for MASCAL events and quick reaction force (QRF) movements (exhibit 125). As part of their security task, the 82nd detained 40–50 people each night who jumped the airfield fence (exhibit 125). Additionally, 1/82 operated two gates and flowed in evacuees via the South and West Gates (exhibit 121). From 19–25 August, 2/501 processed and directed convoys of evacuees the Taliban had allowed to pass through the outer cordon at South Gate (exhibit 121). 1/82 opened West Gate periodically to allow precision evacuation passages of lines, which were coordinated movements (exhibits 121, 125). During the latter half of the NEO, South and West Gates accounted for a significant number of daily evacuees, averaging greater than 200 daily from 24–30 August, with 1600 coming through on 26 August (exhibits 125, 143). The DoS Consular rarely worked with 1/82 personnel at South Gate, so the convoys had to be American citizens (AMCITs) or Lawful Permanent Residents (LPRs) to get through (exhibit 123). Starting 19 August, MG Donahue served as the primary coordinator with the Taliban LNO, (TEXT REDACTED) and spoke with him on a near daily basis (exhibit 23, 125). 1/82 IBCT subordinate unit commanders coordinated directly with the Taliban local gate commanders for security and to facilitate evacuee movements (exhibits 121, 123, 125).

(c) As part of withdrawal and JTE planning, the 82nd TAC developed a plan for a relief in place (RIP) at the gates and established timelines to facilitate withdrawal of the Marines from HKIA (exhibit 125). U.S. and U.K. Forces negotiated the timeline for closing Abbey Gate, and after changing the timeline multiple times, eventually settled on 0900 on 27 August. While the U.S. Forces wanted to close the gate as early as 24 August, the U.K. Forces needed more time to finish processing their evacuees (exhibits 121, 125). On 25 August, Bravo Company, 2/501 PIR moved behind' Abbey Gate to facilitate the RIP, however the timeline moved to the right (exhibits 123, 124). (TEXT REDACTED) 2/501 PIR, attended a meeting at 1600 on 26 August with the Taliban, the U.K., and 2/1 Marines to discuss the RIP and passage of lines for the U.K. (exhibit 123). They agreed the U.K. would pass through Abbey Gate in the early morning hours of 27 August, the Marines would shut the gate, and Bravo Company, 2/501 PIR would take over security of Abbey Gate (exhibit 124). Shortly after the meeting, the attack on Abbey Gate occurred (exhibits 66, 123, 125). (TEXT REDACTED) sent his QRF, Delta Company, over to Abbey Gate, and dispatched his field litter ambulances (FLAs) to assist in the casualty evacuation (CASEVAC) (exhibit 123). Additionally, he set up his Role I facility inside Abbey Gate to assist in treating the wounded (exhibit 123). The Marines closed the gate immediately after the attack and conducted the RIP with Bravo Company, 2/501 PIR at approximately 0500 on 27 August (exhibit 124). The U.K. Forces passed through Abbey Gate at approximately 0700 on 27 August (exhibits 124, 127). Bravo Company maintained security at Abbey Gate until their departure from HKIA at approximately 2355 on 30 August.

(d) As part of JTE execution, 82nd Airborne took responsibility for demilitarization efforts at HKIA (exhibits 125, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162). Millions of rounds of ammunition, weapons, numerous military vehicles and aircraft, and U.S. Government property had to be destroyed or rendered inoperable (exhibit 125). The 82nd Airborne assigned zones of responsibility to the various units occupying HKIA to ensure they executed a methodical demilitarization plan and no information or equipment was missed (exhibits 125, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162). Cyber element subject matter experts ensured computer systems were corrupted or destroyed, and engineers dug trenches to cover equipment with cement and bury it before departure from HKIA (exhibits 125, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162).

(e) The 82nd Airborne departed HKIA and completed the JTE at approximately 0002 local on 31 August (exhibit 246).

(6) 24th Marine Expeditionary Unit.

(a) The 24th MEU was a II Marine Expeditionary Force (MEF)/Camp Lejeune based unit, aligned to U.S. European Command (EUCOM) for the first half of their deployment (exhibits 100, 102). In June 2021, the Secretary of Defense Orders Book realigned the MEU to CENTCOM in anticipation of a NEO (exhibits 100, 102). Throughout May and June, the MEU conducted NEO planning with JTF–CR, and executed a PDSS to HKIA in July (exhibits 100, 102). The MEU postured Marines ashore at Ahmed al-Jaber Air Base, Kuwait (Al-Jaber) in July to prepare for the potential NEO (exhibits 100, 102). Preparation included multiple rehearsals for a NEO, ECC operations, airfield security, and gate operations (exhibits 100, 101). These rehearsals continued throughout July, into August, until the MEU received notification they would deploy to HKIA on 13 August (exhibits 100, 101, 102).

(b) The MEU originally planned to frontload its ECC forces for deployment, but the dynamic situation at HKIA forced the MEU to prioritize 1/8 Marines to ensure they had the necessary combat power on the ground (exhibit 102). On 14 August at approximately 0200, one rifle company from 1/8 Marines, a 1/8 Marines HQ element, to include 1/8 Battalion (TEXT REDACTED) and one logistics company from CLB–24 (CLB from 24th MEU) arrived at HKIA (exhibit 102). The size of the force on the ground increased with the arrival of two more rifle companies, 1/8 Marines battalion enablers (snipers, engineered, scouts), and some MEU CE personnel, to include the MEU (TEXT REDACTED) that evening (exhibit 102). The 1/8 Marines elements secured North Gate and sought to begin processing evacuees through the ECG, but civilians came through the South Terminal area and flooded the runway (exhibits 102, 104). This MEU force rebuffed the breach of the airfield on the night of 15 August and throughout the day of 16 August (exhibits 15, 18, 100, 102, 104): Echo Company, 2/1 Marines reinforced 1/8 early in the morning of 16 August, and after they forced the crowds off the runway, another breach occurred at a new opening in the southern perimeter (exhibit 104). The Marines spent all of 16 August controlling crowds and clearing runways as more forces, specifically Taliban and NSU, became available (exhibit 104).

(c) On 17 August, 1/8 Marines began establishing security at the North and East Gates and attempted to begin processing evacuees (exhibit 104). North and East Gates had approximately 3000–5000 people outside at any given time starting on 17 August (exhibit 102). JTF–CR maintained TACON of the MEU throughout the NEO, even after the change to COMREL on 17 August (exhibits 10, 11). 24th MEU retained TACON of 1/8 Marines, but only nominally had TACON of 2/1 Marines, whose Battalion Commander reported directly to the JTF–CR Commander (exhibit 53, 77, 100).

(d) From 17 August until departure on 30 August, 24th MEU managed tactical execution of the NEO, which primarily included security and initial screening at North, East, and Abbey Gates and processing evacuees at the ECC (exhibits 100, 104). 1/8 received nearly all of its combat power by the end of 18 August (exhibit 104). CLB–24 established the ECC at the PAX Terminal in North HKIA and was processing evacuees as early as 15 August (exhibit 101). During the NEO, CLB–24 Marines also conducted various support activities to resupply the gates, and assisted with base life support operations (exhibit 101). CLB–24 planned for contractors, to continue providing base support throughout the NEO, but many contractors departed early on, forcing the CLB to absorb those support responsibilities, in addition to operating the ECC (exhibit 101). The SPMAGTF's Combat Logistics Detachment assisted CLB–24 with providing combat service support to units at HKIA (exhibit 101).

(e) BLT 1/8 Marines assumed responsibility for security of North and East Gates, and the perimeter around the East side of HKIA after the 82nd Airborne arrived (exhibit 104, 155). Gate operations for North and East Gates were difficult and sporadic (exhibits 100, 102, 104). North Gate was vulnerable to attack due to a lack of standoff, an absence of obstacles or barriers, and proximity to civilian roads (exhibits 100, 102, 104). North Gate quickly became the hardest gate to control (exhibit 100). East Gate was a single gate, which was always at risk of being forced open by the crowd, because there was no standoff (exhibits 100, 102, 104). Marines at East Gate dealt with crowds crushing people against the perimeter wall, making it difficult to open the gate (exhibit 102). The Taliban provided support at both North and East Gates, but the Taliban commander at North Gate was the least helpful (exhibits 125, 146). North, East, and Abbey Gates closed from 20–22 August due to a lack of flights and capacity within HKIA. In total, there were 18000 evacuees waiting to fly out, which created a humanitarian and security problem (exhibits 102, 104). The JTF–CR Commander closed North Gate from 23–25 August, except for some targeted entries, because of the VBIED threat (exhibits 100, 102). East Gate closed permanently on 24 August because of the threat of mortars from the Taliban, and an inability to process evacuees without losing control of the gate (exhibits 100, 102, 104). By 25 August, Abbey Gate was the only gate operating in the MEU's sector of HKIA (exhibit 102).

(f) Aside from 1/8 Marines' rifle companies, additional MEU elements supported gate operations. BLT 1/8's (TEXT REDACTED) tasked his engineer platoon to support North, East, and Abbey Gates (exhibits 103, 104). The engineers spent a disproportionate amount of time improving East Gate, shoring up gaps in the perimeter to prevent fence jumpers, and removing towers on the exterior of the perimeter (exhibit 103). The engineers emplaced shipping containers to form the obstacle at the southern end of Abbey Gate, later known as the Chevron, on the morning of 20 August (exhibit 103). Otherwise, support to Abbey Gate was limited (exhibit 103). CLB–24 provided the bulk of the personnel assigned to the Female Search Team (FST), and tasked them to support the gates and the ECC (exhibit 101). The FST began with searching women and children prior to DoS screening, then transitioned to conducting initial searches outside the gates, escorting rejected females out through the gates, and helping identify eligible evacuees in the crowds (exhibit 107). The MEU Commander re-task organized the 2nd Reconnaissance (Recon) element to work directly for him later in the NEO, specifically to conduct targeted recovery of privileged personnel (exhibit 108). Recon element personnel were at the gates constantly, working with 1/8 and 2/1 Marine leaders to identify and pull specific people from the crowd for processing (exhibit 108). The MEU also organized PSYOP and cyber assets under the direction of the MEU (TEXT REDACTED) for employment at the gates (exhibit 105). The PSYOP teams employed capabilities at the gates to communicate with the crowds, and provided updates on required documents or gate closures (exhibit 105).

(g) On 26 August, all the gates in the MEU sector of HKIA were closed, with the exception of Abbey Gate and occasional targeted recoveries at North Gate (exhibits 102, 104). The IED threat was well known across the MEU, but threats lacked specifics on times and locations (exhibits 100, 102, 104, 105, 106, 107). MEU leadership ensured electronic countermeasures (ECM) were active at the gates, dispersion of personnel was enforced to the greatest extent possible, snipers were in overwatch, PSYOP personnel communicated the threat to the crowd and asked people to leave, and medical assets were repositioned (exhibit 100). At the time of the blast, only the PSYOP, FST, and Recon elements of the MEU were at Abbey Gate (exhibits 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108). The paragraphs below detail the actions of these personnel. The MEU JOC immediately put additional intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) assets over Abbey Gate, scanning for additional threats (exhibit 102). Post-blast, 1/8 Marines shifted security elements to Abbey Gate to help fill gaps, and provided numerous vehicles for CASEVAC, assisting in movement to the HKIA Role 11–E. CLB–24 also provided numerous CASEVAC vehicles to support the MASCAL (exhibit 101).

(h) On 27 August, all gates were essentially shut in the MEU sector and 1/82 IBCT secured Abbey Gate (exhibits 53, 56, 57, 100, 102, 104). CLB–24 continued to operate the ECC until 30 August, processing evacuees until two hours before their departure from HKIA. The MEU retrograded back to Kuwait primarily on 29–30 August, with the last elements departing at approximately 1000 on 30 August (exhibit 100).

(7) Special Purpose Marine Air Ground Task Force, Ground Combat Element (GCE), 2/1 Marines.

(a) 2/1 Marines were the GCE for the CENTCOM SPMAGTF, located primarily in Camps across Kuwait and Prince Sultan Airbase (PSAB) in Saudi Arabia (exhibit 53). In July 2021, the SPMAGTF received notice it would potentially participate in NEO in Afghanistan (exhibit 53). The SPMAGTF initially task organized a ''NEO Light'' package, consisting of elements of Combat Logistics Detachment (CLD) and the crisis response company (Echo Company, 2/1) (exhibits 53, 54, 55). The ''Light'' package elements executed two mission rehearsals testing their ECC and gate operations, prior to deployment to HKIA (exhibits 53, 54, 55). In August, the SPMAGTF would task organize and deploy a ''Heavy'' package, that included the rest of 2/1 Marines' rifle companies (exhibits 53, 54, 55).

(b) 2/1 first arrived to HKIA at approximately 0100–0200 on 16 August (exhibits 53, 54, 55, 56, 57). The first flight included the Battalion HQ, Echo Company leadership, and one platoon from Echo Company (exhibits 54, 56). Upon arrival, the unit found the airfield breached by civilians, who were moving onto the runways (exhibits 54, 56). The Battalion (TEXT REDACTED) immediately tasked Echo Company to assist with clearing the runway, in hopes of resuming flight operations (exhibit 54). Over the next 24 hours, Echo Company was part of the line holding the southern perimeter with 3/10 IBCT, 1/82 IBCT, and 1/8 Marines (exhibit 56). There were several breaches of the perimeter and crowds gained access to the runway, attempted to board C–17s, and pushed towards the North HKIA compounds (exhibits 56, 76). Forces pushed the crowds back after NSU units joined the line, and the crowds recognized there were no more flights to board (exhibits 56, 76). 2/1 Marines, specifically Echo Company, were part of the security perimeter at HKIA from approximately 0600 on 16 August until 19 August, when they were relieved by units from 1/82 IBCT (exhibit 53).

(c) Force flow over the next two days brought in parts of the 2/1 Battalion HQ, Fox Company (-), Golf Company, Weapons Company, Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) teams, the Shock Trauma Platoon (STP), and finally the remainder of Echo Company (exhibits 56, 76, 65, 66). These units focused on securing the southern perimeter from the Domestic Terminal to Abbey Gate from 17–19 August (exhibit 76). Once 1/82's relief of the perimeter began, Golf Company, Fox Company (-), Combined Anti-Armor Team (CAAT) platoons, and Battalion Snipers moved to Abbey Gate (exhibits 53, 76, 77, 81, 83, 89). U.K.'s 2 PARA were at the outer Abbey Gate, as well as Air Force Pararescue (PJ) personnel and small partner nation elements (exhibits 53, 76, 77, 89). After initially planning; to push from Abbey Gate to Camp Sullivan, 2/1 Marines opted not to execute due to the size of the crowds and lack of Taliban support to extend the perimeter (exhibits 53, 76, 81). Instead, (TEXT REDACTED) tasked the battalion to open the outer gate to begin processing evacuees (exhibits 53, 76, 81, 89). Opening the gate required an entire platoon, sometimes reinforced, to keep the crowds from breaching the outer gate and accessing the Abbey Gate's inner corridor (exhibits 53, 76, 77, 81, 89). 2/1 Marines processed approximately 750 evacuees through Abbey Gate on 19 August, but only after tremendous effort to hold the gate (exhibits 53, 76, 77, 81, 89).

(d) In order to enable safe and efficient gate operations, (TEXT REDACTED) Golf Company, 2/1 (TEXT REDACTED) decided to push the crowds back to an area beyond the Barron Hotel egress lane. This would ensure U.K. Forces had better access to the gate from their evacuee staging area (exhibits 53, 77, 89). In the early morning hours of 20 August, platoons from Golf and Fox Companies opened the outer gate, and methodically forced the smaller crowd back nearly 200 meters (exhibits 53, 76, 77, 81, 89). (TEXT REDACTED) coordinated with U.K. Forces and MEU Engineers to emplace six shipping containers in the main south to north roadway leading to Abbey Gate to form a disrupting obstacle and aid in crowd control (exhibits 53, 76, 77, 81, 88, 89). The Taliban agreed to provide outer security beyond the containers, and the U.K. Forces and 2/1 provided security inside the containers, guarding the Barron Hotel egress route and canal areas (exhibits 53, 76, 77, 81, 88, 89). The containers became known as the ''Chevron' (exhibits 18, 21, 53, 76, 77, 81, 88, 89). The emplacement of the Chevron on 20 August established the structural layout of Abbey Gate for the duration of the NEO, as depicted in enclosures 12 and 13.

250TH ANNIVERSARY OF BUXTON, MAINE

Ms. COLLINS. Madam President, I rise today to commemorate the 250th anniversary of the town of Buxton, ME. It is a great pleasure to celebrate the generations of industrious and caring people who have made Buxton a wonderful place to live, work, and raise families.

Named for the famous spa town in England, Buxton has a rich history. For thousands of years, the Saco River Valley was home to the Abenaki. In 1728, the Massachusetts General Court granted land to establish a settlement that was called Narragansett Number One. As the population grew, the town of Buxton was incorporated on July 14, 1772.

The early settlers turned the dense forests and fertile soil into a thriving lumber industry and productive farms. With the Saco River providing power, sawmills and gristmills were built, followed by woolen mills, tanneries, churches, libraries, and flourishing retail stores.

Education has been central to Buxton from the start. The first schoolmaster arrived in 1761, more than a decade before incorporation. Soon, 17 homes in town hosted one-room schools so that every youngster was within walking distance.

Buxton's early prosperity as an industrial center produced many fine examples of New England architecture. Today, several homes, businesses, and the First Congregational Church are listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Also on the Register is the Buxton Powder House, built by the townspeople at a cost of $59 to store ammunition and arms during the War of 1812. Since then, the people of Buxton have joined together to erect monuments and memorials in tribute to the patriots who have defended freedom throughout our Nation's history.

The spirit that built Buxton is evident today in many ways. Countless volunteers have come together to make the town's sestercentennial a memorable celebration. For nearly 30 years, townspeople have generously supported the Buxton Toy Box that helps bring holiday cheer to children. Buxton's active involvement on the Saco River Corridor Commission shows a commitment to protect the natural resources that are vital to the quality of life.

Nothing better demonstrates the Buxton spirit than a special moment at this year's annual town meeting on June 18, when the townspeople honored Deputy Chief Gene Harmon of the Buxton Fire-Rescue Department for 60 years of dedicated service to his community and his neighbors.

Buxton's 250th anniversary is a time to celebrate the people who pulled together, cared for one another, and built a great community. Thanks to those who came before, Buxton, ME, has a wonderful history. Thanks to those there today, it has a bright future.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

RECOGNIZING THE STENNIS PROGRAM FOR CONGRESSIONAL INTERNS

• Mr. WICKER. Madam President, a number of our congressional interns this summer have greatly profited from a program conducted by the Stennis Center for Public Service. The Stennis Program for Congressional Interns is designed to enhance the internship experience for exceptional future leaders, giving them an inside look at how Congress works and enabling them to learn from senior staffers across both parties. These bipartisan relationships will serve them well throughout their future careers supporting Congress.

Interns are selected based on their employment experience, college course load, and prospective service to Congress. This summer, 18 interns were chosen for this prestigious opportunity. These interns serve us on both sides of the aisle, working for Democrats and Republicans in both the House and Senate.

I congratulate the interns on completing this distinguished program. I also thank the Stennis Center and their Senior Stennis Congressional Staff Fellows for providing a meaningful experience and promoting bipartisan work.

I ask that the names of the 2022 Summer Stennis Congressional Interns and the offices in which they serve be printed in the RECORD.

The material follows:

Jack Behan, Office of U.S. Senator Sam Peters; Courtney Cochran, House Committee on Natural Resources; Carmen Evans, Office

of U.S. Representative Lizzie Fletcher; Jacob Feit, House Committee on Homeland Security; Dory Finney, Senate Special Committee on Aging; Chanidu Gamage, Office of U.S. Representative Matt Rosendale; Christian Gentile, Office of U.S. Senator Tommy Tuberville; Jagaar Halverson, Office of U.S. Representative Randy Feenstra; Zach Jewkes, Office of U.S. Senator James Risch; Kenny Johnson, Office of U.S. Representative Fred Upton; Erin Kavanagh, Office of U.S. Representative Kevin Brady; Eslie King, Office of U.S. Senator James Risch; Sophie Laurence, Office of U.S. Senator Angus King; Clara Smith, Senate Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition and Forestry; Peyton Witt, Office of U.S. Representative Fred Upton; Ana Worthington, Office of U.S. Senator Tommy Tuberville; Hasan Zai, Office of U.S. Senator Gary Peters; Grace Zehner, Office of U.S. Representative Michael Turner.●

RECOGNIZING THE KANSAS CITY, KANSAS, POLICE DEPARTMENT

● Mr. MARSHALL. Madam President, I rise today to honor and recognize Captain James Grasela III, Sergeant Lee Ann Shelton, and Officer Dallas Thompson of the Kansas City, KS, Police Department.

On January 7, 2022, while the Kansas City Police were conducting a burglary investigation, Officer Thompson found pills crumpled in an envelope belonging to a detained suspect. Captain James Grasela immediately recognized the pills as ones which might be laced with fentanyl. Officer Thompson did everything by the book: placed the pills and envelope in an evidence bag, sealed it, and removed his gloves, yet just minutes later, he dropped to the ground, struggling to breathe. It was only through the quick action of Captain Grasela and the other officers on the scene that Officer Thompson was able to survive.

If the officers had not been there to administer emergency medication, Officer Thompson would not have made it home to his two daughters. Thankfully, this accidental overdose did not end in tragedy. Unfortunately, deaths involving Fentanyl are not uncommon in this country. Fentanyl kills more Americans than any other drug and is a clear threat to our society. The fact that it takes less Fentanyl than can fit on the tip of a pencil to kill someone makes this crisis even more severe.

I want to honor these officers for everything they do to protect our citizens from the dangers of fentanyl. They put their lives on the line every day to shield Americans from this crisis, as seen this past January. I now ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing the bravery of our Kansas City, Kansas, police officers and to honor them for their dedication to protecting their fellow Americans from the scourge of Fentanyl.●

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 and a withdrawal 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 11:16 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. 5274. An act to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to provide training for U.S. Customs and Border Protection personnel on the use of containment devices to prevent secondary exposure to fentanyl and other potentially lethal substances, and for other purposes.

H.R. 6538. An act to create an Active Shooter Alert Communications Network, and for other purposes.

H.R. 7174. An act to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to reauthorize the National Computer Forensics Institute of the United States Secret Service, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the House has agreed to the following concurrent resolution, without amendment:

S. Con. Res. 42. Concurrent resolution authorizing the use of the rotunda of the Capitol on Thursday, July 14, 2022, for the lying in honor of the remains of Hershel Woodrow ''Woody'' Williams, the last surviving Medal of Honor recipient for acts performed during World War II.

The message further announced that the House has agreed to the following concurrent resolution, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H. Con. Res 98. Concurrent resolution directing the Secretary of the Senate to make a correction in the enrollment of the bill S. 3373.

The message also announced that the House has passed the following bill, with an amendment, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

S. 3373. An act to improve the Iraq and Afghanistan Service Grant and the Children of Fallen Heroes Grant.

MEASURES REFERRED

The following bills were read the first and the second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

H.R. 5274. An act to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to provide training for U.S. Customs and Border Protection personnel on the use of containment devices to prevent secondary exposure to fentanyl and other potentially lethal substances, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

H.R. 6538. An act to create an Active Shooter Alert Communications Network, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 7174. An act to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to reauthorize the National Computer Forensics Institute of the United States Secret Service, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

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–4466. A communication from the Senior Advisor, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to a vacancy in the position of General Counsel, Department of Health and Human Services, received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 23, 2022; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–4467. A communication from the Director of the Regulations and Disclosure Law Division, Customs and Border Protection, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Extension of Import Restrictions Imposed on Certain Archaeological Artifacts and Ethnological Material from Peru'' (RIN1515–AE73) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 21, 2022; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–4468. A communication from the Regulations Writer, Office of Regulations and Reports Clearance, Social Security Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Reducing Burden on Families Acting as Representative Payees of Social Security Payments'' (RIN0960–AI52) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 21, 2022; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–4469. A communication from the Assistant Secretary for Legislation, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled ''The FY 2017–2019 Competitive Acquisition Ombudsman''; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–4470. A communication from the Chair, Medicaid and CHIP Payment and Access Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled ''June 2022 Report to Congress on Medicaid and CHIP''; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–4471. A communication from the Assistant Secretary for Legislation, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled ''Annual Report to Congress on the Open Payments Program''; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–4472. A communication from the Acting Assistant Attorney General, Department of Justice, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled ''Fourth Annual Report to Congress Pursuant to the Social Security Number Fraud Prevention Act of 2017''; to the Committees on Finance; and Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC–4473. A communication from the Executive Secretary, U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to a vacancy in the position of Assistant Administrator for the Bureau for Europe and Eursia, U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 21, 2022; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC–4474. A communication from the Senior Bureau Official, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled ''To Walk the Earth in Safety''; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC–4475. A communication from the Assistant Legal Adviser for Treaty Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to the

Case-Zablocki Act, 1 U.S.C. 112b, as amended, the report of the texts and background statements of international agreements, other than treaties (List 2022–0091 - 2022–0104); to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC–4476. A communication from the Senior Bureau Official, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled ''Extension of Jackson-Vanik Waiver Authority for Turkmenistan''; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC–4477. A communication from the Senior Bureau Official, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled ''Extension of Section 907 Waiver and 60-Day Report''; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC–4478. A communication from the Senior Bureau Official, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to law, a notification of intent to provide military assistance to Ukraine, including for self-defense and border security operations; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC–4479. A communication from the Senior Bureau Official, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled ''Determination Under Sections 506(a)(1) and 614(a)(1) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to Provide Military Assistance to Ukraine''; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC–4480. A communication from the Senior Bureau Official, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled ''Determination Under Sections 506(a)(1) and 614(a)(1) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to Provide Military Assistance to Ukraine''; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC–4481. A communication from the Senior Bureau Official, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to law, a notification of intent to provide military assistance to Ukraine, including for self-defense and border security operations; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC–4482. A communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, a six-month periodic report on the national emergency that was declared in Executive Order 13936 with respect to Hong Kong; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC–4483. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, notice of the intent to rescind the designation of Afghanistan as a Non-NATO Ally; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC–4484. A communication from the Assistant Secretary for Legislation, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled ''2021 Assertive Community Treatment Grant Program''; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

EC–4485. A communication from the Regulations Coordinator, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Rescinding Requirement for Negative Pre-Departure COVID–19 Test Result or Documentation of Recovery from COVID–19 for All Airline or Other Aircraft Passengers Arriving Into the United States From Any Foreign Country'' received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 21, 2022; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

EC–4486. A communication from the Deputy Assistant General Counsel for Regulatory Affairs, Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Special Financial Assistance by PGBC'' (RIN1212–AB53) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 11, 2022; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

EC–4487. A communication from the Senior Policy and Regulations Coordinator, Office of the Secretary, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Withdrawing Rule on 'Securing Updated and Necessary Statutory Evaluations Timely' '' (RIN0991–AC24) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 21, 2022; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

EC–4488. A communication from the General Counsel, Office of Management and Budget, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to a vacancy in the position of Administrator of Federal Procurement Policy, Office of Management and Budget, received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 27, 2022; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC–4489. A communication from the Chairman, Board of Governors, United States Postal Service, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Postal Services' Semiannual Report of the Inspector General for the period from October 1, 2021 through March 31, 2022; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC–4490. A communication from the Acting Principal Diversity Officer and Director, Office of Diversity, Inclusion and Civil Rights, Department of Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Uniform Resource Locator (URL) for the Department's fiscal year 2021 annual report relative to the Notification and Federal Employee Antidiscrimination and Retaliation Act of 2002 (No FEAR Act); to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC–4491. A communication from the Director of Congressional Affairs, Federal Election Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Commission's Semiannual Report of the Inspector General for the period from October 1, 2021 through March 31, 2022; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEE

The following executive reports of nominations were submitted:

By Mr. DURBIN for the Committee on the Judiciary.

Enix Smith III, of Louisiana, to be United States Marshal for the Eastern District of Louisiana for the term of four years.

Adair Ford Boroughs, of South Carolina, to be United States Attorney for the District of South Carolina for the term of four years.

(Nominations without an asterisk were reported with the recommendation that they be confirmed.)

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. COONS (for himself and Mr. SASSE):

S. 4530. A bill to amend the National and Community Service Act of 1990 to establish an Office of Civic Bridgebuilding within the Corporation for National and Community Service, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Ms. MURKOWSKI (for herself and Mr. SULLIVAN):

S. 4531. A bill to codify certain public land orders relating to the revocation of certain withdrawals of public land in the State of Alaska; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Ms. HASSAN:

S. 4532. A bill to amend the Community Reinvestment Act of 1977 to provide financial institutions with credit for providing community business development referrals or resources, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. KENNEDY (for himself, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Mr. RUBIO, and Mr. CASSIDY):

S. 4533. A bill to reauthorize the National Flood Insurance Program; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mrs. GILLIBRAND:

S. 4534. A bill to increase the supply of, and lower rents for, affordable housing and to assess calculations of area median income for purposes of Federal low-income housing assistance, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. BURR:

S. 4535. A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to revise and extend the user-fee programs for prescription drugs, medical devices, generic drugs, and biosimilar biological products, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. ROMNEY:

S. 4536. A bill to study how the Great Salt Lake and other saline lakes are affected by drought and to require a feasibility study on drought solutions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. WARNER (for himself and Mr. HAGERTY):

S. 4537. A bill to amend the Community Development Banking and Financial Institutions Act of 1994 to adjust for inflation the maximum amount of assistance provided by the Community Development Financial Institutions Fund, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. HAWLEY:

S. 4538. A bill to amend section 248 of title 18, United States Code, to provide adequate penalties and remedies for attacks on facilities providing counseling about abortion alternatives and attacks on places of religious worship; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. ERNST (for herself, Mr. RUBIO, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Mr. CRUZ, Mr. WICKER, Mr. THUNE, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Mr. ROUNDS, Mr. DAINES, Mr. SASSE, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. HAWLEY, and Mr. INHOFE):

S. 4539. A bill to designate June as the ''Month of Life''; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DAINES (for himself and Mrs. FEINSTEIN):

S. 4540. A bill to amend the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 to improve provisions relating to the development of hydropower at Corps of Engineers facilities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. RUBIO (for himself, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. WICKER, Mr. INHOFE, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Mr. THUNE, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Mr. CRUZ, and Mrs. FISCHER):

S. 4541. A bill to require the Secretary of Health and Human Services to furnish tailored information to expecting mothers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. BENNET (for himself and Mr. HICKENLOOPER):

S. 4542. A bill to establish the Dolores River National Conservation Area and the Dolores River Special Management Area in the State of Colorado, to protect private water rights in the State, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. SANDERS (for himself, Mr. LEAHY, and Ms. WARREN):

S.J. Res. 56. A joint resolution directing the removal of United States Armed Forces from hostilities in the Republic of Yemen that have not been authorized by Congress; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Mr. MORAN (for himself, Mr. LEAHY, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. BROWN, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. KING, Mr. BOOKER, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. BOOZMAN, and Mr. WICKER):

S. Res. 709. A resolution expressing the commitment of the Senate to building on the 20 years of success of the George McGovern-Robert Dole Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

By Mr. WICKER (for himself, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, and Mrs. SHAHEEN):

S. Res. 710. A resolution congratulating the University of Mississippi Rebels baseball team for winning the 2022 National Collegiate Athletic Association Division I baseball championship; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. DURBIN (for himself and Ms. DUCKWORTH):

S. Res. 711. A resolution expressing the condolences of the Senate and honoring the memory of the victims of the mass shooting at the Fourth of July parade in Highland Park, Illinois, on July 4, 2022; considered and agreed to.

By Mrs. HYDE–SMITH (for herself, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. MORAN, and Mr. DAINES):

S. Res. 712. A resolution recognizing the need for greater access to rural and agricultural media programming; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 129

At the request of Mr. TESTER, the name of the Senator from Montana (Mr. DAINES) was added as a cosponsor of S. 129, a bill to permit disabled law enforcement officers, customs and border protection officers, firefighters, air traffic controllers, nuclear material couriers, members of the Capitol Police, members of the Supreme Court Police, employees of the Central Intelligence Agency performing intelligence activities abroad or having specialized security requirements, and diplomatic security special agents of the Department of State to receive retirement benefits in the same manner as if they had not been disabled.

S. 481

At the request of Mr. CARDIN, the name of the Senator from New Hampshire (Mrs. SHAHEEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 481, a bill to secure the Federal voting rights of persons when released from incarceration.

S. 1080

At the request of Mr. COONS, the name of the Senator from Nebraska (Mr. SASSE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1080, a bill to designate residents of the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region as Priority 2 refugees of special humanitarian concern, and for other purposes.

S. 2340

At the request of Mr. MENENDEZ, the name of the Senator from Ohio (Mr. BROWN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2340, a bill to improve the safety and security of the Federal judiciary.

S. 2372

At the request of Mr. HEINRICH, the names of the Senator from Colorado (Mr. BENNET), the Senator from Hawaii (Ms. HIRONO), the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. MURPHY), and the Senator from Michigan (Mr. PETERS) were added as cosponsors of S. 2372, a bill to amend the Pittman-Robertson Wildlife Restoration Act to make supplemental funds available for management of fish and wildlife species of greatest conservation need as determined by State fish and wildlife agencies, and for other purposes.

S. 2736

At the request of Mr. BURR, the name of the Senator from Alaska (Ms. MURKOWSKI) 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. 3295

At the request of Ms. SMITH, the names of the Senator from Nevada (Ms. CORTEZ MASTO) and the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. REED) were added as cosponsors of S. 3295, a bill to increase access to pre-exposure prophylaxis to reduce the transmission of HIV.

S. 3607

At the request of Mr. WHITEHOUSE, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts (Ms. WARREN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3607, a bill to award a Congressional gold medal, collectively, to the First Rhode Island Regiment, in recognition of their dedicated service during the Revolutionary War.

S. 3656

At the request of Mr. CARDIN, the name of the Senator from Maine (Mr. KING) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3656, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide hereditary cancer genetic testing for individuals with a history of a hereditary cancer gene mutation in a blood relative or a personal or ancestral history suspicious for hereditary cancer, and to provide coverage of certain cancer screenings or preventive surgeries that would reduce the risk for individuals with a germline (inherited) mutation associated with a high risk of developing a preventable cancer.

S. 3726

At the request of Mr. KAINE, the name of the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. REED) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3726, a bill to address research on, and improve access to, supportive services for individuals with long COVID.

S. 4182

At the request of Ms. BALDWIN, the name of the Senator from Vermont (Mr. LEAHY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4182, a bill to direct the Secretary of Labor to issue an occupational safety and health standard that requires covered employers within the health care and social service industries to develop and implement a comprehensive workplace violence prevention plan, and for other purposes.

S. 4202

At the request of Ms. COLLINS, the name of the Senator from Idaho (Mr. CRAPO) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4202, a bill to require an annual budget estimate for the initiatives of the National Institutes of Health pursuant to reports and recommendations made under the National Alzheimer's Project Act.

S. 4203

At the request of Ms. COLLINS, the name of the Senator from Idaho (Mr. CRAPO) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4203, a bill to extend the National Alzheimer's Project.

S. 4393

At the request of Mr. GRASSLEY, the name of the Senator from Tennessee (Mrs. BLACKBURN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4393, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to modify the maximum capital gains tax rate, to modify the tax on net investment income, and for other purposes.

S. 4499

At the request of Mrs. BLACKBURN, the names of the Senator from Florida (Mr. RUBIO) and the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. WICKER) were added as cosponsors of S. 4499, a bill to prohibit any requirement that a member of the National Guard receive a vaccination against COVID–19.

S. 4507

At the request of Mr. CRAPO, the name of the Senator from Florida (Mr. SCOTT) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4507, a bill to provide incentives for States to recover fraudulently paid Federal and State unemployment compensation, and for other purposes.

S. 4513

At the request of Mr. BENNET, the name of the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. HEINRICH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4513, a bill to amend the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to provide funding or innovations in community policing, mental health care, and community safety, and for other purposes.

S. 4515

At the request of Mr. CRUZ, the names of the Senator from Wyoming (Ms. LUMMIS) and the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. WICKER) were added as cosponsors of S. 4515, a bill to require the Secretary of Energy to stipulate, as a condition on the sale at auction of

any crude oil from the Strategic Petroleum Reserve, that the crude oil not be exported to certain countries, and for other purposes.

S. 4529

At the request of Mr. MERKLEY, the names of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. BLUMENTHAL) and the Senator from Illinois (Ms. DUCKWORTH) were added as cosponsors of S. 4529, a bill to provide protections for children in immigration custody, and for other purposes.

S. RES. 692

At the request of Mrs. BLACKBURN, the name of the Senator from Montana (Mr. DAINES) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 692, a resolution recognizing and celebrating the 50th anniversary of the enactment of title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 into law.

S. RES. 705

At the request of Mrs. BLACKBURN, the name of the Senator from Nebraska (Mr. SASSE) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 705, a resolution congratulating the pro-life movement on its historic victory in Dobbs v. Jackson Women's Health Organization.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 709—EXPRESSING THE COMMITMENT OF THE SENATE TO BUILDING ON THE 20 YEARS OF SUCCESS OF THE GEORGE MCGOVERN-ROBERT DOLE FOOD FOR EDUCATION AND CHILD NUTRITION PROGRAM

Mr. MORAN (for himself, Mr. LEAHY, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. BROWN, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. KING, Mr. BOOKER, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. BOOZMAN, and Mr. WICKER) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry:

S. RES. 709

Whereas the George McGovern-Robert Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program (referred to in this preamble as the ''McGovern-Dole Program'') has improved the food security, nutrition, literacy, and primary education of school-age children, particularly young girls, and their families in over 48 countries in just 2 decades;

Whereas the McGovern-Dole Program was established by section 3107 of the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 (7 U.S.C. 1736o–1) to procure agricultural commodities and provide financial and technical assistance to carry out preschool and school food for education programs in foreign countries and maternal, infant, and child nutrition programs for pregnant women, nursing mothers, infants, and children who are 5 years of age or younger;

Whereas the McGovern-Dole Program has provided over 5,500,000,000 school meals benefitting over 31,000,000 school-age children and their communities;

Whereas the McGovern-Dole Program has been successfully administered by the Foreign Agricultural Service of the Department of Agriculture;

Whereas the McGovern-Dole Program is a key program of the Department of Agriculture aligned with the governmentwide Global Food Security Strategy;

Whereas in fiscal year 2021 alone, McGovern-Dole Program projects have directly benefitted more than 4,500,000 children and community members through the distribution of United States-produced commodities that provide daily nutritious and high-quality meals and mitigate food insecurity;

Whereas the McGovern-Dole Program partners with farmers in the United States, who provide 46,770 metric tons (''MT'') of food commodities in support of fiscal year 2021 McGovern-Dole Program grants in Central America, Africa, and Asia;

Whereas the McGovern-Dole Program complements United States agricultural commodities with food grown and purchased locally to support farmers and markets within the recipient's own communities and to build the capacity of local governments and communities to continue and sustain the benefits of the McGovern-Dole Program into the future;

Whereas during the COVID–19 pandemic when school closures were commonplace, the McGovern-Dole Program effectively shifted from providing meals in schools to providing take-home rations and distributed approximately 23,000 MT of commodities donated by the United States and 550 MT of locally procured commodities to more than 1,700,000 McGovern-Dole Program participants and their families across 26 active projects, ensuring that children continued to receive daily meals and learn while at home;

Whereas the McGovern-Dole Program recognizes the value of educating young girls and contributes to overcoming the barriers they encounter in accessing a high-quality education by promoting equality and the reduction of gender-based violence;

Whereas school meals provide an incentive for families to send girls to school and help girls to stay in school, effectively preventing early marriage and delaying first pregnancy, which can trap young women in poverty and limit their future potential;

Whereas the McGovern-Dole Program strengthens local community health and education through the formation of parent-teacher associations, teacher training, and improving the infrastructure of schools, classrooms, commodity storerooms, latrines, and water sources; and

Whereas the United States, as a member of the Global School Meals Coalition, is committed to and recognizes that investments in the McGovern-Dole Program, are central to bolstering food security, building resilience to future shocks, and supporting the nutritional, health, and educational needs of children and adolescents worldwide: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that the United States is committed to—

(1) building upon the 20 years of successful work of the George McGovern-Robert Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program (in this resolution referred to as the ''McGovern-Dole Program'') and its positive role in breaking cycles of hunger and poverty, providing opportunity through education and literacy, and improving overall nutrition and health;

(2) complementing humanitarian assistance efforts and development programs through the continued implementation of the McGovern-Dole Program that addresses global food insecurity and creates conditions for peace and stability; and

(3) supporting United States farmers, millers, shippers, and commodity groups that provide agricultural commodities for use in the McGovern-Dole Program to help combat global malnutrition and food insecurity and advance global education.

SENATE RESOLUTION 710—CONGRATULATING THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI REBELS BASEBALL TEAM FOR WINNING THE 2022 NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION DIVISION I BASEBALL CHAMPIONSHIP

Mr. WICKER (for himself, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, and Mrs. SHAHEEN) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 710

Whereas, on Sunday, June 26, 2022, the University of Mississippi baseball team won the 2022 National Collegiate Athletic Association (referred to in this preamble as the ''NCAA'') Men's College World Series at Charles Schwab Field in Omaha, Nebraska;

Whereas, by defeating the University of Oklahoma by a score of 4 to 2, the University of Mississippi baseball team became the first team in school history to win the NCAA Division I baseball championship;

Whereas the University of Mississippi baseball team lost only 1 game throughout the entirety of the 2022 NCAA-Division I Baseball Tournament Men's College World Series, finishing the postseason with a record of 10–1;

Whereas the Rebels completed a magical run through the postseason, finishing on top after being among the last teams included in the field of 64 for the NCAA tournament;

Whereas, on June 26, 2022, University of Mississippi pitcher Dylan DeLucia received the Jack Diesing, Sr., Most Outstanding Player of the Series Award for pitching a complete-game shutout against the Arkansas Razorbacks, becoming the first recipient of the award in school history;

Whereas infielders Tim Elko, Justin Bench, and Calvin Harris, outfielder Kevin Graham, designated hitter Kemp Alderman, and pitcher Dylan DeLucia were named to the 2022 NCAA Men's College World Series All-Tournament Team;

Whereas Head Coach Mike Bianco, having coached the University of Mississippi baseball team for 22 seasons, including 18 postseason appearances, led the team to a 42–23 record and the 2022 NCAA National Championship victory;

Whereas Head Coach Bianco was named National Coach of the Year by Collegiate Baseball Newspaper and the American Baseball Coaches Association;

Whereas the University of Mississippi baseball team hit back-to-back-to-back home runs and 16 hits in Game 1 of the 2022 NCAA National Championship, the first team to do so since 1998;

Whereas Tim Elko became only the sixth player in history to have 4 hits in a Men's College World Series final and recorded 46 career home runs, the second-most in school history;

Whereas Oxford-University Stadium/Swayze Field on the campus of the University of Mississippi is the home of the 2022 NCAA National Champions;

Whereas the victory of the University of Mississippi baseball team has brought back-to-back Men's College World Series wins to the State of Mississippi;

Whereas the University of Mississippi athletic program, through its football and baseball teams, was 1 of only 2 athletic programs in the country to appear in both a New Year's Six bowl game and the Men's College World Series this year;

Whereas the University of Mississippi now boasts 30 total NCAA national championships;

Whereas the University of Mississippi baseball team, under the leadership of Head Coach Bianco, displayed outstanding dedication, teamwork, and sportsmanship throughout the 2021–2022 season; and

Whereas the University of Mississippi baseball team has brought great pride and honor to—

(1) the University of Mississippi;

(2) loyal fans of the University of Mississippi; and

(3) the entire State of Mississippi: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) congratulates the University of Mississippi baseball team, including the athletes, coaching staff, administration, faculty, students, and alumni, for winning the 2022 National Collegiate Athletic Association Division I baseball championship;

(2) recognizes the University of Mississippi for its excellence as an institution of higher education; and

(3) respectfully requests that the Secretary of the Senate transmit an enrolled copy of this resolution to—

(A) the chancellor of the University of Mississippi, Dr. Glenn Boyce;

(B) the athletic director of the University of Mississippi, Keith Carter; and

(C) the head coach of the University of Mississippi baseball team, Mike Bianco.

SENATE RESOLUTION 711—EXPRESSING THE CONDOLENCES OF THE SENATE AND HONORING THE MEMORY OF THE VICTIMS OF THE MASS SHOOTING AT THE FOURTH OF JULY PARADE IN HIGHLAND PARK, ILLINOIS, ON JULY 4, 2022

Mr. DURBIN (for himself and Ms. DUCKWORTH) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 711

Whereas, on July 4, 2022, a gunman opened fire at the corner of Central Avenue and Second Street in Highland Park, Illinois, during the annual Fourth of July parade;

Whereas the gunman took the lives of 7 individuals and injured 46 more individuals;

Whereas the 7 individuals who lost their lives that day were—

(1) Katie Goldstein, age 64, of Highland Park, Illinois, a beloved wife and mother, who was known for her kind, caring personality, and for bringing neighbors delicious baked goods during the holidays;

(2) Irina McCarthy, age 35, of Highland Park, Illinois, a wife and mother of 2-year-old Aiden, who met her husband Kevin through their mutual work in the pharmaceutical industry;

(3) Kevin McCarthy, age 37, of Highland Park, Illinois, a husband and father of 2-year-old Aiden, who died protecting his son from gunfire;

(4) Stephen Strauss, age 88, of Highland Park, Illinois, a brother, husband, father, and grandfather, who was a joke-teller and avid reader and greatly enjoyed the Art Institute of Chicago and the Chicago Symphony Orchestra;

(5) Jacquelyn Sundheim, age 63, of Highland Park, Illinois, a kind and caring wife and mother, who was a lifelong member of North Shore Congregation Israel in Glencoe, where she also taught preschool and served as the events coordinator;

(6) Nicolas Toledo-Zaragoza, age 78, of Morelos, Mexico, who was attending the parade with his children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren; and

(7) Eduardo Uvaldo, age 69, of Waukegan, Illinois, who was a devoted husband, father, and grandfather;

Whereas dozens of individuals were wounded by gunfire or injured fleeing the scene of the mass shooting;

Whereas the Highland Park Police Department and the Highland Park Fire Department led dozens of agencies in responding to the shooting with bravery and professionalism, including the Illinois State Police, the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the United States Secret Service, the United States Marshals Service, the Naval Criminal Investigative Service, the Lake County Major Crimes Task Force, the Chicago Police Department, the Lake County Sheriff's Office, the Cook County Sheriff's Office, the Northwest Central Dispatch System, the Regional Emergency Dispatch Center (RED Center), the Glenview Public Safety Dispatch Center, the Highland Park Community Emergency Response Team (CERT), the Deerfield-Bannockburn Fire Protection District, the Northbrook Fire Department, the Winnetka Fire Department, the Northfield Fire Department, the Buffalo Grove Fire Department, the Prospect Heights Fire Department, the Libertyville Fire Department, the Lincolnshire-Riverwoods Fire Protection District, the Evanston Fire Department, the Glenview Fire Department, the Lake Bluff Fire Department, the Skokie Fire Department, the Wilmette Fire Department, the Des Plaines Fire Department, Glencoe Public Safety, the Lake Forest Fire Department, the Morton Grove Fire Department, the Park Ridge Fire Department, the Waukegan Fire Department, the Niles Fire Department, the Addison Fire Protection District, the Streamwood Fire Department, the Hanover Park Fire Department, and the police departments of Addison, Antioch, Arlington Heights, Bannockburn, Barrington, Barrington Hills, Bartlett, Berwyn, Buffalo Grove, Carpentersville, Cary, Crystal Lake, Deerfield, Des Plaines, Elk Grove Village, Elmhurst, Evanston, Fox Lake, Franklin Park, Glencoe, Glenview, Grayslake, Gurnee, Hanover Park, Harwood Heights, Hoffman Estates, Inverness, Kenilworth, Kildeer, Lake Bluff, Lake Forest, Lake Villa, Lake Zurich, Libertyville, Lincolnshire, Lincolnwood, McHenry, Morton Grove, Mount Prospect, Mundelein, Niles, Norridge, North Chicago, North Riverside, Northbrook, Northfield, Palatine, Prospect Heights, Riverwoods, Rolling Meadows, Rosemont, Round Lake, Round Lake Beach, Round Lake Park, Schiller Park, Skokie, Streamwood, Vernon Hills, Wauconda, Waukegan, Western Springs, Wheeling, Wilmette, Winnetka, Winthrop Harbor, and Zion;

Whereas the emergency responders and the doctors, nurses, and other health care providers at Highland Park Hospital, Glenbrook Hospital, Evanston Hospital, Northwestern Medicine Lake Forest Hospital, Advocate Lutheran General Hospital, and University of Chicago Medicine Comer Children's Hospital provided professional and dedicated care to the victims;

Whereas dozens of volunteer counselors have traveled to North Shore School District 112 and Township High School District 113 to assist the community in beginning the process of healing, having already met with several thousand community members in need of counseling;

Whereas members of the Highland Park, Highwood, Waukegan, and North Chicago communities, along with communities across the entire North Shore, the State of Illinois, the United States, and the world have come together to support the victims of this horrific massacre and their families;

Whereas, according to the Gun Violence Archive, the horrific mass shooting that occurred in Highland Park was 1 of 10 mass shootings that occurred on July 4, 2022; and

Whereas senseless gun violence has caused devastation, trauma, and grief to too many families and communities across the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) expresses sincere condolences to the families, friends, and loved ones of Katie Goldstein, Irina McCarthy, Kevin McCarthy, Stephen Strauss, Jacquelyn Sundheim, Nicolas Toledo-Zaragoza, and Eduardo Uvaldo, the victims of the tragic shooting along the parade route on July 4, 2022, in Highland Park, Illinois;

(2) honors the lives and memory of the victims, with gratitude for their selfless dedication to others;

(3) extends support to the individuals who were injured and subjected to the trauma of the shooting;

(4) expresses gratitude to the law enforcement officers, medical personnel, and emergency responders who responded to the shooting with professionalism, dedication, and bravery; and

(5) stands in solidarity with the victims of senseless gun violence in communities across the United States.

SENATE RESOLUTION 712—RECOGNIZING THE NEED FOR GREATER ACCESS TO RURAL AND AGRICULTURAL MEDIA PROGRAMMING

Mrs. HYDE-SMITH (for herself, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. MORAN, and Mr. DAINES) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry:

S. RES. 712

Whereas individuals living in rural areas in the United States need access to media content that is relevant to their daily lives;

Whereas rural and agricultural programming includes agricultural weather, agribusiness news, commodity market news, and western sports, and this programming is important to the farmers and ranchers of the United States for their way of life and making a living;

Whereas rural and agricultural programming covers matters that affect all individuals in the United States;

Whereas all individuals in the United States need to be exposed to, and informed about, what is occurring outside of the major cities and suburbs of the United States;

Whereas all individuals in the United States feel the effects of inflation and supply chain shortages, and rural and agricultural programming is in a unique position to inform viewers of the roots of these issues;

Whereas the population of the world is projected to grow from 7,000,000,000 to approximately 9,000,000,000 by 2050, and agricultural productivity will need to increase to meet the growing demand for food and the projected increase in consumption;

Whereas a decrease in investment in agricultural research and development would result in a negative shock to agricultural productivity;

Whereas an informed public is key to supporting the proper level of investment in agricultural research and development;

Whereas significant consolidation in the media market and prioritization of consolidated media has had a negative impact on

access to rural and agricultural programming; and

Whereas multichannel video programming distributors and providers of digital and streaming media should make delivery of rural and agricultural programming, including agricultural news and western lifestyle content, a priority: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate recognizes the importance of rural and agricultural programming and the need for greater access to rural and agricultural media programming.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Mr. President, I have four requests for committees to meet during today's session of the Senate. They have the approval of the Majority and Minority Leaders.

Pursuant to rule XXVI, paragraph 5(a), of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the following committees are authorized to meet during today's session of the Senate:

COMMITTEE ON BANKING, HOUSING, AND URBAN AFFAIRS

The Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, July 14, 2022, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, SCIENCE, AND TRANSPORTATION

The Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, July 14, 2022, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

COMMITTEE 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 Thursday, July 14, 2022, at 10:15 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

The Committee on the Judiciary is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, July 14, 2022, at 9 a.m., to conduct an executive business meeting.

CONGRATULATING THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI REBELS BASEBALL TEAM FOR WINNING THE 2022 NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION DIVISION I BASEBALL CHAMPIONSHIP

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of S. Res. 710, submitted earlier today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 710) congratulating the University of Mississippi Rebels baseball team for winning the 2022 National Collegiate Athletic Association Division I baseball championship.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 710) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

(The resolution, with its preamble, is printed in today's RECORD under ''Submitted Resolutions.'')

EXPRESSING THE CONDOLENCES OF THE SENATE AND HONORING THE MEMORY OF THE VICTIMS OF THE MASS SHOOTING AT THE FOURTH OF JULY PARADE IN HIGHLAND PARK, ILLINOIS, ON JULY 4, 2022

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of S. Res. 711, submitted earlier today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 711) expressing the condolences of the Senate and honoring the memory of the victims of the mass shooting at the Fourth of July parade in Highland Park, Illinois, on July 4, 2022.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 711) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

(The resolution, with its preamble, is printed in today's RECORD under ''Submitted Resolutions.'')

ORDERS FOR MONDAY, JULY 18, 2022

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that all postcloture time be considered expired on Executive Calendar No. 968 and the Senate vote on confirmation of the nomination at a time to be determined by the majority leader, or his designee, following consultation with the Republican leader; further, that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn until 3 p.m. on Monday, July 18; 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 and resume consideration of Calendar No. 1035; and that cloture motions filed during today's session ripen at 5:30 p.m. on Monday.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Madam President, finally, for the information of the Senate, the 5:30 p.m. vote will be on the motion to invoke cloture on the Wang nomination to be U.S. District Court Judge for the District of Colorado.

ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Madam President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask unanimous consent that following the remarks of Senator SULLIVAN, the Senate stand adjourned under the previous order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The Senator from Alaska.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Mr. SULLIVAN. Madam President, I just had the opportunity to host a lunch—the Thursday lunch—for a number of my Senate colleagues. This is an opportunity that Senators get to essentially brag about their State. It is kind of like what I do with the ''Alaskan of the Week'' speech that I give.

I know we have new pages here.

I am going to be putting out a Facebook post on the incredible bounty that we just had at the lunch—salmon, halibut, peonies flowers, which are now growing in abundance in Alaska. It was a really, really incredible meal, if I do say so myself, from Alaskans. So we are going to talk about that.

Next week I will be back to my ''Alaskan of the Week'' series, for the new pages. I promise you, this is going to be your favorite speech of the week because it is interesting, and it tells stories, and it is exciting about what is going on in Alaska.

Madam President, I want to talk about two other issues today that I care deeply about—I think most Senators do, and certainly Americans do—and that is two things that our country desperately needs: infrastructure and energy. Infrastructure and energy—and we all know that this is what is needed.

We talk about it here a lot in the Senate. However, some, especially in the Biden administration, talk a lot about these issues but, then, when it comes to taking action, maybe not so much. Maybe that is starting to change, maybe not.

But I am going to talk about something I introduced in the Senate yesterday that is going to be action, especially on infrastructure. So let's talk about infrastructure first.

Yesterday, I introduced a joint resolution of disapproval under the Congressional Review Act—it is what we call the CRA—which will nullify the Biden administration's new regulations that are remarkably going to bog down

the ability to permit infrastructure projects. It is going to add to the red-tape that every single American who cares about this issue knows is a problem, and it is a new reg from the Biden administration—remarkably, because they supposedly are for infrastructure, and I am going to get to that. It is a new reg to make it harder to build infrastructure projects.

So let me unpack a little bit of that because it is something that I think all Americans care about. I know they care about it, but it can kind of be boring and technical, with permitting and things like that.

When the National Environmental Policy Act, NEPA, was passed in the late sixties, it required an environmental impact statement, an EIS, as we call these things. In the old days, you would do an EIS. It would take about a year, maybe. You would get public input. It was maybe 100 pages. OK? The process worked. People were engaged. It didn't bog down things, and you would have a couple of hundred pages that the average American could read and then you would build, which is what we all want to do in a responsible way.

Fast forward to today. NEPA has been completely abused. This is a huge passion of mine because it hurts everybody. Too many people, too many Americans now know the numbers: 4 to 6 years on average to complete any EIS in America. Most cost millions of dollars. Most EISes are thousands of pages so no one reads them. How can you read them? And it is undeniably killing our ability to build infrastructure.

The only people, in my view, who really like this new system are, A, radical far-left environmental groups that don't want to build anything—OK, that is a group; it is not a big group in America, but, unfortunately, they have a loud voice—and probably the Chinese Communist Party. When they know they have to compete against us, they love the fact that it takes 9 to 10 years to permit a bridge in the U.S.A.

Let me provide some examples. GAO did a study quite a while ago on new highway construction to build and design a new highway, 9 to 19 years, on average, in America. It is about 8 years, I think, for Federal permits to permit a bridge—a bridge—in America.

The Gross Reservoir in Colorado, which is going to offer clean water to the people of that State, it has been two decades—20 years—to permit that important infrastructure project.

The California bullet train project—holy cow—approved in the nineties and still not built. The Mountain Valley Pipeline in Virginia and West Virginia, it began in 2015 with 20 miles left to complete. I hate to say it. It will never be completed—litigation, back to the courts, NEPA, radical enviros stopping it. This is not America. This is not the way it should work.

My State, unfortunately, has been the epicenter of groups that try to stop any resource development projects—any projects—a road, a bridge, a gold mine. The Kensington Mine in Alaska now employs over 400 people, average wage $110,000 per year. That is great money. It took almost 20 years to permit if you include the litigation—20 years. Who is that benefiting?

I worked with the Trump administration on their NEPA Executive order. I worked in the Environment and Public Works Committee on this infrastructure bill that President Biden supported. We got good—not great—but we got some pretty darn good permitting reform, based on some of what we did in the Trump administration, to bring projects to be able to build in a timely, efficient manner, not cutting corners. There is one Federal Agency in charge of decision, time limits on NEPA requirements to 2 years, limitations on pages for NEPA. These are commonsense reforms. We got them into law. OK. That is pretty good. Bipartisan. The President hailed this as one of his big signature achievements. I voted for it, in part, because of NEPA reforms, because of permitting reforms.

What am I upset about? About 4 months ago, the Biden administration's Council on Environmental Quality not only revised the Trump Executive order on permitting, which the average American Republican and Democrat thought was good—they actually undertook new regulations for NEPA that are clearly—clearly—intended to make it harder to permit infrastructure projects, particularly energy infrastructure projects.

Just ask anyone. Go look at the regs. Go look at what they put out. What I find remarkable is that the President let this come out of his White House. He is supposedly ''Mr. Infrastructure,'' ''Mr. Building Trades,'' ''Mr. Joe Six-Pack Union Guy.''

This is a product of the radical, elite, coastal Democratic special interests that is going to make it harder to build things. That is a fact. It is a sad fact, especially because a lot of us came together as Democrats and Republicans to pass permitting reform.

So what did I file yesterday? A Congressional Review Act resolution says that if Congress doesn't like a big regulation coming out of the executive branch, we can vote to rescind it. We can vote to rescind it. So, yesterday, I filed one of those resolutions targeting this new rule from the Biden administration meant to slow down the building of infrastructure.

Here is the thing. You don't see this a lot, but every single Republican Senator is a cosponsor of my resolution—50—50 cosponsors of our Congressional Review Act resolution on infrastructure.

The other good thing about the CRA law, Congressional Review Act law, it is a privileged resolution. What does that mean? It means Majority Leader SCHUMER, even if he doesn't like it, has to take it up.

Here is the other thing. Under the CRA law, you only need 51 Senators 51 Senators to make it pass the Senate. So my Democratic colleagues are going to have a tough choice here. I don't think it should be tough. I think it should be 100 to 0. If you want infrastructure for America and you want to stand with the men and women who build things in America, then you are going to vote for my resolution. Simple.

Let me quote the Laborers' International, LIUNA, the biggest construction trade union in America, led by a great American, Terry O'Sullivan. When the Biden administration was putting out their NEPA rule, the laborers said: What are you doing? Here is our statement. Here is what they thought about that rule:

> Once again, communities in need of vital infrastructure and the hard working men and women who build America will be waiting as project details for infrastructure are subjected to onerous reviews [by these new rules].

That is the Laborers'. Those are the men and women who build America. Americans will continue to bear the expense of NEPA-related delays, which cost taxpayers millions of dollars annually.

Lengthy review processes and unpredictable legal challenges which will result from these new regs will have a chilling impact on private investment and infrastructure.

That is what the Laborers' said.

This is going to be an interesting vote because I have said this a number of times—I think some of my Democratic friends have gotten a little upset with me, but I think it is a fact; it is certainly a fact in Alaska—whenever the national Democrats have a choice between the radical far-left environmentalists, the coastal elites, and the men and women who build things and made our country great, they always choose the radical environmentalists. I mentioned this in the Commerce Committee hearing the other day. Some of my colleagues got a little upset with me. I said: All right. Guess what I am going to have—a CRA. I am going to put it on the floor, and it is going to be a test vote. I know where 50 Republicans stand. We are going to stand with the men and women who build stuff. If you support my CRA like the Laborers' do or will, the resolution, you are going to support it. If you support infrastructure for America, you are going to support our resolution. If you support energy for America, you are going to support our resolution. If you support the men and women who actually build stuff in this country, good wages, you are going to support my resolution. If you stand with the coastal environmental elites who want to shut down this country, you will vote against it.

I think it is going to be really interesting to see what the men and women of the U.S. Senate stand for: far-left environmentalists who just want to stop anything and shut it all down or the men or women who build stuff?

That vote is going to come in the next few weeks, and I am going to be down here on the floor a lot talking about it. I hope my colleagues do the right thing because we all know what the right thing to do is: to move this country forward, to build on the infrastructure bill, and to get working and support the men and women who do that hard work.

ENERGY

Mr. SULLIVAN. Madam President, I want to turn to energy now. You know the President is in Saudi Arabia. There is a lot of irony here, I believe, because his administration has clearly—clearly—made it harder for Americans to produce American energy with American workers, with American infrastructure. That is a fact. That is a fact, OK? I see it in Alaska every day—every single day. The Federal Government is trying to stop the production of American energy.

What are we seeing? Inflation, super high prices at the gas pump—literally, everything. Senior administration officials are going to Wall Street. Senior administration officials who are Federal regulators for finance are all trying to choke off capital to the American energy sector. It hurts my constituents. It hurts the country.

So the President is going to Saudi Arabia to beg them to produce more. He should send an envoy to Texas or an envoy to Alaska and say: Hey, how can we produce more here? How can we produce more here? I hope they are starting to change their tune. I hope they are starting to change their tune so that we don't need to beg the Saudis, dictators like Iran and Venezuela, and all these other autocratic regimes in the world to produce. We should produce it in our country. We have the highest standards in the world by far on the environment—by far. It is not even close. We have high standards of labor in the world.

The Biden administration, in my State, has been a disaster. They have issued 26 Executive orders or Executive actions solely focused on my State, solely focused on Alaska, none of which has been helpful.

Lately—lately—there has been discussion, constructive discussion, on a big project in Alaska called the Willow Project. The Biden administration is showing signs that they want to support it. That would make sense. The country needs energy. This would be done in the National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska set aside decades ago by Congress for oil and gas development—again, the highest standards in the world. I pitched the President on this project over a year ago in the Oval Office. By the way, it has some of the lowest emissions in the world of any big energy project. I am going to talk about who supports it.

This has been in permitting for years. I won't go through the timeline, but this project, the Willow Project, has been in permitting for years. We could start building it this winter. As a matter of fact, we tried to start building it last winter.

Like I said, I pitched the President on this: 2,000 construction jobs; enormous support from the building trades, labor unions; lowest greenhouse gas emissions for a project this type and size in America. And it would help us not have to go beg from other countries.

But there has been a lot of press in the last week on the Willow Project. Of course, our mainstream media doesn't get it. They love to tell their kind of slanted story on the Willow Project, so I am going to push back. And, boy, if you are a reporter, I really hope you write down some of the stuff that I am going to talk about here because it is all factual. And with all due respect, most of you guys never write about these things.

I am going to start with this chart. This is a really important chart in my mind, and it is important because this chart goes to an issue that really, really strikes to the heart and soul of why resource development in my State in particular is so important.

This chart is from the American Medical Association, and it looks at life expectancy from 1980 to 2014: 25 years. And in different parts of America, you see different life expectancy in these different colors. The blue, darker blue-purple is areas where life expectancy has increased dramatically in the last 25 years.

Unfortunately, there is yellow, orange, and even red. Life expectancy has slowed or even decreased in a few places. If you look at the map, that is mostly due to the horrendous opioid epidemic that we had as a nation.

But if you look at this chart, the one State where life expectancy has increased the most, by far, is the State of Alaska. The one area in the State of Alaska that has increased the most in terms of life expectancy are many of our rural areas: North Slope Borough, Northwest Arctic Borough, Aleutian Island chain—13 years, 13 years. In 25 years, people's life expectancy went up that much.

I have asked many times my Senate colleagues, Give me a policy indicator of success more important than are the people you representing living longer. Give me one. There isn't one. That is about as important as it gets.

And in my State, it has happened. It has happened. Why has it happened? Why has it happened? Well, I will tell you why it has happened. First, in a lot of these rural areas, unfortunately, the life expectancy in the early eighties was quite low.

These are primarily Alaskan Native communities, and they had some of the lowest life expectancies of any Americans—sometimes of any people in the world—because they didn't have things, like good jobs and flush toilets and clinics. They lived in real poverty. So we started really low.

And then what happened? What happened that in these mostly Alaskan Native communities people started living longer? I will tell you what happened. They started getting jobs. Resource development happened, responsible resource development: oil, gas, mining, fishing.

So when I talk about these issues, when Senator MURKOWSKI talks about these issues, it is not just some kind of pie-in-the-sky issue of oil and gas. I mean, this is about life and death, which is why I come down here a little bit riled up sometimes because people don't have a clue. People don't have a clue.

The radical enviros who try to shut down the economies of my State all the darned time and some U.S. Senators—primarily the senior Senator from New Mexico—who come down here and try to shut this down, they don't understand.

So people are living longer in Alaska, much longer, more than any other part of the country because we have had responsible resource development, which brings me back to Willow.

So, again, you will see all these articles in the Washington Post, all these stories. Heck, there is three this week, I think, about this one project. And they are all slanted. And you have got some Lower 48 environmental group in New York City or San Francisco—oh my gosh, climate bomb—all this rhetoric that is hot air—pardon the pun—but not accurate. Who is supporting this project? Who is supporting?

You have an incredible diversity of people supporting this project. First, the unions, every major union in America—building trades, AFL–CIO—they are all supporting this project. They are all supporting this project.

But what I really want to emphasize is another group that is very special to me that supports the Willow Project. And you see here some of the symbols of these groups right here.

Some are the Alaska Chamber, Oil and Gas Association, Resource Development Council, but most of these symbols here are the Alaskan Native people—the Alaskan Native people, the leaders of a really important constituency in Alaska, the First Peoples of Alaska.

Why am I saying this? Because our national media never talks about this, right? They will pick one group, one leader—oh, we are against it—so they write about it. That is baloney.

The leaders of the Alaska communities, the Native communities are overwhelmingly supportive of this project. And here is my point: This administration loves to talk about environmental justice, environmental equity, communities that have been discriminated against to make sure they have access to proper environment, but you know what they do? They have been doing it for a year-and-a-half. When they talk about environmental justice, environmental equity, they always forget about Alaskan Natives.

They purposefully forget about Alaskan Natives. I see it all the time.

They can't do it this time. This project—and come on, media, write the story. This project has overwhelming support by the Native leaders and Native communities in Alaska.

So if you are for environmental justice and racial equity, all the things that the Biden administration says they are for, you better be a Willow supporter.

And for those in the Biden administration, Gina McCarthy and others, someone should ask her, Why are you discriminating against Alaskan Native people, because that is exactly what you are doing.

So you have, right here, some of our Alaska Native leaders in this statement:

> The administration cannot proclaim to support meaningful tribal consultation and environmental justice while at the same time killing a critical resource [project] that supports . . . the Inupiat communities of the North Slope [region].

That is right there from our great Alaska Native leaders, the Alaska Federation of Natives. I have their letter. That is the group representing every single Alaska Native organization in the State, the biggest group in the State, fully supports the Willow Project.

The ANCSA Regional Corporation leadership fully supports the Willow Project.

The Inupiat Community of the Arctic Slope fully supports the Willow Project.

Senator MURKOWSKI just put out a press release.

I ask unanimous consent that the Senator MURKOWSKI press release be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

NEWS RELEASE,
LISA MURKOWSKI,
July 14, 2022.

ALASKANS VOICE STRONG SUPPORT FOR WILLOW PROJECT

WASHINGTON, DC—In case you missed it, U.S. Senator Lisa Murkowski (R–AK) issued the following statement in strong support of ConocoPhillips' Willow project, located in the National Petroleum Reserve-Alaska (NPR–A), after the federal Bureau of Land Management (BLM) published a draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement for it late last week.

''From day one, I've elevated the Willow project to the Administration as my top priority, and I will continue to hold them accountable to their commitment to see this additional environmental review through so that construction can begin this winter. Responsibly-developed Alaskan energy benefits both our national security and American families who are facing near-record energy prices,'' said Senator Murkowski. ''The Willow project has gone through several extraordinarily stringent environmental reviews and will adhere to Alaska's world-class safety and environmental standards. It's no wonder the project has such broad support from Alaskans—including the Alaska Federation of Natives, the Alaska AFL-CIO, the Alaska Chamber of Commerce, and Alaska Native stakeholders across the North Slope.''

Willow is critical to Alaska's economy, throughput in the quarter-full Trans Alaska Pipeline System, domestic energy security, and making energy more affordable for families and businesses. The project is estimated to provide up to 160,000 barrels of American oil per day at peak production; $10 billion in revenue for state, local, and federal governments during its lifespan; 2,000 construction jobs, and 300 permanent jobs.

Following last week's announcement, a wide array of Alaskans joined Senator Murkowski in voicing their continued strong support for the Willow project and thanking her for her longstanding advocacy of it. Murkowski encourages all Alaskans to weigh in, in favor of Willow's final approval, through BLM's 45–day public comment process.

WHAT ALASKANS ARE SAYIN

''RDC welcomed the news of the release of the Bureau of Land Management's (BLM) draft supplemental environmental impact statement for the Willow project,'' said Leila Kimbrell, Executive Director for the Resource Development Council for Alaska. ''After a delay to the project because of an August 2021 court decision, RDC is pleased to see the draft SEIS released in time to keep a winter construction season and we thank Senator Murkowski for keeping pressure on the administration to put this project back on track. We know this will be a responsibly developed project, having already undergone a rigorous multiyear environmental review. It's time to move forward with a responsible domestic energy project that will create thousands of jobs, generate tens of billions of dollars, and strengthen our energy independence.''

''The Willow Project is critical to the economic well-being of our region's eight Iñupiat villages. Every delay in the project also delays the economic, infrastructure and employment benefits the project will bring to North Slope communities and our people. ASRC extends our gratitude to Senator Murkowski, Senator Sullivan and the late Congressman Don Young for their unwavering commitment to moving the Willow Project forward,'' said Rex A. Rock, Sr., President and CEO of Arctic Slope Regional Corporation.

''Thanks to Senator Murkowski for fighting for what is good for Alaska and America; more domestic oil in the pipeline, good jobs that support a family and lower fuel costs in our future. Once again, Lisa gets it done. Alaskans should be so proud of this tireless fighter for our state,'' said Joelle Hall, President of Alaska AFL-CIO.

''ConocoPhillips and many stakeholders, including residents of the North Slope and across Alaska are committed to the Willow project as it will supply much needed energy for the United States, while serving as a strong example of environmentally and socially responsible development that offers extensive public benefits. The Willow project has undergone an extensive and rigorous multi-year environmental analysis, including extensive baseline scientific studies. The project will also create employment opportunities for union labor and contribute local tax revenue that benefit communities on the North Slope, as well as significant state and federal tax revenue for many years. ConocoPhillips thanks the Alaska Congressional Delegation—Senators Murkowski and Sullivan, and the late Congressman Young—for their tremendous efforts in advocating for the Willow project,'' said Erec Isaacson, President of ConocoPhillips Alaska.

''Inupiat Community of the Arctic Slope supports the development of the Willow Project. Responsible development for our region will provide infrastructure, jobs and economic growth for our tribal members. ICAS is pleased with the environmental reviews that took place to ensure safe development,'' said Morrie Lemen, Jr., Executive Director of the Inupiat Community of The Arctic Slope.

''The desperate need for the Willow project could not come at a more critical juncture in time. Alaskans and Americans across the country are paying record high energy prices, while the more than 20 year struggle to get the Willow project developed serves as a chilling reminder that what stands between Americans and lower energy prices is nothing but bureaucratic red tape. Meanwhile, this vital project that can drive energy abundance, is tucked away in the NPR–A because government can't get out of the way. We appreciate Senator Murkowski's tenacity on this issue and we look forward to working with her to rollback despotic environmental regulations,'' said Bernadette Wilson, State Director of Americans for Prosperity Alaska.

''Energy security is vital to our country. Alaska has a critical role and ability to provide needed energy. Among the whole array of energy options, the Willow project can be a shining example of success,'' said Julie Kitka, President of the Alaska Federation of Natives.

''The release of the draft environmental review for the Willow project comes at a critical time for Alaska and the nation. Along with the majority of Alaskans, the Alaska Chamber is a steadfast supporter of responsible development projects that provide jobs, economic opportunity, and increased revenue to state, local, and federal governments. Now, more than ever, the United States needs to increase domestic energy supply and enact and defend sound policy that encourages development of our natural resources at home. The Chamber thanks Senators Murkowski and Sullivan for their persistence in keeping the Willow project at the forefront of the discussion with the Biden Administration and ensuring the project receives due process,'' said Kati Capozzi, President and CEO of the Alaska Chamber of Commerce.

''Through the North Slope Borough permitting process we exercise zoning and other oversight that has—in partnership with the State and Fed's—led to some of the strictest environmental regulations in our nation and one of the best examples of responsible development in the world. Senator Murkowski knows this and was a champion for our region on endeavors like the Willow project. Willow will not only lead to jobs, but better schools, health clinics, and transportation infrastructure and we can't thank the Senator enough for continuing to fight for the region and the State,'' said D.J. Fauske, Director of Government and External Affairs for the North Slope Borough.

''It is encouraging to see the Bureau of Land Management release the revised draft environmental review of ConocoPhillips' proposed Willow Master Development Plan in the National Petroleum Reserve, or NPR–A. AOGA and its allies will be fully engaged in the public meetings to come, and we encourage all Alaskans to learn more about the project's benefits and participate as the process moves forward. Willow represents a near-term opportunity to help return the United States to energy independence at a time when our country desperately needs more domestic sources of oil and gas. Of course, a project the size of Willow will also boost Alaska's economy, creating job opportunities and providing tax revenues to state, local, and federal governments. Alaskans have long supported development of our oil and gas resources. Now is the time to speak up and let the federal government know how those of us who call Alaska home feel about

projects like Willow: no one cares more about protecting our environment or safely developing Alaska's resources than Alaskans. Alaskans who want to be a part of this significant step forward have a 45–day comment period to make their voices heard,'' said Kara Moriarty, President and CEO of the Alaska Oil and Gas Association.

''The Willow project represents a valid compliment to rising energy needs while contributing to the health, well-being, security and self-determination of the region, state and country. Regulatory process would be better served by more effective implementation of process and less evaluation by political trends,'' said Douglas Whiteman, Mayor of the City of Atqasuk on the North Slope.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Madam President, Alaskans Voice Strong Support for the Willow Project. She has a huge list of Alaskan Native groups and others who are supporting the Willow Project.

I ask unanimous consent that the AFN letter be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

ALASKA FEDERATION OF NATIVES,
February 23, 2022.

Re AFN Continued Support for the Willow Project.

Hon. DEBRA HAALAND,
Department of the Interior.

DEAR SECRETARY HAALAND: On behalf of the Co-Chairs and Board of Directors of the Alaska Federation of Natives (AFN), I write to share our long-standing support for the Alaska Willow Project in the National Petroleum Reserve Alaska (NPR–A).

The Willow Project has undergone stringent environmental permitting and a vigorous community engagement process. It was planned based on the requirements of the 2013 NPR–A Integrated Activity Plan under the Obama-Biden Administration and Secretary Salazar with the highest standards for environmental stewardship. The permitting and environmental review process encompassed a period of well over two years and included multiple rounds of public comment and public meetings with Alaska Native stakeholders. AFN appreciates the outreach and communication between ConocoPhillips and the Alaska Native community and considers the process a model for other development initiatives.

AFN understands that the need for a proactive whole of government approach to deal with climate change; however fossil fuels will be with us for quite some time to come, and projects like Willow can help bridge the gap. As such, delaying Willow any further will only hinder Alaska's economic recovery. The Willow Project could jumpstart our economy with thousands of jobs and be a model in community and environmental stewardship for future opportunities.

Additionally, the international crisis in Ukraine highlights the Willow Project's importance to our national security. The looming invasion of Ukraine by Russia is already stressing global energy markets. The Willow Project is a critical opportunity for the U.S. to expand domestic energy supplies and security while creating economic opportunities to help Alaska recover from the pandemic. As such, I strongly urge you to support the current record of decision and allow the Willow Project to move forward as planned and previously approved.

Thank you for your consideration. If you have questions, please feel free to contact me.

Sincerely,

JULIE KITKA,
President.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the ANCSA Regional Association letter be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

FEBRUARY 4, 2021.

Hon. DEB HAALAND,
Secretary Nominee, Department of the Interior, Washington, DC.

DEAR SECRETARY NOMINEE HAALAND: The ANCSA Regional Association (ARA) represents the twelve Regional Corporations created under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) which was approved by Congress and signed into law by President Nixon in 1971. The Alaska Native Village Corporation Association (ANVCA) represents 177 village and urban corporations created by ANCSA. Together these organizations represent over 150,000 Alaska Native shareholders.

We write today to urge the Department of Interior not to delay the ConocoPhillips Alaska Willow Project given the exhaustive and thorough review process it has already undergone, and the urgent need for vetted, economic opportunities for safe development in Alaska.

ARA and ANVCA strongly support responsible resource development in Alaska and are concerned about reports that the DOI intends to, once again, review the EIS Record of Decision (ROD) for Willow, which could delay or defer the project's progress.

There is no basis for further review of the ROD, given the extensive record of public hearings, documented BLM efforts to address all issues raised through public comment, completion of an in-depth environmental analysis, and the over 270 stipulations and best management practices the project will be required to follow. The Willow EIS was performed under the rigorous process in place during the Obama Administration, and was not expedited or granted any special consideration. The EIS took more than two years to complete and the report itself totals more than 2,600 pages of in-depth analysis. Given the extensive nature of the process used to perform the Willow EIS, we request that the Department of Interior not delay the Willow project for further unnecessary analysis, or political rhetoric.

The State of Alaska has been in recession for over five years, well before the COVID pandemic hit, which then caused further negative impacts in every industry important to our state. The federal government should be looking at opportunities to help Alaska respond to these impacts rather than exacerbating them. Delaying a project like Willow, which has already passed a rigorous EIS process, will cause ripple effects throughout the Alaskan economy. This project will support over 2,000 construction jobs and hundreds of long-term jobs, while providing over $2 billion in revenues to the State of Alaska and $7.6 billion in federal royalties. For context, $2 billion is roughly the size of the current budget deficit faced by our state. Revenues received by this project allows our rural communities to receive continued support to schools, health clinics and basic public services like water and sewer treatments.

The Willow Project has passed every environmental and community test put before it and would provide a much-needed economic boost to Alaska. Delaying it any further will only bring more harm to our state. It also harms the economy and budget of the North Slope Borough, the local government most closely impacted by the federal government's decision for review.

Best Regards,

KIM REITMEIER,
Executive Director, ARA.

HALLIE BISSETT,
Executive Director, ANVCA.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the ICAS Community of the Arctic Slope be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

January 26, 2022.

Hon. RAÚL GRIJALVA,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

CHAIRMAN GRIJALVA: It has come to our attention that you are considering sending a letter to Secretary of the Interior Deb Haaland opposing the Willow Project, a project located in our region of Alaska. In your position as Chairman of the House Natural Resources Committee, a committee that has jurisdiction on issues related to the Indigenous Peoples of the United States, we respectfully request that you meet with and listen to the indigenous people of the North Slope of Alaska before you take a position on the Willow Project.

The Iñupiat of the North Slope have lived in the Arctic for over 10,000 years. We are proud of our self-determination efforts to ensure future generations of Iñupiat continue to reside in our communities and have access to essential services. Without a stable economy, our communities will suffer and so too will our ability to engage in Iñupiat cultural traditions, including a subsistence way of life.

The North Slope of Alaska spans an area nearly the size of the state of Minnesota and within that expansive area, there are eight Iñupiat communities—Anaktuvuk Pass, Atqasuk, Kaktovik, Nuiqsut, Point Hope, Point Lay, Utqiaġvik and Wainwright. None of our communities are accessible by road; all supplies must be flown or barged in making the cost of living extremely high, and economic opportunity generally low. Our North Slope residents are keenly aware that advances in our communities—running water, local schools, health care, public safety, electricity, and more have come as a result of the coordination and cooperation of Alaska Native leaders and entities across the region.

As you know, fifty years ago, the Federal Government directed Alaska Native people to organize in a new structure of indigenous representation. The Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971, commonly referred to as ANCSA, was a dramatically different approach by the Federal Government to Federal Indian policy Unlike the Lower 48 model of indigenous representation that typically has a central entity on the reservation, the Tribe, that administers the delivery of services like healthcare, public safety, education, land management and economic development to name a few, the passage of ANCSA created a fragmented system of Alaska Native representation and delivery of services.

Our region has a multitude of Alaska Native entities that work together to effectively serve, provide for and enrich the lives of the Iñupiat people we represent. Our three entities, the Iñupiat Community of the Arctic Slope (ICAS), the North Slope Borough

(Borough) and Arctic Slope Regional Corporation (ASRC) are three of those entities. While our roles are defined, our constituencies overlap which is why we work closely together to protect the cultural and economic interests of the North Slope Iñupiat.

Established in 1971, the Iñupiat Community of the Arctic Slope is a federally recognized regional tribal government for the North Slope and represents over 13,000 Iñupiat tribal members. The mission of ICAS is to exercise its sovereign rights and powers for the benefit of tribal members, to conserve and retain tribal lands and resources including subsistence and environmental issues, to establish and carry out justice systems including social services under Iñupiat tribal law and custom, and to increase the variety and quality of services provided to current tribal members and for our future generations.

The North Slope Borough is a home rule government located above the Arctic Circle that represents the roughly 10,000 residents in the eight communities of the region. The Borough's jurisdiction includes the entire National Petroleum Reserve—Alaska (NPR–A) and the villages within it—Nuiqsut, Atqasuk, Utqiaġvik, and Wainwright. In 1972, the Iñupiat people of the North Slope formed the Borough to ensure our communities would benefit from oil and gas development on their ancestral homelands. It was the first time Native Americans took control of their destiny through the use of a municipal government. The Borough exercises its powers of taxation, property assessment, education, and planning and zoning services. Taxes levied on oil and gas infrastructure have enabled the Borough to invest in public infrastructure and utilities, support education, and provide police, fire, emergency and other services. Elsewhere in rural Alaska, these services are typically provided by the state or federal governments.

Arctic Slope Regional Corporation was incorporated pursuant to the passage of ANCSA. ASRC is owned by and represents the business interests of our approximately 13,000 Iñupiat shareholders, many of whom reside in the eight communities on the North Slope. ANCSA extinguished aboriginal land title and conveyed nearly five million acres of fee-simple land to ASRC for the cultural and economic benefit of our Iñupiat shareholders. Mandated by Congress to not only operate as a for-profit corporation but to serve the social and welfare interests of the people it represents, ASRC is committed to providing financial returns to our Iñupiat shareholders in the form of jobs and dividends, and to preserving Iñupiat culture and traditions.

Over the decades, and even more so today, we have seen national environmental nongovernmental organizations (ENGOs) attempt to wear the mantle of protectors of Indigenous interests in the U.S. Arctic—something that we, as elected and appointed leaders of the Iñupiat people of the North Slope, find unacceptable. ENGO's continue to push a false narrative to advance their agendas at the expense of the Indigenous people and communities of the North Slope.

To fully embrace the Biden Administration's priorities of racial equity, environmental justice and supporting underserved communities, leaders must take the time to listen to those they are aiming to serve, even if their perspective may not fit the political narrative being pushed on a national level.

We understand that your proposed letter not only requests Secretary Haaland oppose the Willow Project, but it calls for terminating the project in order to protect the resources that support Indigenous communities. The Administration cannot proclaim to support meaningful tribal consultation and environmental justice while at the same time killing a critical resource that supports our regional economy and the Iñupiat communities of the North Slope region. If the contents of your proposed letter are true, this would be highly offensive to our region's leadership.

ICAS, the Borough and ASRC support the development of the Willow Project. Our region has a fifty-year relationship with the oil and gas industry, which came as a result of the Federal Government's desire to develop oil and gas resources on our ancestral homelands. While initially wary of any development on our lands, through open communication and transparency in planning and Iñupiat ingenuity, our relationship with the oil and gas industry has turned into a partnership. A partnership that has brought significant economic benefits to the region that would have otherwise been absent. The entities that represent the North Slope Iñupiat play an active role in oil and gas development projects that take place in our region. Our region has shown that responsible development and the continuation of our Iñupiat cultural traditions, including subsistence activities, can effectively coexist while also providing the means to deliver modern-day essential services such as police and fire protection, pre-K–12 education and water and sewer infrastructure (which again, are largely made possible through responsible development of oil and gas resources on our lands).

If you are truly concerned about curbing oil and gas development, examine the massive imports of Russian oil coming into the West Coast of the United States and also ask why the Biden Administration has recently called for OPEC to produce more overseas developed oil to stave off Russian aggression in Ukraine. None of these countries have the same stringent rules and regulations imposed on oil and gas companies that operate in the U.S., including in our region of Alaska. The North Slope region has developed our oil and gas resources safely and for the direct benefit of our Iñupiat community and the nation.

We would be grateful and honored to have the opportunity to meet with you on this topic and ask that you consider meeting with us before sending a letter that does not align with the interests of the Iñupiat of the North Slope of Alaska.

If there are any questions we can answer for you or your staff, or to schedule a time to meet please contact Bridget Anderson, ASRC's Vice President External Affairs.

Sincerely,

GEORGE EDWARDSON,
President,
Iñupiat Community of the Arctic Slope.

HARRY K. BROWER, Jr.,
Mayor,
North Slope Borough.

REX A. ROCK. Sr.,
President and CEO,
Arctic Slope Regional Corporation.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Madam President, so here is my point: The next time the media writes a big story on Willow and environmental justice and racial equity—which they love to do—and Alaska, they need to include this. This is the truth. They need to include the strong union support.

Go talk to the laborers, go talk to the building trades, go talk to Sean McGarvey, Terry O'Sullivan. See what they think about Willow.

There is one group that doesn't like Willow. It is the same group that doesn't like anything in America. It is the radical far-left environmental groups that are trying to shut down my State and keep Native Americans, Native Alaskans, impoverished in Alaska. I am not going to let that happen.

Here is one final thing. It is funny, not funny—Amusing, not amusing. Again, this is really important. This is about life and death.

You have all these stories about Willow in the national media, but what really, really kind of burns me up is there is a story—you know, they talk about the climate bomb, whatever the heck that means; it is not factual. But the one story I never see about Federal lands—real big increases in oil and gas production, real big increases in emissions—that never gets written about, again for our friends in the media—never—is what is going on in New Mexico, what is going on in New Mexico.

Well, we know some of the Members, the senior Senator from New Mexico, he loves to come after Alaska projects; I don't know why. Shut them down. Maybe to divert the media's attention from what is going on in his State. But I just want to give a couple stats.

Since 2019, New Mexico has increased production in its oil production by 700,000 barrels a day. It is pretty impressive. They were at 800,000 barrels; they have increased by almost 700,000. They have increased more than Alaska even produces in 3 years.

It is now the second largest oil producer in the country. The senior Senator from New Mexico recently bragged that is up 400 percent. OK. Good for him.

It is still amazing to me; he comes down here a lot, writes letters to try to shut down my State. But, whatever, I don't go after New Mexico. But I do want our friends in the media to just kind of ask the questions. Boy, oh, boy, you want to talk about climate bomb: 700,000 barrels a day. They have more carbon emissions than Alaska by far. Nobody is writing that story. But it is also how we do our environmental standards in different States. My State has the highest standards in the world on energy production—New Mexico, not so much.

Let me just give you a couple of examples: The average well in Alaska is 28,000 barrels a day because it is conventional. We are actually—the resource is so rich there, we are not fracking like they do in the unconventional area. The average well in New Mexico produces 100 barrels—a hundred barrels to 28,000. So what does that mean? You have to drill 280 wells in New Mexico just to reach the equivalent of one in Alaska.

So the environmental footprint is much bigger. The carbon emission is much bigger. New Mexico flares its gas. We reinject our gas—again, highest environmental standards in the world.

We conduct our exploration and drilling activities only in the winter. You have to build ice roads, ice pads. Zero impact. I used to be in charge of this.

It is very expensive to do that. One little drop of anything—chewing tobacco—on the tundra, you have to report it. So where is the story about what is going on there?

Where is the carbon bomb story on New Mexico? Where is the story that the Secretary of the Interior has directed almost half the Federal permits to drill in the country to one State? Do you think it is Alaska? No way. They are trying to shut us down.

You think it is Texas? Nope. North Dakota? Nope. It is New Mexico. Golly gee, isn't that interesting?

I sure hope—look, it is terribly suspicious from my perspective that one State has received more Federal energy permits in the last 15 months than all other States in America combined. The Secretary of the Interior is from New Mexico. OK. Maybe there is something there.

But here is the bottom line: There have been barrels of ink spilled on every single project in Alaska—Willow, this week. But reporters shrug their shoulders, look the other way. Maybe it is because it is a blue State, they don't want to touch those guys, when it comes to New Mexico. No wonder Americans don't trust the media.

I am going to conclude with this quote. It is from a Wall Street Journal editorial written by the North Slope Borough mayor, Harry Brower, the Iñupiat leader of the North Slope community and Josiah Paktotak, who is the State rep. These are two Alaska Native leaders elected. They are fully supportive of Willow.

It was in the Wall Street Journal, entitled ''Let Alaska Sell American Energy to the World,'' and it was written in March, as Russia was invading Ukraine.

They said:

> Even as Russian tanks lined up on the Ukrainian border in February, the Biden administration froze U.S. drilling on Federal lands and issued rules making it harder to build natural gas pipelines.

By the way, that is the rule that I am putting forth a CRA resolution to rescind.

They continue:

> We may be Inupiaq Eskimos 5,000 miles away from the Washington policy machine, but we know crazy when we see it. And this is crazy.

And the American people know it.

Now, look, the President is in the Middle East, meeting with allies, asking for the Saudis to produce more oil. But as he would say: Come on, man. You got to start at home. You got to start at home.

The Willow Project in Alaska, supported by the Native community, supported by the unions—I would guarantee supported by probably 90 percent of Americans—it is time to get things like this done.

So our NEPA Congressional Review Act and our advocacy for commonsense projects, like Willow, supported by every single group in my State—and I sure hope the media writes about this—especially the Native people—if they shut this down, that will be the ultimate injustice to indigenous people in Alaska, and they know it. And that is one of the many reasons why they shouldn't do it.

I yield the floor.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL MONDAY, JULY 18, 2022, AT 3 P.M.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate stands adjourned until Monday, July 18, 2022, at 3 p.m.

Thereupon, the Senate, at 3:47 p.m., adjourned until Monday, July 18, 2022, at 3 p.m.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate:

THE JUDICIARY

LAURA E. CRANE, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, TO BE AN ASSOCIATE JUDGE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FOR THE TERM OF FIFTEEN YEARS, VICE STEVEN NATHAN BERK, RETIRED.

VERONICA M. SANCHEZ, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, TO BE AN ASSOCIATE JUDGE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FOR THE TERM OF FIFTEEN YEARS, VICE JOHN RAMSEY JOHNSON, RETIRED.

ADRIENNE C. NELSON, OF OREGON, TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE DISTRICT OF OREGON, VICE MICHAEL W. MOSMAN, RETIRED.

MATTHEW L. GARCIA, OF NEW MEXICO, TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEW MEXICO, VICE JUDITH C. HERRERA, RETIRED.

ANDREW G. SCHOPLER, OF CALIFORNIA, TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA, VICE LARRY ALAN BURNS, RETIRED.

JAMES EDWARD SIMMONS, JR., OF CALIFORNIA, TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA, VICE ANTHONY J. BATTAGLIA, RETIRED.

VIJAY SHANKER, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, TO BE AN ASSOCIATE JUDGE OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE TERM OF FIFTEEN YEARS, VICE STEPHEN H. GLICKMAN, RETIRED.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate July 14, 2022:

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

KATE ELIZABETH HEINZELMAN, OF NEW YORK, TO BE GENERAL COUNSEL OF THE CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

ALEXANDER MARK LASKARIS, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, A CAREER MEMBER OF THE SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE, CLASS OF MINISTER-COUNSELOR, TO BE AN AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE REPUBLIC OF CHAD.

MARGARET C. WHITMAN, OF COLORADO, TO BE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE REPUBLIC OF KENYA.

MICHAEL J. ADLER, OF MARYLAND, 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 SOUTH SUDAN.

JOHN T. GODFREY, 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 REPUBLIC OF THE SUDAN.

THE JUDICIARY

STEPHEN HENLEY LOCHER, OF IOWA, TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF IOWA.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

MICHAEL COTTMAN MORGAN, OF WISCONSIN, TO BE AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF COMMERCE.

WITHDRAWAL

Executive Message transmitted by the President to the Senate on July 14, 2022 withdrawing from further Senate consideration the following nomination:

TOVAH R. CALDERON, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, TO BE AN ASSOCIATE JUDGE OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE TERM OF FIFTEEN YEARS, VICE KATHRYN A. OBERLY, RETIRED, WHICH WAS SENT TO THE SENATE ON JANUARY 3, 2022.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2023

SPEECH OF

HON. BARBARA LEE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 13, 2022

Ms. LEE of California. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of our amendment, Lee/Meijer number three eight seven, to express the sense of Congress that Authorizations for the Use of Military Force should include sunset provisions.

I want to thank my cosponsors, including Congressman MEIJER, and Chairmen SMITH and MCGOVERN for their support to permit me to offer this amendment.

Under our Constitution, Congress has the unique responsibility of oversight authority over the use of military force. Congress should maintain authority over when and how the United States wages war. And we should insist that the executive branch have a clear plan, objective and time limit for these authorizations.

The purpose of a sunset clause is not to withdraw our military before it has achieved its goal. Rather, it is to make sure that Congress, as the people's elected representatives, exercises our responsibility to ensure any use of military force is supported by and serves the interests of the American people.

Legal experts from across the ideological spectrum support the inclusion of sunset provisions in AUMFs. And Congressionally-required sunsets are not a new idea. Congress has included sunset provisions in 29 percent of prior authorizations for use of military force and declarations of war.

A sunset is not any sign of lack of American resolve. Congress has shown it can and will act quickly and decisively when core American interests and values are at stake. In 1941 and again in 2001, Congress acted within twenty-four hours of the President's request for authority to wage war.

I include in the Record an article written by Dr. Tess Bridgeman regarding the importance of AUMF sunset provisions. Dr. Bridgeman is a former legal advisor to the White House and State Department, and an expert on the constitutional law regarding war powers. Dr. Bridgeman writes:

"Arguably far more important than any potential signal that might be sent to a foreign adversary, a reauthorization requirement sends a very real and important signal to our own troops: Congress supports the war effort you are engaged in and has taken a tough vote to authorize it. And if you are brave enough to fight, we are brave enough to vote."

Madam Speaker, this amendment is a reasonable expression of Congress' role and the founders' intent on matters of war and peace. We cannot write blank checks to the executive branch. Requiring AUMFs to include sunsets ensures that any use of war powers is in line with the views and priorities of the American people, expressed through the ballot box. I urge my colleagues to support this amendment, and support the principle that wars must have an end.

[From Just Security, July 13, 2022]

IN SUPPORT OF SUNSETS: EASY YES VOTES ON AUMF REFORM

(By Tess Bridgeman)

As Congress readies for votes on the must-pass National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA), several amendments related to authorizations for use of military force (AUMFs) merit attention as easy "yes" votes that could help restore Congress' congressional authority over when to take the nation to war. Three of these are simply long-overdue good war powers hygiene, repealing old "zombie" AUMFs (as Rep. Peter Meijer (R–MI) has coined them) that are not relied on for any current U.S. operations but could be susceptible to abuse. These are Rep. Barbara Lee's (D–CA) 2002 AUMF repeal amendment (with bipartisan co-sponsors), Rep. Abigail Spanberger's (D–VA) repeal of the 1991 AUMF, and Rep. Meijer's repeal of the 1957 AUMF. Another bipartisan amendment, co-sponsored by Reps. Lee and Meijer, takes the small but important step of declaring the "sense of Congress" that any new AUMF should include a date on which the authorization is terminated unless reauthorized by Congress, a.k.a. a sunset.

While settling on the details of any new AUMF will be challenging, the bipartisan sunset amendment should be another easy yes vote for members, and the Biden administration should support it. The full text of the sense of Congress provisions are as follows:

(1) the inclusion of a sunset provision or reauthorization requirement in authorizations for use of military force is critical to ensuring Congress's exercise of its constitutional duty to declare war; and

(2) any joint resolution enacted to authorize the introduction of United States forces into hostilities or into situations where there is a serious risk of hostilities should include a sunset provision setting forth a date certain for the termination of the authorization for the use of such forces absent the enactment of a subsequent specific statutory authorization for such use of the United States forces.

Making good on this sense of Congress in any future AUMF would go a long way toward fixing a pernicious problem that has developed over the past few decades, as old AUMFs have been construed to authorize wars against enemies that did not exist at the time of their enactment and about which Congress never deliberated. A sunset clause guards against that kind of misuse and abuse. It should not be understood as an "off switch," but rather as a vote forcing mechanism. By shifting the default away from forever authorizations, it ensures that the peoples' representatives affirmatively debate and decide whether the United States should be at war, and against whom, as the Constitution intended. And it ensures that our troops doing the fighting are foregrounded in these deliberations.

WHO SUPPORTS SUNSETS?

First and foremost, Congress itself has supported sunsets by enacting them into law in roughly one-third of past AUMFs and declarations of war. Recent serious proposals for new AUMFs have also included sunsets, including those supported, and authored, by the executive branch: the ISIL-specific draft AUMF President Obama sent to Congress in 2015 included a three-year sunset clause.

Second, former senior officials serving in administrations of both political parties support sunsets. In May 2017, former CIA and Department of Defense General Counsel Stephen Preston advocated that a sunset clause shows the United States is "committed to the fight" and "committed to our democratic institutions." On this score, Heather Brandon-Smith's overview of exchanges on the value of a sunset provision in a July 2017 House Foreign Affairs Committee hearing titled "Authorization for the Use of Force and Current Terrorist Threats" is worth quoting in full:

The witnesses were repeatedly asked whether a sunset provision should be included in a new AUMF, with many members of Congress—on both sides of the aisle—agreeing on the merits of including a sunset. Both [former Attorney General Michael] Mukasey and [former National Counterterrorism Center Director Matthew] Olsen advocated in favor of sunsets . . . "As experts across the political spectrum have explained," said Olsen, "a sunset does not end the war. Rather, a sunset signals to our partners and adversaries that the U.S. is committed to using the force required to combat the current threats we face, even as we sustain the fight for as long as it takes."

Mukasey, who noted in his written statement that he does not generally favor sunsets in the intelligence gathering or counterterrorism authorities, advocated for a sunset in a new AUMF. "I favor a sunset provision," he said. "I've favored reconsidering the [2001] AUMF for years."

More recently, in March 2021, former Republican and Democratic administration senior lawyers at a House Rules Committee hearing on war powers (in which I testified), agreed on the need to include sunset provisions in future AUMFs. (Ryan Goodman, Steve Pomper, Steve Vladeck and I also supported including a three-year sunset in our set of principles for any new AUMF in 2021).

Third, leading experts and former senior officials who have considered how new AUMFs should be structured have long endorsed inclusion of sunsets. A set of principles for a new AUMF from leading legal experts Rosa Brooks, Sarah Cleveland, Jen Daskal, Walter Dellinger, Ryan Goodman, Harold Hongju Koh, Marty Lederman, and Steve Vladeck published in Just Security in November 2014 endorsed a sunset. They explained that sunsets, along with other constraints in the proposal, avoid unnecessary wars and promote democratic accountability. Eight years later, these are even more imperative goals.

Another set of principles for a new AUMF from Ben Wittes, Bobby Chesney, Jack Goldsmith, and Matt Waxman at Lawfare, coincidentally released on the same day in Nov. 2014, explicitly endorsed a three-year sunset to "forc[e] Congress to make an affirmative decision as to whether, and how, it wants its blessing to continue." Indeed, inclusion of a sunset is seen as a key point of consensus among these leading proposals for any new AUMF.

BUT WOULD A SUNSET HELP THE ENEMY OR HAMSTRING THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH?

At a House Foreign Affairs Committee hearing last March, an administration witness surprisingly did not support the inclusion of sunsets in AUMFs because ''we do not want to say to our adversaries at some date if they just hold out they can do whatever they please.'' The Biden administration should shift that position—and embrace Reps. Lee and Meijer's amendment—for at least three reasons.

First, there's simply no reason to believe a congressional reauthorization requirement, or sunset, would send such a signal to an adversary. It is doubtful that adversaries in foreign countries—often primarily engaged against non-U.S. enemies—are at all concerned with U.S. domestic law authorizations. But even if we were to try to glean external signals from a domestic reauthorization requirement, as former State Department Legal Adviser Harold Hongju Koh said in 2015, ''a sunset is not a repeal; it need not even be read as a proposal to repeal in the future. . . . A sunset is simply a shared congressional-executive agreement to reassess the situation together as a nation.''

If anything, a reauthorization requirement shows that Congress is paying attention to the war it has authorized and will continue to do so. And notwithstanding legitimate concerns of partisan Capitol Hill gridlock, Congress manages to pass NDAAs, budgets, and other high-stakes legislation when needed.

Second, U.S. political leaders and the national security institutions that support them make decisions about the scale of U.S. involvement within and outside of conflict zones based on a range of factors, including the severity and immediacy of the threat, resource constraints, and the willingness and reliability of partners on the ground to act. A brief look at the past three presidential administrations underscores this point: it was not the expiration of an AUMF that caused President Biden to withdraw U.S. forces from Afghanistan, Trump to announce withdrawal from Syria (before reversing course), or Obama to withdraw from President George W. Bush's war in Iraq.

It bears emphasizing here that in any true emergency situation, under threat of an imminent armed attack or in a situation where U.S. nationals are in imminent peril abroad, the president may rely on independent authority in Art. II of the Constitution to act quickly (as most presidents in our recent history have done), regardless of the existence of any congressional authorization.

Third, and arguably far more important than any potential signal that might be sent to a foreign adversary, a reauthorization requirement sends a very real and important signal to our own troops: Congress supports the war effort you are engaged in and has taken a tough vote to authorize it. And if you are brave enough to fight, we are brave enough to vote.

A reauthorization requirement also signals—both internally and externally—a commitment to our own democratic processes. That commitment is now more important than ever for members of Congress and the executive branch to embrace.

NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2023

SPEECH OF

HON. ROBERT C. "BOBBY" SCOTT

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 13, 2022

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in opposition to several provisions included in this year's National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) Reauthorization, although ultimately, I will vote in favor for final passage of the bill.

First, I oppose Amendment 640, considered on the floor as part of en bloc Amendment 5, which directs the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) to reclassify public safety telecommunications officers, also called 911 dispatchers, as a protective service occupation in the U.S. Government's Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. This Amendment would have no direct effect on these workers' wages, benefits, or other resources; proponents of this reclassification have stated that it "would provide validation."

The SOC classification system is a federal statistical standard used across agencies in data collection. According to OMB, "[t]he-SOC is designed exclusively for statistical purposes." Changes to the codes affect multiple data sources frequently used by policymakers, researchers, and employers, including the American Community Survey, the nation's largest household survey; the Current Population Survey (CPS), the key source of our monthly employment numbers; and the Occupational Employment Statistics (OES), the authoritative source of employment and wage information by occupation. These changes would undermine the intent and legitimacy of the SOC by deviating from the long-established process designed to ensure the objectivity and integrity statistical data classifications more broadly.

A standing committee at OMB, the SOC Policy Committee (SOCPC), is responsible for maintaining the accuracy of these codes using well-defined principles. The SOCPC undertakes a routine revision of the codes roughly once per decade; the process spans multiple years and "involves extensive background research, periods or public comment, review of comments, and implementation of revisions." During its latest revision, which began in early 2012 and was finalized in 2018, OMB specifically rejected comments requesting it reclassify 911 dispatchers as directed in Amendment 640. In response to public comments presented in the May 2014 Federal Register, the Obama Administration's OMB explained it "did not accept these recommendations based on Classification Principle 2, which states that workers are coded according to the work performed. The work performed is that of a dispatcher, not a first responder."

In 2016, OMB declined a similar request for reclassification. Based on the principles OMB's policy committee applies to determine SOC codes, 911 telephone dispatchers are already properly and accurately classified. This point was reiterated in communications with the Education and Labor Committee in 2021, explaining, "After an extensive technical review of the requested reclassification for 911 dispatchers, OMB, consistent with the recommendation of the Chief Statistician of the United States, decided not to make such an adjustment because it is inconsistent with the statistical purposes of the SOC."

Furthermore, the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), in a written communication with the Education and Labor Committee on September 15, 2021, reported that the change made by H.R. 1175, a bill identical to Amendment 640, "will introduce costly, unnecessary logistical and data interpretation delays and challenges affecting the quality of data." Moreover, changes outside of the routine revision process would undermine the goal of data continuity, limiting data sources' usefulness for their key purpose of statistical analysis; create precedent for disrupting the standard SOC revision process; and undermine the SOCPC's authority as experts to apply the classification principles to determine what accuracy requires.

Public safety telecommunications officers perform critical, challenging work. They deserve our honor and gratitude for their efforts. However, considering the many alternative ways policymakers could confer "validation," as the proponents are seeking, there is little policy justification for this Amendment's approach to achieving that goal. Furthermore, the SOC is not intended to rank or group occupations by education, credentials, earnings, benefits, or any other user-defined indicator of status.

In conclusion, mandating a change to a statistical code would not affect these workers' wages, benefits, or other resources—but it would disrupt data series continuity; require significant additional work for government agencies, researchers, employers, and others; and intervene in an official, routine government data-collection and statistical process.

Second, I oppose language in the bill, added by Amendment 113 considered on the floor as part of the en bloc Amendment 2, which would expand the Troops-to-Teachers program from recruiting veterans to become teachers, to recruiting veterans to fill a longer list of school-based positions including school resource officers (SROs). Increasing the presence of SROs can have a particularly harmful effect on students of color and students with disabilities. Nationally, Black and Latinx youth make up over 58 percent of school-based arrests while representing only 40 percent of public school enrollment, and Black students are more than twice as likely to be referred to law enforcement or arrested at school as their white peers. According to a 2018 study by GAO, Black students, boys, and students with disabilities are also disproportionately disciplined in K–12 public schools.

Moreover, the amendment removes crucial language from the definition of "eligible school" which would target resources to high-poverty schools. This is concerning with regard to the recruitment of key positions such as teachers, school leaders, and counselors to meet the needs of students in high-poverty schools, particularly as high-poverty schools have been disproportionately impacted by recent staffing shortages.

Finally, I oppose section 572 of the bill, added to NDAA during the full committee markup of the bill on June 23. The Department of Defense Education Activity (DoDEA) plays a critical role in educating the children of our nation's military families. Across the globe, DoDEA coordinates the education of more than 60,000 children. Importantly, the DoDEA

also stands apart from other public-school districts as one of only two federally operated K–12 school systems.

As a result, while it is within the federal government's purview to implement the proposed requirements for DoDEA schools under this legislation, these proposed requirements would be inappropriate to impose on traditional public school districts. This is a unique exception in our education system. Moving forward, Congress must continue to ensure that state and local governments can meet the unique needs of their students and parents without mandating requirements regarding the rights of parents.

While I support the overall passage of NDAA, I remain opposed to these three provisions.

HONORING THE CAREER OF JIM TATE HILL

HON. JIM COSTA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 14, 2022

Mr. COSTA. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor Jim Tate Hill, who dedicated his career to music, academics, and serving.

Jim Tate Hill started his career in 1970 when he decided to give his life to Christ. He began his training at St. Paul Church of God in Christ (COGIC) in Bakersfield, California and continued his education. He attended college and received his Bachelor's degree in Music Education from the University of Pacific's Conservatory of Music. Jim's passion in music influenced his service to the community and through the church.

He served as the choir director at Glad Tidings COGIC and in 1981, Jim soon grew in different roles. He was the Lead Deacon, Sunday School Superintendent, Minister of Music, and Assistant Pastor at Bethel Temple COGIC. Under Jim's leadership as pastor of Bethel Temple, there were many issues that Jim felt needed to be addressed, such as youth and early education, homelessness, and community revitalization. With his California-license in general contracting, Jim has assisted in building and remodeling over 20 churches between Madera and Bakersfield.

In 2006, Jim was entrusted to be in the leading role as Superintendent of the Central Valley District. That same year, he was recognized by his contributions to education as one of the inaugural recipients of the African-American Heritage Award. During those 41 years, he worked under three District Superintendents as the Minister of Music, Sunday School Superintendent, and as the Assistant District Superintendent. In 2019, Bethel Temple opened Early Readers Preschool, a full preschool and daycare center, the only one of its kind located at a church in southwest Fresno.

Jim's character and work ethic elevated him to various roles throughout his life. He was recognized for his hard work and for creating impacts in the community. He was one of four inaugural recipients to receive the Excellence of Service medal by Bishop Samuel Doyle at the 43rd Annual Jurisdictional Holy Convocation in 2013. In 2020, Jim was elevated by Bishop Doyle to 2nd Admin. Assistant of the California Valley Jurisdiction and Chair of the Southern Region.

Jim has a B.A. in Music Education from the University of Pacific's Conservatory of Music. He has introduced both kindergarteners and high school students, to music ranging from classical to gospel for nearly 40 years in southwest Fresno. His high school and middle school choirs and bands have performed in California Music Educators Association festivals and competitions.

Jim has been happily married to Missionary Carla Hill for 45 years. Together, they have three children: Tate II, Paul, and Candice, and nine grandchildren.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring the career of Jim Tate Hill and may we continue to be inspired by his many contributions in the community.

CONGRATULATING CAPTAIN RICHARD RAMSAY ON HIS RETIREMENT FROM THE COLONA FIRE DEPARTMENT

HON. CHERI BUSTOS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 14, 2022

Mrs. BUSTOS. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize Captain Richard Ramsay who is retiring from the Colona Fire Department after 20 years of service.

Captain Ramsay joined the Colona Fire Department two decades ago with a passion for keeping his neighbors safe. He served many roles throughout his tenure with the department, including Firefighter, Emergency Medical Technician (EMT), Hazardous Material Technician, Safety Officer, and Special Teams Leader. His experience and reliability helped the department soar to new heights. He was a consummate professional with impeccable character, unafraid to tackle danger head on, no matter the circumstance. Captain Ramsay's impact on the Colona Fire Department and the surrounding Quad Cities region is unquestionable. I wish him and his family well as he transitions into this next chapter of life.

It is because of valiant and selfless leaders such as Captain Richard Ramsay that I am especially proud to serve Illinois' 17th Congressional District. Madam Speaker, I would like to, again, formally congratulate Colona Fire Department Captain Richard Ramsay on his retirement and thank him for his 20 years of service to the Colona community.

RECOGNIZING ALL AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICALS IN MONTANA

HON. MATTHEW M. ROSENDALE, Sr.

OF MONTANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 14, 2022

Mr. ROSENDALE. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the great American ingenuity coming out of Montana this month. All American Pharmaceuticals in Billings, Montana, have developed a new baby formula to provide relief from the shortage ravaging our nation.

Unfortunately, Biden's FDA gatekeepers are requiring them to jump through endless bureaucratic hoops to get mouths fed. The FDA licensed their company to manufacture—but not to sell.

If the Biden administration doesn't find long-term relief for our Nation's economic and supply chain issues, we are going to see more suffering Americans and more essential goods sitting in factories.

These Montanans are salt-of-the-earth, shirt-off-your-back people serving their neighbors. I commend All American Pharmaceuticals for their hard work, as well as all the nonprofits and charities in Montana supporting families and babies in crisis.

We need more innovators in Montana, and fewer gatekeepers in Washington.

HONORING THE LIFE OF JOSEPH T. LETTELLEIR III

HON. GUS M. BILIRAKIS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 14, 2022

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Madam Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the life of St. Petersburg legend, Joe Lettelleir, who was a giant in Pinellas County and left his indelible mark on everything he did whether a military veteran, business entrepreneur, respected banker, or prominent developer.

Joe moved to St. Petersburg in 1948 and attended Northeast High School where he met the love of his life, Becky. He attended Indiana University for college and served in the U.S. Army after graduation.

A man of many careers, he served as Senior Executive Vice President of Florida Federal Savings and Loan, Founder of Bay Development and Bayside Savings and Loan, and owner/operator of Paradise Lakes Resort. Most recently, Joe served as President and CEO of Contemporary Housing Alternatives of Florida (CHAF), a non-profit focused on providing affordable housing solutions in the region.

Joe was a well-known leader in St. Pete and proudly led countless boards and committees, including the St. Petersburg Area Chamber of Commerce, Shorecrest Preparatory School Board of Trustees, AMIKids, Quarterback Club, St. Pete Dragons, the St. Petersburg Housing Authority, and Concerned Citizens (STOP the Lens).

Through his advocacy efforts, especially on banking and housing issues, Joe befriended countless elected officials and public servants including my dear friend, the late Congressmen C.W. Bill Young and Freddy St. Germain.

While the body of his professional and charitable work was a source of pride, Joe's most meaningful work is the beautiful family he created with his wonderful wife of 56 years, Becky. Joe and Becky have three loving children, Mark, Amy and Matt; and precious grandchildren, Ryan, Riley and Reece Lettelleir, and Megan and Jake Freedman to whom he was known as "Pa." He was a fixture at nearly every football, basketball, and baseball game, dance recital, cheerleading competition, and any opportunity to show his love and support for his children and grandchildren. He was also respected and cherished as a father figure to many of his children's friends, who always sought out his wisdom and guidance.

Joe, with Becky by his side, travelled the world, including all 50 states. Most visited during long road trips on America's backroads that he loved so much.

A huge sports fan, he was a die-hard Hoosier and an original season ticket holder for the Bucs and Rays. He was also a student of history and his insatiable curiosity inspired him to constantly seek knowledge.

As a great patriot of this Nation, he fittingly departed from this world on July 4th at the age of 77. He will be remembered as a man of principle and faith, the life of the party, ready with a joke or story for any occasion, and as a fiercely loyal friend who was always willing to lend a helping hand.

Joe Lettelleir had a life you can hang your hat on. May his memory be everlasting.

BEAUFORT WATER FESTIVAL

HON. NANCY MACE

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 14, 2022

Ms. MACE. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the 66th Annual Beaufort Water Festival. Since 1956, the Beaufort community has celebrated the community's waterways alongside family and friends, making memories at this time-honored tradition.

Each year, local and national businesses, civic organizations, the military, and hundreds of volunteers give their time and money to support the Festival. Each year, the leader of these volunteers is announced as the following Festival's Commodore.

This year's commodore, Shawna Doran, has given over two decades of service to the Festival and to the community at large. When she isn't leading the Water Festival's army of volunteers, Shawna serves the Beaufort community as a registered nurse and Vice President at Beaufort Memorial Hospital.

I commend Shawna, and all of the Festival's hundreds of volunteers, for their dedication to the festival's motto of ''Fun, Sun, and Vitamin Sea.''

Lastly, I want to wish one of my dedicated district interns, Mason Dalen, good luck as he participates in the Badminton Tournament, one of the Beaufort Water Festival's many great traditions.

CONGRATULATING SHERIFF BRIAN ASBELL ON HIS RETIREMENT FROM THE PEORIA COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE

HON. CHERI BUSTOS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 14, 2022

Mrs. BUSTOS. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize Peoria County Sheriff Brian Asbell, who is retiring from the Peoria County Sheriff's Office (PCSO) after 27 years of dignified service.

Sheriff Asbell has devoted his entire life to protecting and serving his neighbors and defending our great nation from all enemies, foreign and domestic. His first experience in public service was in the U.S. Army as a Combat Engineer in the First Cavalry Division at Fort Hood, a post he held from 1990 through 1993. He transitioned to the Army National Guard (ANG) as a Combat Engineer, where he remained until 1996. In the last year of his service to ANG, he joined PCSO as a Correctional Officer. Though he now had two obligations to his immediate community, his commitment and dedication to PCSO flourished and in January 1997, Sheriff Asbell was promoted to Correctional Sergeant. His unrelenting work ethic continued as he was elevated to Patrol Deputy in December 2000, then Detective in January 2005. In this capacity, he strived to reduce crime and solve some of the most difficult cases in every corner of the county. After four years in this capacity, he accepted a new role as Undersheriff and Jail Superintendent, in which he excelled for seven years. He was appointed the 56th Peoria County Sheriff in August 2017 and was elected in November 2018. Not only did Sheriff Asbell carry on the honorable legacy of his predecessors, he helped to modernize PCSO and reshape its relationship with residents.

It is because of exceptional and valorous leaders such as Sheriff Brian Asbell that I am especially proud to serve Illinois' 17th Congressional District. Madam Speaker, I would like to again, formally congratulate Peoria County Sheriff Brian Johnson on his retirement and thank him for his 27 years of service to our community.

HONORING THE LIFE OF GILBERT FRANK COELHO

HON. JIM COSTA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 14, 2022

Mr. COSTA. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of Gilbert Coelho, long-time resident of Firebaugh, who passed away at age 80 on April 15, 2022. He was a strong man of faith and an excellent example of a man of great character.

Gilbert was born in San Leandro, California. He was one of four children born to Otto and Alice Coelho, and they were raised on the family dairy farm in Dos Palos. Gilbert was involved in 4H and FFA where he raised and showed animals with his brothers. He worked on the family farm until the 1960's and at Eagle Field and then on to custom farming with his father in the Hilmar area.

Eventually, Gilbert worked with Western Farm Service, TRI Farms, and Del Monte Fresh Produce. He became a melon growing and harvesting specialist, and a well-respected Pest Control Advisor. Gilbert retired in 2009 and continued with agricultural consulting part-time.

In the Dos Palos/Firebaugh area, Gilbert met Carol Cunha, the love of his life, and they married in November of 1973. Two years later, they made their home in Firebaugh, where they raised their children and attended St. Joseph's Catholic Church. Gilbert was an active member and served on the church finance council and the bereavement committee.

Gilbert gave back to his community and served on the City of Firebaugh/School District Community Recreation Commission and acted as President of the local Lions Club. He was also a member of the Firebaugh Service Club, Knights of Columbus and Firebaugh Rotary Club. He volunteered for countless local community activities and was always ready to assist. Another passion he displayed for over 37 years was his role as School Board Member and President of the Firebaugh-Las Deltas Unified School District Board. He was also a delegate to the California School Boards Association and an Executive Board Member for the Fresno County Trustees association.

Gilbert helped to establish the Westside Institute of Technology which provided invaluable job training to local youth. He developed the Firebaugh High School Ag Department Almond Orchard, farming it with the staff and youth of the community. He could always be seen working the Orchard and serving his community.

Gilbert is survived by his loving wife of 48 years, Carol; three children, five grandchildren, three siblings, five in-laws, and many nieces and nephews.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring the life of Gilbert Frank Coelho. May he be remembered as an inspiration for all who knew him.

HONORING THE LIFE-SAVING ACTIONS OF AGENT JOHN LESLIE

HON. DEBBIE DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 14, 2022

Mrs. DINGELL. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize John Leslie of Clinton Township, Michigan. His heroic efforts are worthy of commendation.

On the night of Saturday, July 31, 2021, John Leslie was driving on Northwestern Highway when he noticed a vehicle fire on the side of the road. The off-duty border patrol officer and trained Emergency Medical Technician rushed to investigate the scene. Two men who were already at the scene told him that there was a man trapped in the burning vehicle. He saw a person in need and did not hesitate to risk his life to save another.

With the front of the vehicle destroyed by the crash, the driver remained trapped in the vehicle at a scene that was becoming more dangerous by the minute. Endangering himself, he climbed into the back of the vehicle to see if he could help remove the driver. The damage prevented him from pulling him out the back or the front. With the clock ticking, he noticed a bowling ball in the backseat. After several strikes, he broke through the driver's side door and was able to open the door and remove the driver. Moments later, the vehicle was engulfed in flames. Agent Leslie had acted just in time to save the life of the driver. Using his training as an Emergency Medical Technician, he attended to the driver until the authorities arrived on the scene. If it was not for Agent Leslie's heroic actions, the driver would not be alive today.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me today in thanking Agent John Leslie for his efforts that saved a life. We are grateful for Agent Leslie's service to our country as a Border Patrol Agent protecting us from harm. I am proud to commemorate his heroic efforts here today.

PRESIDENTIAL AWARDEE FOR EXCELLENCE

HON. PETE STAUBER

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 14, 2022

Mr. STAUBER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor and congratulate Abe Schwartz, a math teacher at Bemidji Middle School, who has been honored with the Presidential Award for Excellence in Mathematics and Science Teaching.

Our children are our future, and teachers like Abe are absolutely critical in developing young leaders with a passion to learn and grow.

This is the nation's highest honor for teachers of science, technology, engineering, and mathematics, and I am incredibly proud knowing that we have such a talented and enthusiastic educator in our great Eighth District preparing our next generations for ingenuity and greatness.

Congratulations again to Abe on this amazing accomplishment, and I thank him for his steadfast dedication to the students at Bemidji Middle School. I wish him nothing but success as he continues to mentor and lead his students to a bright future.

CONGRATULATING DEPUTY CHIEF BRIAN JOHNSON ON HIS RETIREMENT FROM THE MOLINE POLICE DEPARTMENT

HON. CHERI BUSTOS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 14, 2022

Mrs. BUSTOS. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize Deputy Chief Brian Johnson, who is retiring from the Moline Police Department after 22 years of service.

Deputy Chief Johnson's career in law enforcement began in January 2000 when he joined the nearby Silvis Police Department, where he stayed for two years. His father, a former Sergeant in the East Moline Police Department, helped steer him toward a career in public safety. He became an officer in the Moline Police Department in February 2002. Always looking to rise above the call of duty in protecting and serving his neighbors, Deputy Chief Johnson worked his way through the ranks. He served as Patrol Officer, Street Crimes Detective, Patrol Sergeant, Juvenile Investigations Sergeant, Patrol Lieutenant, Accreditation and Standards Lieutenant and Operations Captain, before being promoted to Deputy Chief in 2021. He is a graduate of Kewanee High School in Kewanee, Illinois, Western Illinois University, and Northwestern Illinois University's School of Police Staff and Command. Deputy Chief Johnson's contributions to the Quad Cities community will never be forgotten.

It is because of noble and fearless leaders such as Deputy Chief Brian Johnson that I am especially proud to serve Illinois' 17th Congressional District. Madam Speaker, I would like to again, formally congratulate Moline Police Department Deputy Chief Brian Johnson on his retirement and thank him for his 22 years of service to our community.

HONORING CITIZENS GUARANTY BANK

HON. ANDY BARR

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 14, 2022

Mr. BARR. Madam Speaker, I rise to recognize the Citizens Guaranty Bank on its 50th anniversary.

The bank was chartered in 1971 and Kentucky Governor Louie Nunn signed the charter. The bank opened in 1972 in Irvine, Kentucky. Over the years the bank has expended its reach and opened offices in Richmond, London, and Stanton. It serves many customers living in the 6th Congressional District. The bank is locally owned and operated, with over 75 team members and seven locations. The mission of the bank is "To help our customers enhance their lives and achieve their dreams while actively supporting our communities where we live and work". Kathy Samples, who started with the bank in 1977, serves as Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the bank.

It is my honor to recognize the dedicated leaders and team members of Citizens Guaranty Bank. I congratulate them on their 50-year history, celebrate their many accomplishments, and look forward to a bright future of serving their customers.

RECOGNIZING THE SUFFERING OF THE SINDHI COMMUNITY IN PAKISTAN

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 14, 2022

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of the Sindhi Sufi people in Pakistan, and against the unconscionable human rights atrocities that have been inflicted upon them for years.

There is perhaps nowhere in the world more important for the United States to battle extremism with public diplomacy than Pakistan, a nuclear-armed state where numerous extremists over the years have unfortunately sought refuge from justice. Pakistan's third largest province of Sindh is a place of particular concern, where members of the local Sindhi community find themselves subject to intense and unfair government scrutiny.

Sindhi persons have also been notably absent from the high echelons of Pakistan's government. As of 2022, there has not been a single Sindhi speaking judge on the Supreme Court of Pakistan. Of deepest concern however are the many instances of human rights abuses against the community, including exceptional jail times for trumped up crimes of "blasphemy", beatings, harassment, and forced disappearances. In 2017 alone, many activists, budding politicians, teachers, and students were forcibly disappeared by authorities. The Center for Research and Security Studies based in Pakistan has reported nearly 1,500 accusations and cases of blasphemy. Out of these 18 women and 71 men have been killed extrajudicially between 1947 and 2021.

I was made aware of one such case by my constituents: the life sentence handed down to one man, Notan Lal, the principal of a private school and member of Pakistan's Hindu minority who was accused of speaking blasphemously about the Prophet Muhammad. For this supposed infraction against the common good, he was arrested in 2019 and ultimately sentenced in February 2022 to 25 years in prison. No one should ever have to face a life in prison on such trumped-up charges.

There is a silver lining however, as Congress continues to hear the cries for help from the Sindhi community, we are answering with greater efforts to recognize and promote their importance. Sindh Caucus Co-Chair Representative Brad Sherman and I were especially grateful to see that our Caucus' efforts to see Voice of America promote additional material and resources in the Sindhi language. Nearly 14 percent of Pakistanis—over 30 million people—speak Sindhi, but there has unfortunately never been significant material in the language from VOA until now. With this new material, it will become easier to reach out to the Sindhi community in Pakistan, and for them to reach out into the world in turn.

The people of Pakistan—especially those in the Sindhi community—deserve respect for their human rights, regardless of creed or conviction. I urge my colleagues to continue to speak out for the Sindhi community in Pakistan and ensure that their human rights are respected.

HONORING THE RETIREMENT OF DARRELL FONSECA

HON. JIM COSTA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 14, 2022

Mr. COSTA. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor Darrell Fonseca who is retiring after 32 years as the City Manager of Dos Palos, California. Darrell Fonseca is currently the State of California's longest serving City Manager in a single city.

Born and raised in Dos Palos, Darrell Fonseca graduated from Dos Palos High School and attended Fresno State. After obtaining a minor in Philosophy and a Bachelor's Degree in Political Science, Darrell Fonseca went on to University of California Berkely, and received a Management of Water certificate, and graduated from Cal's Goldman School of Public Policy in Strategic Management of Public Organizations.

Darrell was a part of successful political campaigns, including the "Great Speakership War". One of his employees was a college student who later became President Barack Obama. He served as a floor manager at the National Convention for Gary Hart and was a key player in Hart's California primary campaign for president. At 28 years old, he was elected as a Delegate from the 15th Congressional District. Darrell knows how to work in many governmental positions. He was an intern for State Senator George Zenovich, a Legislative Assistant to then Assemblyman and future Congressman Jim Costa, an Associate Consultant to the Assembly Committee on Aging and Long-Term Care, Chief Consultant to the Select Committee on Energy & Agriculture, Assistant to the Majority Whip, and Administrator to Congressman Richard Lehman. Fonseca also worked for the Fresno

County Board of Supervisors, was interim Executive Director of the Fresno County and City Chamber of Commerce.

After the passing of his first wife at the age of 24 due to cancer, Fonseca moved back to Dos Palos to care for his parents. During that time, he served on the Economic Development Commission, and met the future Mayor, Ron Skinner, who encouraged him to apply for city manager and a new chapter in his life began. This decision led him as the city's 7th City Manager, its 14th CEO, 14th Police Commissioner, and the 15th City Clerk. As City Manager, Darrell worked with 10 mayors and 32 councilmembers.

He attributes his success to having a hard working and knowledgeable staff and by listening to their advice. Darrell has helped with the emergency services for nearby schools, Measure V, transportation improvements, paying off debts, helped in building a new water plant, and more. During his free time, Darrell spends time with his wife Maria. Together, they have three children, 8 grandchildren, and 1 great-grandson, and hosted a foreign exchange student from Ukraine.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring Darrell Fonseca in his retirement after 32 years as the City Manager of Dos Palos, California and among California's 482 cities, currently holds the title as the State of California's longest serving city manager in a single city.

RECOGNIZING BILL TRUEIT FOR 33 YEARS OF OUTSTANDING SERVICE IN PUBLIC EDUCATION

HON. SUZAN K. DelBENE

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 14, 2022

Ms. DELBENE. Madam Speaker, I rise today to thank Mr. Bill Trueit for 33 years of invaluable service to students and families in Washington's 1st Congressional District. I want to extend my sincerest congratulations and gratitude to Mr. Trueit on his retirement from Henry M. Jackson High School in Mill Creek, WA where he taught U.S. Government and Civics. I had the privilege of visiting his classroom every year possible and can speak directly to Mr. Trueit's passion for educating Washington's students. Under his tenure, countless students have been encouraged to pursue their dreams, learn new skills, and serve our communities. Bill's presence in our schools will be deeply missed, but his impact for Washington's students will not be soon forgotten. It is truly bittersweet to see him go.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring Mr. Trueit and wishing him the best in his retirement.

CONGRATULATING LESLIE HAYNES ON HER RETIREMENT AS A DISPATCHER FOR GALESBURG/KNOX COUNTY 9–1–1

HON. CHERI BUSTOS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 14, 2022

Mrs. BUSTOS. Madam Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Leslie Haynes on her retirement from her position as Dispatcher for Galesburg/Knox County 9–1–1.

Leslie is from the Galesburg area and began her career as a 9–1–1 dispatcher at Galesburg/Knox County 9–1–1 on October 9, 2000. During the first half of her career, she worked second shift, and later transitioned to first shift. Leslie is described as a wonderful and caring coworker. Her colleagues also described her as dedicated and hardworking. When life throws her difficult circumstances, Leslie maintains a positive attitude and continues to serve her community, which shows a great amount of strength. She leads by example, and she served the citizens of Knox County with compassion and unwavering dedication. Leslie is also a mother of two and grandmother of five.

It is because of community leaders like Leslie Haynes that I am especially proud to serve Illinois' 17th Congressional District. Madam Speaker, I would like to again formally congratulate Leslie Haynes on her retirement from the Galesburg/Knox County 9–1–1 as a Dispatcher.

NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2023

SPEECH OF

HON. BARBARA LEE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 13, 2022

Ms. LEE of California. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of my amendment, Lee number three eight three, to repeal the 2002 Authorization for Use of Force against Iraq.

I want to thank my cosponsors, including Chairman MEEKS of the Foreign Affairs Committee, and Chairmen SMITH and MCGOVERN for their support to permit me to offer this amendment.

This amendment is simple: it would terminate the outdated but still dangerous 2002 Authorization for Use of Military Force.

I say ''outdated'' because the 2002 AUMF no longer serves any operational purpose. U.S. military deployments and operations carried out under the 2002 AUMF—dubbed Operation Iraqi Freedom—officially concluded in 2011.

I say ''dangerous'' because the 2002 contained no sunset provision. Leaving this outdated and unnecessary authorization on the books allows Presidents to utilize it for military action Congress never intended to authorize.

This House has already voted three times to repeal this AUMF—most recently in June of last year, when the House adopted this same language by a vote of 268 to 161.

And last year, the President formally endorsed repeal of the 2002 AUMF, issuing a Statement of Administration Policy in favor of repeal, stating that the 2002 AUMF serves no purpose.

We cannot afford to leave outdated AUMFs on the books indefinitely. It is past time for Congress to finally do our Constitutional duty and vote on matters of war and peace.

Madam Speaker, nothing telegraphs America's indecision more than our failure to end wars that are long over. I urge all Members to support my amendment, repeal the 2002 AUMF, and assert our Article One responsibility to define when and how our country goes to war.

NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2023

SPEECH OF

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 13, 2022

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of En Bloc No. 4, which contains a number of provisions that the Committee on Homeland Security has advanced in a bipartisan manner.

I am pleased that it includes Amendment No. 390 that contains the text of H.R. 903, the Rights for the TSA Workforce Act of 2022, as passed by the House in May.

Under TSA's current personnel system, the agency regularly ranks at, or near, the bottom of the annual Federal employee satisfaction surveys and suffers from high attrition.

The most recent Inspector General analysis of employee turnover revealed that in a single year, TSA spent roughly $16 million on hiring and training nearly 2,000 people who left just months after they got the job.

Such costly and disruptive turnover risks hampering security operations and must be addressed meaningfully.

My amendment seeks to attract and retain a mature and stable workforce within TSA by placing the agency under the Federal personnel system set forth in title 5 of the U.S. Code.

Getting the TSA workforce under the personnel system under which most other Federal employees operate has been a priority for many of us for decades. The unprecedented support by the Biden administration has significantly improved prospects for getting this done. And this amendment's inclusion in the NDAA provides an opportunity to engage with our Senate partners in a timely way.

Additionally, I am pleased that En Bloc No. 4 includes Amendment No. 420 that I filed with Rep. JOHN KATKO of New York, the Ranking Member of the Committee on Homeland Security. It contains the text of 25 bipartisan homeland security measures that the House had previously approved.

These measures would strengthen community security, improve Department of Homeland Security acquisitions and supply chains, and enhance DHS operations. The bipartisan amendment includes provisions to increase funding for the Nonprofit Security Grant Program from $75 million to $500 million for each fiscal year through 2028, reform the way DHS procures uniforms issued to Department frontline personnel by encouraging the procurement of domestically sourced items by U.S. small businesses, reauthorize the U.S. Secret Service's National Computer Forensics Institute, authorize a one-stop screening process for certain arriving international travelers, and authorize grants to carry out the Cybersecurity Education and Training Assistance Program, or CETAP—a program to strengthen K–12 cybersecurity education.

I am also pleased that the en bloc includes a measure (Amendment No. 526) authored by Rep. AL GREEN of Texas to bolster the authorities and operations of the Department's Civil Rights and Civil Liberties Office.

Finally, I am delighted to have the support of Rep. PETER DEFAZIO of Oregon, the Chairman of the Transportation and Infrastructure

Committee, on Amendment No. 441, which is also included in the en bloc package and seeks to support the Federal Emergency Management Agency in its efforts to instill equity as a foundation of emergency management. Studies have found that low-income communities, rural areas, racial minorities, tribes, individuals with disabilities, seniors, and children are all more likely to experience the most devastating impacts of disasters. Yet, many in these communities and groups face an uphill battle to navigate the complicated Federal assistance processes. With hurricane season underway and wildfires wreaking havoc on communities big and small, passage of my amendment is very timely.

I thank Committee on Armed Services Chairman ADAM SMITH of Washington and his staff for their partnership with me and my staff throughout this entire process. Looking ahead, I am eager to work with the Senate to get these important provisions in the final NDAA package and on the President's desk.

HONORING THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF EDWARD STACK

HON. THOMAS R. SUOZZI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 14, 2022

Mr. SUOZZI. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor a remarkable man, a living legend, and a champion of civil rights. Although Edward Stack is not being inducted today, and it has been said by his high school coach that he couldn't "catch a baseball with a bushel basket", this man is the heart and soul of the National Baseball Hall of Fame. Born in Sea Cliff, and a longtime resident of Glen Head, New York, Ed served as Chairman of the Board from 1977 to 2000, and as an officer from 1961 to 1977. Due to his tireless efforts, the Hall of Fame saw tremendous growth and multi-million-dollar expansions. Even more significant, were the historical milestones which took place under Ed's leadership. The most notable being the inclusion of former Negro League players, who had been excluded from Major League baseball prior to Jackie Robinson.

The inclusion of the Negro League superstars was a moment of lasting pride, according to Ed. It was a victory for civil rights and the correction of an injustice which, Ed says, took way too long to be corrected. With Ed's efforts, players such as Satchel Paige, Josh Gibson, Judy Johnson, Cool Papa Bell, Buck Leonard, and Martin Dihigo, those whose groundbreaking accomplishments had been overlooked simply due their color, were finally given the recognition they deserved.

In order to protect the integrity of baseball, Ed fought to prohibit players who broke the rules, specifically those who used performance enhancing drugs. Ed is well known to many acclaimed baseball celebrities who adore him. Babe Ruth's widow, Claire, considered him a close friend. Yogi Berra and his wife affectionately called Ed "blue eyes." Ed has also visited numerous presidents in the Oval Office and had a special bond with Ronald Reagan.

As impressive as Ed's professional accomplishments is his generosity. In his retirement, Ed serves as an officer or director for 19 different charitable and cultural organizations, including the Bassett Medical Center, the Farmers' Museum, the New York State Trooper Foundation, the Salvation Army, and the Mental Health Association of Nassau County.

He is a frequent donor to his alma mater, Pace University, where he once served as student council president. Ed invests in education because he hopes to give others the same opportunity for success that he had. In 1991, Pace recognized his outstanding contribution by awarding him an honorary Doctor of Humane Letters. In tribute to Ed's constant support, the University named the Edward W. Stack "56 Suite" at Alumni Hall, in his honor.

Today, Ed and his wife, Christina, have used their financial success to support those in need. They are significant donors to multiple philanthropic causes. The SCO Family of Services describe the couple's compassion by saying, "Ed Stack and his wife Chris are in a league of their own when it comes to helping others."

Ed and his wife raised three beautiful daughters named Amy, Kim, and Suzanne. Ed is also a beloved "Opa," or grandfather, to Kara, Lucy, and McGill. Ed's daughters describe their father as hardworking and resilient. As a child, Ed had overcome Polio. He was told he would never walk again, but Ed persevered and proved the doctors wrong. Although walking was difficult, Ed would commute an hour and a half to work every day. Ed's daughter Amy describes Ed's dedication as such that sometimes he'd fall down the train stairs because his legs would give out, but she never remembers him ever complaining about his commute. Amy says that it always amazes her that her father could drink a cup of black coffee at 11pm before going to bed, have no problem sleeping, and then wake up at 5am to catch the train.

Ed's whole life was about helping others. During the rare moments when Ed was not in meetings, he would spend his time walking his dogs at Tappen Beach, baking gluten free bread for Kim, and helping his children with their homework. Ed also loved to care for the elderly. On weekends Ed would take his family with him to different elderly friends' houses, and Ed's family would help them with their taxes or finances. Now, as a grandfather, Ed can be found doting on his grandchildren and giving them scooter rides around the hallways of the Harborside Community in Port Washington.

As the famous poet from our district, Walt Whitman, once said, "I see great things in baseball." Baseball is more than a game; it is a thread which has tied Americans of all backgrounds together since the beginning of our nation's history. During the Civil War, baseball was used to boost morale on the battlefield. During World War Two, President Franklin Delano Roosevelt stated in his famous green light letter that, even in these trying times, "I honestly feel that it would be best for the country to keep baseball going." Today we proudly recognize and thank Ed for his trailblazing contributions to our national pastime, his contributions to social justice, and his immense philanthropy.

HONORING THE CAREER OF JIM A. YOVINO

HON. JIM COSTA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 14, 2022

Mr. COSTA. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor Fresno County Superintendent of Schools, Jim A. Yovino. This year will mark Jim's ninth year as Superintendent.

Jim was born and raised in Fresno and graduated from Fresno City College and Fresno State University with his BA and teaching credential. He later received his Master of Arts in Education from Fresno Pacific University clearly indicating his passion for education.

Over the next twenty years, Jim held positions in Fresno, Dinuba, Central, and Clovis Unified School districts ranging from coach, administrator, assistant superintendent, teacher, and principal. Jim was the Assistant Superintendent of the Human Resource Department over-seeing 1,400 employees and the direct supervision of the secondary schools. In 2006 Jim became Deputy Superintendent of Schools, an office he served in until 2013 when he was elected Fresno County Superintendent of Schools. Jim focuses on advocacy for career technical education, and addressing poverty, intervention, homelessness, civility, and early education. Jim led the Servant Leadership program, a mentoring service for at-risk youth. He opened the Kids Café and the Lighthouse for Children Center in downtown Fresno, two institutions which provide skills training, special education, and child development services.

Jim is a member of the California Partnership Board for the San Joaquin Valley, Cradle to Career Board, Fresno Athletic Hall of Fame Board, Central Valley Higher Education Consortium, Fresno Rotary, Fresno Chamber of Commerce, Halo Café Pet Food Pantry, El Concilio, Fresno Area Hispanic Chamber of Commerce, Fresno Kremen Noted Alumni, Fresno State Health and Human Services Dean's Council of Ambassadors, Bonner Center for Character Education and Citizenship, Maddy Institute, Fresno States President's Commission on Teacher Education, Central Valley Promise, Foundation for the Fresno County Office of Education, Fresno Area Compact, and California County Superintendents Educational Services Association.

For 25 years The Fresno Compact has recognized individuals and business partners for their support of local schools. The Fresno Compact awarded Jim Yovino their 2022 Harold Haak Award for Leadership and Establishing Partnerships. His work in the community and impacts he has made through education is evident. Jim manages over 1,500 employees and an organizational budget that serves around 205,500 Fresno County students across 32 school districts and over 345 schools.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring his receipt of the 2022 Harold Haak Award. Jim A. Yovino's tremendous contributions to the culture, community, and education system of Fresno County deserve the highest praise and recognition as he continues to serve the Valley and its community.

STATEMENT FOR THE RECORD NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2023

SPEECH OF

HON. GUY RESCHENTHALER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 13, 2022

Mr. RESCHENTHALER. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of Amendment No. 431 in en bloc No. 4, offered by my good friend from Rhode Island, Mr. CICILLINE. I am proud to cosponsor this amendment and urge my colleagues to support it.

This amendment would safeguard important protections for servicemembers and their families by preventing the enforcement of forced arbitration clauses in any dispute covered under the Servicemembers Civil Relief Act (SCRA). The SCRA was passed to ease financial burdens on servicemembers when they are required to relocate for active duty assignments and protects them from eviction, foreclosure, and other financial penalties. Unfortunately, forced arbitration clauses deny our troops the ability to exercise their SCRA rights and protections in court. This is not right. Our servicemembers deserve peace of mind while they are out fighting for our freedoms, which is why Rep. CICILLINE and I are offering this amendment.

It is worth noting this language was included in the Fiscal Year 2022 National Defense Authorization Act that passed the House with bipartisan support, but unfortunately was stripped during negotiations with the Senate. I urge my colleagues to vote yes on amendment No. 431 so we can ensure our military men and women can focus on their missions rather than worry about financial burdens at home.

COMMEMORATING THE LIFE OF FORMER PRIME MINISTER SHINZO ABE

HON. PAUL A. GOSAR

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 14, 2022

Mr. GOSAR. Madam Speaker, I rise to commemorate the life of former Prime Minister Shinzo Abe, who was assassinated on July 8, 2022. The whole world mourns the loss of this great leader—the longest serving prime minister in the history of Japan. As the leader of his party, he won an unprecedented four elections spanning a time period of eleven years. His popularity was undeniable.

Prime Minister Abe always focused on the positive contributions made by the Japanese people. Instead of apologizing for the sins of his forebears, he promoted economic and foreign policies that put the people of Japan first. He was not afraid of China and taught the watching world that strength in the face of communist totalitarianism beats coddling and submission. This great patriot never tired in his commitment to fight for his people.

Prime Minister Abe taught the world about true leadership. Take care of your own people. Protect them. Value them.

I offer my condolences and deep sympathies to the people of Japan, and the friends and family of Mr. Abe. They gave the world a shining star. And now he returns to the heavens.

SUPPORT OF H.R. 7900, NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2023

HON. ROBERT C. "BOBBY" SCOTT

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 14, 2022

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of my amendments to the National Defense Authorization Act. My amendments seek to better understand the mental health challenges and mechanisms of support available to servicemembers; mandate strong reports which will be critical in enacting better policy for servicemembers in the future; and make defense communities more resilient to the growing threat of climate change.

The first amendment (Amendment No. 322), which my colleague, Congresswoman ELAINE LURIA, has cosponsored, represents an important step forward in better understanding and combatting the epidemic of suicide facing not just the Navy, but the entire armed forces. There is a dearth of information about suicide and suicide prevention in the Navy, particularly on Navy ships. This is why directing the Inspector General of the Department of Defense to compile and publish a report on instances of suicide, suicide prevention, and response within the Navy is so important. This report will be comprehensive and desperately needed, given how little we truly understand why some sailors choose to end their lives, as well as the failures of command and areas where available resources have failed to catch and prevent these tragedies.

Additionally, the report will contain a survey of the mental health teams found on Navy ships and installations, so that we might better understand the limitations faced by these critical teams to properly treat, prevent, and respond to instances of suicidal ideation, suicidal intent, and suicidal attempts of the crewmembers they serve. These mental health teams are critical components of every unit, but do not always have the staff or resources available to provide necessary treatment and counseling to the sailors under their care. This report will be critical in better understanding the shortfalls these teams face, which will allow us to set them up for better successes in the future.

The discussion of suicides in the Navy is a personal one. I have lost constituents in the Navy, particularly this year wherein the shocking number of sailors who died by suicide while serving on the USS *George Washington* in Newport News, Virginia made national headlines. It is my belief that this DoD report will be the first step in better understanding how to prevent another, similar tragedy and see where the Navy could be doing more to actively support its servicemembers during times of mental and emotional crisis.

My second amendment (Amendment No. 323) requires the Inspector General of the Department of Defense to survey and report on programs across the armed services which allow servicemembers to file anonymous complaints and concerns without fear of identification or reprisal from command.

The chain of command is something that every soldier and employee of the Department of Defense is taught to respect from the earliest days of training. Soldiers know there are some issues they cannot voice without risking the ire of their commanding officers or drawing undue attention to themselves, even if the nature of their complaint is a valid quality of life concern, a note about morale, a safety issue, or any reasonable request for support from existing Department services and programs.

Programs which allow anonymous complaint filing for servicemembers fill a critical gap of inter-unit communication by encouraging soldiers to advocate for themselves through a channel which they know will protect their identity and be taken seriously and reviewed on its merits. However, there is currently no DoD-wide review of where such programs exist, making it difficult to gauge their level of user participation, analyze data on the sorts of complaints filed, or even know which units and branches support such programs. This is a gap in knowledge that merits a proper review by the Department of Defense, so that we may better understand what support our soldiers are asking for and where they are and aren't being given the opportunity to even ask.

My third amendment (Amendment No. 321) seeks to improve adaptation and emergency management coordination between state, local, and federal entities in defense communities, especially the Department of Defense. By creating interagency regional resilience coordinator positions in defense communities, this amendment will enhance military readiness and community resilience. I was pleased to have the support of my colleagues, Congresswoman LURIA, a member of the House Armed Services Committee and veteran of the Navy; Congressman WITTMAN, a senior member of the Armed Services Committee; Congressman MCEACHIN; and Congresswoman SÁNCHEZ on this important amendment.

As a Nation, our aging stormwater infrastructure, housing stock, emergency management systems, and power grid exacerbate the threats of climate change. Thanks to the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act, the United States is making our infrastructure more resilient and creating jobs in the process. These investments in our infrastructure will help protect our communities and prevent needless loss and human suffering.

The Department of Defense recognizes that, as the climate changes, "leveraging knowledge and actions when planning climate change adaptation and emergency preparedness and response requires expanded collaboration with surrounding communities." This is especially true in Hampton Roads, Virginia due to the significant federal footprint, including 15 military bases, and the region's geographic complexities.

In my district and throughout Hampton Roads, communities play an essential role in supporting critical defense installations. Community assets, infrastructure, and services ensure the region's bases are ready and provide the region's 83,000 active-duty service members and their families with amenities to live, get to work, and recreate. The threat of sea level rise and increasingly frequent and severe storms, however, jeopardize these community services and military readiness.

Fortunately, the region has developed strong cooperation and expertise in this regard. This acumen and spirit of collaboration are clear in the two recent Joint Land Use Studies and a 2016 report released following

the Hampton Roads Sea Level Rise Preparedness and Resilience Intergovernmental Pilot Project.

Thanks to the hard work of local governments, federal partners, the Hampton Roads Planning District Commission, and academic support from Old Dominion University and others, much has been done to implement the recommendations of these studies.

That being said, much work remains to be done. Recommendations from the earlier pilot project and Joint Land Use Studies that are ripe for action include a number of items that require collaboration with the federal government. The establishment of Interagency Regional Coordinators for Resilience positions would be well suited to address persistent challenges that have hindered the ''whole of government'' and ''whole of community'' approach that the growing threats require.

As the climate continues to change, lessons learned from these partnerships would be beneficial to defense communities and others that support federal entities and assets of national importance.

Addressing the threat of climate change and ensuring members of the armed services have access to comprehensive mental health services and mechanisms to confidently advocate for their quality of life is not only crucial to ensuring military readiness, addressing these threats is morally imperative.

Lastly, I am pleased that my amendment (Amendment No. 618) regarding the transfer of federal land currently occupied by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) in the City of Norfolk has been included in this package. I am disappointed to lose a valuable asset in my district as they continue their planned move to Rhode Island, and it is important that this economic impact does not further affect the city. Transferring the land without cost to the city and in a timely manner will allow Norfolk and the Army Corps of Engineers to better protect the city from future flooding.

Madam Speaker, I would like to thank Chairman SMITH for his work on behalf of our Nation's military and his support for these initiatives, and I urge my colleagues to support these important amendments.

HONORING THE RETIREMENT OF WOODHAVEN POLICE CHIEF ROBERT TOTH

HON. DEBBIE DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 14, 2022

Mrs. DINGELL. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize Chief Robert Toth on the occasion of his retirement from Woodhaven Police Department. His thirty years of service to the Woodhaven community are worthy of commendation.

A graduate of Siena Heights University, the Eastern Michigan University Police Staff and Command School, and the FBI National Academy, Chief Robert Toth began his career as an intern for the Adrian Police Department, later serving as a Police Officer. On January 13, 1992, he was hired by the Woodhaven Police Department. Over the course of his career, he has served in every position that the department has to offer. In his thirty years at the Woodhaven Police Department, Chief Toth has served as a Patrol Officer, as an Undercover Narcotics Investigator, in the Traffic Bureau, and in the Detective Bureau. As a valued leader in the department, he was promoted to Sergeant, Lieutenant, and then Deputy Chief, finally becoming Chief of Police in August 2017.

In addition to his job at the Woodhaven Police Department, Chief Toth has served as a member of the Downriver SWAT team for twenty-two years before retiring in 2016. He also took time to share his extensive law enforcement experience with others and volunteered as an advisor for the Woodhaven Police Explorers for fourteen years, taught classes at the Wayne County Regional Police Academy, and acted as drill instructor at the State Explorer Academy. Though he may be retiring, Chief Toth remains active in the department's Honor Guard. A treasured mentor and friend, he continues to reside in Woodhaven with his wife Lauren and their two sons.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me today in congratulating Chief Robert Toth for his exemplary career in public service at the Woodhaven Police Department. I join with Chief Toth's family, friends, and colleagues in extending my gratitude to him for his honorable service and thank him for his role in protecting our community and the people of Woodhaven for the past three decades. We wish him the best in retirement.

HONORING THE LIFE OF MAJOR NHIA LONG VANG

HON. JIM COSTA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 14, 2022

Mr. COSTA, Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor Nhia Long Vang, a Major in the Special Guerilla Unit (SGU) Secret War in Laos, a husband, father, and a beloved community activist in the Central Valley.

Nhia was born in the farm fields of Laos on October 12, 1939. His parents, Neng Yia Vang and Mai Vang were gifted with six children; the eldest being Nhia. Neng was the Head Chief of the village. Nhia attended first grade and second grade at 19 years old. He was then recruited by the United States Central Intelligence Agency to serve in the ''Secret War in Laos'' during the Vietnam War. Nhia was promoted to Sergeant by General Vang Pao and attended ''Special Guerilla Unit'' training in Phitsanulok, Thailand. He reported directly to the Central Intelligence Agency as he carried out top secret missions.

Missions led by Nhia were not unnoticed by his superiors. He led intelligence missions in Ho Chi Minh Trail, Road 7, so they could surveillance the Pathet Lao and Vietnamese armies' operations, reported to CIA headquarters in Laos. Not long after being promoted to Captain in 1969, he was assigned to oversee the Hmong CIA soldiers' unit. Heavy combat fighting was expected in this unit. Despite suffering severe injuries, Nhia survived a shrapnel injury, and in 1970, the troops trained under him were transferred to support the Plains of Jars.

His contributions to helping in the war were endless. Nhia helped in aiding and rescuing American pilots after crashing in the jungle, and after attending special advanced operational military training, he was promoted to Major. His final assignment was supporting the Royal Laos armies in their fight against the Vietnamese army. His bravery, courage, and leadership undoubtedly saved many lives.

Nhia received asylum in Nam Pong, Thailand before relocating to the United States with his family. He married Lee Yang and they had children. In 1972, he married Ka Moua. They he had a loving family raising 13 children. Nhia and his family eventually moved to Missoula, Montana. He cleaned Missoula's canals and after two years, they moved in 1982 to Santa Ana, California before settling in Fresno in 1983.

After serving the Hmong Community as a translator for the health clinic, Nhia returned to his roots and became a farmer mentoring others on how to be successful in selling Southeast Asian vegetables to wholesalers and retailers. Nhia used his experience to help families become self-sufficient while providing resources to health services and education and stressed the importance of voting. He showed unparalleled support, both financial and emotional, to Hmong and Lao veterans and their families. Nhia and I visited the White House and California State Capitol with Charlie Waters and Bill Dietzel, regarding local veteran community affairs. He worked with Dan Payne to have the community represented in the Central Valley Veterans Day Parade. Nhia enjoyed the Hmong New Year celebrations in Fresno and supported many Hmong and Lao cultures. In 2001, he was one of the Hmong Community Organizers campaigning and urging Hmong families to donate in support of the 9/11 families. The group raised over one hundred thousand dollars for the Red Cross.

His service earned him numerous special recognitions and certificates from Congress, the California State Assembly, and the County of Fresno. In 2021, the City of Fresno recognized him for his many accomplishments and service to the community. He educated people on General Vang Pao's legacy every December and advocated for the naming of Vang Pao Elementary School in Fresno. He advocated for the Hmong Language Program in Fresno Unified School District which passed in 2016.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring the life of Major Nhia Long Vang of the Special Guerilla Unit (SGU) Secret War in Laos. May we continue to be inspired by his story.

Daily Digest

Senate

Chamber Action

Routine Proceedings, pages S3285–S3318

Measures Introduced: Thirteen bills and five resolutions were introduced, as follows: S. 4530–4542, S.J. Res. 56, and S. Res. 709–712. **Pages S3308–09**

Measures Passed:

Congratulating the University of Mississippi Rebels Baseball Team: Senate agreed to S. Res. 710, congratulating the University of Mississippi Rebels baseball team for winning the 2022 National Collegiate Athletic Association Division I baseball championship. **Page S3312**

Honoring the Victims of the Mass Shooting in Highland Park: Senate agreed to S. Res. 711, expressing the condolences of the Senate and honoring the memory of the victims of the mass shooting at the Fourth of July parade in Highland Park, Illinois, on July 4, 2022. **Page S3312**

Childs Nomination—Agreement: Senate resumed consideration of the nomination of Julianna Michelle Childs, of South Carolina, to be United States Circuit Judge for the District of Columbia Circuit.

Pages S3296–S3302, S3303–04

During consideration of this nomination today, Senate also took the following action:

By 58 yeas to 33 nays (Vote No. EX. 255), Senate agreed to the motion to close further debate on the nomination. **Page S3303**

A unanimous-consent agreement was reached providing that all post-cloture time be considered expired on the nomination, and Senate vote on confirmation of the nomination at a time to be determined by the Majority Leader, or his designee, in consultation with the Republican Leader. **Page S3312**

Wang Nomination—Cloture: Senate began consideration of the nomination of Nina Nin-Yuen Wang, of Colorado, to be United States District Judge for the District of Colorado. **Page S3302**

A motion was entered to close further debate on the nomination, and, in accordance with the provisions of Rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, and pursuant to the unanimous-consent agreement of Thursday, July 14, 2022, a vote on cloture will occur at 5:30 p.m., on Monday, July 18, 2022. **Page S3302**

Prior to the consideration of this nomination, Senate took the following action:

Senate agreed to the motion to proceed to Legislative Session. **Page S3302**

Senate agreed to the motion to proceed to Executive Session to consider the nomination. **Page S3302**

A unanimous-consent agreement was reached providing that at approximately 3 p.m., on Monday, July 18, 2022, Senate resume consideration of the nomination; and that the motions to invoke cloture filed on Thursday, July 14, 2022, ripen at 5:30 p.m., on Monday, July 18, 2022. **Page S3312**

Maldonado Nomination—Cloture: Senate began consideration of the nomination of Nancy L. Maldonado, of Illinois, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of Illinois.

Pages S3302–03

A motion was entered to close further debate on the nomination, and, in accordance with the provisions of Rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, a vote on cloture will occur upon disposition of the nomination of Nina Nin-Yuen Wang, of Colorado, to be United States District Judge for the District of Colorado. **Pages S3302–03**

Prior to the consideration of this nomination, Senate took the following action:

Senate agreed to the motion to proceed to Legislative Session. **Page S3302**

Senate agreed to the motion to proceed to Executive Session to consider the nomination. **Page S3302**

Nominations Confirmed: Senate confirmed the following nominations:

By 50 yeas to 41 nays (Vote No. EX. 254), Kate Elizabeth Heinzelman, of New York, to be General Counsel of the Central Intelligence Agency.

Pages S3285–96

Margaret C. Whitman, of Colorado, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Kenya.

Michael Cottman Morgan, of Wisconsin, to be an Assistant Secretary of Commerce.

Alexander Mark Laskaris, of the District of Columbia, to be an Ambassador to the Republic of Chad.

Michael J. Adler, of Maryland, to be Ambassador to the Republic of South Sudan.

John T. Godfrey, of California, to be Ambassador to the Republic of the Sudan.

Stephen Henley Locher, of Iowa, to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of Iowa. **Page S3304**

Nominations Received: Senate received the following nominations:

Laura E. Crane, of the District of Columbia, to be an Associate Judge of the Superior Court of the District of Columbia for the term of fifteen years.

Veronica M. Sanchez, of the District of Columbia, to be an Associate Judge of the Superior Court of the District of Columbia for the term of fifteen years.

Adrienne C. Nelson, of Oregon, to be United States District Judge for the District of Oregon.

Matthew L. Garcia, of New Mexico, to be United States District Judge for the District of New Mexico.

Andrew G. Schopler, of California, to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of California.

James Edward Simmons, Jr., of California, to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of California.

Vijay Shanker, of the District of Columbia, to be an Associate Judge of the District of Columbia Court of Appeals for the term of fifteen years. **Page S3318**

Nomination Withdrawn: Senate received notification of withdrawal of the following nomination:

Tovah R. Calderon, of the District of Columbia, to be an Associate Judge of the District of Columbia Court of Appeals for the term of fifteen years, which was sent to the Senate on January 3, 2022. **Page S3318**

Messages from the House: **Page S3307**

Measures Referred: **Page S3307**

Executive Communications: **Pages S3307–08**

Executive Reports of Committees: **Page S3308**

Additional Cosponsors: **Pages S3309–10**

Statements on Introduced Bills/Resolutions: **Pages S3310–12**

Additional Statements: **Pages S3306–07**

Authorities for Committees to Meet: **Page S3312**

Record Votes: Two record votes were taken today. (Total—255) **Pages S3296, S3303**

Adjournment: Senate convened at 10 a.m. and adjourned at 3:47 p.m., until 3 p.m. on Monday, July 18, 2022. (For Senate's program, see the remarks of the Acting Majority Leader in today's Record on page S3312.)

Committee Meetings

(Committees not listed did not meet)

BUREAU OF INDUSTRY AND SECURITY OVERSIGHT

Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs: Committee concluded an oversight hearing to examine the Bureau of Industry and Security, focusing on advancing national security and foreign policy through export controls, including S. 1924, to direct the President to enforce the intellectual property provisions of the Economic and Trade Agreement Between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of China, S. 1260, to establish a new Directorate for Technology and Innovation in the National Science Foundation, to establish a regional technology hub program, to require a strategy and report on economic security, science, research, innovation, manufacturing, and job creation, to establish a critical supply chain resiliency program, and S. 604, to authorize the establishment of a Technology Partnership among democratic countries, after receiving testimony from Alan F. Estevez, Under Secretary of Commerce for Industry and Security.

NOMINATIONS

Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation: Committee concluded a hearing to examine the nominations of Donald R. Cravins, of Maryland, to be Under Secretary for Minority Business Development, and Susie Feliz, of Virginia, to be an Assistant Secretary, both of the Department of Commerce, after the nominees testified and answered questions in their own behalf.

UNMANNED AIRCRAFT SYSTEMS

Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs: Committee concluded a hearing to examine protecting the homeland from unmanned aircraft systems, after receiving testimony from Samantha Vinograd, Acting Assistant Secretary of Homeland Security for Counterterrorism, Threat Prevention, and Law Enforcement, Office of Strategy, Policy, and Plans; Brad Wiegmann, Deputy Assistant Attorney General, Department of Justice; and Tonya Coultas, Deputy Associate Administrator for Security and Hazardous Materials Safety, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation.

BUSINESS MEETING

Committee on the Judiciary: Committee ordered favorably reported the nominations of Adair Ford Boroughs, to be United States Attorney for the District of South Carolina, and Enix Smith III, to be United States Marshal for the Eastern District of Louisiana, both of the Department of Justice.

House of Representatives

Chamber Action

Public Bills and Resolutions Introduced: 22 public bills, H.R. 8371–8392; and 5 resolutions, H.J. Res. 90; H. Con. Res. 100; and H. Res. 1227–1229 were introduced. **Pages H6622–24**

Additional Cosponsors: **Pages H6624–25**

Reports Filed: Reports were filed today as follows:

H.R. 164, to authorize the Seminole Tribe of Florida to lease or transfer certain land, and for other purposes (H. Rept. 117–407);

H.R. 1286, to establish in the States of North Carolina and South Carolina the Southern Campaign of the Revolution National Heritage Corridor, and for other purposes, with amendments (H. Rept. 117–408);

H.R. 2024, to establish the Southern Maryland National Heritage Area, and for other purposes, with an amendment (H. Rept. 117–409);

H.R. 2107, to establish the Nation's Oldest Port National Heritage Area in the State of Florida, and for other purposes, with an amendment (H. Rept. 117–410);

H.R. 3222, to establish the Alabama Black Belt National Heritage Area, and for other purposes, with an amendment (H. Rept. 117–411); and

H.R. 7361, to upgrade the communications service used by the National Weather Service, and for other purposes (H. Rept. 117–412). **Page H6622**

Recess: The House recessed at 10:27 a.m. and reconvened at 11:31 a.m. **Page H6514**

Recess: The House recessed at 3:12 p.m. and reconvened at 4:30 p.m. **Page H6600**

National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023: The House passed H.R. 7900, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2023 for military activities of the Department of Defense and for military construction, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, by a yea-and-nay vote of 329 yeas to 101 nays, Roll No. 350. Consideration began yesterday, July 13th. **Pages H6514–H6605**

Agreed to amend the title so as to read: ''To authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2023 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.''. **Page H6605**

Agreed by unanimous consent that the ordering of the yeas and nays on amendment number 451 printed in part A of House Report 117–40 5 be vitiated to the end that the amendment be withdrawn. **Page H6586**

Agreed to:

Smith (WA) amendment en bloc No. 5 consisting of the following amendments printed in part A of H. Rept. 117–405: Jayapal (No. 413) that requires that federal agencies begin debarment proceedings against federal contractors that have committed two or more violations of the Fair Labor Standards Act within the past five years; Ocasio-Cortez (No. 415) that allows the Office of Federal Contractor Compliance Programs at the Department of Labor to establish compliance procedures for the prohibition on criminal history inquiries by Federal contractors and allows the Department of Labor to investigate compliance by a contractor by conducting a compliance evaluation; Wild (No. 440) that requires a report from the Secretary of State focusing on human rights violations committed by Philippines police, military, and paramilitary forces and assessing these forces' role in the current Philippines human rights climate; Quigley (No. 444) that authorizes the hiring and international deployment of fifty U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Law Enforcement attachs to disrupt illegal wildlife trafficking abroad; DeFazio (No. 465) that adds the Don Young Coast Guard Authorization Act of 2022, which reauthorizes the Coast Guard and includes report requirements, demonstration program authorizations, and new regulatory mandates for the Coast Guard that will help them better execute their missions; Katko (No. 543) that adds the text of the Preliminary Damage Assessment (PDA) Improvement Act, which directs the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to report to Congress on their efforts to assess damages in the aftermath of a disaster and convenes an advisory

panel to assist FEMA in improving critical components of the damage assessment process; Katko (No. 544) that adds the text of the Small State and Rural Rescue Act; Katko (No. 545) that revises HUD's Annual Fair Housing Report to specifically report sexual harassment complaints; Katko (No. 546) that provides for the Department of Labor to conduct a study on obstacles to employment facing certain Afghan SIVs, Ukrainian refugees, and other eligible populations legally present in the United States; Keating (No. 547) that states that it is U.S. policy to prevent Russia from joining the G7 or reconstituting a G8 to include Russia, and states that no federal funds are authorized to be appropriated or made available to support or facilitate the participation of Russia in the G7 or any G8 to be created with their inclusion; Keating (No. 548) that expresses a Sense of Congress calling for the immediate release of Vladimir Kara-Murza and ondemning his unjust detention and indictment, expressing solidarity with him and his family and all individuals in Russia imprisoned for exercising their fundamental freedoms of speech, assembly, and belief, urging the U.S. government to secure his immediate release as well as the release of Navalny and other citizens imprisoned for opposing the Putin regime and the war in Ukraine, and calling on the President of the U.S. to increase government support for those advocating for democracy and independent media in Russia; Kilmer (No. 549) that removes the 180-day delay for hiring military retirees into the military healthcare system, to combat nationwide healthcare shortages and allow continued uninterrupted service to Servicemembers, Veterans, and beneficiaries; La Malfa (No. 550) that includes the text of H.R. 539, which waives requirements for disaster victims to repay FEMA for overpayments and duplication of benefits as a result of agency error or survivor claims; Lamb (No. 551) that ensures veterans' service-connected medical qualifications and expertise are utilized by the VA and civilian healthcare facilities to meet challenges during public health emergencies; Lamb (No. 552) that directs the Secretary of Veterans' Affairs to establish a two-year pilot program to employ veterans for projects of the Departments of the Interior and Agriculture; Langevin (No. 553) that requires the Department of Homeland Security to designate Critical Technology Security Centers to evaluate and test the security of technologies essential to national critical functions; Langevin (No. 554) that designates certain critical infrastructure entities as systemically important to the continuity of national critical functions and establishes unique benefits and requirements for such entities; Levin (MI) (No. 555) that establishes a Sense of Congress that companies must Stop Profits for Putin by urging Americans to exercise their free speech right to boycott companies operating in Russia that don't provide life-saving or health-related goods and services to the Russian people, condemning those companies still operating there, and commending those companies that have suspended or withdrawn; Levin (MI) (No. 556) that requires the Secretary of State in consultation with the Secretary of Commerce and the Attorney General to submit a report on arms trafficking in Haiti on the number and category of U.S.-origin weapons in Haiti, including those possessed by the Haitian National Police and diverted outside of their control and those illegally trafficked from the United States, among other matters; Levin (MI) (No. 557) that establishes that it is the sense of Congress that the security, freedom and well-being of the people of Haiti are intertwined with that of the people of the United States and that U.S. interests are not served by an unstable, unsafe and undemocratic Haiti and makes it the policy of the United States to support a Haitian-led solution to the current crisis and that the Haitian people must be empowered to choose their leaders and govern Haiti free from foreign interference; Lieu (No. 558) that adds the text of H.R. 4526, City and State Diplomacy Act, establishing within the Department of State the Office of City and State Diplomacy, which shall coordinate federal support for engagement by state and municipal governments with foreign governments; Lieu (No. 559) that tasks the Government Accountability Office with conducting a report on the Department of Homeland Security's progress in evaluating space as a sector of critical infrastructure and what gaps in space coverage exist among the 16 current critical infrastructure sectors; Lieu (No. 560) that adds the text of H.R. 7940, the Correctional Facility Disaster Preparedness Act, requiring the Bureau of Prisons to submit to Congress an annual summary report of disaster damage in order to improve oversight of disaster readiness; Lynch (No. 561) that establishes OFAC Exchange within OFAC to advance information sharing between law enforcement agencies, national security agencies, financial institutions, and OFAC and facilitate sanctions administration and enforcement targeting foreign countries and regimes, terrorists, international narcotics traffickers, and other threats to national security, foreign policy, or the U.S. economy; Lynch (No. 562) that requires Secretary of Treasury to brief Congress on the identification and analysis of Chinese economic, commercial, and financial connections to Afghanistan which fuel both Chinese and Taliban interests, to include illicit financial networks involved in narcotics trafficking, illicit financial transactions, official corruption, natural resources exploitation, and terrorist networks; Mace (No. 563) that establishes

safe harbor for Veterans accessing State legal cannabis programs and protects VA benefits already in place; Malinowski (No. 564) that requires the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA) to maintain a publicly available clearinghouse of resources concerning the cybersecurity of commercial satellite systems; Malinowski (No. 565) that requires Secretary of State and DNI to report on additional entities tied to the individuals listed in the ODNI report on parties responsible for the Khashoggi murder; Malinowski (No. 566) that requires the President to review certain credibly reported arms embargo violators for sanction under Executive Order 13726 (81 Fed. Reg. 23559; relating to blocking property and suspending entry into the United States of persons contributing to the situation in Libya); Malinowski (No. 567) that revises existing requirements on congressional notifications on arms sales to include a notification by the President at least 30 days prior to the first and last shipment of a sale of defense articles pursuant to requirements under the Arms Export Control Act; Malinowski (No. 568) that requires a feasibility study from the Secretary of Commerce and other departments on whether executive agencies have the authority to suspend the acquisition of any foreign surveillance company on the Entity List by a U.S. company pending a review on the counterintelligence and national security risks of the sale; Malinowski (No. 569) that requires a report from the State Department on the status and number of political prisoners in Egypt; Malinowski (No. 570) that provides the President one-time authorities to not just sanction Putin-connected cronies, but to use their assets forfeited under criminal procedures (eg. money-laundering) to help rebuild Ukraine; Malinowski (No. 571) that Sense of Congress expressing desire for State Department and other relevant agencies to use their voice and vote to remove Russia from the Kimberley Process and requires a report from relevant agencies on the implementation of sanctions on Russian diamond companies by our allies and partners; Malinowski (No. 572) that authorizes transfer of two excess naval vessels to the Egyptian Navy, subject to certification from the President that the Government of Egypt is not engaged in activity subject to sanctions under the Countering America's Adversaries Through Sanctions Act; Malinowski (No. 573) that requires a report from the State Department on the Iranian government's use of digital surveillance and censorship of the internet, and an assessment of whether alterations to existing general licenses are needed to support Iranians access to the internet; Malinowski (No. 574) that authorizes funds for a State Department program to provide money to rural and under-served American universities to study Mandarin, Uyghur, Tibetan, Cantonese, and other East Asian languages named after Chinese Nobel Prize-winning dissident Liu Xiaobo; Carolyn B. Maloney (NY) (No. 575) that implements a tangible plan for the National Archives and Records Administration to eliminate the backlog of veterans' records requests at the National Personnel Records Center, while allocating money to digitize records and establish effective records retrieval infrastructure; Malinowski (No. 576) that requires federal financial regulatory agencies to adopt specified data standards with respect to format, searchability, and transparency; Matsui (No. 577) that permanently reauthorizes the JACS program for the preservation and interpretation of the U.S. confinement sites where Japanese Americans were detained during World War II; McGovern (No. 578) that requires the State Department's annual Country Reports on Human Rights include a list of reports published by U.S. government agencies on the status of internationally recognized human rights in the United States; McGovern (No. 579) that extends the sunset on ''An Act to prohibit the commercial export of covered munitions items to the Hong Kong Police Force''; McGovern (No. 580) that eliminates the VA Asset and Infrastructure Review Commission; McGovern (No. 581) that strengthens monitoring, reporting, oversight, and determinations on arms sales and human rights; McMorris Rodgers (No. 582) that amends eligibility requirements for emergency care coverage when servicemembers transition out of the service and onto VA care; Meeks (No. 583) that provides for greater congressional oversight of the State Department's rewards program; Meeks (No. 584) that authorizes humanitarian assistance and civil society support, promotes democracy and human rights, and imposes targeted sanctions with respect to human rights abuses in Burma; Meng (No. 585) that requires that menstrual products are stocked in and made available free of charge in all restrooms in public buildings, including the Smithsonian Institution, the National Gallery of Art, and the U.S. Capitol; Meng (No. 586) that urges the U.S. Secretary of State to consult with South Korean officials on potential opportunities to reunite Korean Americans with family members in North Korea, including by video; Meng (No. 588) that ensures recipients of U.S. aid provide safe and secure access to sanitation facilities, with a special emphasis on women and girls, and vulnerable populations; Mfume (No. 589) that extends the deadline for the transfer of the certification process for the Service-Disabled Veteran-Owned Small Business (SDVOSB) program from the Department of Veterans Affairs to the Small Business Administration; Neguse (No. 590) that establishes a Community Resilience and

Restoration Fund and competitive grant program administered by the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation to conserve restoration and resilience lands and help communities respond to natural disasters and threats, and authorizes $100 million per year for Fiscal Years 23–28; Neguse (No. 591) that requires the Veterans Benefits Administration (VBA) within the Department of Veterans Affairs to update an ongoing national training program for claims processors who review compensation claims for service-connected post-traumatic stress disorder; Newman (No. 592) that amends the Small Business Act to clarify that the HUBZone Price Evaluation Preference applies to certain contracts; Ocasio-Cortez (No. 593) that provides support for international initiatives to provide debt relief to developing countries with unsustainable levels of debt; O'Halleran (No. 594) that inserts the text of the Blackwater Trading Post Land Transfer Act (H.R. 478), plus CERCLA protections; Pappas (No. 595) that creates a national database for service members and veterans experiencing health problems possibly due to contamination PFAS; Payne (No. 596) that adds the text of the bipartisan Payment Choice Act, which protects the right to pay in cash at all retail establishments for transactions under $2,000; Peters (No. 597) that codifies the Small Business Procurement Scorecard in the Small Business Act and requires additional information in them to provide more transparency regarding the contracting programs; Phillips (No. 598) that creates an overseas rabies vaccine program to be administered by the Department of State and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) for the pets of U.S. government employees assigned overseas (including uniformed military and Peace Corps Volunteers) in the 113 countries from which the CDC banned dog importation due to rabies concerns; Phillips (No. 599) that modifies the Fly America Act to provide an exception for government employees overseas trying to fly their pets home; Phillips (No. 600) that relieves the prohibition on the State Department from spending funds for building U.S. pavilions at World Expositions temporarily until after the 2025 World Exposition in Osaka Japan; Phillips (No. 601) that directs the U.S. Coast Guard to establish a pilot program to issue AMBER Alert-style alerts to the public to facilitate the public's cooperation in rendering aid to distressed individuals on and under the high seas, on and under the waters over which the U.S. has jurisdiction, and imperiled by flood; Pressley (No. 602) that provides mental health support for survivors and first responders after emergencies and disasters; Ross (No. 603) that adds the text of the IG Access Act, which transfers responsibility for investigating certain allegations of misconduct from the Department of Justice (DOJ) Office of Professional Responsibility to the DOJ Office of the Inspector General; Ruiz (No. 604) that requires the DOD and the VA to develop an informative outreach program for servicemembers and their families transitioning home on illnesses that may be related to toxic exposure, including outreach with respect to new benefits, eligibility requirements, timelines, and support programs; Ruiz (No. 605) that withdraws lands in the California desert defined as conservation lands from prohibited uses as intended under the John D. Dingell Jr Conservation, Management and Recreation Act; Sablan (No. 606) that requires the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) to establish the Advisory Committee on United States Outlying Areas and Freely Associated States to provide advice and guidance to the VA on matters relating to veterans residing in American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, the U.S. Virgin Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, and the Republic of Palau; Salazar (No. 607) that raises sole source contracting thresholds for certain small business concerns (8(a), HUBZone, service-disabled veteran-owned, and women-owned) from current levels to $10,000,000 for manufacturing contracts and $8,000,000 for other types; Salazar (No. 608) that amends the Small Business Administration's (SBA) nonmanufacturer rule waiver process to ensure that small business contractors have the maximum practicable opportunity to participate in the federal supply chain; Sánchez (No. 609) that requires a report from the Secretary of the VA in conjunction with the secretary of HUD to be sent within one year to HVAC, FSC and all relevant parties related to barriers that veterans who are members of protected classes face in accessing housing programs; Sánchez (No. 610) that requires a report from the Secretary of the VA in coordination with the secretaries of HUD and DOL to report on how often and what type of supportive services (such as career transition and mental health services) are being offered to and used by veterans, and additionally requires the report to include data on how many veterans fall back into housing insecurity after receiving supportive services; Schiff (No. 611) that expresses the sense of Congress that the government of Azerbaijan should immediately return all Armenian prisoners of war and captured civilians; Schiff (No. 612) that establishes measures to protect the human rights of journalists; Schiff (No. 613) that requires the GAO to conduct a study and issue a report on the implementation of the Daniel Pearl Freedom of the Press Act of 2009; Schiff (No. 614) that calls on the Islamic Republic of Iran to immediately end violations of the human rights, and facilitate the unconditional, immediate

release of political prisoners and prisoners of conscience and authorizes the Secretary of State to continue to provide assistance to civil society organizations that support political prisoners and prisoners of conscience; Schiff (No. 615) that requires the Secretary of Defense to order the names of the 74 sailors who died in the USS Frank E. Evans disaster in 1969 be added to the Vietnam Veterans Memorial Wall; Schneider (No. 616) that expresses a sense of Congress reiterating Congress's commitment to ensuring Iran will never acquire a nuclear weapon and condemning Iran for its lack of cooperation with the IAEA on the unresolved matter of uranium particles discovered at undeclared sites in Iran; Schrier (No. 617) that directs the Secretary of Defense, in collaboration with the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration and the Under Secretary of Commerce for Oceans and Atmosphere, to assess and develop a plan to maximize the functionality of the automated surface observing systems across the agencies; Scott (VA) (No. 618) that transfers NOAA property in Norfolk, Virginia to the City of Norfolk not later than the earlier of a) the date that employees have been transferred or b) 5 years after the date of enactment; Sherman (No. 619) that requires China-based issuers of securities which fulfill certain exemptions from registration with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) to submit basic information to the SEC regarding the issuer; Sherman (No. 620) that requires a U.S. financial institution to ensure any entity or person owned or controlled by such institution comply with U.S. financial sanctions applicable to Russia or Belarus to the same extent required of that institution; Sherman (No. 621) that modifies requirements for appraisers of Federal Housing Administration-insured mortgages by allowing an appraiser for a mortgage for single-family housing to be state-licensed rather than state-certified to meet requirements; Sherrill (No. 622) that amends the bill to include a provision eliminating the federal sentencing disparity between drug offenses involving crack cocaine and powder cocaine; Slotkin (No. 623) that closes a loophole that allowed Russia to use its gold reserves to circumvent sanctions; Slotkin (No. 624) that requires the State Department to surge capacity to process Afghan special immigrant visas and P1, P2 visa applications; Smith (NJ) (No. 625) that directs the Army Corps of Engineers to provide each Army Corps district with clarifying and uniform guidance that conforms with USDOL's regulations and guidance with respect to proper implementation and enforcement of existing laws regarding worker classification by federal construction contractors and subcontractors; Spanberger (No. 626) that requires the Treasury Department to study and issue a report that assesses the effects of reforms to the financial sector of the People's Republic of China on the US and global financial system, describes the US government's policies to protect US interests during these financial system reforms, analyzes risks to U.S. financial stability and the global economy emanating from the People's Republic of China, and provides recommendations for further actions the US government can take to strengthen international cooperation to monitor and mitigate financial risks; Spanberger (No. 627) that requires the Secretary of Homeland Security to research additional technological solutions to target and detect illicit fentanyl and its precursors, enhance targeting of counterfeit pills and illicit pill presses through nonintrusive, noninvasive, and other visual screening technologies, and enhance data-driven targeting to increase seizure rates of fentanyl and its precursors; Speier (No. 628) that strengthens the requirement for contractors with more than $10 million in contracts to report beneficial ownership by closing a loophole, establishing penalties for noncompliance, and requiring the General Services Administration to report to Congress on implementation; Speier (No. 629) that requires GAO to conduct a study on government contractors that supply goods to executive agencies using distributors or other intermediaries and the impact of this practice on the ability of the U.S. government to acquire needed goods at reasonable prices; Speier (No. 630) that requires OPM to create a supplement to the Federal Employee Viewpoint Survey to assess federal employee experiences with harassment and discrimination; Speier (No. 631) that addresses the nonconsensual sharing of intimate images; Stauber (No. 632) that allows small businesses to request an equitable adjustment to the contracting officer if the contracting officer places a change order without the agreement of the small business; Steube (No. 633) that waives the application fee for any special use permit for veterans' demonstrations and special events at war memorials on Federal land; Strickland (No. 634) that adds a finding encouraging FEMA to study integrating collapsible shelters for appropriate non-congregate sheltering needs into the disaster preparedness stockpile; Strickland (No. 635) that includes the definition of Transportation Demand Management (TDM) in the NDAA so that these projects can be eligible for federal funds; Strickland (No. 636) that codifies the federal task force for Puget Sound and establishes a Puget Sound Recovery National Program Office within the Environmental Protection Agency, establishes a San Francisco Bay Program Office within the Environmental Protection Agency that awards grants to advance conservation, climate change adaptation, and water quality improvement projects for the San Francisco Bay estuary, and reauthorizes the Lake

Pontchartrain Basin Restoration Program; Tlaib (No. 638) that directs the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) to report on barriers to making Federal Housing Administration (FHA) single-family mortgage insurance available for small dollar mortgages; Torres (CA) (No. 639) that reinstates standard Congressional Notification procedures for the export of certain items to foreign countries; Torres (CA) (No. 640) that requires the Dir. of OMB to categorize public safety telecommunicators as a protective service occupation under the Standard Occupational Classification System; Torres (NY) (No. 641) that inserts the text of H.R. 7077, Empowering the U.S. Fire Administration Act; Torres (NY) (No. 642) that requires a report on Puerto Rico's progress toward rebuilding the electric grid and detailing the efforts the Federal Government is undertaking to expedite such rebuilding, and for other purposes; Torres (NY) (No. 643) that requires U.S. companies to publicly disclose if they have business ties to Russia; Torres (NY) (No. 644) that requires financial institutions to report certain credit application data to the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau for the purposes to enforcing fair lending laws; Trahan (No. 645) that directs the State Department negotiate an agreement on a multilateral basis with countries that are allies or partners of the United States, including countries that are members of the Group of Seven (G7), to establish an independent international center for research on the information environment; Trone (No. 646) that prioritizes efforts of the Department of State to combat international trafficking in covered synthetic drugs; Van Duyne (No. 647) that requires the Government Accountability Office to study and report on the amount of small business assistance that has been received by foreign-based small businesses during the period beginning on March 1, 2020, and ending on the bill's date of enactment; Vargas (No. 648) that expands certain authorities under the Defense Production Act of 1950 (DPA) and authorizes the President and federal agencies to take specific actions to support the production of critical medical supplies during a nationwide emergency declaration; and (No. 649) that requires the Department of the Treasury, the Securities and Exchange Commission, and the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System to take all necessary steps to exclude Russian government officials from certain international meetings; **Pages H6514–83**

Takano amendment (No. 637 printed in part A of H. Rept. 117–405) that expands access to hospital and domiciliary care and medical services to South Korean veterans now living in the United States who served as a member of the Korean Armed Forces during the Vietnam War under VA's existing authority to serve allied beneficiaries; **Pages H6584–85**

Wild amendment (No. 650 printed in part A of H. Rept. 117–405) that states that no funding to the Department of State can be made available to the Philippines National Police until the Administration has certified that the Philippines government is meeting basic human rights standards; **Pages H6585–86**

Aguilar amendment (No. 33 printed in part A of H. Rept. 117–405) that was debated on July 13th that requires DoD to update Congress on the status of implementing the recommendations from the October 2021 report on screening individuals entering the military (by a yea-and-nay vote of 217 yeas to 206 nays, Roll No. 327); **Page H6587**

Speier amendment (No. 49 printed in part A of H. Rept. 117–405) that was debated on July 13th that requires the Secretary of Defense to conduct a gender analysis of the IMET programs and to offer training on gender analysis to partner military personnel participating in IMET programs (by a yea-and-nay vote of 216 yeas to 211 nays, Roll No. 329); **Pages H6588–89**

Levin (MI) amendment (No. 79 printed in part A of H. Rept. 117–405) that was debated on July 13th that requires the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment to submit a report to Congress on the progress of the Department's implementation of on- site PFAS destruction technologies not requiring incineration and extends the moratorium on PFAS incineration enacted in the FY22 NDAA (by a yea-and-nay vote of 233 yeas to 196 nays, Roll No, 330); **Page H6589**

Speier amendment (No. 81 printed in part A of H. Rept. 117–405) that was debated on July 13th that establishes a voluntary, opt-in pilot program for the purpose of suicide prevention (by a yea-and-nay vote of 226 yeas to 203 nays, Roll No. 331); **Pages H6589–90**

Smith (WA) amendment en bloc No. 2 consisting of the following amendments printed in part A of H. Rept. 117–405 that was debated on July 13th: Jacobs (CA) (No. 34) that requires Leahy human rights vetting on DOD Section 127e and Section 1202 security cooperation programs; Sánchez (No. 40) that directs the Permanent Representative to NATO to advocate for adequate resources towards understanding and communicating the threat posed by climate change to allied civil security, support the establishment of a NATO Centre of Excellence for Climate and Security, advocate for an in-depth critical assessment of NATO's vulnerability to the impacts of climate change, and communicate the core security challenge posed by climate change as

articulated in NATO's strategic concept; Ocasio-Cortez (No. 47) that directs the Department of State to submit to Congress a report documenting knowledge from 1980–2010 regarding Colombian military involvement in assassinations, disappearances, collaboration in paramilitary offensives, military conduct in the false positives initiative from 2002–2008, and any gross violations of human rights; Gonzalez (TX) (No. 70) that requires the Department of Defense to annually report to the House Armed Services Committee the numbers of non-citizen service members, their immigration status, and the annual naturalization numbers of those serving; Carolyn B. Maloney (NY) (No. 75) that prohibits new, extended, or renewed federal contracts with contractors conducting business operations in Russia during its war against Ukraine. Includes reasonable exceptions, including for contractors making good faith efforts to cease business operations in Russia; Khanna (No. 77) that expresses the sense of Congress that a strong United States-India defense partnership, rooted in shared democratic values, is critical in order to advance United States interests in the Indo-Pacific region; Budd (No. 113) that renames the Troops-to-Teachers program the Veterans-to-Classrooms program; González-Colón (No. 164) that directs the Secretary of Army to ensure that a modular small arms range is made available for the Army Reserve in Puerto Rico; González-Colón (No. 165) that requires Department of Defense to enter into an agreement with the National Academy of Sciences to identify whether any scientific evidence exists linking exposure to Department of Defense activities with adverse health outcomes, like cancer, on the island of Vieques; González-Colón (No. 166) that directs the Director of the Defense Health Agency to conduct a health-related behaviors survey among the members of the Armed Forces; Gottheimer (No. 167) that increases the National Defense Education Program by $5 million to strengthen and expand STEM education opportunities and workforce initiatives targeted at military students; Gottheimer (No. 168) that requires each military service to report on all substantiated administrative investigations or instances of antisemitism within the Equal Opportunity Program; Gottheimer (No. 169) that requires the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of State, to report to Congress on the use of online social media by U.S. State Department-designated foreign terrorist organizations, and the threat posed to U.S. national security by online radicalization; Gottheimer (No. 170) that requires the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness to prepare an annual report to Congress about analysis of the nationwide costs of living for members of the Department of Defense; Gottheimer (No. 171) that increases the DoD SkillBridge Program by $5 million, funds will be specifically used for employers to train service members transitioning to civilian life for supply chain and transportation related employment; Gottheimer (No. 172) that increases the DoD SkillBridge Program by $5 million, funds will be specifically used for law enforcement agencies to implement hiring programs for members of the military transitioning from service in the Armed Forces; Gottheimer (No. 173) that increases the number of service academy nominees to the United States Military Academy for each Senator or Member of Congress from ten to fifteen and increases the number of qualified alternates from 150 to 200; Graves (LA) (No. 174) that adds eligibility for the Vietnam Service Medal for veterans who participated in Operation End Sweep; Green (TN) (No. 175) that directs the Commander of U.S. Army Special Operations Command to establish a training program between the Army Special Operations Forces of the United States and Poland; Guest (No. 176) that prohibits divestiture of any Tactical Control Party specialist force structure from the Air National Guard until the Chief of the National Guard Bureau provides a report to the congressional defense committees describing the capability gaps caused by such divestiture and its impact on the Department of Defense to execute the National Defense Strategy, as well as the impacts on the Army National Guard's operational capabilities; Hayes (No. 177) that requires the military departments to review all installation-level web information about suicide prevention and behavioral health and ensure that contact information is up to date, certifying this annually to Congress; Himes (No. 178) that requires a report to be summitted to Congressional defense committees on best practices to determine how to track and monitor United States defense articles and defense services made available to Ukraine; Horsford (No. 179) that requires a report from the Secretary of Defense on hyperspectral satellite technology; Horsford (No. 180) that authorizes a $25 million increase for Counter-Unmanned Aerial Systems (C–UAS) Palatized-High Energy Laser (P–HEL) to increase the number of deliverable units and accelerate product fielding; Houlahan (No. 181) that directs the Secretary of Defense to carry out a pilot program to accelerate the development of advanced technology for national security by creating incentives or trusted private capital in domestic small businesses or non-traditional businesses that are developing technology that the Secretary considers necessary to support the modernization of the Department of Defense; Houlahan (No. 182) that requires the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment to

submit a report describing strategic and critical materials requirements of the Department of Defense, including the gaps and vulnerabilities in supply chains of such materials; Houlahan (No. 183) that directs the Secretary of Defense to establish a program to provide financial support for pursuit of programs of education at institutions of higher education that have been designated as a Center of Academic Excellence in Cyber Education; Houlahan (No. 184) that requires the Secretary of Defense to establish a Hacking for National Security and Public Service Innovation Program within the National Security Innovation Network; Hudson (No. 185) that authorizes a $5 million increase in funding to support the development of procedures and tools to prevent infections in Servicemembers who experience a severe bone fracture; Hudson (No. 186) that authorizes a $5 million increase in funding to support the advancement of research into the effects of headsupported mass on cervical spine health; Issa (No. 187) that authorizes the President to award the Medal of Honor to E. Royce Williams for acts of valor beyond the call of duty during the Korean War on November 18, 1952, while a member of the US Navy; Jackson Lee (No. 188) that directs Secretary to submit to Congress within 180 days a report on the recognition of African Americans who have served in the Armed Forces in DOD naming practices and conventions for military installations, infrastructure, vessels, and weapon systems; Jackson Lee (No. 189) that requires report to be submitted by the Secretary of Defense within 220 days following enactment on Capacity to Provide Disaster Survivors with Emergency Short Term Housing; Jackson Lee (No. 190) that requires report to be submitted to Congress within 240 days following enactment on the risks posed by debris in low earth orbit and to make recommendations on remediation of risks and outline plans to reduce the incident of space debris; Jackson Lee (No. 191) that provides authorization for an additional $2.5 million increase in funding to combat post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD); Jackson Lee (No. 192) that requires Secretary of Defense to report to Congress programs and procedures employed to ensure students studying abroad through Department of Defense National Security Education Programs are trained to recognize, resist, and report against recruitment efforts by agents of foreign governments; Jackson Lee (No. 193) that condemns the actions of Boko Haram and directs that the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense and the Attorney General, submit a report on efforts to combat Boko Haram; Jackson Lee (No. 194) that provides authorization for a $10 million increase in funding for increased collaboration between the DoD Office of Health and the National Institutes of Health to research and combat Triple Negative Breast Cancer; Jackson Lee (No. 195) that requires the Secretary of Defense to audit current practices regarding administration of sexual harassment claims and submit a report no later 180 days after passage detailing efforts to prevent sexual harassment and protect servicemembers, and compiling data and research on sexual harassment prevalence in the military, cases reported, legal proceedings, and convictions; Jackson Lee (No. 196) that directs the Secretary of Defense to report to Congress in not less than 180 days the actions taken to protect U.S. armed service personnel from armed attacks conducted by militants and terrorists in pursuit of bounties and inducements the agencies, organizations, or entities aligned with the Russian Federation; Jackson Lee (No. 197) that requires the Secretary of the Navy, not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, to submit to the congressional defense committees a report on desalinization technology's application for defense and national security purposes to provide drought relief to areas impacted by sharp declines in water resources; Jackson Lee (No. 198) that require the Chief of the National Guard Bureau, in coordination with the Secretary of Defense, to submit to the congressional defense committees and other entities in 2023, 2024, and 2025 a report identifying the personnel, training, and equipment required by the non-federalized National Guard to prevent, mitigate, respond to, and recover from natural and man-made disasters; Jackson Lee (No. 199) that directs the Secretary of Defense to promulgate regulations to ensure that candidates granted admission to attend a military academy undergo screening for speech disorders and be provided the results of the screening test and a list of warfare unrestricted line (URL) Officer positions and occupation specialists that require successful performance on the speech test; Jackson (No. 200) that modifies the requirements for NNSA to no longer require a line item authorization from Congress prior to conducting Phase 1; Jacobs (CA) (No. 201) that requires a report on the processes the Department of Defense uses to assess, monitor, and evaluate programs and activities under Section 127e and Section 1202; Jacobs (CA) (No. 202) that requires the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of State, to submit a report outlining the process by which chief of mission concurrence is obtained for clandestine activities under Section 127f; Jayapal (No. 203) that authorizes the Department of Defense to engage in public manufacturing of insulin to meet the needs of military health programs; Jayapal (No. 204) that directs the Defense Department to provide a report on a risk assessment regarding likelihood of use of a nuclear weapon as

a result of Russia's invasion of Ukraine and whether such risk increases as the war continues; Jayapal (No. 205) that directs the Defense Department to provide a report on distribution and use of U.S. weaponry provided to Ukraine, including compliance with relevant laws and its efforts to prevent such arms from being sold on the black market or obtained by extremist groups; Johnson (SD) (No. 206) that modifies the DoD Impact Aid Large Scale Rebasing Program to increase the change in enrollment to 500 students between FY23–28, include projected enrollment growth per a signed record of decision, require at least 20 percent of enrolled students to be military dependents, and revise the maximum disbursement to a school district to $15 million; Jones (No. 207) that directs the Military Departments to establish operational energy programs that promote cost savings, enhance readiness, and reduce energy-related strategic vulnerabilities; Joyce (No. 208) that requires the Department of Defense to submit to Congress a plan to lessen the United States' dependence on rubber developed in foreign nations, including hostile actors like China, and to develop a consistent domestic supply of the material; Kelly (IL) (No. 209) that establishes a pilot program providing eligible military spouses with a spouse-specific Training Assistance Program focusing on employment services, offering guidance on available health care resources, and training in mental health first aid to learn crisis management strategies; Khanna (No. 210) that authorizes the Department of Defense to use Operations and Maintenance funds to remove munitions and explosives of concern from U.S. military installations in Guam; Khanna (No. 211) that adds additional reporting requirements to the ''Middle East Integrated Air and Missile Defense'' report required by Sec 1645 including an assessment of the overall costs to taxpayers of United States support for establishing and sustaining such an architecture over the next five and ten year periods; Kildee (No. 212) that expresses a Sense of Congress that the Secretary of Defense should establish clear and consistent definitions of key terms for use in reporting budgetary and financial information related to enlisted personnel subsistence; Kildee (No. 213) that expresess a Sense of Congress that continued efforts are needed to address weaknesses identified in DOD's financial statement audits; Kildee (No. 214) that expresses a Sense of Congress that the Deputy Chief Financial Officer should ensure that DOD designate all representatives to the Fraud Reduction Task Force as quickly as possible; Kilmer (No. 215) that directs the Navy to coordinate with the Department of Transportation and public shipyards to improve participation in and access to the Federal Transportation Incentive Program; Kinzinger (No. 216) that provides that the Secretary of the Air Force, in coordination with Director of the Air National Guard, shall maintain a fleet of fixed wing, manned ISR/IAA aircraft to conduct operations; Kirkpatrick (No. 217) that increase funding for UH60 Main Engine Generators with an offset from Army O&M Other Service Support; Kirkpatrick (No. 218) that directs the Secretary of the Army to issue a report on the potential for increased utilization of the Electronic Proving Grounds testing range located at Ft. Huachuca in Sierra Vista, Arizona; Kuster (No. 219) that directs the Joint Committee on Military Justice to submit a report on how the Uniform Code of Military Justice's definition of ''consent,'' as it pertains to incidents of sexual assault and misconduct, can be enhanced and clarified; Langevin (No. 220) that provides $20,000,000 in funding for the continued research and development of advanced naval nuclear fuel systems based on low-enriched uranium; Larsen (WA) (No. 221) that amends Section 4801(1) of title 10, United States Code, by inserting ''New Zealand,'' after ''Australia,''; Larsen (WA) (No. 222) that requests Secretary of Defense provide a robust analysis on the developments of the Space Systems Department and the Network Systems Department of Strategic Support Force of China by March 1, 2023; Larsen (WA) (No. 223) that requires Secretary of Defense provide an unclassified version of the Electromagnetic Spectrum Superiority Strategy in all future updates of the plan; strengthen senior operational leadership; and provide coherent response to address persistent gaps in joint electromagnetic spectrum operations; Lawrence (No. 224) that adds wireless charging as an electric vehicle charging technology and defines wireless charging; Lawrence (No. 225) that states that the Secretaries of the military departments shall share and implement best practices (including use of civilian industry best practices) regarding the use of retention and exit survey data to identify barriers and lessons learned to improve the retention of female members of the Armed Forces under the jurisdiction of such Secretaries; Lawrence (No. 226) that requires the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to Congress evaluating programs aimed at increasing the recruitment of women for military service and provide recommendations to increase the recruitment of women in the armed services; Lawrence (No. 227) that requires the Secretary of Defense to report to Congress a summary of efforts to support pregnant service members and recommendations to improve support for pregnant service members; Lee (NV) (No. 228) that directs the Secretary of Defense to report to Congress on coordination, data sharing, and evaluation efforts to improve suicide prevention practices across federal

agencies; Lee (NV) (No. 229) that directs the Secretary of Defense to brief Congress on the state of housing for junior members of the Armed Services and on plans to better support these servicemembers in securing affordable, productive living situations; Leger Fernandez (No. 230) that extends the deadline for the Secretary of Energy to clean up and convey certain parcels of land previously identified for transfer around Los Alamos National Laboratory in New Mexico; Levin (CA) (No. 231) that adds and make technical changes to DoD Transition Assistance Program (TAP) counseling pathway factors; Lieu (No. 232) that expresses the sense of Congress that the Army's ongoing research effort related to working dogs detecting infectious diseases, including COVID–19, is showing promising results and should continue to receive funding; Luria (No. 233) that requires the Secretary of the Navy to submit a report on the cost and feasibility of a 2- and 3-year advanced procurement strategy for the next 2 Ford-class carriers; Luria (No. 234) that requires SECNAV to report to Congress on the service's Multiple Award Contract-Multi Order strategy; Lynch (No. 235) that clarifies that the DOD has the authority to solicit gifts to be used by the Defense POW/MIA Accounting Agency (DPAA) to expand its capability in accounting for persons missing from designated past conflicts; Lynch (No. 236) that reauthorizes the Commission on Wartime Contracting to conduct oversight of U.S. contracting and reconstruction efforts in Afghanistan and other areas of contingency operations; Lynch (No. 237) that requires Secretary of Defense, in consultation with Secretary of Veterans Affairs, to establish Interagency Task Force on Financial Fraud to identify, prevent, and combat financial fraud targeting service members, veterans, and military families; Mace (No. 238) that establishes a pilot program to improve military readiness through nutrition and wellness initiatives; Mace (No. 239) that amends Sec. 133 for Requirements of the Study and Acquisition Strategy for the Combat Search and Rescue Mission of the Air Force to include electric short take-off and landing with the assessment of key current, emerging, and future technologies; Malinowski (No. 240) that requires a report from the State Department and other agencies on the disruption of democracy and support for authoritarian leaders in the CENTCOM and AFRICOM area of responsibility by certain foreign governments; Manning (No. 241) that permits the Secretary of Defense to consult with the President's Board of Advisors on HBCUs in designing the pilot program to increase the research activity status of HBCUs; Manning (No. 242) that ensures that the Department of Defense American Sustainable Battery Production Technologies Program takes into consideration the potential military applications of battery technologies developed with U.S. Department of Energy grants; Manning (No. 243) that includes goods containing materials made with forced labor from the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region (XUAR) in the prohibition on the sale of Chinese goods in commissary stores and military exchanges; Manning (No. 244) that adds Army Heavy Tactical Wheeled Vehicles to the pilot program for tactical vehicle safety data collection; Manning (No. 245) that clarifies that parents of children at Department of Defense Education Activity (DoDEA) schools have the right to be informed of the results of drinking water testing at school facilities; McBath (No. 246) that requires GAO to submit to Congress a report on initiatives of the Department of Defense to source locally and regionally produced foods for consumption or distribution at installations of the Department of Defense; McCaul (No. 247) that requires a report on DoD efforts to increase competitive opportunities for innovative companies to partner with DoD in developing end items of critical technologies in support of the defense industrial base; McGovern (No. 248) that requires the Department of Defense, in coordination with USDA, to collect data on food insecurity and usage of federal anti-hunger programs among active duty servicemembers and their families, and to report to Congress on their findings; McMorris Rodgers (No. 249) that changes the way the Soldier's Medal affects military retirement pay; Meeks (No. 250) that provides for the State Department's concurrence and involvement in appropriate areas; Meeks (No. 251) that requires a report to Congress on processes related to State Department Chief of Mission concurrence for ongoing programs under existing statutory authorities; Meeks (No. 252) that requires the Department of State, in coordination with the Department of Defense, to submit to relevant committees a feasibility study on United States support for and participation in the International Counterterrorism Academy in Cote d'Ivoire (AILCT); Miller (No. 253) that recognizes AITEC (Army Interagency Training and Education Center); Miller (No. 254) that directs the Department of Defense to create a memorial to the 13 service members who lost their lives at the Hamid Karzai International Airport; Moore (WI) (No. 255) that requires GAO to review the breast cancer screening and treatment efforts of the Defense Department and DoD, with an emphasis on how well they serve women with dense breasts; Moore (WI) (No. 256) that requires Secretary of Defense to disseminate guidance provided by TRICARE on healthy relationships and routine assessment on intimate partner violence; Morelle (No. 257) that codifies NNSA as the interagency lead on nuclear forensics, making NNSA responsible

for integrating the National Technical Nuclear Forensics (NTNF) activities in a consistent, unified strategic direction; Moulton (No. 258) that establishes a uniform allowance for Department of Defense Officers and requires the Department to begin tracking uniform costs for both Officers and Enlisted servicemembers for the purposes of tracking out-of-pocket expenses; Moulton (No. 259) that requires a report of lessons learned from the Russia-Ukraine War to include an analysis of the capabilities, tactics, and techniques used by both parties; Moulton (No. 260) that requires the secretaries of the military services and the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Special Operations and Irregular Warfare to provide a brief on their abilities to establish Tailored Cyberspace Operations Organizations utilizing the authority provided under FY21 NDAA; Murphy (No. 261) that establishes a reward program for cybersecurity operations and authorizes the Secretary of Defense and the Secretaries of the military departments to present honorary recognitions and monetary awards (up to $2,500) for innovation in cyberspace operations to members of the armed forces; Murphy (No. 262) that requires the Secretary of the Air Force, in coordination with the Chief of Space Operations, to prepare and submit to Congress a review of the staffing requirements for current and planned cyber squadrons of the Space Force; Napolitano (No. 263) that supports the National Guard Youth Challenge Programs (NGYCP) by instructing the Department of Defense to issue non-state matched funding in limited circumstances of up to $5 million of the funds appropriated for the NGYCP for fiscal year 2023 to provide support for new program start-up costs, special projects, workforce development programs, and emergency unforeseen costs, all at the Secretary's discretion; Neguse (No. 264) that directs the Department of Labor to carry out a five-year program of grants to nonprofit organizations that assist the transition of service members to civilian life; Neguse (No. 265) that adds ''the benefits of portable licenses interstate licensure compacts for military spouses'' to the list of elements discussed at an industry roundtable convened by the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness; Neguse (No. 266) that defines a covered civilian behavioral health provider as a licensed professional counselor, licensed mental health counselor, licensed clinical professional counselor, licensed professional clinical counselor of mental health, licensed clinical mental health counselor, or licensed mental health practitioner; Neguse (No. 267) that inventories large-scale military installations for the ''heat island'' effect and directs installations with significant ''heat islands'' to increase greenery to mitigate the ''heat island'' effect; Norman (No. 268) that authorizes the award of the Medal of Honor to James Capers, Jr. for acts of valor as a member of the Marine Corps during the Vietnam War; Norman (No. 269) that seeks to request a report on military spouse employment; Norman (No. 270) that requests a report on substance abuse within the military; Norman (No. 271) that provides that not later than September 30, 2023, the Secretary of Defense shall review regulations and rules of the Department of Defense regarding single parents serving as members of the Armed Forces; Obernolte (No. 272) that requires GAO to report on difficultly of filling civilian support services jobs at remote or isolated military installations; Ocasio-Cortez (No. 273) that requests a GAO report on the status of the Federal environmental cleanup and decontamination process in Vieques and Culebra, Puerto Rico; Ocasio-Cortez (No. 274) that prohibits funds from being used to conduct aerial fumigation of crops in Colombia; O'Halleran (No. 275) that instructs the Department of Defense to conduct a study on what the effects of wildfire and persistent drought conditions at the United States Naval Observatory Flagstaff Station are to the mission and operations of the facility; O'Halleran (No. 276) that requires the Defense Suicide Prevention Office to establish a procedure for assessing suicide risk at military installations; Panetta (No. 277) that requests a review of the definition, ''Department of Defense Cyberspace Operations Forces,'' to include an assessment of DoD components conducting defensive cyberspace operations which are not currently included in such definition; and Panetta (No. 278) that requires the ASD for Special Operations and Low-Intensity Conflict, in coordination with the Secretaries of the military departments, to submit a plan for a pilot program to deploy dedicated X-band small satellite communications technologies that may support current and future requirements of special operations forces (by a yea-and-nay vote of 330 yeas to 99 nays, Roll No. 332); **Pages H6590–91**

Smith (WA) amendment en bloc No. 3 consisting of the following amendments printed in part A of H. Rept. 117–405 that was debated on July 13th: Pappas (No. 279) that establishes a standard record of military service for all members of the armed forces (including the reserve components; Pappas (No. 280) that requires DoD and VA, in consultation with HHS and EPA, to jointly coordinate and establish guidelines to be used during training of members of the Armed Forces serving on active duty to provide the members awareness of the potential risks of toxic exposures and ways to prevent being exposed during combat; Pappas (No. 281) that directs DoD to conduct, or enter into a contract with

an appropriate federally funded research and development center to conduct, a study to assess whether individuals (including individuals on active duty or in a reserve component or the National Guard) assigned to the Pease Air Force Base and Pease Air National Guard Base during the period of 1970 through 2020 experience a higherthan-expected rate of cancer-related morbidity and mortality as a result of time on base or exposures associated with time on base compared to the rate of cancer-related morbidity and mortality of the general population of the United States, accounting for differences in sex, age, and race; Peters (No. 282) that amends the Combatant Commander Initiative Fund to (1) include climate resilience of military facilities and essential civilian infrastructure and (2) military support to relevant authorities to combat illegal wildlife trafficking and illegal, unreported, or unregulated fishing; Peters (No. 283) that requires GAO to conduct a report on the ability of servicemembers assigned to Special Operations units to utilize Department of Defense transition programs, challenges those servicemembers face when transitioning to civilian life and the utility of existing DoD transition programs to address those challenges, and the extent to which such servicemembers utilize transition resources offered by non-governmental entities; Pfluger (No. 284) that directs the Secretary of the VA to work with the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine to study the incidence of and mortality of cancer among individuals who served in the Navy, Air Force, or Marine Corps as aviators and aircrew; Pfluger (No. 285) that requires DoD to submit a report to Congress an assessment of the military requirements of North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) members and countries in the Baltic region that would allow such countries to deter and resist Russian aggression; Pfluger (No. 286) that requires the Secretary of Defense to include information in its reporting to Congress on (1) how Russian private military companies are being utilized to advance the political, economic, and military interests of the Russian Federation; (2) the direct or indirect threats Russian private military companies present to United States security interests; and (3) how sanctions that are currently in place to impede or deter Russian PMCs from continuing their malign activities have impacted the Russian PMCs' behavior; and list any foreign persons engaged significantly with Russian PMCs; Phillips (No. 287) that requires the Comptroller General to conduct a study on the use and implementation of the authority of section 385 of title 10, United States Code, relating to Department of Defense support for other departments and agencies of the United States Government that advance Department of Defense security cooperation objectives; Phillips (No. 288) that authorizes GAO study on the Foreign Service Institute's School of Language Studies to provide best practices and curriculum improvements to prepare government employees to advance U.S. diplomatic and national security priorities abroad; Phillips (No. 289) that ensures that a remarried former spouse of a member of a uniformed service retains electronic access to the privileged medical records of their dependent child; Plaskett (No. 290) that seeks to require a Department of Defense report to Congress on U.S. military capabilities in the Caribbean basin; Porter (No. 291) that requires the screening and registry of individuals with health conditions resulting from unsafe housing units; Porter (No. 292) that requires landlords to disclose the presence of life-threatening mold and health effects of mycotoxins before a lease is signed for privatized military housing; Porter (No. 293) that prohibits the ownership or trading of stocks by senior officials at the Department of Defense for any company that received over $1,000,000,000 in revenue from the Department of Defense during the preceding calendar year; Radewagen (No. 294) that requires the Department of Defense to include analysis of PRC influence in the Pacific Islands region in their annual Report on Military and Security Developments Involving the Peoples Republic of China; Raskin (No. 295) that directs the Navy to include a multi-medicine manufacturing platform program element in the Department's Budget Request starting in Fiscal Year 2025; Reschenthaler (No. 296) that seeks procurement authority for the Air Force, establishes program element dedicated to the procurement and management of commercial engineering software, and requires a report regarding the benefits of commercial physics-based modeling and simulation; Reschenthaler (No. 297) that includes Purple Heart award recipients on the DOD military valor website who receive the award after the enactment of this Act; Reschenthaler (No. 298) that adds a sense of Congress to ensure the Air Force does not retire KC–135 aircraft without equal replacement with KC–46A aircraft; Reschenthaler (No. 299) that provides for a report from the Army Space and Missile Defense Command on the need and cost of gun launched interceptor technologies; Reschenthaler (No. 300) that requires a report from the Missile Defense Agency on the need and cost of radiation hardened, thermally insensitive sensors for missile defense; Reschenthaler (No. 301) that expresses a Sense of Congress that the additive manufacturing and machine learning initiative of the Army has the potential to accelerate the ability to deploy additive manufacturing capabilities in expeditionary settings and strengthen the United States defense industrial supply chain; Reschenthaler

(No. 302) that increases funding for Robotics Supply Chain Research; Reschenthaler (No. 303) that increases funding for Enterprise Digital Transformation with Commercial Physics Simulation; Rouzer (No. 304) that requires DOD to provide a report to the House and Senate Armed Services Committees on its flood mapping efforts, how frequently they update their flood maps, what resources they utilize to undertake flood mapping projects, and how those maps are incorporated into broader FEMA flood maps; Ryan (OH) (No. 305) that requires a GAO study to identify barriers in accessing EFMP benefits within the Guard and Reserve; Salazar (No. 306) that requires the Air Force, in consultation with the Department of State, to produce a report that identifies opportunities to deploy stratospheric balloons, aerostats, or satellite technology capable of rapidly delivering wireless internet anywhere on the planet from high altitudes; Salazar (No. 307) that encourages the Navy to explore and solicit more artificial reefing opportunities for retired Navy ships; San Nicolas (No. 308) that grants officers or employees of U.S. Homeland Security Investigations the same acccess to military installations on Guam as already granted to officers or employees of U.S. Customs and Border Protection and of the Federal Bureau of Investigation; San Nicolas (No. 309) that requires biannual leak inspections of Navy and Air Force-owned underground fuel storage tanks on Guam; Sánchez (No. 310) that states that it is the sense of Congress that the United States should prioritize countering misinformation, support an increase in NATO resources, support building technological resilience, and support NATO and NATO PA's role in countering misinformation; Sánchez (No. 311) that requires a report from the Secretary of Defense to assess efforts of NATO to counter misinformation and disinformation and offer recommendations; Sánchez (No. 312) that requires both a briefing and a report be delivered to Members on HASC, HFAC, and NATO PA's US delegation on how the DoD is working with the NATO Strategic Communications Center of Excellence to improve NATO's ability to counter and mitigate disinformation; Schiff (No. 313) that requires the Secretary of Defense to conduct a feasibility study on adding the names of the 74 sailors who died in the USS Frank E. Evans disaster in 1969 to the Vietnam Veterans Memorial Wall; Schneider (No. 314) that directs the Department of Defense to continue its work to modernize its supply chain and to prioritize digital solutions that use durable devices and technologies to operate in austere combat environments; Schrier (No. 315) directs GAO to report on the effectiveness of current health screenings administered to servicemembers separating from the military to identify the risk of social isolation and other health and behavioral health concerns; Schrier (No. 316) that requires quarterly and publicly accessible data reporting on the Department of Defense's Military Child Care in Your Neighborhood and Military Child Care in Your Neighborhood-Plus programs; Scott (GA) (No. 317) that expresses the Sense of Congress on the importance of enhancing the strategic partnership and defense and security cooperation with the country of Georgia; Scott (GA) (No. 318) that removes the $15 million cap on demining assistance provided by the Department of Defense under 10 USC 407; Scott (GA) (No. 319) that authorizes the Director of the Defense POW/MIA Accounting Agency to submit an Unfunded Priorities List to Congress; Scott (GA) (No. 320) that modifies 10 USC 345 (Regional Defense Combating Terrorism and Irregular Warfare Fellowship Program) to include training on Urban Warfare; Scott (VA) (No. 321) that establishes a pilot project to enhance resilience in defense communities by appointing four Interagency Regional Coordinators for Resilience; Scott (VA) (No. 322) that directs the Inspector General of the Department of Defense to publish a report on suicide, suicide prevention, and response within the Navy on installations and ships, including ships undergoing a Refueling and Complex Overhaul (RCOH); Scott (VA) (No. 323) that directs the Inspector General of the Department of Defense to publish a report and survey of active Department of Defense programs through which members of the armed forces may file anonymous concerns; Sherrill (No. 324) that amends the DoD's OTA authority to allow for prototyping for DoD installations and facilities engineering; Slotkin (No. 325) that requires the creation of a decoration or recognition to recognize military working dogs that are killed in action or that perform an exceptionally meritorious or courageous act in services to the United States; Smith (WA) (No. 326) that authorizes the Secretary of Defense to establish a revolving fund to procure high-demand munitions in advance of the transfer of such munitions to eligible foreign countries in anticipation of supporting sustained contingency operations in Ukraine; Smith (NJ) (No. 327) that requires the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense, to conduct a feasibility study with regard to greater engagement with Somaliland, a self-governing, de facto independent entity strategically-located on the Horn of Africa; Smith (NJ) (No. 328) that directs the Secretary of Defense to conduct an appraisal of current standards and provide recommendations for improved medical care and oversight of individuals engaged in high stress training environments, specifically Navy training programs; Smith (NJ) (No. 329) that directs the Secretary of the Navy to comply

with the intent of Congress regarding a study of submersibles published November 1, 2021 as directed by the FY2021 National Defense Authorization Act conference report; Soto (No. 330) that adds areas with ''significant space launch or mission control facilities'' to be included as locations that Space National Guard are established; Soto (No. 331) that adds language to the Sense of Congress on the Range of the Future and Support to Commercial Space Launch Activity that states that it is critical to the Nation's national security and economic vitality that we continue to encourage and enable the expansion of commercial space launch activity; Soto (No. 332) that inserts distributed ledger technology into the curricula on software acquisitions and cybersecurity or hardware acquisitions for covered individuals; Soto (No. 333) that adds distributed ledger technology to the definition of covered technologies considered for prototype and demonstration energy resilience projects at certain military bases; Soto (FL) (No. 334) that adds artificial intelligence as a specific ''new technology'' considered in the development of the consortium for curricula being developed for institutions of military education in order to improve military education; Spanberger (No. 335) that requires the Chairperson of the Council of the Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency to submit a report to Congress on the oversight infrastructure established with respect to U.S. assistance to Ukraine; Speier (No. 336) that extends the deadline for the GAO review of the military services, administrative separation processes required by Sec. 529B of the FY22 NDAA from December 27, 2022, to May 31, 2023; Speier (No. 337) that directs the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of State, to document details of the consideration of the waiver requirements to Section 907 of the Freedom Support Act and report on whether security assistance to the government of Azerbaijan undermines a peaceful settlement to the conflict between Armenia and Azerbaijan; Stauber (No. 338) that allows the Secretary of the Navy to solicit contracts from non-homeport shipyards for maintenance work should the shipyards meet the Navy's requirements for ship repair work; Steel (No. 339) that prohibits the Department of Defense and defense contractors from using LOGINK; Strickland (No. 340) that requires a feasibility study on adding au pairs to the in-home child care fee assistance program and expresses the sense of Congress that members of the Armed Forces who participate in the au pair exchange visitor program should be eligible for assistance; Swalwell (No. 341) that adds a reporting requirement to encourage and inform a more focused DoD effort on stockpiling rare earth magnets to reduce dependence on foreign countries; Takano (No. 342) that requires the comptroller general of the US to study the feasibility of establishing a strategic stockpile of materials required to manufacture batteries, battery cells, and other energy storage components to meet national security requirements in the event of a national emergency; Tenney (No. 343) that requires a report on the U.N. arms embargo on its effectiveness in constraining Iran's ability to supply, sell, or transfer, directly or indirectly, arms or related material when the arms embargo was in place. Requires an assessment on the measures that DoD and DoS are taking, in the absence of a U.N. arms embargo on Iran, to constrain Iranian arms proliferation; Tenney (No. 344) that requires a report on Islamic Revolutionary Guards Corps-affiliated operatives abroad and the ways in which DoD, in coordination with DoS, is working with partner nations to inform them of the threat posed by Islamic Revolutionary Guards Corpsaffiliated officials, who are operatives of a U.S.-designated Foreign Terrorist Organization (FTO); Tenney (No. 345) that requires a report on the threat of aerial drones and unmanned aircraft to United States national security and an assessment of the unmanned traffic management systems of every military base and installation (within and outside the United States) to determine whether the base or installation is adequately equipped to detect, disable, and disarm hostile or unidentified unmanned aerial systems; Thompson (No. 346) that requires the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to Congress detailing Department of Defense spending on fuel from non-domestic sources; Thompson (No. 347) that requires the Secretary of Defense to submit a report on the impacts low recruitment and retention in the Armed Forces are having on current operations, including the physical and mental health of servicemembers; Thompson (No. 348) that requires the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to Congress detailing the effects of inflation on military families; Titus (No. 349) that amends the Ukraine Freedom Support Act of 2014 to require the President to establish a semiconductor supply chain working group in response to the Russian invasion of Ukraine and submit reports to Congress on potential future global or geopolitical development that could severely disrupt the semiconductor supply chain; Titus (No. 350) that requires a report on how maternal mortality rates may disproportionately affect female members of the Armed Forces, including identification of barriers to access to maternal health care and any recommendations for improvement; Titus (No. 351) that requires a report on the extent to which military families have access to infant formula and have been affected by the nationwide infant formula shortage; Titus (No. 352) that requires

a report from the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment on status of certification efforts to replace AFFF on military installations (as required by 2020 NDAA); as well as a report on the prevalence of PFAS contamination from non-AFFF sources on military installations; Titus (No. 353) that orders quarterly briefings for Congressional defense committees, tracking Department of Defense efforts to support replenishment and revitalization of stocks of defensive and offensive weaponry provided to Ukraine by the United States; Titus (No. 354) that requires a report to congressional defense and foreign affairs committees from DOD and State Department on human trafficking as a result of the Russian invasion of Ukraine; Tlaib (No. 355) that requires the new Military Housing Feedback Tool to include resources to help tenants identify potential serious safety hazards (lead paint, mold, non-functioning safety equipment, etc) and a functionality to report said potential issues; Tlaib (No. 356) that adds additional sections to the report required for Sec. 544. Pilot program on financial assistance for victims of domestic violence; Tlaib (No. 357) that directs the Undersecretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment to issue a report to Congress on the Department's compliance with the Lead and Copper Rule in military installations, military housing, and privatized military housing within one year of enactment; Tlaib (No. 358) adds a requirement to screen eligible individuals for potential covered lead exposure from unsafe housing units; Torres (CA) (No. 359) that directs the Government Accountability Office to review the implementation by the Department of Defense and the Department of State of end-use monitoring; Torres (CA) (No. 360) that improves military cold case reviews and oversight measures to help ensure military families receive justice; Torres (NY) (No. 361) that prescribes limitations on the sale and use of unsafe portable heating devices on military installations, according to the guidelines of the applicable voluntary standard; Torres (NY) (No. 362) that directs the Secretary of Defense to ensure that the Department of Defense shares best practices and training to first responders so that they can best aid victims experiencing trauma related injuries; Torres (NY) (No. 363) that required a feasibility study into the establishment of a U.S. military instillation in Albania; Trahan (No. 364) that requires the Navy to issue a report on the power and propulsion requirements for the DDG(X) destroyer and whether the Navy can leverage existing investments in the electric-drive propulsion system developed for the DDG(X) to reduce cost and risk; Trahan (No. 365) that directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a report on potential national security applications for fusion energy technology; Turner (OH) (No. 366) that directs the DoD to submit a report on the feasibility of terminating energy procurement from foreign entities of concern; Van Duyne (No. 367) that requires a study and report to identify monetary and government benefits received through misrepresentation of military decorations or medals; Van Duyne (No. 368) that requires a DOD report on the feasibility of partnerships with companies providing third-party job search software in assisting service members and veterans find employment following their active duty service; Wagner (No. 369) that honors the life and legacy of Ulysses S. Grant in commemoration of his 200th birthday on April 27, 2022; Waltz (No. 370) that makes a clerical change to Section 624 to reference the appropriate subsection; Waltz (No. 371) that clarifies the authority of the National Defense Stockpile Manager to acquire strategic and critical materials to also include scandium; Wasserman Schultz (No. 372) that requires the Air Force and Army to provide a briefing within 90 days of the enactment of this bill, to the House Armed Services Committee and Appropriations Committee, on the way ahead for providing appropriate childcare at Camp Bull Simons, Eglin Air Force Base; Wexton (No. 373) that requires the Secretary of Defense to conduct a study on the feasibility and benefits of establishing returnship programs for the DOD civilian workforce; Wild (No. 374) that requires transparency for and accountability to the families of servicemembers who have lost their lives or suffered serious injuries in operational or training accidents by requiring that the Department of Defense provide briefings on the status of the implementation of recommendations relating to improving safety for servicemembers and the prevention of accidents; Wild (No. 375) that requires the Joint Safety Council, which was created in last year's NDAA, to create and maintain a website with information for the families of deceased members of the armed forces who died in a fatal operational or training accident, information on the findings of each review or assessment conducted by the Council, identification of any recommendation of the Council relating to the prevention of fatal accidents among members of the Armed Forces, and information on the progress of the implementation of any such recommendation; Williams (No. 376) that modernizes the bipartisan 2017 law passed by Congressman John Lewis—which currently requires public posting of the costs to each American taxpayer of the costs of the Wars in Iraq, Afghanistan, and Syria—to include cost transparency for all wars since 9/11 and future wars, ensuring taxpayers fully understand how their government uses taxpayer dollars abroad; Williams (No. 377) that expresses that Congress has heard with profound sorrow of the death

of the Honorable Joseph Maxwell Cleland, who served with courage and sacrifice in combat in the Vietnam War; unwavering dedication to Georgia as a State Senator, Secretary of State, and Senator; and honorable service to the United States and veterans of the United States through his lifetime of public service and tenure as Administrator of the Veterans Administration; Wittman (No. 378) that prohibits the disposal of Littoral Combat Ships unless the ships are transferred to the military forces of a nation that is an ally or partner of the United States; Wittman (No. 379) that seeks to require additional data on Phase I, Phase II, and Phase III awards under the SBIR and STTR programs within each military department; Wittman (No. 380) that establishes that any contract, transaction, agreement, or grant awarded on or after March 1, 2020, to address the COVID–19 pandemic through vaccines and other therapeutic measures, using funds made available under certain awards shall not be counted toward any limit on the total estimated amount of all projects to be issued established prior to March 1, 2020 (except that such funds shall count toward meeting any guaranteed minimum value) for the award; Wittman (No. 381) that directs the Director of the Defense Health Agency to submit to the House and Senate Armed Services Committees a report on contracts awarded by DHA in Fiscal Years 2020, 2021, and 2022, including the number and percent of contracts meeting certain criteria; and Wittman (No. 382) that requires a report on opportunities to improve the ability of the Department of Defense to compete in a contested information environment (by a yea-and-nay vote of 362 yeas to 64 nays, Roll No. 333); **Pages H6591–92**

Smith (WA) amendment en bloc No. 4 consisting of the following amendments printed in part A of H. Rept. 117–405 that was debated on July 13th: Lee (CA) (No. 383) that repeals the 2002 Authorization for Use of Military Force Against Iraq; Spanberger (No. 385) that repeals the 1991 Authorization for Use of Military Force Against Iraq Resolution; Meijer (No. 386) that repeals the joint resolution of March 9, 1957, that provided for the use of certain funds to promote peace and stability in the Middle East; Lee (CA) (No. 387) that expresses the Sense of Congress that Authorizations for the Use of Military Force (AUMFs) should include a sunset provision; Spanberger (No. 388) that directs the Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy to develop performance measures and targets for the National Drug Control Strategy for the Southwest Border, Northern Border, and Caribbean Border Counternarcotics Supplemental Strategies to effectively evaluate region specific goals; Arrington (No. 389) that requires the President to report to Congress on security relationship with Mexico as it relates to cartel activity along southern border and impacts on national security; Thompson (MS) (No. 390) that enhances the security operations of the Transportation Security Administration and stability of the transportation security workforce by applying the personnel system under title 5, United States Code, to employees of the Transportation Security Administration; Himes (No. 393) that modernizes FinCENs special measures authorities to empower FinCEN to adapt its existing tools, monitor and obstruct global financial threats, and meet the challenges of combating 21st-century financial crime; Meeks (No. 394) that requires public companies to annually disclose the racial, ethnic, gender identity, sexual orientation, and veteran status of their board directors, nominees, and senior executive officers; empowers the SECs Office of Minority and Women Inclusion to publish best diversity disclosure practices; and creates an advisory group that would study and report on increasing corporate diversity; Brownley (No. 396) that eliminates contraception co-pays at the VA, ensuring veterans do not face unnecessary barriers to access; Garamendi (No. 397) that clarifies the Department of Defense definition of biomass and biogas so that it aligns with the Clean Air Act and requires that it be considered a renewable energy source; Ross (No. 398) that restores the Department of Interior's authority to hold offshore wind lease sales in federal waters off the coasts of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, while leaving the leasing moratorium in place in the Eastern Gulf of Mexico at the request of the Department of Defense; Williams (GA) (No. 400) that allows funds from the Surface Transportation Block Grant Program to be used to build sound barriers in older residential areas, allowing people in military housing and other impacted neighborhoods who bought their homes years before the construction of nearby interstate highways to live and raise their families in quiet neighborhoods; Beatty (No. 401) that gives first-time homebuyers a 25-basis point reduction on their FHA mortgage insurance premium if they complete a certified financial literacy housing counseling course; Slotkin (No. 402) that creates an exception for Afghan student visa applicants so they do not have to demonstrate intent to return to Afghanistan after completing their studies in the US; Ross (No. 403) that amends the Child Status Protection Act to protect dependent children of green card applicants and long-term dependent children of employment-based nonimmigrants from aging out of our legal immigration system; Cicilline (No. 404) that establishes the Southern New England Regional Commission, which would assist in the development of defense manufacturing in Southern New England;

Pappas (No. 405) that require the EPA to develop water quality criteria under the Clean Water Act for all measurable PFAS or classes of PFAS within two years and develop effluent limitations guidelines and standards for all measurable PFAS or classes of PFAS within four years; Golden (No. 407) that allows the Wabanaki Nations in Maine to access future federal laws that are passed by Congress for the benefit of Indian tribes. Four Indian tribes (Maliseet, Micmac, Penobscot, and Passamaquoddy) make up the Wabanaki Nations; Perlmutter (No. 408) that adds the bipartisan SAFE Banking Act which would allow state-legal cannabis businesses to access the banking system and help improve public safety by reducing the amount of cash at these businesses; Clark (MA) (No. 409) that expresses the sense of Congress that veterans should not be denied Veterans Affairs Administration home loan benefits due to their legal employment in the cannabis industry and that the VA should improve communication with eligible lending institutions to reduce confusion among lenders and borrowers on this matter; Neguse (No. 411) that adds the text of H.R. 7476, the REPLACE Act to the bill, which automatically waives fees for replacing critical documents after major disasters; Leger Fernandez (No. 412) that provides assistance to victims of the Hermit's Peak/Calf Canyon Fire that was started by the federal government; Johnson (GA) (No. 414) that removes the size limitation of average annual gross receipts for the last three years not to exceed $26.29 million in the Department of Transportation's Disadvantaged Business Enterprise program; Waters (No. 416) that brings services which facilitate anonymity or evasion of anti-money laundering provisions into Bank Secrecy Act compliance; Waters (No. 417) that provides that the CARES Act enhancements to NCUA's Central Liquidity Facility are temporarily reauthorized to allow smaller credit unions to have access to emergency liquidity through 2023; Waters (No. 418) that directs the Treasury to vote against the provision of any assistance to China from the World Bank or the Asian Development Bank unless the Secretary of Treasury has certified that China has demonstrated a commitment to participate in multilateral debt relief initiatives on terms comparable to other G–20 governments; Torres (NY) (Mo. 419) that requires the Secretary of Agriculture, in consultation with the Secretary of Transportation, and Secretary of Homeland Security, to issue a report on improving supply chain shortfalls and infrastructure needs at wholesale produce markets; Thompson (MS) (No. 420) that adds a new title with measures related to the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), comprised of House-passed legislative provisions to strengthen community security, enhance DHS acquisitions and supply chains, and enhance DHS operations; Courtney (No. 421) that adds the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Australia to the definition of a ''Domestic Source'' under the Defense Production Act (DPA); Tenney (No. 422) that restricts the ability of covered entities (owned, directed, controlled, financed, or influenced directly or indirectly by the Government of the People's Republic of China, the CCP, or the Chinese military) from using federal funds from engaging, entering into, and awarding public works contracts; Garcia (TX) (No. 423) that changes the start date of the referenced anti-money laundering pilot program from 3 years after the date of enactment (January 1, 2021), to 3 years after the date that the Secretary of the Treasury actually starts the program; Demings (No. 424) that authorizes the Open Technology Fund of the United States Agency for Global Media to make grants to surge and sustain support for internet freedom technologies to counter acute escalations in censorship in closed countries; Torres (NY) (No. 425) that requires the Director of CISA to conduct an investigation on the SolarWinds incident to evaluate the impact of the SolarWinds incident and issue a report to Congress on the findings and recommendations to address security gaps, improve incident response efforts, and prevent similar cyber incidents; Langevin (No. 426) that allows for admission of essential scientists and technical experts to promote and protect the national security innovation base; Garbarino (No. 427) that adds the CISA Leadership Act, which establishes a five-year term limit and specifies the appointment process for the Director of the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA) of the Department of Homeland Security; 428. Lamb that directs the Secretary of Energy to establish a plan for reducing the vulnerability of the electric grid, including by creating a strategic transformer reserve; Carolyn B. Maloney (NY) (No. 429) that seeks to strengthen the ability of the Privacy and Civil Liberties Oversight Board to provide meaningful oversight of artificial intelligence for counterterrorism purposes; Cicilline (No. 430) that extends the life of the State Department's Global Engagement Center; Cicilline (No. 431) that prevents the enforcement of predispute forced arbitration clauses in any dispute covered under the Servicemembers Civil Relief Act; Tlaib (No. 432) that strengthens servicemember consumer protections with regards to medical debt collections and credit reporting, including prohibiting the collection of medical debt for the first two years and prohibiting debt arising from medically necessary procedures from ever appearing on servicemember credit reports;

Sánchez (No. 433) that extends consumer credit protections to active duty armed and uniformed consumers in a combat zone, aboard a U.S. vessel, or away from their usual duty stations and prohibits the inclusion on a consumer report of adverse credit information that occurred while a uniformed consumer was serving; Dean (No. 434) that prohibits a debt collector from representing to service members that failure to cooperate with a debt collector will result in a reduction of rank, a revocation of security clearance, or military prosecution; Beatty (No. 435) that expands employment opportunities at federally insured financial institutions by reducing barriers to employment based on past criminal offenses; Lieu (No. 436) that authorizes the Department of Veterans Affairs' (VA) to use any funds collected pursuant to easements, or other use agreements at the West LA VA for the development of supportive housing and services on campus for homeless veterans; Escobar (No. 437) that prohibits certain types of fraud or misrepresentations in the provision of immigration services and provides for criminal penalties for such actions; Steil (No. 438) that requires the U.S. Treasury Department to regularly report to Congress any sanctions waivers provided to allow transactions between financial institutions and targeted individuals; Norcross (No. 439) that urges the Secretary of State to take action concerning unpaid Peruvian agrarian reform bonds to ensure pension funds receive payment; Thompson (MS) (No. 441) that adds a new title to ensure greater equity in Federal disaster assistance policies and programs by authorizing an equity steering group and equity advisor within the Federal Emergency Management Agency, improving data collection to measure disparate outcomes and participation barriers, and requiring equity criteria to be applied to policies and programs; Phillips (No. 442) that authorizes a GAO report to be submitted within 180 days on the use of data and data science at the Department of State and USAID in the following areas: foreign policy analysis and decision making at State; development assistance policy and program design and execution at USAID; and recruitment, hiring, retention, and personnel decisions at the Department of State and United States Agency for International Development; McGovern (No. 443) that modifies reports to Congress under the Global Magnitsky Human Rights Accountability Act to include actions taken to (1) address underlying causes of the sanctioned conduct and (2) pursue judicial accountability in appropriate jurisdictions for sanctioned individuals or entities; Torres (CA) (No. 445) that creates the Central American Network for Democracy program to support a regional corps of human rights defenders whose work has put them at risk; Torres (NY) (No. 449) that requires the Secretary of Homeland Security, in consultation with the Secretary of Transportation, to issue a report on measures to improve counter terrorism measures at passenger rail stations; Garcia (IL) (No. 450) that directs the Department of Treasury to use the voice, vote, and influence of the U.S. at the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the World Bank, and other relevant multilateral development banks to advocate for the immediate suspension of all debt service payments owed to these institutions by Ukraine; Garcia (IL) (No. 452) that requires a report on the humanitarian impacts of US sanctions; Carolyn B. Maloney (NY) (No. 453) that requires the Office of Personnel Management to establish and maintain a current, publicly available directory of senior government leaders online; Neguse (No. 457) that adds the text of H.R. 5118, the Continental Divide Completion Act, which directs maximum completion of the Continental Divide Trail by 2028; Garamendi (No. 458) that provides that the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta National Heritage Area shall include the area depicted as the Rio Vista/Expansion Area; McGovern (No. 459) that creates a grant program to support grandparents raising grandchildren by funding nonprofits and local housing authorities to provide a safe living space for grandfamilies and employ a Grandfamily Resident Service Coordinator; Escobar (No. 460) that reauthorizes the Wastewater Assistance to Colonias program and increases funding for the program; Clark (MA) (No. 462) that adds the President, Vice President, and any Cabinet member to the current statutory prohibition on members of Congress contracting with the Federal Government; Tonko (No. 463) that establishes a grant program to coordinate and fund restoration activities that increase coastal resilience, promote healthy fish and wildlife habitats, improve water quality, increase public access, and support monitoring and research in the New York-New Jersey Watershed, and authorizes $20 million per year for Fiscal Years 23–28; Higgins (NY) (No. 464) that amends Section 308703 of title 54, United States Code, to authorize the appropriation of $10,000,000 for the National Maritime Heritage Grant Program for FY23 and FY24; Axne (No. 466) that inserts the text of the Flexibility in Addressing Rural Homelessness Act (H.R. 7196), to expand eligible uses of homelessness funding in rural areas; Baird (No. 467) that directs the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to ensure the timely scheduling of appointments for health care at medical facilities of the Department of Veterans Affairs; Barr (No. 468) that requires the Secretary of State to report on Chinese support to Russia with respect to its unprovoked invasion of and full-scale war against Ukraine; Bass (No. 469) that requires the Secretary of State to issue a report

to Congress within 180 days on U.S. efforts to enhance engagement with Niger by advancing democracy and human rights, regional security and counter terrorism, and food security as a key component of U.S. strategy toward the Sahel region of Africa, given that Niger is a model in the Sahel for transitioning from longstanding military governance and a cycle of coups to a democratic, civilian-led form of government; Bera (No. 470) that directs the Assistant Secretaries for East Asian and Pacific Affairs and South and Central Asian Affairs at the State Department, along with the Assistant Administrator for the Asia Bureau at USAID, to provide an independent assessment of the resources they need to fulfill the IndoPacific Strategy; Bera (No. 471) that creates an interagency taskforce to streamline U.S. tools and mechanisms for deterring and addressing Beijing's economic coercion and expand cooperation with the private sector as well as U.S. allies and partners on this important matter; Bera (No. 472) that establishes a fellowship exchange program for eligible U.S. federal government employees to learn, live, and work in Taiwan for up to two years; Blumenauer (No. 473) that authorizes Department of Veterans Affairs providers to assist veterans in providing recommendations, opinions, and completion of the forms reflecting these recommendations or opinions in compliance with state-legal medical cannabis programs; Blumenauer (No. 474) that helps protect communities around the country by improving the Federal Emergency Management Agency's preparation for, and response to, climate disasters; Brown (MD) (No. 475) that provides a limited, targeted waiver of the FAR provision only as it applies to forgiven PPP loans received by engineering firms doing work on federally funded transportation projects; Brownley (No. 476) that requires the Advisory Committee on Women Veterans to report annually on women veterans programs, instead of biannually; Brownley (No. 477) that establishes a grant program at the Department of Education for States to expand or create Seal of Biliteracy programs, which recognize high levels of proficiency in speaking, reading, and writing in English and a second language (or an official Native American language in lieu of English) among graduating high school seniors; Brownley (No. 478) that requires VA to update Beneficiary Travel reimbursement rate for veterans; Cammack (No. 479) that requires a report on the feasibility of establishing a U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) Preclearance Facility on Taiwan; Cammack (No. 480) that authorizes the Director of the Federal Law Enforcement Training Centers (FLETC) under the Department of Homeland Security to establish a human trafficking awareness training program for State, local, Tribal, territorial, and educational institution law enforcement personnel within FLETC; Carbajal (No. 481) that adds the Federal Firefighters Fairness Act to the bill (H.R. 2499), which would create the presumption that federal firefighters who become disabled by certain serious diseases contracted the illness on the job; Carbajal (No. 482) that reauthorizes the marine debris and fishing vessel safety programs; Carter (LA) (No. 483) that allows small businesses to extend their participation in an SBA contracting program for an additional year; Castro (TX) (No. 484) that requires the Department of State's annual Country Reports on Human Rights Practices to include information on the treatment of migrants; Castro (TX) (No. 485) that grants the Office of Inspector General for the U.S. International Development Finance Corporation certain law enforcement authorities comparable to other Inspectors General; Cicilline (No. 486) that requires the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) to evaluate productivity expectations for readjustment counselors of Vet Centers, including by obtaining feedback from counselors that must be audited annually for five years by the Government Accountability Office; Cicilline (No. 487) that modifies Section 1316 subsection b of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022 PL 117–81 to include the House as part of the Cyprus, Greece, Israel, and the United States 3+1 Interparliamentary Group; Cleaver (No. 488) that establishes a grant program for states, nonprofit organizations, and institutions of higher education to promote diversity and inclusion in the appraisal profession; Cohen (No. 489) that extends the statute of limitations for certain money laundering offenses to provide DOJ with the time to prosecute cases against Russian oligarchs who may be laundering and hiding assets in the United States; Cohen (No. 490) that adds the Justice for Victims of Kleptocracy Act, which directs the Department of Justice to create a website that lists by country the amount of money that has been stolen from the citizens of kleptocratic regimes and recovered by US law enforcement; Connolly (No. 491) that directs the United States to implement a strategy to strengthen global health security, including by requiring the President to create the Global Health Security Agenda Interagency Review Council to implement the Global Health Security Agenda; Connolly (No. 492) that imposes temporary limits on arms sales to Saudi Arabia and requires various reports and actions related to the death of Saudi Arabian journalist Jamal Khashoggi; Connolly (No. 493) that codifies the FedRAMP program and enhances it through: (1) Accelerating the adoption of secure cloud solutions through reuse of assessments and authorizations; (2) Achieving consistent security authorizations using a baseline set of agreed-upon

standards for cloud product approval; and (3) Ensuring consistent application of existing security practices; Connolly (No. 494) that ensures that key stakeholders and resources are not left out of the creation of agency performance plans, the Performance Enhancement Reform Act would amend Section 1115 of title 31, United States Code, to: (1) Require agencies' Performance Improvement Officers, where applicable, to work in consultation with other C–Suite officials to prepare the annual performance plans; (2) Require performance plans to include descriptions of human capital, training, data and evidence, information technology, and skill sets needed for the agency to meet the agency's performance goals; and (3) Require performance plans to include descriptions of technology modernization investments, system upgrades, staff technology skills and expertise, stakeholder input and feedback, and other resources and strategies needed to meet the agency's performance goals; Connolly (No. 495) that reduces the sunset provision for Section 5112(c) of the Department of State Authorization Act of 2021 (Division E of Public Law 117–81) from 2 years to 1 year; Costa (No. 496) that reauthorizes the Victims of Child Abuse Act programs for another five years, updates the statute to better reflect the current program, and authorizes up to $40 million each fiscal year for Children's Advocacy Centers (CACs) and their associated support organizations; Crenshaw (No. 497) that expresses the sense of Congress that the People's Republic of China is a fully industrialized nation and that all international agreements that provide benefit to the PRC as a ''developing nation'' should be updated; Crenshaw (No. 498) that requires Sec. of State reporting on what is needed to provide access to free and uncensored media in the Chinese market; Dean (No. 499) that expresses the sense of Congress that the activities of transnational criminal organizations, including the use of illicit economies, illicit trade, and trade-based money laundering, pose a threat to the national interests and national security of the United States and allies and partners of the United States around the world; DeFazio (No. 500) that extends by 18 months a statutory deadline included in the Disaster Recovery Reform Act; Demings (No. 501) that establishes a program under the Administrator of General Services which a Federal law enforcement officer may purchase a retired handgun from the Federal agency that issued the handgun to such officer, and reduces the amount of potentially hazardous materials in landfills and increases federal revenue; DeSaulnier (No. 502) that adds veteran status to the list of demographic information that must be collected under the Home Mortgage Disclosure Act; DeSaulnier (No. 503) that requires the VA to report to Congress on how veterans and lenders are notified about the VA home loan benefit to increase awareness about the program; Dingell (No. 504) that requires a report within 90 days of enactment that contains an evaluation of the humanitarian situation in Lebanon, as well as the impact of the deficit of wheat imports to the country due to Russia's further invasion of Ukraine, initiated on February 24, 2022; Dingell (No. 505) that requires the GAO to conduct a study on the efforts of the Department of Veterans Affairs relating to post-market surveillance of implantable medical devices; Escobar (No. 506) that designates the Healing Garden located in El Paso, Texas, honoring the victims of the August 3, 2019 mass shooting, as the El Paso Community Healing Garden National Memorial; Escobar (No. 507) that requires a study to be conducted to track counterfeit items on the e-commerce platforms of the General Services Administration; Espaillat (No. 508) that requires the Department of Homeland Security to issue a report on cases involving noncitizen service members, veterans and immediate family members of service members in order to connect them with services and resources to assist military members, veterans, and their families; Espaillat (No. 509) that requires that Veterans Affairs Hospitals submit a Locality Pay Survey to ensure that VA nurse pay stays competitive; Fitzgerald (No. 510) that strengthens SBA's report on contract consolidation under Section 15(p)(4) of the Small Business Act by requiring federal agencies to share bundling data with the SBA; Foster (No. 511) that adds Section 2 of the Strengthening Cybersecurity for the Financial Sector Act, which would empower the National Credit Union Administration (NCUA) to oversee the cybersecurity practices of third party vendors employed by the entities under their purview; Foxx (No. 512) that creates an Inspector General for the Office of Management and Budget to bring transparency and accountability to the agency; Frankel (FL) (No. 513) that prohibits federal funding for contracts or grants with companies that require employees to sign predispute nondisclosure agreements covering sexual harassment or assault as a condition of employment; Garamendi (No. 514) that inserts the text of the Berryessa Snow Mountain National Monument Expansion Act; Garbarino (No. 515) that requires the SBA to establish a program for certifying at least 5 or 10% of the total number of employees of a small business development center to provide cybersecurity planning assistance to small businesses; Garbarino (No. 516) that requires the secretary of Veterans Affairs (VA) to carry out a program to provide grants to certain veteran service organizations affected by the COVID–19 pandemic; Garcia (IL) (No. 517) that directs the Treasury Department to use the voice and vote of the United

States at the International Monetary Fund to support a one-year review of the Fund's Surcharge Policy and a suspension of surcharges for the duration of the review; Garcia (TX) (No. 518) that authorizes $30 million for the Small Shipyard Grant program and authorizes $30 million for the Centers of Excellence for domestic maritime workforce training and education program to prepare the next generation of maritime workers; Gonzales (TX) (No. 519) that establishes the National Digital Reserve Corps to allow private sector cybersecurity, AI, and digital experts to work for the federal government on a temporary basis; Gottheimer (No. 520) that creates a Senior Investor Protection Grant Program at the SEC to provide resources to States for the purpose of hiring new investigative staff; making investments in technology and training for law enforcement and regulators; and to support activities to educate seniors on investment fraud and scams; Gottheimer (No. 521) that requires the Secretary of the Treasury to submit to Congress (1) a copy of licenses authorizing financial institutions to provide services benefitting a state sponsor of terrorism, and (2) a report on foreign financial institutions conducting significant transactions for persons sanctioned for international terrorism and human rights violations; Gottheimer (No. 522) that establishes a credit reporting ombudsman at the CFPB to assist servicemen and veterans in resolving credit reporting errors not resolved in a timely manner by a credit reporting agency as well as to enhance oversight of consumer reporting agencies and reporting any violations of the law in relation to servicemen and veterans; Gottheimer (No. 523) that establishes the Senior Investor Taskforce within the SEC to report and make recommendations to Congress to address issues affecting investors over the age of 65, including problems associated with financial exploitation and cognitive decline; Graves (LA) (No. 524) that corrects the implementation of duplication of benefits (Sec. 1210 of P.L. 115–254) to conform with Congressional Intent; Graves (MO) (No. 525) that ensures that general aviation (GA) pilots receive flight training in the aircraft they will be operating in the National Airspace System (NAS); Green (TX) (No. 526) that amends the NDAA to strengthen the Department of Homeland Security's Office of Civil Rights and Civil Liberties (CRCL) to ensure the protection of individual rights for those affected by DHS programs and activities; Green (TX) (No. 527) that requires public housing agencies to consider the housing needs of veterans when creating their annual plans and housing strategies, the latter in consultation with agencies that serve veterans; Green (TX) (No. 528) that creates a general fund to be known as the ''Merchant Mariner Equity Compensation Fund.''; Green (TX) (No. 529) that requires the uniform residential loan application to include a military service question; Green (TX) (No. 530) that creates specified duties for market makers and sets forth penalties for violations of those duties; Guest (No. 531) that removes barriers preventing rural communities from using Economic Development Authority (EDA) grants to expand access to high-speed broadband internet; Harder (No. 532) that expands eligibility for Department of Veterans Affairs hospital care, medical services, and nursing home care to include veterans of World War II who are not already covered; Hill (No. 533) that requires the creation of an interagency to disrupt and dismantle narcotics production and trafficking and affiliated networks linked to the regime of Bashar alAssad in Syria; Hill (No. 534) that amends the Defense Production Act to insert that the authorities under this Act may be used to support the emergency production of medical materials and drugs essential to national defense; Hill (No. 535) that prohibits the Treasury Secretary from engaging in any transaction involving the exchange of International Monetary Fund (IMF) Special Drawing Right (SDR) assets held by Russia or Belarus and requires the U.S. representative to the IMF to use their voice and vote to advocate for other IMF member countries to deny these transactions as well; Himes (No. 536) that establishes an unambiguous statutory prohibition on insider trading; Houlahan (No. 537) that requires the Secretary of Homeland Security, in consultation with the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, to establish a pilot program to provide cybersecurity training to eligible veterans and military spouses; Houlihan (No. 538) that amends the Small Business Act to require the Small Business Administration to report information about the number and total dollar amount of contracts awarded under the Women-Owned Small Business Federal Contracting program; Jacobs (CA) (No. 539) that modifies Department of State reporting requirements on assistance provided under the Peacekeeping Operations Account; Jayapal (No. 540) that requires the State Department to prepare a report to Congress analyzing the effects of government ordered internet or telecommunications shutdowns on human rights and global security; Jayapal (No. 541) that requires the Secretary of HUD to report to Congress (House Financial Services Committee, Senate Banking Housing and Urban Development Affairs) on the effectiveness and success of ''Housing First'' strategies for reducing homelessness within 180 days; and Kahele (No. 542) that amends section 8020 of the Department of Defense, Emergency Supplemental Appropriations to Address Hurricanes in the Gulf of Mexico, and Pandemic Influenza Act,

2006 (by a yea-and-nay vote of 277 yeas to 115 nays, Roll No. 334); **Page H6592**

Speier amendment (No. 395 printed in part A of H. Rept. 117–405) that was debated on July 13th that incentivizes states to enact, at a minimum, the rights afforded to victims in the Survivors Bill of Rights Act (by a yea-and-nay vote of 222 yeas to 195 nays, Roll No. 338); **Page H6595**

Pallone amendment (No. 399 printed in part A of H. Rept. 117–405) that was debated on July 13th that prohibits the President from selling or exporting new F–16s or F–16 upgrade technology or modernization kits to Turkey unless the President provides a certification to Congress that such a transfer is in the national interest of the United States and includes a detailed description of concrete steps taken to ensure that such F–16s are not used by Turkey for repeated unauthorized territorial overflights of Greece (by a yea-and-nay vote of 244 yeas to 179 nays, Roll No. 339); **Pages H6595–96**

Langevin amendment (No. 426 printed in part A of H. Rept. 117–405) that was debated on July 13th that allows for admission of essential scientists and technical experts to promote and protect the national security innovation base (by a yea-and-nay vote of 226 yeas to 201 nays, Roll No. 341); **Pages H6597–98**

Schiff amendment (No. 447 printed in part A of H. Rept. 117–405) that was debated on July 13th that prohibits the use of evidence obtained by or with the assistance of a member of the Armed Forces in violation of the Posse Comitatus Act in a court or other legal proceeding (by a yea-and-nay vote of 215 yeas to 213 nays, Roll No. 342); **Pages H6598–99**

Green (TX) amendment (No. 448 printed in part A of H. Rept. 117–405) that was debated on July 13th that provides statutory authority for certain procedures related to the Community Development Block Grant—Disaster Recovery (CDBG–DR) Program and adds new program requirements (by a yea-and-nay vote of 216 yeas to 208 nays, Roll No. 343); **Page H6599**

Connolly amendment (No. 454 printed in part A of H. Rept. 117–405) that was debated on July 13th that prevents any position in the competitive service from being reclassified to an excepted service schedule that was created after September 30, 2020 and limits federal employee reclassifications to the five excepted service schedules in use prior to fiscal year 2021 (by a yea-and-nay vote of 215 yeas to 201 nays, Roll No. 344); **Pages H6599–H6600**

Neguse amendment (No. 455 printed in part A of H. Rept. 117–405) that was debated on July 13th that adds the text of the Colorado Outdoor Recreation and Economy Act and the Grand Canyon Protection Act to the bill (by a yea-and-nay vote of 214 yeas to 201 nays, Roll No. 345); **Pages H6600–01**

DeGette amendment (No. 456 printed in part A of H. Rept. 117–405) that was debated on July 13th that adds the text of Titles I–VI of the Protecting America's Wilderness and Public Lands Act, and adds the text of the Cerro de la Olla Wilderness Establishment Act (by a yea-and-nay vote of 219 yeas to 207 nays, Roll No. 346); **Pages H6601–02**

Evans amendment (No. 461 printed in part A of H. Rept. 117–405) that was debated on July 13th that reauthorizes the Delaware River Basin Restoration Program and increases the federal cost share for certain grant projects (by a yea-and-nay vote of 220 yeas to 206 nays, Roll No. 347); and **Page H6602–03**

Meng amendment (No. 587 printed in part A of H. Rept. 117–405) that directs the VA to conduct an awareness campaign regarding the types of fertility treatments, procedures, and services that are available to veterans experiencing issues with fertility, covered under the VA medical benefits package (by a yea-and-nay vote of 243 yeas to 187 nays, Roll No. 349). **Pages H6583–84, H6604**

Rejected:

Torres (CA) amendment (No. 48 printed in part A of H. Rept. 117–405) that was debated on July 13th that sought to require additional notifications and oversight of Section 333 funding for the governments of the Northern Triangle (by a recorded vote of 209 yeas to 217 nays, Roll No. 328); **Pages H6587–88**

Bowman amendment (No. 384 printed in part A of H. Rept. 117–405) that was debated on July 13th that sought to prohibit U.S. military presence in Syria without Congressional approval within one year of enactment (by a recorded vote of 155 yeas to 273 nays, Roll No. 335); **Pages H6592–93**

Keating amendment (No. 391 printed in part A of H. Rept. 117–405) that was debated on July 13th that sought to require the State Department to establish and staff Climate Change Officer positions to be posted at U.S. embassies, consulates, or diplomatic missions to provide climate change mitigation expertise, engage with international entities on climate change, and facilitate bilateral and multilateral cooperation on climate change, taking specific actions to develop a strategy to improve and increase the study of, mitigation of, and adaptation to climate change and certify that considerations related to the climate are incorporated at U.S. embassies or other diplomatic posts, while also establishing a curriculum at the Foreign Service Institute to provide employees with specialized climate change training (by a yea-and-nay vote of 208 yeas to 217 nays, Roll No. 336); **Pages H6593–94**

Jayapal amendment (No. 392 printed in part A of H. Rept. 117–405) that was debated on July 13th

that sought to establish an Office of Climate Resilience (by a yea-and-nay vote of 207 yeas to 219 nays, Roll No. 337); **Page H6594**

Garamendi amendment (No. 410 printed in part A of H. Rept. 117–405) that was debated on July 13th that sought to waive current law's requirement that FEMA or federal land management agencies reimburse DOD (with civilian funds) for cost of military support for disaster response to major wildfires or federally declared disasters/emergencies (by a yea-and-nay vote of 195 yeas to 232 nays, Roll No. 340); and **Pages H6596–97**

Connolly amendment (No. 495 printed in part A of H. Rept. 117–405) that was debated on July 13th that sought to reduce the sunset provision for Section 5112(c) of the Department of State Authorization Act of 2021 (Division E of Public Law 117–81) from 2 years to 1 year (by a yea-and-nay vote of 170 yeas to 257 nays, Roll No. 348). **Page H6603**

H. Res. 1224, the rule providing for consideration of the bills (H.R. 7900), (S. 3373), (H.R. 8296), (H.R. 8297), and (H.R. 6538) was agreed to yesterday, July 13th.

Suspensions—Proceedings Resumed: The House agreed to suspend the rules and pass the following measures. Consideration began Tuesday, June 21st.

Promoting United States International Leadership in 5G Act: H.R. 1934, amended, to direct the Federal Government to provide assistance and technical expertise to enhance the representation and leadership of the United States at international standards-setting bodies that set standards for equipment, systems, software, and virtually defined networks that support 5th and future generations mobile telecommunications systems and infrastructure, by a ⅔ yea-and-nay vote of 405 yeas to 20 nays, Roll No. 351; **Pages H6605–06**

Condemning the October 25, 2021, military coup in Sudan and standing with the people of Sudan: H. Con. Res. 59, condemning the October 25, 2021, military coup in Sudan and standing with the people of Sudan, by a ⅔ yea-and-nay vote of 417 yeas to 7 nays, Roll No. 352; **Pages H6606–07**

Calling for stability and the cessation of violence and condemning ISIS-affiliated terrorist activity in northern Mozambique, including the Cabo Delgado Province: H. Res. 720, calling for stability and the cessation of violence and condemning ISIS-affiliated terrorist activity in northern Mozambique, including the Cabo Delgado Province, by a ⅔ yea-and-nay vote of 409 yeas to 18 nays, Roll No. 353; **Page H6607**

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: H. Con. Res. 45, 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, by a ⅔ yea-and-nay vote of 423 yeas to 1 nay, Roll No. 354; and **Page H6608**

Calling on the Government of the Republic of Rwanda to release Paul Rusesabagina on humanitarian grounds: H. Res. 892, amended, calling on the Government of the Republic of Rwanda to release Paul Rusesabagina on humanitarian grounds, by a ⅔ yea-and-nay vote of 413 yeas to 8 nays, Roll No. 355. **Pages H6608–09**

Suspensions—Proceedings Resumed: The House agreed to suspend the rules and pass the following measures. Consideration began Tuesday, July 12th.

Access for Veterans to Records Act: H.R. 7337, amended, to require the Archivist of the United States to submit a plan to Congress to eliminate the records backlog at the National Personnel Records Center, by a ⅔ yea-and-nay vote of 406 yeas to 21 nays, Roll No. 356; **Pages H6609–10**

Designating the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 4020 Broadway Street in Houston, Texas, as the "Benny C. Martinez Post Office Building": H.R. 203, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 4020 Broadway Street in Houston, Texas, as the "Benny C. Martinez Post Office Building", by a ⅔ yea-and-nay vote of 386 yeas to 35 nays with 4 answering "present", Roll No. 357; and **Pages H6610–11**

Designating the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1961 North C Street in Oxnard, California, as the "John R. Hatcher III Post Office Building": H.R. 5659, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1961 North C Street in Oxnard, California, as the "John R. Hatcher III Post Office Building", by a ⅔ yea-and-nay vote of 348 yeas to 63 nays with 5 answering "present", Roll No. 358. **Page H6611**

Clerk to Correct: Agreed by unanimous consent that the Clerk be authorized to make technical corrections in the engrossment of H.R. 7900, including corrections in spelling, punctuation, section and title numbering, cross referencing, conforming amendments to the table of contents and short titles, and the insertion of appropriate headings. **Pages H6611–12**

Senate Referral: S. 3470 was held at the desk. **Page H6511**

Senate Message: Message received from the Senate today appears on page H6511.

Quorum Calls—Votes: Thirty-three yea-and-nay votes developed during the proceedings of today and appear on pages H6587, H6587–88, H6588–89, H6589, H6590, H6590–91, H6591–92, H6592, H6592–93, H6593–94, H6594, H6595, H6595–96, H6596–97, H6597, H6598–99, H6599, H6600, H6601, H6601–02, H6602–03, H6603, H6604, H6604–05, H6605–06, H6606–07, H6607, H6608, H6608–09, H6609–10, H6610–11, and H6611.

Adjournment: The House met at 10 a.m. and adjourned at 8:17 p.m.

Committee Meetings

A 2022 REVIEW OF THE FARM BILL: THE STATE OF CREDIT FOR YOUNG, BEGINNING, AND UNDERSERVED PRODUCERS

Committee on Agriculture: Full Committee held a hearing entitled ''A 2022 Review of the Farm Bill: The State of Credit for Young, Beginning, and Underserved Producers''. Testimony was heard from Nathan Kauffman, Branch Executive, Vice President, and Economist, Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City, Omaha, Nebraska; and public witnesses.

EXAMINING THE REALITIES OF RUSSIAN ACTIVITIES AND INFLUENCE IN AFRICA AND ITS EFFECTS ON THE CONTINENT

Committee on Foreign Affairs: Subcommittee on Africa, Global Health, and Global Human Rights; and the Subcommittee on Europe, Energy, the Environment, and Cyber held a joint hearing entitled ''Examining the Realities of Russian Activities and Influence in Africa and Its Effects on the Continent''. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

TAKING THE HELM: THE COMMANDANT'S VISION FOR THE U.S. COAST GUARD

Committee on Homeland Security: Subcommittee on Transportation and Maritime Security held a hearing entitled ''Taking the Helm: The Commandant's Vision for the U.S. Coast Guard''. Testimony was heard from Admiral Linda L. Fagan, Commandant, U.S. Coast Guard.

WHAT'S NEXT: THE THREAT TO INDIVIDUAL FREEDOMS IN A POST-ROE WORLD

Committee on the Judiciary: Full Committee held a hearing entitled ''What's Next: The Threat to Individual Freedoms in a Post-Roe World''. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

LEGISLATIVE MEASURES

Committee on Natural Resources: Subcommittee on National Parks, Forests, and Public Lands held a hearing on H.R. 1256, the ''Francis G. Newlands Memorial Removal Act''; H.R. 6438, the ''Dearfield Study Act''; H.R. 6353, the ''National Service Animals Memorial Act''; H.R. 6611, to authorize the Embassy of France in Washington, DC, to establish a commemorative work in the District of Columbia and its environs to honor the extraordinary contributions of Jean Monnet to restoring peace between European nations and establishing the European Union, and for other purposes; H.R. 6720, to authorize the Thomas Paine Memorial Association to establish a commemorative work on federal land in the District of Columbia in honor of the philosopher and patriot, Thomas Paine; H.R. 6799, the ''John P. Parker House Study Act''; H.R. 7618, to designate the Kol Israel Foundation Holocaust Memorial in Bedford Heights, Ohio, as a national memorial; H.R. 7912, the ''Evaluating Lynching Locations for National Park Sites Act''; H.R. 8086, the ''César E. Chávez and the Farmworker Movement National Historical Park Act''; and H.R. 8258, the ''FILM Act''. Testimony was heard from Representatives Norton, Wild, Wenstrup, Brown of Ohio, Cohen, Ruiz, Keating; Kym A. Hall, National Capital Regional Director, National Park Service, Department of the Interior; and public witnesses.

MISCELLANEOUS MEASURES

Committee on Oversight and Reform: Full Committee began a markup on H.R. 4258, to establish a governmentwide approach to improving digital identity, and for other purposes; H.R. 6548, to establish new Federal renewable energy use requirements, support the equitable transition to clean energy power generation, and require cumulative impact assessments for fossil fuel-fired power plant permitting, and for other purposes; H.R. 7602, to prevent organizational conflicts of interest in Federal acquisition, and for other purposes; H.R. 8322, to amend title 31, United States Code, to establish the Federal Real Antifraud Unified Directorate, to require agencies implement anti-fraud controls for programs susceptible to significant improper payments and high-priority programs, and for other purposes; H.R. 8325, to amend title 41, United States Code, to prevent personal conflicts of interest in Federal acquisition, and for other purposes; H.R. 8326, to amend title 13, United States Code, to improve the operations of the Bureau of the Census, and for other purposes; H.R. 7873, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 400 Southern Avenue Southeast in Washington, District of Columbia, as the ''District of Columbia Servicemembers and Veterans Post Office''; H.R. 8025, 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''; H.R. 8026, 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''; H.R. 8217, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 430 South Knowles Avenue in New Richmond, Wisconsin, as the ''Captain Robert C. Harmon and Private John R. Peirson Post Office Building''; H.R. 8218, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 619 Hewett Street in Neillsville, Wisconsin, as the ''Corporal Mitchell Red Cloud, Jr. Post Office''; and H.R. 8248, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 609 Portsmouth Avenue in Greenland, New Hampshire, as the ''Chief Michael Maloney Post Office Building''.

A REVIEW AND ASSESSMENT OF THE SBA HUBZONE PROGRAM

Committee on Small Business: Subcommittee on Contracting and Infrastructure held a hearing entitled ''A Review and Assessment of the SBA HUBZone Program''. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

EXAMINING VA COMMUNITY CARE ACCESS, UTILIZATION, AND EXPENDITURES

Committee on Veterans' Affairs: Subcommittee on Health held a hearing entitled ''Examining VA Community Care Access, Utilization, and Expenditures''. Testimony was heard from Miguel LaPuz, Acting Deputy Under Secretary for Health, Veterans Health Administration, Department of Veterans Affairs; and public witnesses.

CONSTITUENT SERVICES: BUILDING A MORE CUSTOMER-FRIENDLY CONGRESS

Select Committee on the Modernization of Congress: Full Committee held a hearing entitled ''Constituent Services: Building a More Customer-Friendly Congress''. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

Joint Meetings

UKRAINIAN MILITARY'S FOREIGN SOLDIERS

Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe: Commission received a briefing on the Ukrainian military's foreign soldiers from Paul Massaro, Senior Policy Advisor at the U.S. Helsinki Commission; Staff Sergeant James Vasquez, USA (Ret.); and Lieutenant Colonel Rip Rawlings, (Ret.).

COMMITTEE MEETINGS FOR FRIDAY, JULY 15, 2022

(Committee meetings are open unless otherwise indicated)

Senate

No meetings/hearings scheduled.

House

Select Committee on the Climate Crisis, Full Committee, hearing entitled ''Climate Smart from Farm to Fork: Building an Affordable and Resilient Food Supply Chain'', 9 a.m., 1334 Longworth and Zoom.

Next Meeting of the SENATE

3 p.m., Monday, July 18

Senate Chamber

Program for Monday: Senate will resume consideration of the nomination of Nina Nin-Yuen Wang, of Colorado, to be United States District Judge for the District of Colorado, and vote on the motion to invoke cloture thereon at 5:30 p.m.

Next Meeting of the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

9 a.m., Friday, July 15

House Chamber

Program for Friday: Consideration of H.R. 8297—Ensuring Access to Abortion Act of 2022. Consideration of H.R. 8296—Women's Health Protection Act of 2022.

Extensions of Remarks, as inserted in this issue

HOUSE

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