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House of Representatives

The House met at 9 a.m. and was called to order by the Speaker.

PRAYER

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

Lord, You are the author of our lives, the perfecter of our faith. In You, we see what we are called to do and what You want us to be. For You have shown us love when we have been anything but lovable and mercy though we are not worthy. You have demonstrated compassion in our darkest moments and steadfastness when all around us falls apart.

To Your image may we be faithful.

Cause us to follow Your lead as You raise us up as leaders of our community and of this Nation. In everything we do or say, may we live up to the example You have called us to be by upholding what is good in Your eyes.

In our conduct in this place, in our love for one another, and in our faith in the face of adversity, and in our purity of thought and purpose, may we serve as bearers of the truth found only in You.

In the name of the one who is truth, we pray.

Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the Chamber her approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1 of Rule I, the Journal stands approved.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. ROSE) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. ROSE 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 five requests for 1-minute speeches on each side of the aisle.

RECOGNIZING THE LIBERIAN ASSOCIATION OF MICHIGAN

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

Ms. TLAIB. Madam Speaker, today, I recognize the Liberian Association of Michigan as they gather to celebrate the 175th anniversary of Liberia's independence and the contributions of Liberian Americans to Michigan's 13th District Strong.

Founded in 1971, the Liberian Association of Michigan remains grounded in their mission to provide assistance to those in need and to preserve Liberia's cultural heritage in our communities.

Beyond hosting numerous charitable events, the association is "doing the right thing for the right reason" in its outreach as well as in its support to our recent immigrants to our country. The association and its members have created a welcoming space for new residents while providing social and economic support.

I commend their incredibly valuable work, and I am so proud to support them in their anniversary and their work.

Please join me in recognizing the Liberian Association of Michigan as they celebrate 50 years of service, culture, and kinship across Michigan's 13th Congressional District.

TIME TO WORK WITH LAW ENFORCEMENT

(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. Madam Speaker, recently, I had the chance to meet with members of the Fraternal Order of Police while back home in Pennsylvania, and the stories that they shared were shocking.

They talked about how illegal drugs, like heroin, methamphetamine, and fentanyl, continue to be widely available on our streets.

Now, as overdose deaths continue to soar, our communities are seeing the result of President Biden's open border policies that have allowed these drugs to pour into our communities, bringing with them terrible side effects that destroy our towns, our neighborhoods, and, unfortunately, sometimes families.

It is time to do more than stand with law enforcement. It is time to work with law enforcement and give them the tools they need to take these drugs off of our streets.

We cannot allow our police officers to be defunded while this crisis continues. It is time to work with law enforcement, to stand with them. It is time to stop the drug crisis that each and every community in America today is facing.

PROTECT RIGHTS OF WOMEN AND GIRLS

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

Ms. DEAN. Madam Speaker, it has been nearly a month since the Supreme Court inexplicably overturned a woman's 50-year right to her private reproductive healthcare decisions—abortion care.

This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.



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In this month, we have heard many on the other side spread frightening disinformation like Democrats want abortion on demand. No, Democrats want freedom and choice for women to make their own reproductive decisions.

Meanwhile, they ignore or don't care about the fact that women are scared, terrified that they may lose access to very personal reproductive healthcare medications and procedures.

So, it is necessary that we pass the Right to Contraception Act, which will guarantee the right to get and use birth control, whether it is birth control pills, IUDs, or emergency contraceptives.

It is maddening that we even have to vote on this, that a woman's right to birth control could even be in question, that a privacy right is even up for political debate. But in this brave new world, this is where we are.

I support this legislation to protect the rights of our daughters and granddaughters, nieces and friends, women and girls everywhere.

RECOGNIZING PASTOR ROSEMARY WOODS

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

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the incredible service of a member of our community, Pastor Rosemary Woods.

Pastor Woods has selflessly led members of her community for 30 years now and is set to achieve the lifetime achievement award in Brunswick, Georgia. This will not be her first award, as Pastor Woods has also received the key to the city of Brunswick.

She is the mother of former Philadelphia Phillies player Dominic Brown, and in 2014, she was named Mother of the Year by the organization.

Pastor Woods serves her community through many food drives, Christmas toy drives, and Easter festivals, and she is hoping to start a turkey giveaway this coming Thanksgiving.

Her service to our community is remarkable and commendable. Her work feeding those in need came at an essential time and has continued to inspire others to join in and offer a helping hand.

Pastor Woods is steering our community in the right direction, and I look forward to hearing about what else she is able to accomplish.

Madam Speaker, I thank Pastor Woods for what she has done for the people of Georgia's First Congressional District and congratulate her on her achievements.

WE TRUST WOMEN

(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. Madam Speaker, I rise to celebrate the Right to Contraception Act, which will soon pass the House with the support of House Democrats.

Women's rights have been under attack for decades. The recent overturning of Roe v. Wade has sadly provided a roadmap for future courts to reconsider and overrule the right to contraception and other fundamental rights.

In fact, Republicans have used this decision as an opening to try to block or ban contraceptive methods already. But House Democrats won't stand for this, not under our watch.

Today, we will further protect women and their fundamental rights by passing the Right to Contraception Act because we trust women. The bill will protect women's access to birth control because no one should control women and make their healthcare decisions for them. No one.

We trust women.

PRESIDENT BIDEN SHOULD FIST-BUMP THE AMERICAN ENERGY WORKER

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

Mr. LAMALFA. Madam Speaker, while President Biden is fist-bumping with the Crown Prince of Saudi Arabia, Americans are still facing record-high prices at the gas pump.

When he was campaigning, President Biden claimed he would crack down on Saudi leaders, and then he turns and shares a warm greeting with one before begging them to sell us their oil.

President Biden showed weakness on the world stage, and he showed the American people he cares more about keeping up friendly appearances with OPEC than the well-being of the American people.

Let's be clear: The Biden administration halted the Keystone XL pipeline on day one and destroyed 11,000 American jobs to line the pockets of OPEC oligarchs.

Why else would President Biden be begging Saudi Arabia and other OPEC countries to increase oil production when producers and refiners right here on U.S. soil have struggled for months thanks to the Green New Deal agenda?

Whatever happened to making America self-sufficient in energy? We are a country that can depend on ourselves for our energy, but the Biden administration is continuously doing whatever they can to block this from happening.

Instead of traveling 8,000 miles across the ocean to beg for oil from others, he should continue the construction of the Keystone XL pipeline and the rest of our American infrastructure, support American workers, and maybe fist-bump them for a change.

□ 0915

DIALING FOR DOLLARS

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

Mr. PHILLIPS. Madam Speaker, according to an analysis by Issue One, House Members running for reelection this year raised \$207 million over the past three months, an average of \$3,400 per Member, per day.

Back in Minnesota, people ask me all the time how busy Members of Congress—compensated by taxpayers—could raise that much money every single day.

Well, we know the dirty truth around here: Rather than meeting with constituents, studying policy, writing legislation, or attending committee meetings, Members of the House and Senate collectively are spending 10,000 hours per week dialing for dollars or attending fundraising receptions. It is downright gross.

So that is why my colleague, MIKE GALLAGHER, and I have introduced the On the Clock Act. Our bill won't fix America's corrupt campaign finance system, but it will ensure that Members of Congress spend more time working for the people and less time raising money for themselves.

JANUARY 6 INVESTIGATION

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

Mr. ROSE. Madam Speaker, tonight, will be the last scheduled meeting of the partisan Committee on January 6th.

As my neighbors in middle Tennessee struggle with the skyrocketing cost of living, I can't help but think Congress' time and energy should be focused on the issues on most Americans' minds, not another political witch hunt.

If the committee had any legitimacy, it would allow Leader MCCARTHY to seek the Republicans of his choosing. Speaker PELOSI made the unprecedented decision to not do so.

If it had any legitimacy, the committee would be investigating what caused the events to unfold that day, what led to the breach of security, and what can we do to learn from these failures to prepare for the future.

Unfortunately, I don't think the committee has done its job to ask these important questions.

Tennesseans are smart and see this process as what it is: a partisan witch hunt in the form of a sham investigation.

DIAL 988 FOR MENTAL HEALTH

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

Mr. CÁRDENAS. Madam Speaker, July 16 marked the turning point for America.

For the first time in our history, anytime, anywhere in America, you can call 988 for immediate help during a mental health crisis.

But to truly meet this moment and carry forward the full potential of 988, we need to do more.

Right now, America's default for people who need immediate help when experiencing a mental health crisis is to call 911, and the default treatment facilities are jails and emergency rooms.

Time and time again, we have seen repeating tragedies of police officers killing individuals during a mental health emergency. The fact is, we need to stop criminalizing mental illness and get people the crisis help that they need.

To truly fulfill the promise of 988, we must make sure anyone who dials 988 will have someone to call, someone to come if they need help, and somewhere to go for compassionate continuous care.

FAILED SOLUTIONS TO RISING ENERGY COSTS

(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. Madam Speaker, President Biden's reckless agenda is sending our Nation hurdling towards a recession.

The President wants people to believe 40-year high inflation is someone else's fault. But his solution to this crisis highlights his complicity in driving up the cost of everything, from gas to groceries.

One of President Biden's solutions to rising energy costs is begging foreign countries to pump more oil. This is the same President who is waging a regulatory assault on U.S. energy production. His administration has sold nearly 1 million barrels of oil from the Strategic Petroleum Reserve to a Chinese energy company.

It is unbelievable. I am coauthoring an amendment to block the administration from ever doing this again.

As a fighter for working families, I will keep doing everything I can to hold the administration accountable for driving inflation to the highest level in 40 years.

RIGHT TO CONTRACEPTION ACT

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 1232, I call up the bill (H.R. 8373) 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, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. SÁNCHEZ). Pursuant to House Resolution 1232, the amendment printed in part B of House Report 117-420 is adopt-

ed, and the bill, as amended, is considered read.

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

H.R. 8373

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Right to Contraception Act".

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) **CONTRACEPTION.**—The term "contraception" means an action taken to prevent pregnancy, including the use of contraceptives or fertility-awareness based methods, and sterilization procedures.

(2) **CONTRACEPTIVE.**—The term "contraceptive" means any drug, device, or biological product intended for use in the prevention of pregnancy, whether specifically intended to prevent pregnancy or for other health needs, that is legally marketed under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, such as oral contraceptives, long-acting reversible contraceptives, emergency contraceptives, internal and external condoms, injectables, vaginal barrier methods, transdermal patches, and vaginal rings, or other contraceptives.

(3) **GOVERNMENT.**—The term "government" includes each branch, department, agency, instrumentality, and official of the United States or a State.

(4) **HEALTH CARE PROVIDER.**—The term "health care provider" means, with respect to a State, any entity or individual (including any physician, certified nurse-midwife, nurse, nurse practitioner, physician assistant, and pharmacist) that is licensed or otherwise authorized by the State to provide health care services.

(5) **STATE.**—The term "State" includes each of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and each territory and possession of the United States, and any subdivision of any of the foregoing, including any unit of local government, such as a county, city, town, village, or other general purpose political subdivision of a State.

SEC. 3. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) The right to contraception is a fundamental right, central to a person's privacy, health, wellbeing, dignity, liberty, equality, and ability to participate in the social and economic life of the Nation.

(2) The Supreme Court has repeatedly recognized the constitutional right to contraception.

(3) In *Griswold v. Connecticut* (381 U.S. 479 (1965)), the Supreme Court first recognized the constitutional right for married people to use contraceptives.

(4) In *Eisenstadt v. Baird* (405 U.S. 438 (1972)), the Supreme Court confirmed the constitutional right of all people to legally access contraceptives regardless of marital status.

(5) In *Carey v. Population Services International* (431 U.S. 678 (1977)), the Supreme Court affirmed the constitutional right to contraceptives for minors.

(6) The right to contraception has been repeatedly recognized internationally as a human right. The United Nations Population Fund has published several reports outlining family planning as a basic human right that advances women's health, economic empowerment, and equality.

(7) Access to contraceptives is internationally recognized by the World Health Organization as advancing other human rights such as the right to life, liberty, expression, health, work, and education.

(8) Contraception is safe, essential health care, and access to contraceptive products and services is central to people's ability to participate equally in economic and social life in the United States and globally. Contraception allows people to make decisions about their families and their lives.

(9) Contraception is key to sexual and reproductive health. Contraception is critical to preventing unintended pregnancy and many contraceptives are highly effective in preventing and treating a wide array of often severe medical conditions and decrease the risk of certain cancers.

(10) Family planning improves health outcomes for women, their families, and their communities and reduces rates of maternal and infant mortality and morbidity.

(11) The United States has a long history of reproductive coercion, including the child-bearing forced upon enslaved women, as well as the forced sterilization of Black women, Puerto Rican women, indigenous women, immigrant women, and disabled women, and reproductive coercion continues to occur.

(12) The right to make personal decisions about contraceptive use is important for all Americans, and is especially critical for historically marginalized groups, including Black, indigenous, and other people of color; immigrants; LGBTQ people; people with disabilities; people with low incomes; and people living in rural and underserved areas. Many people who are part of these marginalized groups already face barriers—exacerbated by social, political, economic, and environmental inequities—to comprehensive health care, including reproductive health care, that reduce their ability to make decisions about their health, families, and lives.

(13) State and Federal policies governing pharmaceutical and insurance policies affect the accessibility of contraceptives, and the settings in which contraception services are delivered.

(14) People engage in interstate commerce to access contraception services.

(15) To provide contraception services, health care providers employ and obtain commercial services from doctors, nurses, and other personnel who engage in interstate commerce and travel across State lines.

(16) Congress has the authority to enact this Act to protect access to contraception pursuant to—

(A) its powers under the Commerce Clause of section 8 of article I of the Constitution of the United States;

(B) its powers under section 5 of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States to enforce the provisions of section 1 of the Fourteenth Amendment; and

(C) its powers under the necessary and proper clause of section 8 of article I of the Constitution of the United States.

(17) Congress has used its authority in the past to protect and expand access to contraception information, products, and services.

(18) In 1970, Congress established the family planning program under title X of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300 et seq.), the only Federal grant program dedicated to family planning and related services, providing access to information, products, and services for contraception.

(19) In 1972, Congress required the Medicaid program to cover family planning services and supplies, and the Medicaid program currently accounts for 75 percent of Federal funds spent on family planning.

(20) In 2010, Congress enacted the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (Public Law 111-148) (referred to in this section as the "ACA"). Among other provisions, the ACA included provisions to expand the affordability and accessibility of contraception

by requiring health insurance plans to provide coverage for preventive services with no patient cost-sharing.

(21) Despite the clearly established constitutional right to contraception, access to contraceptives, including emergency contraceptives and long-acting reversible contraceptives, has been obstructed across the United States in various ways by Federal and State governments.

(22) As of 2022, at least 4 States tried to ban access to some or all contraceptives by restricting access to public funding for these products and services. Furthermore, Arkansas, Mississippi, Missouri, and Texas have infringed on people's ability to access their contraceptive care by violating the free choice of provider requirement under the Medicaid program.

(23) Providers' refusals to offer contraceptives and information related to contraception based on their own personal beliefs impede patients from obtaining their preferred method, with laws in 12 States as of the date of introduction of this Act specifically allowing health care providers to refuse to provide services related to contraception.

(24) States have attempted to define abortion expansively so as to include contraceptives in State bans on abortion and have also restricted access to emergency contraception.

(25) In June 2022, Justice Thomas, in his concurring opinion in *Dobbs v. Jackson Women's Health Organization* (597 U.S. ____ (2022)), stated that the Supreme Court "should reconsider all of this Court's substantive due process precedents, including *Griswold*, *Lawrence*, and *Obergefell*" and that the Court has "a duty to correct the error established in those precedents" by overruling them.

(26) In order to further public health and to combat efforts to restrict access to reproductive health care, congressional action is necessary to protect access to contraceptives, contraception, and information related to contraception for everyone, regardless of actual or perceived race, ethnicity, sex (including gender identity and sexual orientation), income, disability, national origin, immigration status, or geography.

SEC. 4. PERMITTED SERVICES.

(a) GENERAL RULE.—A person has a statutory right under this Act to obtain contraceptives and to engage in contraception, and a health care provider has a corresponding right to provide contraceptives, contraception, and information related to contraception.

(b) LIMITATIONS OR REQUIREMENTS.—The statutory rights specified in subsection (a) shall not be limited or otherwise infringed through any limitation or requirement that—

(1) expressly, effectively, implicitly, or as implemented singles out the provision of contraceptives, contraception, or contraception-related information; health care providers who provide contraceptives, contraception, or contraception-related information; or facilities in which contraceptives, contraception, or contraception-related information is provided; and

(2) impedes access to contraceptives, contraception, or contraception-related information.

(c) EXCEPTION.—To defend against a claim that a limitation or requirement violates a health care provider's or patient's statutory rights under subsection (b), a party must establish, by clear and convincing evidence, that—

(1) the limitation or requirement significantly advances access to contraceptives, contraception, and information related to contraception; and

(2) access to contraceptives, contraception, and information related to contraception or the health of patients cannot be advanced by a less restrictive alternative measure or action.

SEC. 5. APPLICABILITY AND PREEMPTION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—

(1) GENERAL APPLICATION.—Except as stated under subsection (b), this Act supersedes and applies to the law of the Federal Government and each State government, and the implementation of such law, whether statutory, common law, or otherwise, and whether adopted before or after the date of enactment of this Act, and neither the Federal Government nor any State government shall administer, implement, or enforce any law, rule, regulation, standard, or other provision having the force and effect of law that conflicts with any provision of this Act, notwithstanding any other provision of Federal law, including the Religious Freedom Restoration Act of 1993 (42 U.S.C. 2000bb et seq.).

(2) SUBSEQUENTLY ENACTED FEDERAL LEGISLATION.—Federal statutory law adopted after the date of the enactment of this Act is subject to this Act unless such law explicitly excludes such application by reference to this Act.

(b) LIMITATIONS.—The provisions of this Act shall not supersede or otherwise affect any provision of Federal law relating to coverage under (and shall not be construed as requiring the provision of specific benefits under) group health plans or group or individual health insurance coverage or coverage under a Federal health care program (as defined in section 1128B(f) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1320a-7b(f))), including coverage provided under section 1905(a)(4)(C) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396d(a)(4)(C)) and section 2713 of Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300gg-13).

(c) DEFENSE.—In any cause of action against an individual or entity who is subject to a limitation or requirement that violates this Act, in addition to the remedies specified in section 7, this Act shall also apply to, and may be raised as a defense by, such an individual or entity.

(d) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This Act shall take effect immediately upon the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 6. RULES OF CONSTRUCTION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—In interpreting the provisions of this Act, a court shall liberally construe such provisions to effectuate the purposes of the Act.

(b) RULES OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this Act shall be construed—

(1) to authorize any government to interfere with a health care provider's ability to provide contraceptives or information related to contraception or a patient's ability to obtain contraceptives or to engage in contraception; or

(2) to permit or sanction the conduct of any sterilization procedure without the patient's voluntary and informed consent.

(c) OTHER INDIVIDUALS CONSIDERED AS GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS.—Any person who, by operation of a provision of Federal or State law, is permitted to implement or enforce a limitation or requirement that violates section 4 shall be considered a government official for purposes of this Act.

SEC. 7. ENFORCEMENT.

(a) ATTORNEY GENERAL.—The Attorney General may commence a civil action on behalf of the United States against any State that violates, or against any government official (including a person described in section 6(c)) that implements or enforces a limitation or requirement that violates, section 4. The court shall hold unlawful and set aside the limitation or requirement if it is in violation of this Act.

(b) PRIVATE RIGHT OF ACTION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Any individual or entity, including any health care provider or patient, adversely affected by an alleged violation of this Act, may commence a civil action against any State that violates, or against any government official (including a person described in section 6(c)) that implements or enforces a limitation or requirement that violates, section 4. The court shall hold unlawful and set aside the limitation or requirement if it is in violation of this Act.

(2) HEALTH CARE PROVIDER.—A health care provider may commence an action for relief on its own behalf, on behalf of the provider's staff, and on behalf of the provider's patients who are or may be adversely affected by an alleged violation of this Act.

(c) EQUITABLE RELIEF.—In any action under this section, the court may award appropriate equitable relief, including temporary, preliminary, or permanent injunctive relief.

(d) COSTS.—In any action under this section, the court shall award costs of litigation, as well as reasonable attorney's fees, to any prevailing plaintiff. A plaintiff shall not be liable to a defendant for costs or attorney's fees in any non-frivolous action under this section.

(e) JURISDICTION.—The district courts of the United States shall have jurisdiction over proceedings under this Act and shall exercise the same without regard to whether the party aggrieved shall have exhausted any administrative or other remedies that may be provided for by law.

(f) ABROGATION OF STATE IMMUNITY.—Neither a State that enforces or maintains, nor a government official (including a person described in section 6(c)) who is permitted to implement or enforce any limitation or requirement that violates section 4 shall be immune under the Tenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, the Eleventh Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, or any other source of law, from an action in a Federal or State court of competent jurisdiction challenging that limitation or requirement.

SEC. 8. SEVERABILITY.

If any provision of this Act, or the application of such provision to any person, entity, government, or circumstance, is held to be unconstitutional, the remainder of this Act, or the application of such provision to all other persons, entities, governments, or circumstances, shall not be affected thereby.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The bill, as amended, is debatable for 1 hour equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Energy and Commerce or their respective designees.

The gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) and the gentlewoman from Washington (Mrs. RODGERS) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and add extraneous material on H.R. 8373, the Right to Contraception Act.

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

There was no objection.

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

Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 8373, the Right to Contraception Act introduced by Representative MANNING.

When the Supreme Court overruled a woman's constitutional right to abortion last month, it also called into question all the other fundamental freedoms that Americans cherish under the 14th Amendment's right to privacy, including the right to contraception.

In his concurrence, Justice Clarence Thomas went so far to even contend that the Court should reconsider *Griswold*, the landmark case that first recognized the constitutional right to use contraceptives.

This has opened the door for Republican legislators in States like Idaho, Louisiana, and Mississippi to try to ban certain contraceptive methods. These extreme proposals build on decades of Republican efforts to restrict access to essential reproductive healthcare services. They have tried to gut the Title X Family Planning program, which provides access to contraceptives and family planning services for low-income and uninsured individuals. They have also repeatedly tried to invalidate the Affordable Care Act's contraceptive mandate, which ensures coverage for contraception free of charge.

Contraception is basic preventive healthcare and is crucial to the health and human rights of all people. Millions of people rely on contraception not only to prevent unintended pregnancies but to prevent and treat a wide range of medical conditions. Access to contraception is essential to achieving gender equality as it advances women's health and economic empowerment.

H.R. 8373 ensures that Republicans cannot limit people's access to contraceptives. It also ensures that healthcare providers can provide contraceptives and information about them free from political interference.

Madam Speaker, while the right to contraception is legal today, we must act to ensure this remains true in the future. This legislation does exactly that, by enshrining the right to contraception in Federal law.

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

Mrs. RODGERS of Washington. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise in opposition to H.R. 8373. Every woman's potential journey to motherhood is different, and I support their access to contraception.

However, this legislation has a lot of problems. Democrats just introduced it on Friday and debated it for the first time on Monday in the Committee on Rules. And since then, they have had to introduce multiple amendments to address their own failures to draft good policy.

This is not how we build trust in solutions to bring forward in the people's House. If Democrats came to me and asked to work together on a bill, I

would have been happy to roll up my sleeves and work with them.

For years, Republicans on both sides of the Capitol have led on solutions to allow for great access to safe and effective contraception, including making it available over the counter. Right now, Congresswoman ASHLEY HINSON and Congresswoman STEPHANIE BICE are leading on these bills.

Unfortunately, today, rather than work with us, Democrats again, are spreading fear and misinformation to score political points. And they are doing it with a very poorly drafted bill that opens the door further to extreme abortion on demand and their agenda.

H.R. 8373 is a Trojan horse for more abortions. It should be called the payouts for Planned Parenthood act. It would send more taxpayer dollars to Planned Parenthood, freeing up more funds for them to provide abortions and end vulnerable lives.

This bill endangers the health and safety of women. It allows Planned Parenthood and abortion providers to prescribe both on- and off-label drugs to be used for abortions without any restrictions. Additionally—and again, despite many drafts—Democrats included a definition of contraception that is not limited to FDA-approved products.

The term “contraception” is defined as an action taken to prevent pregnancy, including the use of contraceptives or fertility awareness-based methods and sterilization procedures.

This means that the bill creates an individual right to engage in contraception which can include the use of FDA-approved products, but also any other action taken to prevent pregnancy, including non-approved products.

H.R. 8373 will also continue President Biden's war on religious liberty and conscience protections. It would force health providers to violate their religion and sincerely held beliefs to provide contraception and perform sterilizations, including on minors.

It would also force organizations, like the Little Sisters of the Poor to violate their religion and provide contraception. For all the fearmongering Democrats are spreading about other Supreme Court precedents being threatened, where is the respect for the Little Sisters of the Poor and their victory for their constitutionally guaranteed religious freedom?

The unfortunate reality today is that this bill goes too far and defies the most basic safeguards meant to protect women and children. Women deserve the truth, not more fear and misinformation that forces an extreme agenda on the American people.

Again, Republicans have led to make birth control available over the counter. In 2019, the Federal Government, under a Republican President, spent \$1.8 billion for family planning. We have solutions to build on this work to support women.

Unfortunately, Democrats are conflating the issues of abortion and

contraception to promote unrestricted abortion for all 9 months of pregnancy.

Contraception is fundamentally different than abortion; a distinction recognized by the pro-life community, doctors, medical professionals, the science, and in Justice Alito's *Dobbs* opinion.

Abortion intentionally ends a human life. Contraception is to prevent conception.

There is a clear distinction, and to suggest otherwise is more fearmongering and scare tactics that are a disservice to women everywhere.

Madam Speaker, I urge opposition to H.R. 8373, and I urge my colleagues across the aisle to work with us. We welcome the opportunity. Rather than rushing another poorly drafted bill—an extreme bill—through the people's House, we can come together to support every woman's path to a better life and every woman's journey to motherhood.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, I yield 2½ minutes to the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. MANNING), the sponsor of this legislation.

Ms. MANNING. Madam Speaker, I thank the chairman for yielding.

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of my bill, the Right to Contraception Act. It seems unbelievable that in the year 2022, we should have to explain that access to birth control is about equality. It is critically important so that women can:

Decide whether and when to have a family.

Pursue an education.

Build an economically secure future; and

Protect their health.

Let's be honest about the facts. Almost all women will use birth control at some point in their lives, and more than 96 percent of voters support access to birth control. Yet, the right to birth control is under attack by Republican lawmakers who are pushing disinformation about how contraceptives work and attempting to ban methods like IUDs and Plan B.

Justice Thomas has added fuel to that fire by stating in *Dobbs* that the Court should reconsider the constitutional right to contraception.

This extremism is about one thing: control of women. We will not let this happen. We will not play defense anymore. This time, we are playing offense.

My bill creates a Federal statutory right for individuals to use birth control and for healthcare professionals to provide it.

□ 0930

It protects a full range of contraceptive methods, including birth control pills, IUDs, and emergency contraceptives.

It subjects any State or government official who restricts access to contraceptive services to a civil action by the

attorney general, or an individual or healthcare provider whose rights are violated.

Let's be clear, this bill is about allowing women the freedom to choose the contraception that works best for them to allow them to prevent unintended pregnancies.

American women—indeed all Americans—deserve the freedom to make their own decisions about their bodies, their family planning, and their lives.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to vote “yes” on this well-crafted bill, the Right to Contraception Act, because women and girls across this country are watching you. They want to know:

Are you willing to stand up for them?

Are you willing to fight for them?

Madam Speaker, I certainly am.

Mrs. RODGERS of Washington. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. ESHOO), the chairwoman of the Energy and Commerce Health Subcommittee.

Ms. ESHOO. Madam Speaker, I rise in the strongest support of H.R. 8373, the Right to Contraception Act.

We all belong to committees here, and when we do, as we do, we get to know Members very well. An observation of mine over these years as a member of the Energy and Commerce Committee is—I don't know any Member that has 10, 12, or 14 children. I would say there is some family planning going on here.

This is a private decision that we all have had the freedom to make. This bill is about family planning. It is about birth control. It is not about controlling women. It is about the freedom that women can make.

No politician or judge should be interfering in private healthcare decisions or restrict access to contraception. The Supreme Court has threatened this fundamental right, leaving this issue on the Court's chopping block.

Madam Speaker, everyone should vote for this bill.

Mrs. RODGERS of Washington. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Florida (Mrs. CAMMACK).

Mrs. CAMMACK. Madam Speaker, I rise today in opposition to H.R. 8373, the right to deception act.

First, this bill is completely unnecessary. In no way, shape, or form is access to contraception limited or at risk of being limited. The liberal majority is clearly trying to stoke fears and mislead the American people, once again, because in their minds stoking fear is clearly the only way that they can win.

No State—not one—not one State across the country has banned access to contraceptives. That is a fact—and an inconvenient one on the left. Now they are left to make up wild stories about States that they cannot name banning contraceptives.

However, rather than uniting behind the broad and commonsense notion that access to safe and legal contraception is important, my colleagues on the left have once again chosen political theater. I guess that would explain the connection to Hollywood, right?

It is time to get past the theater and look at these inconvenient facts that my colleagues on the left will not tell you about, and their outrageous claims.

They claim that this is a clean codification to ensure that contraceptives can never be banned in this country. Let me be clear, this goes far beyond that claim.

In fact, this bill jeopardizes constitutional rights of individuals and organizations across this great land by forcing providers to prescribe various forms of contraception that violates their religious rights. We are a Nation that upholds and values religious freedom, and this bill here today flies in the face of individuals with religious liberty concerns.

As a constitutional conservative, I am also disturbed by the provisions within this bill that attempt to provide a back door for abortion service providers, like Planned Parenthood, to tap into more Federal taxpayer dollars.

This bill, brought under false pretenses by the left, in a vain attempt to scare Americans with lies and exaggeration represents a clear overstep of Federal authority.

If you are still wondering why every single Member in this Chamber should be voting against this bill—the right to deception act—you should know that this administration has already proven that they will sick a highly politicized DOJ on concerned parents.

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

Mrs. RODGERS of Washington. Madam Speaker, I yield the gentlewoman from Florida an additional 1 minute.

Mrs. CAMMACK. Madam Speaker, if you are wondering, once again, why every single Member in this Chamber who took an oath to uphold the United States Constitution, not a political parties' oath, if you are wondering why you should vote against the right to deception act, you should know that this administration has already proven that they will sick a highly politicized DOJ on concerned parents. They have done it before. They will do it again.

This bill here today would take away a parent's rights with regard to their children and the State laws that are designed to protect minors. No bureaucrat in Washington knows better than our parents back home. I would be happy to debate that fact any day.

Let's recap. This bill—the right to deception act—is looking to solve a problem that doesn't exist. But more than that, in seeking to solve a problem that doesn't exist, you want to spend more of our taxpayer money to grow the size and scope of government and to allow more abortions to occur

and kill our children. Cool. You all are a real piece of work. Folks back home, they see right through this, and they will see through it in November.

Madam Speaker, I urge opposition to this bill.

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Illinois (Ms. SCHAKOWSKY), the chairwoman of the Consumer Protection and Commerce Subcommittee.

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Madam Speaker, I thank the sponsors of this legislation for their support. I have been proud to join them.

Madam Speaker, you know, you would think that everyone would want to protect access to contraception and to family planning, especially people who are opposed to abortion. Yet, we have seen that there have been efforts to exclude available and effective contraception, that there has been an effort to limit the choices that women have to even have contraception. So, yes, we absolutely need to pass this bill. We need to pass it into law. We need to do it right now.

Madam Speaker, 99 percent of Americans are in favor of contraception, so let's pass this legislation. We should do it with all our Members on both sides of the aisle.

Mrs. RODGERS of Washington. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. MATSUI), a member of our committee.

Ms. MATSUI. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 8373, the Right to Contraception Act.

Contraception is empowering. It gives people control over what happens to their bodies and supports the freedom to plan a family. Using birth control can shape an individual's life. Being able to choose the contraceptive that is right for you impacts your future health, education, employment, and economic security.

The Supreme Court's decision was a direct attack on abortion, and Americans are now justifiably scared about the future of birth control. Republicans across this country will continue their extreme assault on basic freedoms. Justice Thomas made it clear that the Supreme Court will do nothing to protect our fundamental rights from these coordinated attacks.

I refuse to sit back and watch as Republicans regress our Nation to a place where my granddaughter has fewer rights than her mother or I did.

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

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, I yield an additional 30 seconds to the gentlewoman from California.

Ms. MATSUI. Madam Speaker, I refuse to sit back and watch where States can take away an individual's ability to make personal decisions about their body, their life, and their future.

Madam Speaker, I implore you to really think about this and pass this bill.

Mrs. RODGERS of Washington. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Arizona (Mrs. LESKO), a member of the Energy and Commerce Committee.

Mrs. LESKO. Madam Speaker, I rise in opposition to H.R. 8373.

I am here today with my Republican colleagues to stand up for the health and safety of women and girls across our Nation.

It is unfortunate that this bill is written in such a way that it is unclear that it just covers traditional contraceptives. It is disappointing to see that my colleagues across the aisle are continuing to push their extreme abortion on demand agenda.

It is unclear why those who call themselves the “party of women” insist on prioritizing the billion-dollar, far-left abortion lobby over women and girls.

This legislation—the payouts for Planned Parenthood act—permits the widespread use of chemical abortion pills. The FDA deems these drugs as high-risk because they can cause excessive bleeding, intense pain, infections, and even death.

To make matters even worse, this bill allows abortion providers to administer non-FDA approved drugs and devices to women and girls without any regard for the drug’s efficacy or the safety of the patient.

We should not be promoting the widespread and unsupervised use of high-risk or unapproved drugs that could endanger women and girls’ lives, and almost certainly will end the lives of their babies.

This legislation also erodes decades of bipartisan agreement that taxpayer dollars should not be used to fund abortions. Instead, the payouts for Planned Parenthood act forces States to direct more Federal funding to Planned Parenthood and other abortion providers.

This legislation is not about protecting access to contraception. It is not about protecting the rights of women and girls. It is about one thing, and one thing only, lining the pockets of Planned Parenthood and the rest of the abortion lobby.

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. CASTOR), who is a member of our committee and chairs the Select Committee on the Climate Crisis.

Ms. CASTOR of Florida. Madam Speaker, we are at a perilous time where an extremist Supreme Court and the GOP are rolling back our rights. They are rolling back the legal guarantee to control our bodies and to make our own decisions about when to have children.

In States like mine in Florida, the Governor has already instituted a cruel 15-week abortion ban, and recently struck a plan to provide contraceptive care to working-class women and girls for the second year in a row.

I have served in Congress for enough years to watch the GOP over time fight

to eliminate birth control and family planning funds. They fought to eliminate the no-cost birth control under the Affordable Care Act, in addition to the Democrats fighting to establish this right to contraceptives.

This bill also would ensure that doctors can continue to do their jobs and provide contraceptives without being turned into criminals. Contraceptive use is crucial to preventing unintended pregnancies, preventing and treating countless medical conditions, and decreasing the risk of certain cancers.

Everyone should have equal access to necessary preventative care no matter which State you live in. On behalf of the women in the State of Florida and America, I urge my colleagues to support the right to contraceptives and the right of women to control their own bodies.

Mrs. RODGERS of Washington. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from New Hampshire (Ms. KUSTER), a member of the Energy and Commerce Committee.

Ms. KUSTER. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of the Right to Contraception Act.

The overturning of *Roe v. Wade* by the Supreme Court was a wake-up call. We cannot leave our right to privacy and our most fundamental freedoms up to chance.

The government has no place inserting itself into the personal and private healthcare decisions of Americans, including access to contraceptives.

Ongoing extreme attacks on women’s freedom and control of our own bodies make clear that Congress must take action to protect our most basic right to medical care and contraception. There are countless reasons for patients to access contraception and why healthcare providers prescribe. These reasons are nuanced, complicated, and, frankly, none of the government’s business.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote “yes” and to protect the privacy and freedom of millions of Americans.

□ 0945

Mrs. RODGERS of Washington. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BURGESS), who is a leader on the Energy and Commerce Committee.

Mr. BURGESS. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from Washington for yielding.

While practicing medicine for over 30 years back in Texas, I personally prescribed a lot of contraceptives. I have seen the benefit that they have over the lives of women who use them, and I will continue to support a woman’s right to access contraception.

But this bill was brought to the floor of the House urgently and outside of regular order. There was no attempt to work with Republicans. The majority

hastily put forward an incomplete product that, at the end of the day, is never going to see the light of day in the Senate.

The Right to Contraception Act would establish a statutory right for patients to obtain contraception and for doctors to prescribe. The kindest thing I can say about this legislation is that it is duplicative and unnecessary. But, unfortunately, it can also be damaging.

Contraception is so broadly defined that it could guarantee access to medical abortion pills or even contraceptives that might not have FDA approval. It could lead to the dispensing of unsafe products. Even if a product gets FDA approval, it does not always ensure its safety.

Essure was a medical device previously sold to cause sterilization. The FDA approved this device in 2002, but it didn’t start examining reported concerns by users until 2015. In 2018, the FDA restricted the sale of Essure, and the manufacturer took the device completely off the market.

The Dalkon Shield is an intrauterine birth control device manufactured and sold in the early 1970s. This device was responsible for many reported incidents of inflammatory infections, uterine perforations, spontaneous septic abortions, as well as at least four deaths. The FDA requested this device be taken off the market in October of 1974 but never issued a formal recall. Under the language of this bill considered today, a provider could provide that. When manufacturing ceased in 1976, more than 2 million of these devices had already been sold in the United States.

Madam Speaker, I am the first to agree that the drug approval process at the FDA should be made faster, more transparent, and safer. But imagine the dangers of allowing contraceptives and devices where the FDA has not even considered their safety.

Madam Speaker, you will find consensus in the Energy and Commerce Committee amongst Republicans regarding preserving access to contraception if the Democrats had only decided to work. We had no legislative hearing; we had no subcommittee markup; and we had no full committee markup.

The bill was introduced last Friday and brought to the Rules Committee on Monday. I am also a member of the Rules Committee, so that was the only hearing that we had on this legislation. As I like to tell people, Rules Committee members are like the apex predators of the legislative process. We are only there at the end of the road.

Madam Speaker, this bill is bad, and I urge it not to be adopted.

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Minnesota (Ms. CRAIG), who is the co-lead on this legislation.

Ms. CRAIG. Madam Speaker, to tell you the truth, I am disappointed to be here today, too, supporting the very idea and the very notion that we have

to be here today exerting and codifying the right for women to make their own healthcare and family planning decisions.

It is 2022, and we are standing here today with Roe overturned and with 77 percent of this extreme GOP caucus voting against marriage equality, so you had better bet, Madam Speaker, that we are here because the Supreme Court has attacked reproductive rights. It is absolutely necessary that we take action today.

For most of our lives, women across our country, including most in this room, have relied on birth control to exert control over their own futures. Yet, today, in the year 2022, many of those women are wondering if they will see that control disappear.

Make no mistake about it, Madam Speaker, this is actually about control. An extreme GOP and extreme Supreme Court want to take away your freedom and your control over your own lives.

Quite frankly, it is tragic. My colleague is right. The idea that we are even standing here today having to consider legislation that would codify Americans' right to contraception, birth control, and IUDs—and I can't believe the gentlewoman mentioned Trojan in her opening remarks. We are here because we are in an absurd time where an extremist GOP wants to take control.

Madam Speaker, I urge a "yes" vote on this legislation today.

Mrs. RODGERS of Washington. Madam Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentlewoman from Iowa (Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS).

Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of the Allowing Greater Access to Safe and Effective Contraception Act and against H.R. 8373. My colleague, Dr. MICHAEL BURGESS, has listed its many flaws, and this is an extreme bill from a desperate majority.

I was proud to join my colleague, Representative HINSON from Iowa, in introducing this bill, and I urge my colleagues to vote "yes" on the motion to recommit so we can bring this bill to the floor. This bill would make FDA-approved oral contraceptives available for over-the-counter use.

In 2019, I championed similar legislation as a member of the Iowa State Senate that would allow women over the age of 18 to access over-the-counter oral contraceptives.

As a physician, a former director of the Iowa Department of Public Health, and a mother, I understand how important it is for women to have increased access to oral contraceptives. The Iowa Senate knew it, too, which is why our State senate passed that bill with overwhelmingly bipartisan support, and it would have passed with only Republican support.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote against H.R. 8373 and for the motion to recommit.

Madam Speaker, over the past month, the issue of abortion has been a

prevalent topic in the news in light of the Supreme Court's Dobbs decision. I am pro-life. Most of my colleagues on the other side of the aisle are not. But regardless of our stance, we can all agree that we should enact policies to reduce the number of women who feel the need to seek an abortion.

The evidence is clear. One of the best ways we can prevent abortions is to increase access to contraception. Research has shown us time and time again that if you make it easier for women to access oral contraceptives, you lower the rate of unplanned pregnancies.

Providing over-the-counter contraceptives is safe and effective for women. Oral contraceptives were first approved by the Food and Drug Administration in 1960 and have been on the market since. But H.R. 8373 would allow non-FDA-approved drugs and devices.

The ones that have been approved are safe and pose fewer health risks than some drugs that are already being sold over the counter. Oral contraceptives are one of the most popular methods for preventing conception and avoiding pregnancy.

In addition, women use birth control pills or oral contraceptives for a variety of other reasons. They can use them for regulating menstruation, to prevent anemia, to prevent painful heavy periods, and to address acne.

Making oral contraceptives available over the counter will also provide benefits to populations that have historically faced challenges in accessing healthcare, such as low-income, rural, and young women. The NIH conducted a study that compared women receiving oral contraceptives through a prescription to women who were able to get oral contraceptives over the counter. The results of this study indicated that women were more likely to continue taking oral contraceptives if they are able to buy them over the counter.

We can also ensure that young women have timely and more affordable access to care, but we do not want women to circumvent getting their preventative healthcare. We can ensure that young women who are statistically less likely to seek regular care at a primary care provider OB/GYN have access to oral contraceptives, and we can ensure that low-income women who may face financial challenges in taking time off their job to attend a doctor's appointment still have access to oral contraceptives.

I want to be clear that this bill is not an effort to circumvent the need for women to seek regular, preventative care. If oral contraceptives are approved for over-the-counter use, then women should continue to meet with their primary care provider, and they should continue to see their OB/GYN. It is imperative that women are fully apprised of any potential side effects of contraceptives and advised if they are at increased risk of potential side ef-

fects, but that is not what H.R. 8373 does. It does not protect women's health.

In my experience as a doctor in caring for women, we are knowledgeable; we are capable; and we are not going to avoid going to a doctor merely because we can get drugs or medicine without having seen that provider for a prescription. So, I trust the intelligence and capabilities of women to make informed decisions about their own care.

Let me be clear. Our oral contraception bill is pro-family, pro-women, and pro-life. H.R. 8373 is not.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to do the right thing. Vote "yes" on the motion to recommit and against H.R. 8373, and let's bring this commonsense bill to the floor.

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, in response to the previous speaker, this bill defines contraceptives as those legally marketed under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act. Nothing prevents the FDA from removing unsafe products from the market.

Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Washington (Ms. SCHRIER). Dr. KIM SCHRIER is a member of our committee.

Ms. SCHRIER. Madam Speaker, I thank my colleague, Representative MANNING, for introducing this very straightforward bill.

This bill affirms current law to ensure that women can determine the course of their lives and decide if, when, and under what circumstances to have a child. This is a fundamental right.

Despite broad public support for birth control, we have already seen States use the Dobbs decision as an opening to try to block or ban certain methods of contraception. These actions bring a new sense of urgency to make sure no one can take away this very important tool from women.

As a pediatrician, I have had the privilege of helping young women decide which method of contraception would be best for them, and not one of them wanted to become pregnant any time soon. Everybody should be able to choose the contraceptive that meets their needs without interference from politicians.

This is not a controversial bill. It affirms our right to use contraception and for doctors to prescribe contraception. Frankly, it should get unanimous support in the Chamber.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote "yes."

Mrs. RODGERS of Washington. Madam Speaker, to clarify, the bill defines both contraceptive and contraception. Contraceptive is FDA approved; contraception is not limited to FDA-approved licensed products.

Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BUCSHON). Dr. LARRY BUCSHON is a leader on the Energy and Commerce Committee.

Mr. BUCSHON. Madam Speaker, I rise today in opposition to H.R. 8373.

The bill isn't about access to traditional contraception. It is about preserving access to abortion drugs.

As a physician, I adamantly believe that treatment decisions should be made by a patient and their provider. In making that decision, they need to be fully informed, knowing what we are using, for what purpose, and whether the FDA has determined it is, number one, safe; and, number two, unless the drug falls under right-to-try laws, fully proven to be effective.

The legislation defines a contraceptive as any device or medication used to prevent pregnancy, whether specifically used to prevent pregnancy or for other health needs. There is no explanation of what the device or medication might be, and no definition for other health needs.

The bill is dangerously vague. It could be applied to chemical abortion drugs to end a pregnancy in addition to traditional contraceptives. It could be used to provide statutory access to drugs without the guidance and administration of a trained healthcare professional or without any FDA review.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to oppose this ill-crafted bill.

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Texas (Mrs. FLETCHER), who is a member of our committee.

Mrs. FLETCHER. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of the Right to Contraception Act as an original cosponsor. I thank Representative MANNING for her leadership—and her co-leads, Representatives CRAIG, JACOBS, and WILLIAMS—on this important bill, which responds to the very real threats to access to reproductive healthcare and to bodily autonomy that we face today.

We saw this threat in Justice Thomas' concurring opinion in the *Dobbs* case, suggesting the landmark case of *Griswold v. Connecticut*, which gave married couples the right to use birth control, should be revisited and overturned. We see these threats from some in this body and legislatures across the country. We certainly see it in Texas.

We also see that this effort does not represent the desires of the vast majority of people I represent who rely on contraception of all kinds every single day and have for more than 50 years. Yet, we see these efforts to block women from accessing contraception that works for them, including IUDs.

Once again, I am proud to protect the health, privacy, dignity, and autonomy of women and families across this country by voting "yes" on this bill, and I urge my colleagues to do the same.

□ 1000

Mrs. RODGERS of Washington. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER), our majority leader.

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

I have three daughters. They are all adults. They are all amazed that we are here debating this issue. The ranking member said, me too; obviously, for different reasons.

In 1965, the Supreme Court—long before any of the present Justices had these theories about what due process is and is not—said that women had a constitutional right and, in addition, men, to seek services related to family planning.

Madam Speaker, women's rights are under assault in America. From the very beginning, of course, women were second-class citizens until we radically, in the beginning of the last century, decided, oh, well, women are part of America and we are going to let them vote. And successively, we have taken steps to treat women equally.

The Supreme Court's extremist *Dobbs v. Jackson* decision overturned 49 years of legal precedent and erased decades of progress toward women's equality. This bill deals with 57 years of constitutional law, since 1965, when *Griswold* was decided 7-2. It was not a controversial opinion with the American people nor, frankly, is this bill controversial, of whatever faith you may be.

Not only did Republican-appointed Justices strip women of their constitutional right to access safe, legal abortions, they also opened the door for lawmakers to restrict women's ability to make reproductive healthcare decisions.

Justice Thomas, of course, as all of us know, issued a radical concurring opinion that called for a reconsideration of landmark legal precedents, one of which we are dealing with today, *Griswold v. Connecticut*, as I said, decided in 1965, which established Americans' constitutional right to contraception.

Birth control allows women and their partners to make essential decisions about their health and their lives, including whether to have children and start a family. That is the consensus in America, overwhelmingly.

Nevertheless, the Supreme Court has put all forms of contraception in jeopardy with this decision. Now, some say, No, it doesn't. But Justice Thomas points out that the rationale of *Dobbs* is equally applicable from his perspective and, in my opinion, from his perspective, he is probably right, for himself and for radical members of the Court.

Restricting contraceptives means undermining women's health, personal privacy, and bodily autonomy. Now, there are many authoritarian regimes in the world that don't take any consideration into the rights we have over our own bodies.

Madam Speaker, we need to do everything we can here in Congress to ensure that all Americans have access to safe, reliable contraceptive care. That is why I am pleased to bring this bill to the floor.

And I thank KATHY MANNING for her leadership on the Right to Contracep-

tion Act. I also want to thank Representatives WILLIAMS, JACOBS, and CRAIG, as well as LIZZIE FLETCHER, who just spoke, for their leadership on this bill. I am grateful to them for standing up on this issue, as well as to Chairman PALLONE, for moving quickly to advance this bill through the Energy and Commerce Committee.

This legislation will enshrine the constitutional rights established by *Griswold v. Connecticut* and *Eisenstadt v. Baird* in Federal statute, ensuring that Americans can access contraceptive care legally wherever they live.

As I said at the beginning, my three daughters are amazed that this legislation is on the floor; amazed that there would be a premise that somehow the Constitution did not guarantee to my three daughters the right to make these decisions and not all of us.

This is about freedom. This is about individual integrity. And this vote will show the American people where Members stand on this question of whether it should continue to be legal for people in this country to pursue family planning as they perceive they want to do.

So let's vote "yes" to promote women's health. Let's vote "yes" to prevent further restrictions on women's basic rights to privacy and autonomy.

Let's vote "yes" for freedom. There is a lot of talk about freedom, right up until the time one decides to restrict that freedom, and then it is okay.

I urge all my colleagues to vote "yes" to protect the Constitution, the constitutional precedents, and freedom.

Mrs. RODGERS of Washington. Madam Speaker, I would like to clarify, this legislation never went through the Energy and Commerce Committee. The only debate was in the Rules Committee.

And I also stand here proud that, in 2020, on the 100th anniversary of women gaining the right to vote, led by pro-life Republican women who fought for decades, we have a record number of women serving in the House of Representatives, a record number of Republican women.

Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. VAN DUYNE), a Member from the class of 2020.

Ms. VAN DUYNE. Madam Speaker, I rise today to adamantly oppose H.R. 8373, the payouts for Planned Parenthood act, a poorly drafted and loosely defined bill that would be detrimental to women's health and send taxpayer dollars straight to abortion-on-demand beneficiaries.

This bill is not about contraceptives which would prevent a pregnancy. This bill is about funding unlimited access to abortion pills.

A woman's decision to get contraceptive pills should be an informed decision between her and her doctor, and not a pop-up ad.

H.R. 8373 would allow providers to administer non-FDA-approved abortion

pills under the guise of preventing pregnancy without considering the side effects, the overall safety of the drug, or its intended use.

And I would inform the majority leader that in 1965, the ability to pop a pill to terminate a pregnancy didn't even exist, so it is, therefore, not considered a right.

This bill will send Federal tax dollars to Planned Parenthood, override State laws, subvert parental rights, and void requirements for informed consent for sterilizations.

This is not about protecting access to contraception, but, rather, federally subsidizing abortion providers and allowing unapproved, dangerous contraceptive drugs to be widely available.

This bill is the Democrats' latest attempt at normalizing the radical agenda. Just last week, we voted on Democrats' abortion-on-demand bill that advocated abortion until the birth of a child. You want to talk about extreme?

I am so sick of hearing about what women's rights are from a party that can't even define what a woman is.

I stand in front of you, a very proud woman, and I can tell you that aborting a fully formed child is not a woman's right. The abortion industry continues to lie to women and put their lives at risk in order to line their pockets, with the full support of my colleagues on the left.

I urge my colleagues to vote against H.R. 8373 and work on moving legislation that protects the unborn and empowers their mothers.

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, may I inquire as to the time that remains on both sides?

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. BROWN of Ohio). The gentleman from New Jersey has 14¾ minutes remaining.

The gentlewoman from Washington has 8¾ minutes remaining.

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. JACOBS) who is a co-lead on this legislation.

Ms. JACOBS of California. Madam Speaker, I thank the chairman for making sure this bill could come to the floor so swiftly. I thank my friend, Congresswoman MANNING, for her partnership on co-leading this bill with me. And I thank Speaker PELOSI for her continued leadership in this post-Roe reality.

Madam Speaker, this bill could not be more important because, for me and for tens of millions of Americans, these threats from Justice Thomas and the Supreme Court to take away our right to contraception are not abstract.

I have lived my entire life with this constitutional right to contraception, and it is a right I have exercised for decades, whether it was the birth control pills I used when I was a teenager to address debilitating cramps, the IUD I have relied on for years, or the Plan B I have used at times that was, thankfully, available over the counter when I needed it.

I am probably the first person ever to speak about using Plan B on the House floor, and I know I am the first person in at least 35 years to talk about my period here. But you know what? We should be talking about it.

We should be talking about periods and birth control and the healthcare that millions of Americans need for our everyday lives because this is not a side issue that only affects some people. This is a kitchen-table issue.

The decision of how, if, and when to grow a family are decisions that are personal and private and should never be decided by the Supreme Court or Congress. It is a decision that is fundamental to our autonomy, our agency, and our ability to control our own lives.

As a young woman, reproductive healthcare is my healthcare, and I am so grateful that, today, we will take a step to codifying that access into law.

I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

Mrs. RODGERS of Washington. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. JOYCE), a leader on the Energy and Commerce Committee.

Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding.

I rise today in opposition to this legislation that has been rushed to the floor with no oversight, and without a single hearing in the Energy and Commerce Health Subcommittee, the subcommittee of jurisdiction.

It is clear that the majority is, once again, trying to score cheap political points in the press and, in the process, the patients' and their health outcomes have not been evaluated.

This type of political malpractice would be similar to a doctor who prescribes a medication or recommends a surgery without doing the evaluation of the patient, without doing the due diligence, and without discussing the course of treatment which is best.

We cannot continue to rush to legislation without seeing the entire picture.

As a doctor, and as a Representative, I urge my colleagues to reject this bill and allow the committee of jurisdiction to do the work that is necessary in order to bring effective legislation to the floor.

□ 1015

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE).

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, my friends on the other side of the aisle must have amnesia. You know why we are on this floor today? Because of the Dobbs case from a runaway Supreme Court, dominated by Members who answered that they understood precedent in *Roe v. Wade* and ignored it.

I thank Congresswoman MANNING and all of the cosponsors who recognize that we have to methodically protect

women. Do you know what is happening to doctors? Every news station will have doctors on, frightened about what they should do about women's healthcare.

This is important legislation, Right to Contraception, because it does deal with menstrual regulation, endometriosis, or hormonal imbalance.

Teenagers are given this because of menstrual problems, but those who don't understand this, they are standing on the floor talking about this is a runaway bill.

If it is coronavirus, the monkey pox, or any other health matter, it is Democrats who are saving America. This legislation is definitely needed because the Supreme Court has trampled on the Constitution, trampled on the Ninth Amendment, trampled on equal protection under the law.

I support H.R. 8373. The women who are in need, who are vulnerable, who are individuals, who are minority women need this legislation.

Madam Speaker, I am proud to rise in strong support of H.R. 8373, the "Right to Contraception Act."

H.R. 8373 would expressly assert the right of an individual to obtain and utilize contraception.

This would include any FDA approved device or medication used to prevent pregnancy, whether specifically used for that goal, or for other health needs like menstrual regulation, endometriosis, or hormonal imbalance.

Additionally, the "Right to Contraception Act" would outline the rights of healthcare providers to prescribe and dispense contraceptives and relevant information to patients.

This bill would require lawmakers who attempt to place additional requirements on providers or access to contraception to prove that the requirement significantly advances access to contraceptives and that access could not be better achieved by other methods.

Birth control pills, IUDs, and other forms of contraception are all forms of safe and essential healthcare.

They are central to women's ability to participate equally in the workplace, in academia, and in society.

The right to contraceptives has long been an expectation held by the American people.

In 1965, the United States Supreme Court's decision in *Griswald v. Connecticut* affirmed a married couple's right to birth control. In 1972, *Eisenstadt v. Baird* protected that right for single people. Then in 1977, the right to contraception for minors was secured in *Carey v. Population Services International*.

For more than 50 years, the right to contraception has been settled law.

That is, until the Supreme Court's recent ruling in *Dobbs v. Jackson Women's Health Organization*, when five conservative Justices chose to let their personal opinions and beliefs supersede decades of established precedent by overturning women's right to abortion.

Since then, the American people have witnessed the abhorrent consequences of Republicans' radical agenda to criminalize women's reproductive health decisions.

In his concurring opinion, Justice Clarence Thomas made it very clear that the extremist ruling that ended *Roe v. Wade* could be used to chop away at other rights—including the right to access contraception.

Reproductive rights opponents are now including emergency contraception, IUDs, and other forms of birth control in their anti-abortion legislation.

These anti-abortion laws shackle women to unwanted pregnancies.

Conservative lawmakers now seek to stop women from exerting agency over the prevention of pregnancy, as well.

If a woman is not permitted to end a pregnancy, and she is not permitted to prevent a pregnancy, I ask you, what rights to her body does she have left?

The ability to make personal choices about one's own body is the most basic of fundamental human rights.

That right is engraved into the very foundation of our Nation and inked into the hallowed lines of the U.S. Constitution.

Do we not uphold our Constitution for its promise of life, liberty, and pursuit of happiness?

How then, can we withhold those rights from half of our population by robbing women of agency over their bodies?

In 1965, the United States Supreme Court made the 7–2 *Griswold v. Connecticut* ruling that established the right for married couples to utilize contraception.

This decision was not determined by the personal belief systems of those Justices nor their approval or disapproval of contraception.

No, the right to access contraception was upheld by the promise of unenumerated rights and due process for all American people—as outlined in the United States Bill of Rights.

As my colleagues know, the 9th Amendment states that the federal government does not retain final authority over the rights that are not listed in the Constitution.

The Bill of Rights does not exhaust all the rights retained by the people.

Instead, those undocumented rights belong to the people, as does the right to contraception.

Also, as a hallmark of democracy, the 14th Amendment ensures that no right afforded to the American people can be taken away without due process of law, while also guaranteeing all Americans that they shall have equal protection under the law.

The assurances of the 14th Amendment became part of our national governing documents as a protection against those who would use their power to wipe away the freedoms of others without restraint or consent of the governed.

Unfortunately, it is just as necessary and relevant today as it was when it was ratified in 1868.

Even before the barbaric *Dobbs* ruling, conservative lawmakers across the country have been moving to limit women's ability to make decisions about their own healthcare and bodies.

In 2021 alone, at least 4 states attempted to ban access to some or all contraceptives by restricting public funding for these products and services.

Those laws work in conjunction with actions conservative legislators in red states have taken to curtail funding for family planning services at reproductive health centers like Planned Parenthood.

Such actions would limit access to birth control, particularly for Black and Brown low-income women.

A 2010 study found that access to contraceptive care resulted in approximately one million fewer unplanned conceptions per year.

That is one million fewer children born into families who are unprepared to support them.

When access to contraceptives is limited, more children are born into lives of difficulty and hardship.

After Texas Republicans excluded Planned Parenthood from its public family planning program for low-income women, there was a 35 percent drop in prescriptions for long-acting, reversible contraceptives and a 31 percent drop in the use of injectable contraceptives.

This caused a more than 25 percent increase in unintended births—largely among Black and Brown low-income women.

H.R. 8373, the “Right to Contraception Act,” would help ensure that children are born into families who are eager, equipped, and prepared for their arrival.

We cannot allow human rights to be so callously stripped away from the American people.

We must fight back and codify these rights into law.

Contraception allows individuals, couples, and families to be in control of their own futures.

Contraception can allow a young woman to achieve her dreams of earning a college degree.

It can allow a young couple to prioritize their careers before raising a child.

It can allow parents to focus their financial and emotional resources on the care of a special needs son or daughter.

It is a tool that allows those who wish to become parents, and those who do not, the agency to make the decision that is best for them.

The Right to Contraception Act asserts that we will no longer allow the human rights of women to be infringed.

If conservative legislators and conservative Justices intend to continue to attempt to limit access to reproductive rights, we will fight back.

We will not allow women to be regulated like reproductive chattel.

American women deserve to have the final authority over their own bodies and their own lives, including whether or not to become pregnant and become a parent.

Contraception is on the front lines of this battle.

That is why I support H.R. 8373, the “Right to Contraception Act”, and encourage my colleagues to do so as well.

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

Mrs. RODGERS of Washington. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE), the co-chair of the Pro-Choice Caucus.

Ms. LEE of California. Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 8373, of which I am a proud original cosponsor. I thank Congresswoman MANNING for her tremendous leadership and also Chairman PALLONE and Speaker PELOSI for bringing this bill to the floor.

As co-chair of the Pro-Choice Caucus, I know how important this bill is, especially after the Supreme Court's recent decision overturning abortion access.

Radical extremists have been clear that they will be going after rights like

contraception next, and that is just downright outrageous.

It is hard to imagine so many freedoms are being taken away: abortion and contraception, no access to family planning, and, of course, no support at all from Republicans for comprehensive sex education.

Everyone should have the freedom to make decisions about their bodies, their lives, and their future. That includes the right to choose which FDA-approved method of contraception is best for them.

The Pro-Choice Caucus, and many of us, have urged the FDA to make birth control available over the counter. Safety and efficacy are extremely important, and I urge the FDA to move quickly but carefully. Birth control must be safe. I urge my colleagues to vote “yes.”

Mrs. RODGERS of Washington. Madam Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. TENNEY).

Ms. TENNEY. Madam Speaker, my new district is actually where Susan B. Anthony, a pro-life woman Republican who got us our right to vote, actually was tried for voting. I am just happy and proud to represent that district.

We are elected Representatives. We should respect the Constitution and due process by debating these issues through regular order, getting the input from the people we represent, not the political partisans on one side or the other.

If we allow the majority to undermine constitutional safeguards for an imagined and fake emergency, they will create more imagined emergencies in the future to violate and undermine our constitutional principles and the right of the people to have a voice through representative government.

The law is clear. For years, the Supreme Court has consistently found that Americans continue to have access to many safe forms of contraceptives. Yet, we are here today, listening to another imagined emergency to try to repeal this right. The right to contraception is safe. This is not an emergency.

Justice Alito's majority decision in *Dobbs versus Jackson* was clear. The decision to return the issue of abortion to the States does not impact other issues like marriage or contraception as stated numerous times by Justice Alito in his opinion.

The real reason we are here today is because some of our colleagues would like to distract and scare the American people and score cheap political points rather than tackle the bread-and-butter issues affecting all Americans.

The majority won't admit that their radical spending and war on energy have driven inflation and gas prices to record levels.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote “no.”

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute now to the gentlewoman from Massachusetts (Ms. CLARK), our Assistant Speaker.

Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts. Madam Speaker, today we vote to protect the right to obtain and use birth control, a choice that should be yours and yours alone.

As a reminder, the year is 2022, not 1922, not 1822. It is well established. Birth control is central to a person's ability to plan their future, to care for their families, get an education, have a career.

But the extremist Republican Party is determined to take us back in time and take away our freedoms. Politicians have no business in your bedroom or your doctor's office.

They are coming for birth control. They are coming for IVF. We have seen the plans. We have seen the legislation. House Democrats are taking a stand. We will defend our rights and defeat the Republicans' assault on freedom.

Mrs. RODGERS of Washington. Madam Speaker, I yield 1¼ minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH), a champion for life.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Madam Speaker, several pro-abortion policies are embedded in this bill, including section 4(b)(1), which states that "any healthcare providers who provide contraceptives may not be singled out through any limitation or requirement."

What does that language mean? Simply put, any Federal or State policy that ensures that taxpayer-funded family planning clinics are not colocated with abortion clinics would now be absolutely prohibited under the bill.

In 2019, President Trump promulgated the protect life rule, reestablishing Ronald Reagan's Title X rule that prohibited taxpayer funding of the hundreds of family planning clinics that were colocated with abortion clinics. All funds were then redirected to family planning clinics that were not taking the lives of unborn babies.

The original Title X statute of 1970 made clear that voluntary family planning projects should not be in a program where abortion is a method of family planning. President Reagan issued that rule in 1988. It was upheld by the U.S. Supreme Court in *Rust v. Sullivan*.

Any future President now, if this legislation is enacted, would be precluded by law from reestablishing the protect life rule or any similar policy. Madam Speaker, Title X was intended to be about family planning, not abortion promotion.

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, may I ask, again, about the time remaining?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from New Jersey has 10¼ minutes remaining. The gentlewoman from Washington has 5 minutes remaining.

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentlewoman from Colorado (Ms. DEGETTE), the chairwoman of the Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations.

Ms. DEGETTE. Madam Speaker, at the hearing I had on this issue in my subcommittee the other day, Dr.

Resneck, the president of the AMA, said he doesn't want to have, when he is in clinic with a patient, a State Attorney General sitting on his shoulder.

I know how he feels because many of my colleagues on the other side not only want to stop a patient's ability and decision to have an abortion, they apparently want to tell people now what kinds of birth control they can use.

Today I have heard my colleagues on the other side say falsely that IUDs, that chemical birth control, that other forms of birth control are "abortifacients." Not only is this patently untrue, but it harms millions of Americans.

I would say that I think everybody listening to this debate is probably confused. My colleagues say, oh, we support birth control. But make no mistake about it, there have been bills in a number of States, and there have been bills in this body to ban common forms of birth control—not abortion, birth control—and that has got to stop.

My colleagues across the aisle, they think that the rhythm method or condoms or something like that are okay, but the things women use to stop getting pregnant can't be used, and I think that is important to point out.

I think every woman in America needs to know this, and, frankly, every patient in America should be able to make their open decision about their healthcare for abortion and birth control.

Mrs. RODGERS of Washington. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. LOIS FRANKEL), co-chair of the Democratic Women's Caucus.

Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida. Madam Speaker, my, my. Mark my words. The Supreme Court's decision to dismantle abortion was just the start of extreme unnecessary intrusion of our personal lives by Republicans.

Next on their list? Limit the right to buy and use the birth control that give women the ability to plan their families.

Listen to this: This is not imaginary. This is happening right now. Madam Speaker, I was in the room during committee debate when Republicans tried to go back to the horse-and-buggy days of birth control.

On birth control counseling, condoms only, they said, say no to even the mention of medically approved contraception like implants and IUDs. Really? That is crazy, and that is why we need to pass this bill right now, the Right to Contraception Act.

Mrs. RODGERS of Washington. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI), the Speaker of the House.

Ms. PELOSI. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

I know that your committee, Energy and Commerce, has a full legislative load, and you prioritized this and made the time so that we could bring this to the floor in a timely fashion because it means so much.

As our distinguished colleague from Florida, Congresswoman FRANKEL, said, my, my. Here we are.

I rise today in strong support of the Right to Contraception Act, which is to defend access to birth control from the radical rightwing assault on reproductive rights.

It is outrageous that nearly 60 years after Griswold was decided, women must, once again, fight for fundamental freedom to determine the size and timing of their families or if they even want young people having contraception in their exercise of freedom.

But as Republicans turn back the clock on contraception, Democrats today are making it clear we are not going back.

I wonder if some of our colleagues, or even people who are advocating to prevent contraception, know what is going on in their own families, with their spouses or with their children, and the rest. Could it be that they are all just not using contraception?

Again, thank you to KATHY MANNING, our lead sponsor. She has been so courageous so early on this subject, and I congratulate her and her staff for being so ready, as I commend the chairman, for accommodating the legislation.

I also join in thanking SARA JACOBS, ANGIE CRAIG, and NIKEMA WILLIAMS, her cosponsors, on this legislation. Again, thank you, Chairman PALLONE for your support.

Let's be clear, that punishing and controlling women for using birth control is just another plank in the Republican extreme agenda for America, but House Democrats are fighting back.

Our Right to Contraception Act enshrines into law the unequivocal statutory right to obtain and use contraception, and it protects against any extremist State laws that would seek to restrict that access.

That way, even if the radical Republican supermajority on the Supreme Court succeeds in its mission to overturn *Griswold*, no American can be denied the basic right to birth control through contraception.

This is a matter of women's health to prevent unintended pregnancies and to treat or prevent many medical conditions.

Contraception is a medical tool beyond contraception. This is a matter of economic justice. This is a kitchen-table issue for America's families, as access to contraception is linked to higher rates of education and employment, while reducing poverty.

□ 1030

This is an assault on lower-income people in our country, many of them people of color. This is an economic justice assault, as well.

Importantly, this is a matter of fundamental freedom to make your own

decisions about your own body and your own life. Proudly, the people are with us: 96 percent of voters agree that Americans should have access to contraception.

By passing the Right to Contraception Act, House Democrats take another strong step to protect freedom for women and for every American.

Last week, our proud pro-choice, pro-women Democratic majority passed two major bills to restore and protect health freedom.

Our Ensuring Women's Right to Reproductive Freedom Act will protect the fundamental right to travel and obtain needed healthcare. That passed the House last week.

Our Women's Health Protection Act will restore the essential protections of *Roe v. Wade* all across the country.

Republicans have been clear, Madam Speaker, and the Republican leader in the Senate has been clear: The goal is to ban abortion in our country. The Associate Justice of the Court has been clear; we have only just begun to overturn women's rights and individual freedom and privacy when it comes to interaction among us all.

Earlier this week, the House passed the landmark Respect for Marriage Act to ensure that marriage equality remains the law of the land now and for generations to come, whether it is interracial marriage, whatever.

Let's be clear. Those who have opposed this vital legislation are only revealing their dark desire to punish and control Americans' most intimate and personal decisions.

Madam Speaker, those of us who have served here for a while can tell you that House Republicans have been against contraception for decades. I couldn't even get our colleagues to vote for natural family planning.

When the Catholic Church came to us and said we need a correction in the law so that funds for natural family planning can go forth, Republican colleagues said: Let us be clear. We are against family planning domestically or internationally, globally.

We had one Republican vote with us and were able to pass the legislation, as requested by the Catholic Church.

What is this about? They are against birth control, but they are for controlling women. This is about servitude. This is about servitude.

We couldn't convince people. I would say to people that this isn't just about abortion. I understand people's position on that. I come from a pro-life family. I respect people's views. But this is about more than that. This is about contraception, birth control, family planning. But now it is clear.

Today, we will have a vote on the right to contraception, and we will see where our Republican friends are. I hope they will be with us. We don't put this bill forth to put you on the spot. We put this forth to put women in control of their situation.

I ask those who oppose contraception, again, do you even know what is

going on in your own families? Why don't you ask? Do we need a session on the birds and the bees to talk about why this is important? What is going on here? Is the blind desire to have women controlled and in servitude such that they don't even want to know the truth about family planning and contraception?

It is never too late, even though you may have opposed this in the past, to stand up for the rights of your wives, your daughters, your granddaughters, and all of America's women.

Madam Speaker, I urge a strong, hopefully bipartisan vote for the Right to Contraception Act. I thank the makers of this motion; I thank the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. MANNING) for her leadership, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. JACOBS), the gentlewoman from Georgia (Ms. WILLIAMS), the gentlewoman from Minnesota (Ms. CRAIG), and so many other cosponsors for their leadership. There is a long list of cosponsors, over 150 immediately. I very much thank the chairman for making this possible today.

Madam Speaker, I urge an "aye" vote.

Mrs. RODGERS of Washington. Madam Speaker, again, so proud that it was pro-life Republican women like Susan B. Anthony who led the right to vote over 100 years ago. Just to correct the record, both Speaker PELOSI and Majority Leader HOYER suggested that there was a legislative hearing. I don't remember any legislative action. I would ask the chairman, was there any legislative action on this bill?

Mr. PALLONE. Will the gentlewoman yield?

Mrs. RODGERS of Washington. I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, they weren't suggesting that there was a legislative hearing, just that the Energy and Commerce Committee worked to get this bill drafted with Ms. MANNING and her staff.

Mrs. RODGERS of Washington. Reclaiming my time, Congresswoman DIANA DEGETTE, my colleague on the committee, said that we had a hearing. It was an Oversight and Reform Committee hearing on Dobbs. I want to quote because what the Democrat witness said confirms the Democrats' abortion on demand until birth act. The Democrat witness said: People find out they need abortions through their pregnancies, yes, at any time for any reason. The issue at hand is the Democrats' extreme agenda, abortion on demand up until birth.

Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Oklahoma (Mrs. BICE), a proud member of the class of 2020 with record Republican women.

Mrs. BICE of Oklahoma. Madam Speaker, I am offended that the other side of the aisle would make false accusations about Republicans' positions on contraception. This is fearmongering of the highest degree.

I rise in strong opposition to H.R. 8373, the so-called Right to Contraception Act. This problematic legislation reinforces the left's pro-abortion agenda by utilizing an overly broad definition of contraception that includes pregnancy-terminating abortion drugs.

My colleagues on the other side of the aisle would incorrectly have the American people believe that Republicans don't care about women's access to contraception. This is false. In fact, a report released just this week by the Independent Women's Voice demonstrated that 84 percent of Republican primary voters support safe access to contraceptives.

I am pro-life, and I support a woman's right to access contraception. That is why I introduced H.R. 8421, the Access to Safe Contraception Act, which would preempt States from establishing a ban on contraceptives while still respecting pro-life values. My legislation would safeguard access to contraception for Americans, including my two daughters, and importantly, does not protect the use of pregnancy-ending medications, such as chemical abortion pills.

I am also concerned that the bill we are considering today could endanger women by allowing the use of products or methods that are not FDA-approved.

Madam Speaker, I say to my colleagues that we should reject this bill and instead bring up legislation to protect access to contraception in a way that respects the pro-life values of millions of Americans.

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

Ms. CHU. Madam Speaker, as the chair of the Contraception and Family Planning Task Force of the Pro-Choice Caucus and as a woman who lives in America, I rise today in strong support of the Right to Contraception Act, which would ensure every American has the federally protected right to access the birth control method that works for them.

Birth control is healthcare, plain and simple, and it is critical to women's health and women's equality. And no one—not the Supreme Court, not Congress, not your boss—should be able to interfere with your family decisions.

We have seen just how far this Court of unelected Justices will go to erode our constitutionally protected rights, which is why I am proud to support this very necessary bill today to create a Federal right for providers to provide and patients to receive contraceptive services.

Madam Speaker, it is of great urgency that this House pass this critical bill today and afford us the agency to make our own healthcare decisions.

Mrs. RODGERS of Washington. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. COHEN).

Mr. COHEN. Madam Speaker, the Republicans are so upset. The reality is it

is their Supreme Court and Justice Alito who opened Pandora's box. When we opened up the box and looked in, we saw there were nesting eggs. There were all kinds of issues there that were going to come to the fore.

Clarence Thomas put a spotlight on it. It involved gay marriage and contraception. It was going to go further than *Roe v. Wade*. When they said they were originalists, we didn't realize what they meant by "originalist" was everything origin came from them. They didn't care about precedent.

Alito said *Roe v. Wade* was important precedent. Gorsuch and Kavanaugh said it was precedent that *Roe v. Wade* was settled. You can't trust the Supreme Court. They are radicals. They want to overturn privacy rights for all people in this country.

Freedom is at stake. This bill needs to pass, and the only reason this bill is properly before this Congress is because of that Supreme Court that has gone off the radical right.

Mrs. RODGERS of Washington. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. ADAMS.)

Ms. ADAMS. Madam Speaker, I rise today in strong support of the Right to Contraception Act.

Family planning is a private decision, and contraception should always be legal, from prophylactics to Plan B.

The Supreme Court's decision in *Dobbs* has opened Pandora's box. For some Justices, judges, and State legislators, the next steps include rolling back established rights and precedents, including the right to contraception.

That is why the Right to Contraception Act is so important. This legislation establishes a statutory right to obtain contraceptives and for healthcare providers to provide them. It protects Americans from State and local legislation that would deny people's access to contraceptives.

From reproductive care to LGBTQ rights, and now to contraceptives, Congress has a responsibility to stop State governments from rolling back our rights. My granddaughters shouldn't have fewer rights than my daughter had. Pass the Right to Contraception Act.

Mrs. RODGERS of Washington. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Massachusetts (Mrs. TRAHAN), a member of our committee.

Mrs. TRAHAN. Madam Speaker, standing here today, 4 weeks after the Supreme Court's disastrous decision to overturn *Roe*, I fear for the future of my children.

I fear for a future where Republican leaders agree with Clarence Thomas that the right for same-sex marriage should be revisited, that the right to birth control should be reexamined. Let me be clear: Neither of those rights should be up for debate.

We voted this week to protect marriage equality. We will vote today to protect contraception. For those who believe this issue isn't on the minds of millions of Americans, open your eyes. Republicans in Idaho and Louisiana are pushing to ban forms of birth control. The Governor of Mississippi refused to rule out a contraception ban. Even the Republican Study Committee, which represents most House Republicans, has proposed eliminating contraception access programs for low-income Americans. That is not pro-life. It is antiwoman.

Wake up already and join us in passing this critical legislation.

Mrs. RODGERS of Washington. Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, I ask you one more time how much time remains on each side.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from New Jersey has 2¾ minutes remaining. The gentlewoman from Washington has 2¼ minutes remaining.

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

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Madam Speaker, there is no democracy if women do not have control over their own bodies, including reproductive healthcare.

Twenty-seven days ago, an extremist majority on the Supreme Court fulfilled the Republican Party's decades-old goal of overturning *Roe v. Wade*. Next on the chopping block is marriage equality and contraception.

Make no mistake, these rightwing extremists are not pro-life but pro-government controlling the bodies of women and girls. Their goal is to ban abortion in this country.

Today, the House will pass Congresswoman MANNING's Right to Contraception Act, which would codify the right to access birth control into Federal law. I urge my colleagues in the Senate to pass this bill immediately so that people have the freedom to make their own decisions about their futures.

We will not go back. Pass this bill. It is fundamental to democracy.

□ 1045

Mrs. RODGERS of Washington. Madam Speaker, I yield the balance of my time to the gentlewoman from Iowa (Mrs. HINSON), another dynamic leader from the freshman class of 2020.

Mrs. HINSON. Madam Speaker, I rise today to present a reasonable solution to a challenge that millions of American women face: access to birth control.

Seventy percent of women aged 18 to 64 reported using oral contraceptives throughout their lifetime. A majority of women also support making birth control available over the counter without a prescription. That is why I will be offering a motion to recommit this bill in a few moments, to stand for those women.

Women should be able to access their preferred birth control method conveniently. Unfortunately, that is not the reality for many women. In rural Iowa, some women have to drive an hour to be able to see a gynecologist. That means taking a day off of work, finding additional childcare, spending hours in a car, and paying expensive gas prices to get there.

This is unreasonable when we have safe and effective birth control options that have been FDA-approved that still aren't available over the counter.

My amendment would require the FDA to give priority review for over-the-counter access to routine-use oral contraceptives that the agency has already deemed safe for women aged 18 and up.

I want to emphasize that this is for regular birth control pills, not emergency contraceptives like Plan B.

Making birth control available over the counter would have a significant impact on women's lives. My colleagues across the aisle give you a whole lot of lip service about supporting women. They claim that their policies, no matter how far outside of the mainstream, are the only way to support women. That is just not true.

Madam Speaker, I am proposing a solution today that the overwhelming majority of American women agree with, making their regular birth control pill available at their local pharmacy.

We have an opportunity here to work together to enact meaningful legislation that will benefit women. Instead, my colleagues on the other side of the aisle have offered a bill that I simply cannot support. Their bill attacks conscience protections for providers, expands access to abortion pills, and risks women's health.

But I am not willing to vote "no" and just give up on this, so that is why I am offering a solution that we should all be able to get behind. We should work together to make oral contraceptives more accessible.

I ask my colleagues to vote "yes" on the motion to recommit today, adopt my amendment, and give women an over-the-counter option for birth control.

Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to insert the text of my amendment into the RECORD prior to the vote on my motion to recommit.

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

There was no objection.

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

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

I have heard many unfounded claims from the Republicans today, claims that this bill would prevent the FDA from acting to remove unsafe products or somehow direct funding for abortion.

This bill simply provides a right to contraception. Republicans are trying

to distract from their poor record on women's health. The half-measures that Republicans are purporting to bring forward today do not establish a right to contraception, nor do they ensure that hostile State legislators can't take away birth control in the future.

Only the Right to Contraception Act ensures that. That is why I support this legislation, and I hope my colleagues will, as well.

Madam Speaker, I urge everyone to vote "yes" on this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

Pursuant to House Resolution 1232, 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.

MOTION TO RECOMMIT

Mrs. HINSON. Madam Speaker, I have a motion to recommit at the desk.

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

The Clerk read as follows:

Mrs. Ashley Hinson of Iowa moves to recommit the bill H.R. 8373 to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

The material previously referred to by Mrs. HINSON is as follows:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Allowing Greater Access to Safe and Effective Contraception Act".

SEC. 2. SUPPLEMENTAL APPLICATIONS FOR OVER-THE-COUNTER CONTRACEPTIVE DRUGS.

(a) PRIORITY REVIEW OF APPLICATION.—The Secretary of Health and Human Services (referred to in this section as the "Secretary") shall give priority review to any supplemental application submitted under section 505(b) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 355(b)) if—

(1) the supplemental application is with respect to an oral contraceptive drug intended for routine use;

(2) the supplemental application is not with respect to any emergency contraceptive drug; and

(3) if the supplemental application is approved, with respect to individuals aged 18 and older, such drug would not be subject to section 503(b)(1) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 353(b)(1)).

(b) FEE WAIVER.—The Secretary shall waive the fee under section 736(a)(1) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 379h(a)(1)) with respect to a supplemental application that receives priority review under subsection (a).

(c) OVER-THE-COUNTER AVAILABILITY.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, with respect to individuals under age 18, a contraceptive drug that is eligible for priority review under subsection (a) shall be subject to section 503(b)(1) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 353(b)(1)), including after approval of the supplemental application as described in subsection (a)(3).

(d) APPLICABILITY.—This section applies with respect to a supplemental application described in subsection (a) that—

(1) is submitted before the date of enactment of this Act and remains pending as of such date of enactment; or

(2) is submitted after such date of enactment.

Amend the title to read as follows: "A bill to increase access to safe and effective oral contraceptives, and for other purposes."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 2(b) of rule XIX, the previous question is ordered on the motion to recommit.

The question is on the motion to recommit.

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

Mrs. HINSON. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 9 of Rule XX, the Chair will reduce to 5 minutes the minimum time for any electronic vote on the question of passage.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 190, nays 234, not voting 6, as follows:

[Roll No. 384]

YEAS—190

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

Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman

Williams (TX)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman

Womack
Zeldin

NAYS—234

Adams
Aguilar
Allred
Auchincloss
Axne
Barragan
Bass
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Biggs
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Boebert
Bonamici
Bourdeaux
Bowman
Boyle, Brendan
F.
Brown (MD)
Brown (OH)
Brownley
Buck
Bush
Bustos
Butterfield
Carbajal
Cardenas
Carson
Carter (LA)
Cartwright
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Cherfilus-
McCormick
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Cline
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Davids (KS)
Davis, Danny K.
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DeBene
Demings
DeSaulnier
Deutch
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael
F.
Escobar
Eshoo
Espallat
Evans
Fletcher
Foster
Frankel, Lois
Gallego
Garamendi
Garcia (IL)
Garcia (TX)

Gohmert
Golden
Gomez
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez,
Vicente
Gottheimer
Green, Al (TX)
Grijalva
Harder (CA)
Harris
Hartzler
Hayes
Hice (GA)
Higgins (NY)
Himes
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Huffman
Jackson Lee
Jacobs (CA)
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (TX)
Jones
Kahale
Kaptur
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
Massie
Matsui
McBath
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Mfume
Miller (IL)
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)
Rosendale
Ross
Roy
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan
Sanchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schradler
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Soto
Spanberger
Speier
Stansbury
Stanton
Stevens
Strickland
Suozi
Swalwell
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Underwood
Vargas
Veasey
Velazquez
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Welch
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth

NOT VOTING—6

Burchett
Davis, Rodney

McCaul
McKinley

Miller (WV)
Spartz

□ 1129

Mr. MCEACHIN, Ms. CHU, Messrs. MCNERNEY, DOGGETT, Mrs. BLUNT ROCHESTER, SCHAKOWSKY, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY, Mr. NADLER, and Mrs. BOEBERT changed their vote from "yea" to "nay."

Mr. McHENRY changed his vote "nay" to "yea."

So the motion to recommit was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Barragán (Beyer)	Gosar (Weber (TX))	Rice (NY) (Deutch)
Bass (Spanberger)	Houlahan (Spanberger)	Ryan (Spanberger)
Bergman (Stauber)	Jeffries (Kelly (IL))	Salazar (Moore (UT))
Bowman (Neguse)	Kahele (Correa)	Sires (Pallone)
Boyle, Brendan F. (Beyer)	Keating (Beyer)	Smucker (Keller)
Brownley (Kuster)	Kirkpatrick (Pallone)	Speier (Garcia (TX))
Bush (Kelly (IL))	Larson (CT) (Himes)	Stevens (Kuster)
Carter (TX) (Weber (TX))	LaTurner (Mann)	Strickland (Kuster)
Cherfilus-McCormick (Neguse)	Lawson (FL) (Soto)	Swalwell (Correa)
Crist (Soto)	Leger Fernandez (Correa)	Taylor (Weber (TX))
DeFazio (Pallone)	Letlow (Fleischmann)	Thompson (MS) (Bishop (GA))
Demings (Kelly (IL))	Luetkemeyer (McHenry)	Valadao (Garbarino)
Doyle, Michael F. (Pallone)	Meng (Kuster)	Walorski (Fleischmann)
Escobar (Garcia (TX))	Mfume (Kelly (IL))	Wasserman (Schultz (Soto))
Evans (Beyer)	Moore (WI) (Beyer)	Williams (GA) (Neguse)
Foster (Spanberger)	Newman (Beyer)	Wilson (SC) (Norman)
Gallego (Soto)	Palazzo (Fleischmann)	
Gomez (Correa)	Pingree (Kuster)	
	Porter (Neguse)	

MOMENT OF SILENCE IN MEMORY OF OFFICER JACOB J. CHESTNUT AND DETECTIVE JOHN M. GIBSON

The SPEAKER. The Chair asks all Members in the Chamber, as well as Members and staff throughout the Capitol, to observe a moment of silence in memory of Officer Jacob J. Chestnut and Detective John M. Gibson of the United States Capitol Police who were killed in the line of duty defending the Capitol on July 24, 1998.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. JACOBS of California). The question is on the passage of the bill.

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

Mrs. RODGERS of Washington. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 228, nays 195, answered "present" 2, not voting 6, as follows:

[Roll No. 385]

YEAS—228

Adams	Brown (OH)	Clark (MA)
Aguilar	Brownley	Clarke (NY)
Allred	Bush	Cleaver
Auchincloss	Bustos	Clyburn
Axne	Butterfield	Cohen
Barragán	Carbajal	Connolly
Bass	Cárdenas	Cooper
Beatty	Carson	Correa
Bera	Carter (LA)	Costa
Beyer	Cartwright	Courtney
Bishop (GA)	Case	Craig
Blumenauer	Casten	Crist
Blunt Rochester	Castor (FL)	Crow
Bonamici	Castro (TX)	Cuellar
Bourdeaux	Cheney	Davids (KS)
Bowman	Cherfilus-	Davis, Danny K.
Boyle, Brendan F.	McCormick	Dean
Brown (MD)	Chu	DeFazio
	Cicilline	DeGette

DeLauro	Langevin	Raskin
DelBene	Larsen (WA)	Rice (NY)
Demings	Larsen (CT)	Ross
DeSaulnier	Lawrence	Roybal-Allard
Deutch	Lawson (FL)	Ruiz
Dingell	Lee (CA)	Ruppersberger
Doggett	Lee (NV)	Rush
Doyle, Michael F.	Leger Fernandez	Ryan
Escobar	Levin (CA)	Salazar
Eshoo	Levin (MI)	Sánchez
Espallat	Lieu	Sarbanes
Evans	Lofgren	Scanlon
Fitzpatrick	Lowenthal	Schakowsky
Fletcher	Luria	Schiff
Foster	Lynch	Schneider
Frankel, Lois	Mace	Schrader
Gallego	Malinowski	Schrier
Garamendi	Maloney	Scott (VA)
Garcia (IL)	Carolyn B.	Scott, David
Garcia (TX)	Maloney, Sean	Sewell
Golden	Manning	Sherman
Gomez	Matsui	Sherrill
Gonzalez (OH)	McBath	Sires
Gonzalez,	McCollum	Slotkin
Gonzalez,	McEachin	Smith (WA)
Vicente	McGovern	Soto
Gottheimer	McNerney	Spanberger
Green, Al (TX)	Meeks	Speier
Grijalva	Meng	Stansbury
Harder (CA)	Mfume	Stanton
Hayes	Moore (WI)	Stevens
Higgins (NY)	Morelle	Strickland
Himes	Moulton	Suozi
Horsford	Mrvan	Swalwell
Houlahan	Murphy (FL)	Takano
Hoyer	Nadler	Thompson (CA)
Huffman	Napolitano	Thompson (MS)
Jackson Lee	Neal	Titus
Jacobs (CA)	Neguse	Tlaib
Jayapal	Newman	Tonko
Jeffries	Norcross	Torres (CA)
Johnson (GA)	O'Halleran	Torres (NY)
Johnson (TX)	Ocasio-Cortez	Trahan
Jones	Omar	Trone
Kahele	Pallone	Underwood
Kaptur	Panetta	Upton
Katko	Pappas	Vargas
Keating	Pascrell	Veasey
Kelly (IL)	Payne	Velázquez
Khanna	Pelosi	Wasserman
Kildee	Perlmutter	Schultz
Kilmer	Peters	Waters
Kim (NJ)	Phillips	Watson Coleman
Kind	Pingree	Welch
Kinzinger	Pocan	Weston
Kirkpatrick	Porter	Wild
Krishnamoorthi	Pressley	Williams (GA)
Kuster	Price (NC)	Wilson (FL)
Lamb	Quigley	Yarmuth

NAYS—195

Aderholt	Comer	Graves (MO)
Allen	Conway	Green (TN)
Amodei	Crawford	Greene (GA)
Armstrong	Crenshaw	Griffith
Arrington	Curtis	Grothman
Babin	Davidson	Guest
Bacon	DesJarlais	Guthrie
Baird	Diaz-Balart	Harris
Balderson	Donalds	Harshbarger
Banks	Duncan	Hartzler
Barr	Dunn	Hern
Bentz	Ellzey	Herrrell
Bergman	Emmer	Herrera Beutler
Bice (OK)	Estes	Hice (GA)
Biggs	Fallon	Higgins (LA)
Bilirakis	Feenstra	Hill
Bishop (NC)	Ferguson	Hinson
Boebert	Fischbach	Hollingsworth
Bost	Fitzgerald	Hudson
Brady	Fleischmann	Huizenga
Brooks	Flood	Issa
Buchanan	Flores	Jackson
Buck	Foxx	Jacobs (NY)
Buchson	Franklin, C.	Johnson (LA)
Budd	Scott	Johnson (OH)
Burgess	Fulcher	Johnson (SD)
Calvert	Gaetz	Jordan
Cammack	Gallagher	Joyce (OH)
Carey	Garbarino	Joyce (PA)
Carl	Garcia (CA)	Keller
Carter (GA)	Gimenez	Kelly (MS)
Carter (TX)	Gohmert	Kim (CA)
Cawthorn	Gonzales, Tony	Kustoff
Chabot	Good (VA)	LaHood
Cline	Gooden (TX)	LaMalfa
Cloud	Gosar	Lamborn
Clyde	Granger	Latta
Cole	Graves (LA)	LaTurner

Lesko	Owens	Steel
Letlow	Palazzo	Stefanik
Long	Palmer	Steil
Loudermilk	Pence	Stewart
Lucas	Perry	Taylor
Luetkemeyer	Pfuger	Tenney
Malliotakis	Posey	Thompson (PA)
Mann	Reschenthaler	Tiffany
Massie	Rice (SC)	Timmons
Mast	Rodgers (WA)	Turner
McCarthy	Rogers (AL)	Valadao
McClain	Rogers (KY)	Van Drew
McClintock	Rose	Van Dyne
McHenry	Rosendale	Wagner
Meijer	Rouzer	Walberg
Meuser	Roy	Walorski
Miller (IL)	Rutherford	Waltz
Miller-Meeks	Scalise	Weber (TX)
Moolenaar	Schweikert	Webster (FL)
Mooney	Scott, Austin	Wenstrup
Moore (AL)	Sessions	Westerman
Moore (TX)	Simpson	Williams (TX)
Mullin	Smith (MO)	Wilson (SC)
Murphy (NC)	Smith (NE)	Wittman
Nehls	Smith (NJ)	Womack
Newhouse	Smucker	Zeldin
Norman	Spartz	
Obernolte	Stauber	

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—2

Gibbs Kelly (PA)

NOT VOTING—6

Burchett McCaul Miller (WV)
Davis, Rodney McKinley Steube

□ 1143

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Barragán (Beyer)	Gosar (Weber (TX))	Rice (NY) (Deutch)
Bass (Spanberger)	Houlahan (Spanberger)	Ryan (Spanberger)
Bergman (Stauber)	Jeffries (Kelly (IL))	Salazar (Moore (UT))
Bowman (Neguse)	Kahele (Correa)	Sires (Pallone)
Boyle, Brendan F. (Beyer)	Keating (Beyer)	Smucker (Keller)
Brownley (Kuster)	Kirkpatrick (Pallone)	Speier (Garcia (TX))
Bush (Kelly (IL))	Larson (CT) (Himes)	Stevens (Kuster)
Carter (TX) (Weber (TX))	LaTurner (Mann)	Strickland (Kuster)
Cherfilus-	Lawson (FL) (Soto)	Swalwell (Correa)
McCormick (Neguse)	Leger Fernandez (Correa)	Taylor (Weber (TX))
Crist (Soto)	Letlow (Fleischmann)	Thompson (MS) (Bishop (GA))
DeFazio (Pallone)	Luetkemeyer (McHenry)	Valadao (Garbarino)
Demings (Kelly (IL))	Meng (Kuster)	Walorski (Fleischmann)
Doyle, Michael F. (Pallone)	Mfume (Kelly (IL))	Wasserman (Schultz (Soto))
Escobar (Garcia (TX))	Moore (WI) (Beyer)	Williams (GA) (Neguse)
Evans (Beyer)	Newman (Beyer)	Wilson (SC) (Norman)
Foster (Spanberger)	Palazzo (Fleischmann)	
Gallego (Soto)	Pingree (Kuster)	
Gomez (Correa)	Porter (Neguse)	

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. Adrian Swann, one of his secretaries.

CONTINUATION OF THE NATIONAL EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT TO TRANSNATIONAL CRIMINAL ORGANIZATIONS—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 117-133)

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message

from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed:

To The Congress of the United States:

Section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)) provides for the automatic termination of a national emergency unless, within 90 days prior to the anniversary date of its declaration, the President publishes in the *Federal Register* and transmits to the Congress a notice stating that the emergency is to continue in effect beyond the anniversary date. In accordance with this provision, I have sent to the *Federal Register* for publication the enclosed notice stating that the national emergency with respect to significant transnational criminal organizations that was declared in Executive Order 13581 of July 24, 2011, under which additional steps were taken in Executive Order 13863 of March 15, 2019, is to continue in effect beyond July 24, 2022.

The activities of significant transnational criminal organizations have reached such scope and gravity that they threaten the stability of international political and economic systems. Such organizations are becoming increasingly sophisticated and dangerous to the United States; they are increasingly entrenched in the operations of foreign governments and the international financial system, thereby weakening democratic institutions, degrading the rule of law, and undermining economic markets. These organizations facilitate and aggravate violent civil conflicts and increasingly facilitate the activities of other dangerous persons.

Significant transnational criminal organizations continue to pose an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States. Therefore, I have determined that it is necessary to continue the national emergency with respect to significant transnational criminal organizations declared in Executive Order 13581.

JOSEPH R. BIDEN, Jr.
THE WHITE HOUSE, July 21, 2022.

NATO MEMBERSHIP

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

Mr. LANGEVIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to welcome the soon-to-be newest members of NATO: Finland and Sweden.

Although the conflict in Ukraine has begun to fall out of the news cycle, the free world continues to be challenged by a violent autocrat with delusions of grandeur, making the strength of NATO all the more important.

Every day, Vladimir Putin has demonstrated his willingness to kill and maim countless innocent civilians and trample international norms in hopes

of reclaiming the glory of a long-gone empire.

By invading Ukraine, Putin expected to fracture the world's response, dividing the United States and our NATO allies. Instead, he has done just the opposite.

Led by the United States, the international community has stood in lockstep with the people of Ukraine. And now, we are expanding the roster of NATO countries, creating a stronger and more united membership than ever before.

Finland and Sweden's accession to NATO will bolster our collective security and serve as a warning to Russia and to all other global aggressors: The United States and the international community are more united than ever before. We will never tolerate attempts to expand sovereign borders through force, not in Ukraine, not anywhere.

LANGUAGE IS THE LIFEblood OF CULTURE

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

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, 175 native languages are spoken in this country today, and they are threatened. Without preservation efforts, by the year 2050 there will be fewer than 20 spoken.

Now, for best fluency, you really should start language education by the age of 10. And luckily, that is what Pine Ridge's, Thunder Valley CDC, and the rural grant initiative are doing. They are using dollars from the Esther Martinez Native Languages Program, which we have funded, to teach Lakota to the youngest students. It is incredibly powerful.

Mr. Speaker, language is the lifeblood of culture, and I am so proud that these two programs are working hard in South Dakota to preserve language and culture.

INVESTMENTS IN PA-05 WORKERS AND BUSINESSES

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

Ms. SCANLON. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to share the direct investments in Pennsylvania's Fifth District for workers and businesses provided by this year's National Defense Authorization Act.

We worked hard to secure its continued funding for the CH-47F Block II Chinook and V-22 Osprey programs, which provide good-paying local jobs to over 4,000 skilled men and women who build those aircraft in Ridley Park, Pennsylvania.

In addition to supporting thousands of good-paying local jobs, the programs benefit dozens of small businesses and suppliers across Pennsylvania.

I am also pleased that this year's NDAA includes my bill to support Fed-

eral firefighters in PA-05 and across the country. Federal firefighters, like those at Philadelphia's Navy Yard, have some of the toughest jobs in our communities, but budget cuts have forced them to operate without full crews, making their jobs more dangerous.

My bill requires the Department of Defense to adhere to national fire protection staffing standards at the Navy Yard and elsewhere.

I am proud that this year's defense bill recognizes the invaluable contributions of PA-05 workers and businesses to our national security, and I will continue to advocate for PA-05 priorities as the legislation makes its way to the President's desk.

BIRTH CONTROL FOR ALL

(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, imagine waking up one morning to a sharp, debilitating pain ripping through your lower abdomen that is so excruciating it brings you to your knees, then going to your doctor seeking relief, only to be told that while the medicine exists, because of a new anti-contraception law, you will simply have to endure; endure the unbearable pain that is so all-consuming it limits your daily activities.

By threatening access to contraception, this is the new reality extremists propose for tens of thousands of Americans.

Americans who rely on contraceptives to manage health challenges like menstrual cramps, hormone imbalance, and even acne, are now grappling with the fear of no access as the far right continues its war on reproductive healthcare.

Today, I proudly voted for the Right to Contraception Act because all Americans should have the right to access and use birth control, regardless of the reason why.

ADVOCATING FOR LIEUTENANT RIDGE ALKONIS

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

Mr. LEVIN of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express deep concern about the Japanese Government's handling of the case of Lieutenant Ridge Alkonis, a U.S. Navy officer stationed at Yokosuka Naval Base.

In May 2021, Lieutenant Alkonis and his family were on their way home from hiking on Mount Fuji. Tragically, Lieutenant Alkonis lost control of his vehicle due to acute mountain sickness, causing him to lose consciousness. As a result, two bystanders tragically lost their lives.

Lieutenant Alkonis is remorseful for the medical incident that caused the

events of that day. He has offered \$1.65 million in extrajudicial restitution to the victims' families, a gesture expected in Japan, but far beyond the family's means. Ultimately, Lieutenant Alkonis was sentenced this month by the Japanese high court to 3 years in prison.

I have been extremely upset to learn that the case was not conducted in a way that was fair to Lieutenant Alkonis, and that the Japanese Government violated the status of forces agreement, which governs the treatment of our servicemembers there.

I understand that our Embassy in Tokyo has been monitoring this case, and I strongly urge them to do more to support a servicemember in need.

My office has been working with the Department of the Navy and the Office of the Secretary of Defense to support Lieutenant Alkonis and his parents, Suzanne and Derek, throughout this case.

As I do, the Navy believes that this is the wrong sentence for Lieutenant Alkonis. I won't be giving up on Lieutenant Alkonis and the Department of Defense must not either.

COMMEMORATING THE LIFE AND LEGACY OF MARY FRANCES CRISS

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

Mr. VEASEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate the life and legacy of my good friend and community organizer, Mary Criss, of Fort Worth. Mary Criss was a mother, a wife, very organized in the community, and was blessed to have lived a wonderful life.

She was so into I.M. Terrell; loved the I.M. Terrell Association and being an alumnus and someone that was revered within that high school alumni association.

In addition to that, she also worked to organize her community and helped them get streetlights and stop signs put up in her Eastwood community and Stop Six; and was a longtime precinct chair and supporter of so many.

But more importantly than that, Mary Criss loved God and was a devout member of Beth Eden Baptist Church. Mary was married for over five decades to her husband, Carl, and raised her son, granddaughters, and loved watching her grandson after school.

She was a family woman and just loved her family intensely. She will be missed, not only by her family, but everyone in the community, the I.M. Terrell Alumni Association community, and everyone that knew Mary Criss.

SUPPORTING ISABEL BUESO

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

Mr. DESAULNIER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to tell you about a remark-

able constituent, Isabel Bueso. Isabel came to the United States legally in 2003 from Guatemala as a small child to receive treatment for her rare disease, known as MPS VI.

She was invited here to participate in clinical trials to help research and identify lifesaving treatments for her rare condition. Thanks in large part to her participation, the FDA approved a treatment, which the drug manufacturer says Isabel cannot receive in her home country.

Before her treatment was discovered, Isabel's life expectancy was 7 years. Now, she is 26 years old, having survived far beyond that, and helped others to survive because of her participation in this treatment trial.

The previous administration unexpectedly canceled the program that Isabel and her family were under, and they were told that they had to leave in 33 days or risk being deported. Thanks to the American public and their outrage at this decision and others like it, Isabel and her family were able to stay, and it was reinstated.

We have a private bill that is now over in the Senate, and we hope the Senate will approve this so Isabel and her family can stay here in the United States safely.

□ 1200

INTERNATIONAL CHIEF SCIENCE OFFICER MENTOR OF THE YEAR MAUREEN L. MULVIHILL

(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 recognize Maureen L. Mulvihill who was awarded the 2022 International Chief Science Officer Mentor of the Year Award.

Maureen is the president and CEO of Actuated Medical in Bellefonte and has served her community as a leader and role model for over 15 years. She earned her master's and Ph.D. in materials science from Penn State University before cofounding Actuated Medical.

While navigating the growth of her company, Maureen has continually dedicated time to supporting students in her community. She invited students studying science, technology, engineering, and math to shadow employees at Actuated Medical and provided them with the opportunity to learn about engineering professions.

Maureen's career is a testament to the success and importance of small businesses in our local communities.

Mr. Speaker, the Chief Science Officer Mentor of the Year Award recognizes Maureen's continued dedication to supporting local students as they prepare for STEM education and professions.

Congratulations, Maureen, on your successful career.

EXAMINING SLAVERY AND DISCRIMINATION IN THE COLONIES AND THE UNITED STATES FROM 1619 TO THE PRESENT AND RECOMMEND APPROPRIATE REMEDIES

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

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, over this past week, we have had to raise concerns about whether the Constitution still stood strong. I am glad that we have worked hard to ensure the Ninth Amendment and the equal protection of the law are viable parts of American society and constitutional rights.

I rise today to promote H.R. 40, the Commission to Study Slavery and Develop Reparation Proposals, as a way of redress, repair, and restoration for the 246 years of slavery.

I think it is important and an important moment for the country to pause and understand this historic moment in our history, the contributions that slaves made, including building this very place, the United States Capitol and the White House, and, as well, the economic engine that they created when making cotton king—never to be compensated, never to be provided for, but still turned into patriots that fought in every world war.

It is crucial that we move expeditiously to establish this commission to tell their story and to work on the restoration of the disparities that are found in the African-American community from east to west and north to south.

I cannot think of a reason why this House and this administration would not want to move on something as embracing as H.R. 40. Let's move it now.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

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

Mr. SCALISE. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER), my friend, the majority leader of the House.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I thank Mr. SCALISE for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, on Tuesday, the House will meet at 12 p.m. for morning hour and 2 p.m. for legislative business with votes postponed, as usual, to 6:30 p.m.

On Wednesday and Thursday, the House will meet at 10 a.m. I reiterate that because that's 2 hours earlier than the usual meeting, but we have a lot of business to do. So the House on Wednesday and Thursday will meet at 10 a.m. for legislative business.

On Friday, the scheduled last day of the session before the August break, the House will meet at 9 a.m. for legislative business.

Next week, pending action of the Senate, hopefully, the House will consider the CHIPS Plus legislation to

combat inflation by easing supply chain bottlenecks and semiconductors that are critical components in everything from cars to dishwashers to small electronics.

Essentially, all of that, so many things that we use, rely on having chip presence. That will help lower costs for Americans and increase supplies.

This bill also will authorize a generational shift in research and innovation in America, helping ensure the next big ideas will start here, and, importantly, stay here.

The House will also consider H.R. 5118, the Wildfire Response and Drought Resiliency Act. All of us have seen the awful drought and wildfires that are occurring in the West and in other parts of the country, actually.

A package of bills aimed at helping those living in Western States meet the challenges of fire and drought exacerbated by the climate crisis will be in that legislation. It would save lives, property, farms, and businesses from damage and destruction from fire and extreme drought.

The House will also consider, Mr. Speaker, Representative KILDEE's bill, the Susan Muffley Act, to restore retirement benefits for over 20,000 hard-working Delphi salaried employees. That is a bipartisan bill.

We will also consider Representative QUIGLEY's H.R. 263, the Big Cat Public Safety Act, which would ban the private ownership of big cats and bring an end to the harmful cub petting industry in an effort to enhance the safety of our communities.

You may not think about this, but law enforcement has indicated this is a significant issue for them because they are the ones that are called in to handle it. This is an effort to enhance the safety of our communities and protect first responders and safeguard these wild animals.

The other reason it is on is because the Senate has asked, and I think there is a possibility that they will pass this through their unanimous consent process.

Representative JAYAPAL's bill, H.R. 3771, the South Asian Heart Health Awareness and Research Act, will also be on the floor to raise awareness regarding the alarming rate of heart disease in the South Asian community and invest in reversing this trend.

Lastly, I would say that we are going to have Representative LIZ CHENEY's H.R. 4040, the advancing telehealth beyond COVID-19 Act, which would further extend critical telehealth policies implemented during the pandemic, while also making it easier for seniors, especially those in rural areas, to access emergency healthcare technology.

Additionally, Mr. Speaker, the House may consider public safety legislation, including legislation marked up yesterday by the House Judiciary Committee with a focus, as well, on accountability in terms of enforcement.

The House will consider bills under suspension of the rules, of course. The

complete list of suspension bills will be announced by the close of business today. As always, additional legislative items are possible, particularly in this last week for us of our planned session prior to the August break.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the Republican whip for yielding the time.

Mr. SCALISE. Mr. Speaker, there are a few bills that we have been hearing might come that weren't discussed, and I know the gentleman alluded to the CHIPS Act. I know the Senate still hasn't finalized anything there. We are hearing they may.

There are some other bills we have been hearing might come over. Of course, it seems like we keep hearing talk that something on Build Back Better may come back over on budget reconciliation, whether it is the trillion plus, whether it is something different, whether we would come back in August to deal with that.

I don't know if the gentleman can touch on what he might be hearing from the Senate, and if there would be any plans beyond next week to come back in August where it is currently not scheduled to be a legislative period that we would be in session. I am not sure if the gentleman is willing to share that, but I will yield.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlemen for his question.

Of course, we are hearing rumors all the time and press reports all the time about what may happen. I think most of us don't know actually what will happen. But to speculate, we clearly on our side of the aisle, and, obviously, there is discussion that continues in the Senate about taking some parts of the reconciliation bill that can be agreed upon by sufficient numbers to pass it through reconciliation.

If something does happen, and it doesn't happen next week and it happens the following week when we will not be here, then we may well have to come back.

I tell the gentleman the reason for that is it may well deal with the Affordable Care Act and the premium subsidies that were included in the American Recovery Plan and then further extended in the Build Back Better Act.

The reason that is important is because the insurance companies will be setting prices in September and maybe as late as October. In order to price their product properly, they will need to know what we are going to do.

Now, with respect to the gentleman's—and everybody's interested in this, of course. The gentleman asked the question, I think, that everybody wants to know: Are we going to come back in August?

I don't know the answer to that, but I will tell you this—and you and I have discussed this before—one of the reasons we are leaving next week and the week thereafter is because we have a lot of people with young children. We see them on the floor all the time.

Of course, schools now are going back earlier than they used to. When I was

in school in the 1800s, schools went back after Labor Day. Now, as you know, we have schools going back as early as the middle of August. Therefore, what we have tried to do is have 2 weeks that Members will have to be with their families on vacation.

So my expectation is if we have to come back that we will not come back during the first 2 weeks. That would be from my perspective, and I don't want to guarantee that, but I feel pretty strongly about that.

I am telling our Members that, and I want to respond publicly, but we may have to come back in August, again, because if the Senate passes language, if it has an impact on ACA, then we need to let the insurance companies know, not as a favor to them but as a favor to our constituents, so the pricing of their product will be more affordable.

Mr. SCALISE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman, and I appreciate especially the concern about that first 2 weeks because as with my family and a lot of families, those first few weeks where the families are still together before everybody goes back to school, you know, a lot of plans are made.

We have a lot of work to do. We also have families, and you don't want to, you know, lose that element of having people be able to spend the time back in their districts and back with their families. If schedules have to change, at least give some lead time. I know Members on both sides appreciate that.

Clearly, a lot of this depends on what the Senate does or doesn't do. For those of us that would prefer the Senate work in a bipartisan way or especially work in a way that focused on addressing and being aware of the inflationary problems in the country, and, of course, we just saw last week, 9.1 percent inflation, 40-year high, a lot of that driven by the spending in Washington.

□ 1215

There is still talk that the Senate is trying to reach some agreement that would lead to a potential large amount of tax increases. A trillion dollars is a number that keeps being thrown around. It seems like trillions of dollars keep getting thrown around to the point where inflation has gotten out of control from the spending.

We all know how much families are paying for so many things: gas prices, when they go to the grocery stores, all the things that they buy, if they can afford to buy them, those things are dramatically higher.

Hopefully, the Senate doesn't keep adding to that inflation by coming up with more ways to spend money that we don't have. We will see.

There is also talk that as part of the ObamaCare subsidies—you know, that is an entirely different conversation—that bill still needs heavy subsidies that are not affordable, but they are talking about drug price controls that would be paired with that.

Again, more a message to our friends on the other side of the Chamber in the Senate, just for situational awareness when countries do price controls, there is a cost in terms of lifesaving drugs that are not available in countries where they have done price controls. When you look at the United States, clearly a leader in innovation—we have seen it with Operation Warp Speed where we were able to get three different vaccines approved in less than a year because we encourage innovation in this country, we don't penalize that innovation.

But there are countries that do try to fix prices. While it might sound populist to do it, the cost for those countries is that many lifesaving drugs are not available in those countries. We all hear about Canada. Canada clearly is a country that fixes prices. France is a country that fixes prices. You can see here, almost half of the drugs that are available in America that save lives are not available in Canada and France.

I know there is a temptation, as they are negotiating over in the Senate, to get into the price-fixing business. I am not sure which lifesaving drugs the Senate would like to remove off the shelves of the United States, but there will be lifesaving drugs removed off the shelves. Let's not do drug manufacturing and lifesaving innovation in America what they have done to baby formula in America, where you can't even find it on the shelves. You will not be able to find many lifesaving drugs on the shelves in America if they go to price fixing.

I know it is a heated negotiation over there. They haven't come to an agreement. Hopefully, they won't come to an agreement on something that would actually take lifesaving drugs off the shelves in this country.

I would yield to the gentleman.

Mr. HOYER. I thank the gentleman for yielding. We are all very concerned about inflation, and one of the things that I talked about in the Affordable Care Act, a significant cost for Americans is their health insurance, and that bill is designed specifically to help them with the costs that they are incurring.

But I would point out to the gentleman: Gas prices, which are a significant part of inflation, have come down 36 days in a row, have come down over half a dollar in most areas of the country, and so we are making some progress, but not enough.

We passed a bill, of course, through this House which talked about price gouging. I don't know that anybody is for price gouging. Obviously, how to define price gouging is not simple, but having said that, I think certainly Americans want to make sure that they aren't gouged because they have to have a product.

We have also passed the act related to food and fuel to help with supply lines, to help with competition and help consumers bring their food prices

down and gasoline prices by, for instance, helping out in the Midwest with E-15 being available, which is a cheaper price.

The gentleman is correct. We have and we are dealing with inflationary issues. In fact, hopefully, the CHIPS bill is going to pass the Senate. Hopefully, we are going to pass it here, and it will have other items involved in it, hopefully dealing with manufacturing.

I have an agenda that I think the gentleman has heard me talk about probably ad nauseam, Make It In America. I believe we ought to make things in America, and in doing so, help bring prices down because we will have supply availability here. I don't know if the gentleman has heard me use a phrase, we need to stop relying on the unreliable. I think the gentleman has made some of those comments himself.

I also want to say that there is a lot of, in my opinion, political assertion of the fact that this administration has caused inflation, which I think is completely without any factual support. In fact, although clearly inflation is unacceptably high at 9.1 percent in June, the OECD average of economically developed countries in the world is 9.6 percent, so this is not something unique to America.

It is a global inflation. It is not Biden policy inflation. It is global, largely caused by the pandemic, largely caused by the reduction in supply of goods and the reduction in demand for a period of time. And then with the American Rescue Plan we saw, not only in our country, but all over the world, there came a surge of demand, but because you had had the pandemic and you had sent workers home and they hadn't come in to produce goods, the supply was down, the demand went up, and unfortunately, inflation followed, which is very harmful to our people.

As I say, the average OECD, however, is higher than we are. We are not an outlier. The G20 average is 8.8 percent, just about exactly what we are, and our closest peers—Germany, Canada, and the U.K.—are all around 8 percent inflation, so we are all in that place where inflation is causing our people a lot of pain, and we need to deal with it.

The President has been trying to deal with it, and I think we have been trying to deal with it. As I said, we passed a lot of legislation. I think the CHIPS bill is going to have a really big impact.

The car industry and related industries are one-third of inflation.

Why is that? Because the chips shortage has caused literally millions of cars to be sitting on docks or sitting in parking lots somewhere unable to be sold because we can't get the chips. Used car prices have gone up because they are in greater demand. Again, when you have greater demand, prices go up.

So I would say to my friend, you and I agree 100 percent that inflation needs to be dealt with. The Fed, obviously, is

trying to do that as well because one way you deal with inflation is to increase interest rates and try to slow down the economy. When you slow down the economy what you are trying to do is reduce demand to meet supply and stabilize prices.

So I say to my friend, we have been doing a lot of things to try to deal with inflation. I mentioned a number of those bills that we passed. A number of them are still in the Senate. But let us hope that gasoline prices keep coming down. There are some who expect they may go back up.

They are not set by us. They are set on the international market, and clearly there is no doubt that the war has had an impact on those prices, a significant impact on those prices. That is not the only reason because, as I said in our colloquy a couple weeks ago, the oil companies reduced production by 800,000 barrels per day.

Why? Because demand was down.

Why? Not for a bad reason. The pandemic kept people in their homes, and they weren't driving, so demand went down, so the normal reaction of the supplier was to reduce their supply.

This President believes that inflation is one of the top problems confronting the American people and the administration, and he is going to continue to work to try to bring that down.

I am hoping the CHIPS bill comes over soon, the Senate gets that done. In whatever form it comes, I hope it is more robust than less robust. I think it will have a positive impact on bringing down inflation.

Mr. SCALISE. I know there has been a lot of work by Members on both sides on the CHIPS Act. Mr. MCCAUL on our side, through the China Task Force, put out a number of recommendations. The CHIPS Act was one of them. Of course, one of the concerns we are seeing, as that bill continues to be negotiated in the Senate, it is not being negotiated more narrowly, it is being loaded up to the point where we are hearing numbers of well over \$100 billion in unpaid-for new spending as part of that bill.

As we talk about inflation, any economist will tell you, inflation is too much money chasing too few goods, and if we already acknowledge there are too few goods, to put another \$100-plus billion, maybe \$150 billion—it keeps growing every day—of borrowed money, none of that—they are not prioritizing existing money. Everything we are hearing is all of it would be completely borrowed money.

Next week, we are hearing the Fed is going to raise interest rates maybe up to another point, and that is without \$100-plus billion of additional debt being added on. If the Fed is telling us that the spending is leading to higher interest rates, which makes it harder for low-income families to buy their first home, for people to maybe expand their business where they can hire more people to go and meet the needs of the supply chain, they won't be able

to do that if interest rates keep going up.

And yet, as interest rates are about to go up again next week, the Senate is trying to figure out how to keep adding and adding and adding on top of what is already probably well over \$100 billion in borrowed money that they are going to send over here.

I hope that we would keep that in mind as we are also trying to address these other problems like gas prices. I know we have talked about this many times. I shared it with the majority whip last week and would ask the majority leader again. We have identified a number of bills that have strong support that would address the many problems we are hearing that are leading to an inability to produce energy in America.

We saw the President go hat in hand to Saudi Arabia last week. As I and many others predicted, we all knew that they were going to tell the President no, but I also suggested that if the President just saved the 11,000-plus miles on Air Force One and stayed here and called places like Port Fourchon, Louisiana, they would say yes to producing more energy, not in Saudi Arabia where their carbon emissions are much higher, but here in the United States where nobody in the world does it better, does it cleaner, or more efficiently.

That would create more jobs in our country, and it would give more energy security to our country. It would allow us to lower gas prices, not just for us but for our allies around the world. And yet, instead of working with us on these bills, the President chooses to go to foreign countries who have no interest in lowering gas prices, and so we still end up in this situation.

I don't know if there is an opportunity to get any or all of these bills brought up where we could actually come to an agreement on some things that would move the needle and help families in America lower gas prices. Today, we are still over double what the price of gasoline was before President Biden took office.

Wherever the price moves, up or down, when families are paying over \$150 to fill up their car, it is taking a huge hit out of low- and middle-income families' budgets, and that is one of the driving factors behind the sluggish economy.

I don't know if the gentleman wants to make an announcement of some of these bills coming to the floor. I would welcome that, and I would yield.

Mr. HOYER. And it would surprise him.

Mr. Speaker, we have had this discussion for over a month now about these bills, but also every time we have it, there is the plea that we produce, and if we would only produce. I bring this statistic up.

As the gentleman knows, as a result of our going back and forth, my staff has prepared a paper—and they have done an excellent job—as to what actu-

ally is the fact. Fact one, U.S. rig count—that is what drills for oil—is at current levels of 733. That is up 272 from 1 year ago. That is a 59 percent increase from a year ago, so that there is no doubt that we are producing more.

□ 1230

Now, as a practical matter, those of us who believe in the private sector and the capitalist system understand that the reason production goes up is because demand goes up and, therefore, companies want to sell more. But there are also companies that have not chosen to produce more for reasons of their own business judgment as to whether they think producing more will cause them to have better profits or lower profits or stay even.

This administration has presided over greater production in their first year than was true in the first 3 years individually—2017, 2018, and 2019, each one of those 3 years—under the Trump administration.

We are producing oil, and we are producing product. We are going to continue to do that. I can give you statistical after statistic of how many applications have been approved, are ready to go, and are not being used.

Rather than just rehash that, I will simply say, back to the issue of the gas prices, gas prices are lower today in real terms than they were at the end of the Bush administration in 2008. I pause for emphasis. In real dollars, the cost of gasoline at the pump at the end of 2008 was higher than it is today, and it is way too high today.

I was out in Virginia, in a rural area, and I saw gas for \$4.36. At home, it had been almost \$4.95, and that was an extraordinary decrease. I said: Boy, look at that. Then I caught myself because it is still a burden on our consumers, middle-class, working families, when, as the whip says, they confront a price of two or three times what they were used to when filling up their car. So, we need to continue to work on that.

I disagree with the whip in the sense, Mr. Speaker, that I think the President's visit overseas—there was some controversy to it. I get that. I think it was very positive vis-a-vis our close ally Israel, and Israel said it was a very productive visit. I am glad the President did that. I also think that it gave additional stability indicating that this President, although we are focused like a laser on Ukraine and focused like a laser on the Far East, we are still focused on the Middle East and trying to make that region of the world a stable region of the world.

Mr. SCALISE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman. This debate will continue. It would be great if we were debating these bills next week. I stand to be surprised and happily surprised if the announcement comes out over the weekend that some or all of these bills will be brought to the floor.

I would give the gentleman a prediction that if the House were to take

up and pass these bills, we would see a dramatic reduction in the price of gasoline. I will leave that out there for the gentleman to consider as one more reason why these would be good debates to have, where we could talk together in support of good policy.

We are both blessed with good staff that help us identify really good pieces of legislation that we could bring to address these big, big problems that families are facing.

Mr. Speaker, unless the gentleman has anything else, I yield back the balance of my time.

ISSUES OF THE DAY

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. TORRES of New York). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 4, 2021, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GOHMERT) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

Mr. GOHMERT. Mr. Speaker, it is always an honor and a privilege to have a chance to address the House. There is so much that is so critically important going on these days, especially this week, and I wanted the chance to address those.

I have a friend from Texas who hopes to address the House, and I advised him I would yield him such time as he may consume. So my friend—people say that a lot, "my friend." But RANDY WEBER is a dear friend, and I think he will be out at any moment.

In the meantime, I think we had an 11- to 12-hour hearing yesterday in the Committee on the Judiciary, and I will get into that momentarily.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. WEBER), my dear friend from southeast Texas.

Mr. WEBER of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I thank Judge GOHMERT for yielding, my friend from northeast Texas. We are going to miss him. He has had quite a distinguished career both before he got into Congress and then when he got demoted to Congress. We appreciate him. I just can't tell you how much we really appreciate him.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of country music legend Mickey Gilley. Mickey Gilley passed away Saturday, May 7, in Branson at the age of 86.

Born on March 9, 1936, Gilley was a native of Natchez, Mississippi, where he grew up around his two famous cousins, Jerry Lee Lewis and Jimmy Swaggart.

In his career, Gilley earned 39 top 10 hits and 17 number one songs.

With six Academy of Country Music Awards and a star on the Hollywood Walk of Fame, and as a member of the 2011 Texas Country Music Hall of Fame, Gilley was also one of only a few artists who have also received the Academy of Country Music's Triple Crown Award.

But it was the opening of the country dance club bearing his name that changed the world of country music forever. It was 1971 when Mickey officially opened the doors of his famous honkytonk.

Gilley's reputation grew so much that Hollywood even took notice of the hit movie "Urban Cowboy," where he even made an appearance alongside none other than John Travolta, Debra Winger, and Johnny Lee.

Inspired by the real-life romance of a pair of the club's patrons, "Urban Cowboy" put Gilley's on the map, revived music careers, launched others, introduced two-stepping to a whole new audience, and created a lifestyle that has been adopted by millions.

Following his role in "Urban Cowboy," Gilley found himself performing in main showrooms in places like Las Vegas, Reno, Tahoe, and Atlantic City, and even traveling to Europe to perform. Gilley even performed for Presidents Ronald Reagan and George H.W. Bush.

Over the decades, Gilley appeared in a number of popular television series, including "The Fall Guy," "Fantasy Island," "The Dukes of Hazzard," "Murder, She Wrote," and "CHiPs."

Not only will Mickey Gilley's music live on in the hearts of so many who loved his music, but his cultural influence cannot be overstated.

"Urban Cowboy" became an American phenomenon, and it was influenced by the real-life stories of Gilley's patrons, Dew Westbrook and Betty Helmer.

"Urban Cowboy" told the story of a west Texas farmhand who was new to the area and working his first job at a refinery. This film introduced country dance to America and created a lifestyle that has been adopted by millions.

Even more surprisingly, it directly resulted in the most unlikely outcome of all: Country-and-western music became mainstream. Once considered outdated hillbilly attire, cowboy hats and belt buckles became high fashion.

On Saturday, January 29, Mickey came to the Galveston Regional Chamber of Commerce's celebration, "The 50th Anniversary of Gilley's and the 42nd Anniversary of 'Urban Cowboy.'" It was a great celebration with thousands, and Mickey actually sang for us, to the delight of the crowd. We even presented him with a copy of the tribute that I had done to him right here on the floor of the U.S. House of Representatives and a plaque commemorating that event.

Mickey Gilley will be missed, but his legacy will live on not only in the hearts and minds of those who loved his music but also in America's love of country-and-western music, Wrangler jeans, cowboy boots, and, yes, pickup trucks. He has even been featured in the very popular Texas Hot Country Magazine. I know the publisher well, Leon Beck, a great guy.

Gilley was preceded in his death by his wife Vivian, who passed in 2019. He is survived by his wife now, Cindy Loeb Gilley; his children, Kathy, Michael, Gregory, and Keith Ray; his four grandchildren and nine great-grandchildren; and his cousins, Jerry Lee

Lewis and, I believe, Jimmy Swaggart, although someone told me recently he might have passed already. My deepest sympathies go out to his family.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Mickey Gilley for introducing our way of life to the world. He will forever be a legend.

Mr. GOHMERT. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate my friend bringing that to our attention. That was a great tribute to a great man from a great man.

I did attend and help things out at Gilley's on a number of occasions there in Pasadena—Pasadena, Texas, that is—not far from downtown Houston.

I don't know. I guess I had the look that I could ride a bull because they turned it up as high as it could go wheeling, and it was something. I got better at it, but that was tough when they put that thing on full speed, yanking back and forth. I just knew I wasn't going to ride a bull in the rodeo.

Rather prophetic, too, was Mickey Gilley with one of his biggest hit songs, "Don't the Girls All Get Prettier at Closing Time." Quite an astute observation. But we were young then.

It was interesting, hearing the colloquy exchange between Representative SCALISE and Leader HOYER, the discussion about inflation.

I remember vividly the years under President Gerald Ford, and he adopted WIN and had WIN buttons, which stood for "Whip Inflation Now." The failure of the policies at that point to whip inflation, along with Watergate, helped elect President Jimmy Carter, and things just got worse and worse. We lost our international standing. Countries did not respect us.

Beginning in 1978, I was stationed at Fort Benning, Georgia. As I have said before, we weren't in combat during my 4 years on Active Duty, but I still have deep regrets that President Carter did not respond more appropriately when an act of war occurred in Iran, in Tehran, when our Embassy was attacked and over 50 employees taken prisoner.

We were put on alert. That went up at Fort Benning, and people weren't sure who all was going to be going if a group was sent.

□ 1245

But I still believe, having lived through those days, watching every development, that if President Carter had made clear to the Iranians, you will either release—initially, I think they started out around three days. The spokesman for the Ayatollah kept saying the students attacked the embassy, the students took the hostages.

I mean, I was young, but I wasn't stupid. And it appeared pretty clear to me that the spokesman for the Ayatollah was giving himself a back door: The students did this. That way, if President Carter reacted, as he should have, and said you will either release those hostages, get them released from the students, play around with the ridiculous thing that we are saying, if you don't get those released within 48 to 72

hours, something like that, then we are sending as many people as it takes to get our people back, and to stop the active war you started.

But if it is the students, you can just take care of that quite easily. But, again, if you don't release them, see that they are released, we are coming. And if you harm one hair on their heads, then we are going to take every-one associated with the Ayatollah Khomeini, including the Ayatollah Khomeini, out. They will not exist after we come.

I really felt if President Carter had taken that strong position, they would have been released. He couldn't bluff; he had to be serious about it. But if he had said he wasn't bluffing, then I really felt like they would have been released. And nobody was dying to go to Iran at Fort Benning, but everybody I knew was willing to go and give up their lives, if necessary. That was part of being in the service.

But that never happened. And it took getting a new President, Ronald Reagan, in office, before people around the world began to take the United States seriously. But some in this body have talked before about, Oh, no, we don't want to give the radical Islamists something to recruit with.

Well, one of the best things they ever had to recruit with was President Carter and his unwillingness to take a stand and make a difference. And as a result, it is my belief that—having studied history my whole life, majored in it in college, never stopped studying it—that we lost thousands of American lives because we didn't have a President in President Carter that engendered respect. And respect carries a little element of fear. We didn't have that. And as a result, for decades, Americans have suffered.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from Illinois (Mrs. MILLER), my friend.

DEMOCRATS' LEFTWING AGENDA

Mrs. MILLER of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

In just one week, House Democrats have managed to bypass the wishes of the American people and pass radical legislation that permits abortion through the ninth month, assures payouts to Planned Parenthood, attacks the traditional family, and eliminates medical supervision for chemical abortion pills.

The American people who overwhelmingly oppose abortion through the third trimester are appalled by the radical leftwing agenda put forth by the Speaker. House Democrats are pushing an extreme leftwing agenda. They are trying to distract from the surging gas prices, record inflation, and the crisis at the border, which they created.

It took less than 2 years for woke leftists to destroy the American economy, which was booming under President Trump's leadership. These same leftists have also openly advocated for open borders, transgender surgeries on

teens, and removing the Second Amendment rights of our citizens.

All of these initiatives are deeply unpopular with the American people, and I will also vote “no” on the radical agenda of the left.

Mr. GOHMERT. Mr. Speaker, when MARY MILLER tells you something, you can count on her being truthful about it.

Mr. Speaker, yesterday, we had many hours of hearings in the Judiciary Committee on a couple of bills. One of them, the Democrat majority and leaders in the Judiciary Committee and the Democratic Party were saying repeatedly that no one has gotten immunity from liability like the gun manufacturers. And that was said many ways, many different times, vilifying gun manufacturers.

What it boils down to is in the Second Amendment, it makes very clear, in operative part, that the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed. Well, it has been infringed many times. The Supreme Court has had to strike things down many times. So the effort to eliminate the Second Amendment through the courts has not occurred.

You can be smart and not have commonsense, but we are dealing with some smart people here who have figured out, Okay, we have tried every which way to get rid of the Second Amendment. If we are ever going to get to the progressive, socialist, communist dream—whichever one of those you want to use, it is all pretty well the same thing these days—you are going to have to get rid of the Second Amendment.

The left knows that. And they have made some strides. They have made some dents into the Second Amendment. But this is going to make use—if they get it passed into law—not of warfare but of what has come to be known as “law fare.” It is where you overwhelm someone or some entity with so many lawsuits that they cannot continue. And if it is an entity, you put them out of business, not because they are liable, but it is because they can't handle that many lawsuits. It just undoes them and puts them out of business.

And if you look historically where that would take us is to the medieval-type thinking where you had this small group of elites. They rode everywhere they went, and us peasants would walk everywhere we went. Maybe there was a big wagon that would carry the peasants at times. But the ruling elite—which is what you get with socialism, progressivism—this tiny veneer of ruling elite that billionaires in America think, mistakenly, that they will be part of if they help get to that socialist utopia, being ignorant of the fact that every time a Nation moves to socialist utopia, once they are there, they thank the gazillionaires for all the money. They helped make the socialist dream come true. And then they either kill them or send them to a gulag and take all of their money.

So these billionaires that are pouring in money, the socialist leaders are saying, Thank you very much; oh, we appreciate you so much. But if they get to that socialist utopia, those billionaires that made it possible will be dead, or wished they were, because they were in some prison, some gulag somewhere, doing work requirements. So that is historically what we are talking about.

But I keep coming back to that vision of what is being pursued and what will the outcome be. Once you either eliminate the Second Amendment or you eliminate every entity that makes guns, then the ruling elite can get closer to their dreams of being the ones riding in private jets, in Suburbans, up-armored; being the only ones in America who have guns for their security forces while all the peasants, the masses, the unwashed—all of us—would have nothing. And we would have to kowtow and bow.

Now, I got a little taste of that the summer I was in the Soviet Union as an exchange student back in the 1970s. And I thought it was crazy. We were told there were eight Americans allowed in on this program. We were told in orientation, Look, you have got to understand in a communist society like the Soviet Union, only the elite have cars. Everybody else takes mass transportation or walks.

In the United States, pedestrians generally have the right-of-way. But don't think for a second we were told anywhere in the Soviet Union that you have the right-of-way of a pedestrian, because only the ruling elite have the cars. And it is a game to them. They will try to hit you because they know, as the ruling elite, if it ever came to court or there was some question about you as a pedestrian being hit, the ultimate result would be a ruling that you should have seen the car coming and gotten out of the way. Because these are the ruling elites and you are the peasants. Great socialist utopia. That is where we are headed if these kinds of bills get passed.

If you can't get rid of the Second Amendment, their strategy that we lived through hours of yesterday, bankrupt the gun manufacturers. And then we will be on our way. And that way, only the ruling elite will have security forces with guns and everybody else will either walk or take mass transportation. The ruling elite gets the private jets.

And it is okay to just have massive amounts of carbon emissions and private helicopters, private jets, big Suburbans, like Al Gore used. I read where he was seen having an entourage of big jets—this was long after he was out of leadership as Vice President—but they would all be sitting there, cooling for the Vice President—or former Vice President. So that is the kind of thing that will continue.

The ruling elite, they get to pollute like crazy. Their yachts, their private jets, those will continue. In fact, there will be a lot more of them. And you see

people like the Biden family—Hunter Biden that got close to oligarchs in Russia, in Ukraine—and made money off the Chinese Communist Party because they were in charge in China, let's face it.

But isn't it interesting that if you look at the policies and the things that this administration has done, who has benefited?

Yeah, they talk a lot of trash about Russia but at the same time, by President Biden basically going to war with energy companies in the U.S., he has so driven up the price of oil and natural gas that Russia's been able to fund their invasion of, and war with, Ukraine.

□ 1300

We got \$13 billion passed in this House. Another \$40 billion. I voted for 13; I didn't vote for the 40 because it didn't appear to me there was enough restraint on what President Biden could do with the money.

It made big headlines in the last few weeks when the Biden administration announced: Gee, we are going to provide \$820 million to Ukraine. Well, you have \$53 billion to work with and you are trickling out \$820 million while Russia is making big advances in Ukraine? For heaven's sake, that is one of the reasons I didn't vote for the \$40 billion because I figured that the Biden administration would find other things to do with it.

Apparently, they want to have a lot more sex change surgeries in the military. They cost a lot of money—it doesn't cost \$40 billion if you had a sex change for everybody in the military. By the way, that does put our military members in a category where they are not able to be utilized for military services. Last I saw, they stayed in that category where you couldn't deploy them until such time as a psychiatrist could certify that they were comfortable in their new gender. Amazing. No wonder we are losing respect around the world when we are not spending defense money on defense, we are spending it on social experimentation.

We see these bills coming. We see what is happening. All you have to do is look from a historical perspective. The discussion about gasoline is actually cheaper now than it was at the end of the Bush administration. My gosh, we just went through TARP being passed, \$700 billion—well, yeah, that is going to cause some inflation.

Along came the Obama administration—the Obama-Biden administration—and they got another \$900 billion on top of having a majority of the \$700 billion still to spend. They were throwing money at things right and left that would help them get reelected. So I wouldn't be bragging about a whole lot.

In fact, I have seen an article indicating that during the 8 years of the Obama-Biden administration, the average Black household in America during the Obama-Biden 8 years, the average Black household lost 30 percent of their

net worth, which really helped bring a great deal of light and emphasis on candidate Donald Trump's question to a large Black audience:

What do you got to lose by voting for me?

What do you got to lose?

You just lost 30 percent of your net worth under the Democrats. Lo and behold, the average gained net worth under the 4 years of President Trump.

So people, I think, are starting to look at those kind of numbers again, and I think it is important to do so.

Back to our hearing yesterday. They kept saying that gun manufacturers were given immunity like nobody else in America. It was my honor to get to illuminate that issue for those that hadn't thought through what they were saying and didn't realize that it was not true.

First of all, a very timely topic that many of us think has long outlived its usefulness is the massive immunity that has been given to the pharmaceutical industry for the vaccinations that they have made tens of billions of dollars just in a year—they have made so much money off those.

So much so that they looked around—most people have gotten the vaccination. I hate to see somebody have natural immunity from having COVID because they are not as vulnerable to getting COVID again as apparently people are that have had the vaccinations and all the boosters.

So what do you do?

Oh, let's go after the young people under 5 years of age. These are people that statistically, you would say, don't even have a statistical chance of getting COVID and passing away. They were the least vulnerable among us when it comes to COVID—and that is who they want to give a jab to and boosters—even though we are seeing more and more indications that immunity ends up being compromised in many people who get the boosters. It doesn't seem to help with immunity to new strains of COVID.

The Democrats were more than thrilled, it seems, to give them all kinds of immunity. When I saw the huge, unfolded warnings that come with the vaccination, I said to the pharmacist: Where are all the warnings?

They know about a lot of things that go wrong with these. We know about it from the VAERS reports of so many things that have gone wrong, starting with blood clots and going from there.

He said: No. It says up there because it is emergency use authorization, not only do they have complete immunity to any lawsuit for damages or deaths they cause, they don't even have to warn you of all the damages that they know can result from the vaccinations or the boosters. They don't even have to warn you.

My friends in the Judiciary Committee yesterday—because they kept saying, you know, nobody else gets this kind of immunity, they just weren't

aware—I know the rules, we are here in the House of Representatives, you can't intentionally lie to anybody. That is why I am sure they just forgot or weren't aware of all the immunities that they provided to other entities—the pharmaceutical.

They don't even have to warn you or give you a heads-up of what is coming potentially with the vaccination or booster. Then you got social media. Section 230 has allowed some of the richest companies in the world and individuals in the world to completely escape liability. They should be made to answer in court for fraud and for so many of the things that they have done—for censorship, for taking away people's rights that they were told they had under the social media.

Anyway, even though I know that my Democrat friends were not talking about section 230 immunity—there it is. Of course, they don't want to bother that because that allows all the Democrats controlling these massive social media giants to censor and help at election time and help Democrats get elected.

They want to leave that immunity in place when it needs to go. We need to just eliminate section 230. We were told, well, that was important to have to allow them to get started. Listen, they are started, and they are some of the most powerful companies in the history of the world—some would say more powerful than the U.S. Government itself because of all the information they have. It is time to get rid of their immunity from liability. Even fraud—you can't even sue them for fraud.

Diamond and Silk, they were telling me how they had paid in order to have their name come up more often. Not only did it not come up more often, an algorithm was used to send it to the bottom. That is called fraud. They took money from them under fraudulent circumstances. They can't even sue over that.

I am for getting rid of that immunity. I know that people knew, so they must have just forgotten. Members of Congress have immunity from being sued. You can come down here, you can accuse President Trump of all kinds of crimes—colluding with Russia, when it turned out that was not Trump, that was the Hillary Clinton campaign that was doing the colluding with Russia.

You can accuse him of all kinds of crimes. You can call Trump guilty of all kinds of thing, and you can't be sued for it—for things you say and do here in the House. We have got that immunity.

Heck, President Biden and Vice President KAMALA HARRIS got the same kind of immunity. Even though we have lost more than 100,000 Americans in 1 year from fentanyl and drugs that have come across our southern border illegally, if they didn't have the immunity that my Democrat friends in the Judiciary Committee said doesn't exist, then they could be sued for their negligence or intentional failures.

They both took an oath to uphold the Constitution. So allowing a completely porous border—that is not upholding their oath. Over 100,000 people have died just from the illegal drugs that have been allowed in by this administration.

If not for the immunity, President Biden could be vulnerable to lawsuit. Even with all the money that Hunter has helped bring in, it wouldn't be enough to pay all the judgments if it weren't for the immunity. Maybe somebody might—if they were not immune—somebody might try to allege that it was negligence and purely stupid to put someone in charge as border czar who would never go to the border to even investigate and see at the border what was going on. That would make her vulnerable to liability as well, except for the immunity.

Those are rather important ideas to remember. Republicans didn't give gun manufacturers some kind of exclusive immunity. They are liable. If they are negligent—they even have strict liability. If there is a defect in manufacturing or design, they are liable. In one case, they paid out millions of dollars because they had advertised and targeted a specific audience they shouldn't have.

□ 1315

They clearly have liability. That was just a lot of information that was not accurate that was being tossed out yesterday as a reason to get rid of all guns except, of course, mark my words, if they were ever successful in doing that, that little veneer of ruling elite, their security would have the guns, and we the peasants would have no guns and no way to defend ourselves.

Of course, we are seeing the abuses of law enforcement. We have had hearings on that before, massive abuse by law enforcement. With the bill yesterday, they were providing an exemption from getting rid of guns to bureaucrats in the Department of Agriculture and in the Department of Education. Bureaucrats, these weren't even the police force, were going to be exempt from the new laws the Democrats in the Judiciary Committee wanted to get passed.

We said: Wait, it is probably just an oversight because you have given an exemption for law enforcement, but you have no exemption for military or veterans.

The chairman of the committee—a Democrat chairman—said basically that, well, you have to keep in mind that they get PTSD, and they have all kinds of problems. We don't want to give that kind of exemption to carry guns to people who have been trained with them and who serve or have served in the military.

This is just a real slap in the face to people who put their lives on the line defending our country.

Do you want to dismiss them? Well, they have PTSD. They have all kinds of problems.

It is a shame that those people who are the reason that we are allowed to be here and talk, they put their lives on the line for us and our freedoms, and then they just get dismissed.

Bureaucrats in the Department of Education, who may not have ever been trained with weapons, are more important to give exemptions to than these current military or veterans. That is a mentality that is hard to understand.

We look at Indiana, at the shooting in the shopping mall. It is incredible that a person with the right to carry, within 15 seconds, the guy coming out into the mall with an automatic weapon, and this guy, as I understand, at 40 yards and with a handgun—I mean, I had to qualify every year with a handgun and with an M-16—at 40 yards put 8 out of 10 rounds in the shooter. That is incredible. But it sure did end the horror at the mall.

If other shooters find out that they could have 8 out of 10 rounds put into them if they walk out and try to do that at malls, it would help stop a lot of people from being tempted to do something that criminally evil in other shopping malls. It is just incredible.

We had this issue come up. I have page after page, over 50 pages, of recent history where people with right to carry have stepped up and saved so many lives because they were a law-abiding person, a selfless, law-abiding person willing to put their life at risk to save others. There is case after case, more than 50 in these documents.

It starts with information from criminal research, July 11, 2022, and it goes on and on. Like I say, I know there are more than 50 pages. These are heroes stepping up and putting their lives at risk knowing at Uvalde they had hundreds of law enforcement there.

I still don't understand that. They could hear the guy shooting children. You had a police chief while he is shooting children just asking him sweetly to put the gun down. The door wasn't locked. They could have gone in and taken him out at any moment.

I know hundreds of law enforcement as a former judge and former assistant district attorney, and I don't know any who would have stood by while children were being killed. It turns out there were people in Uvalde who were stopped—some law enforcement—who couldn't go in and do anything.

If a concealed carry, somebody with a constitutional carry, had been allowed to risk their life and go in, they would have. But people were being stopped and kept from going in. I recall an incident at our courthouse in Tyler and seeing the film when shots started being fired and the law enforcement starts running to the sound of the guns.

I had one incident at the courthouse. As is often the case, it was a domestic situation, and a shooter started shooting. We had a concealed carry permit holder who took his gun. The active shooter would have killed a lot more

people, but the concealed carry permit holder started shooting at him. He got shot and died from his wounds. The guy had to take off. There is no telling how many lives were saved by that sacrificial person being willing to put himself out there in harm's way, become a target himself, and stop the shooter.

Law-abiding people have made a difference that way.

We had a lady who took her gun out years ago and went into a cafeteria to eat in central Texas. A gunman ended up shooting her parents, among others. If she had been allowed to have her gun, she would have stopped him. Then, she led the charge in the State legislature to get concealed carry permits, and that was the basis of the start there.

Mr. Speaker, you have to have people who have been taught that there are some absolute rights and some absolute wrongs. C.S. Lewis became a Christian from being, he would say, agnostic—seemed like sometimes atheist. But he liked to cajole Christians: Yes, yes, isn't easier just to admit there can't be a just God with so much injustice?

It finally dawned on him, the brilliant Oxford professor that he was, how could he say that there was injustice if there were not some absolute, universal standard somewhere of right and wrong? If that existed, then there must be something like a God who put that in place.

The more he wrestled with that, the more he came to understand that we all have innate in us this feeling of fairness and of justice. As he pointed out, it would be like someone born blind at birth trying to describe sight. How would you know that there is light or no light, Mr. Speaker, if there weren't something universal in it?

It is the same with injustice. He realized that when there is injustice, we would know it, and we couldn't know it if there wasn't an absolute, universal justice and injustice. Then that eventually led him to further inquiries and further research, and he became a Christian.

Well, Mr. Speaker, there is justice; there is injustice; and there are gray areas we argue about. But as John Adams said—and I will say it often because it was such a brilliant quote from one of the Founders who was there for the constitutional debate. He said: "Our Constitution was made only for a moral and religious people. It is wholly inadequate to the government of any other."

If we are not going to teach children that thou shalt not murder, then we can't have a Second Amendment right. We must teach children that these things, these commandments, are universal, that you are not to lie and you are not to envy other people, and that there are things that are just not healthy for you and not healthy for society and for the culture, and they are universal. They are not healthy, and they are not good.

Honor your father and mother. Of course, fathers and mothers are supposed to be fair with their children. But if we are not going to teach that, if we are just going to teach that everything is relative, that it depends on your circumstances, that it may be right for you and wrong for somebody else, right for them and wrong for you, no, it is all relative.

If we are not going to teach that some things are absolute, then we cannot have the rights that are provided that our Founders said were provided by our creator. We will have to get rid of them. We will have to go to being what some already want, and that is a totalitarian government. It is where it always goes. We are already breaking records every day that we continue to live under our Constitution, but we are no longer a religious, moral people.

People thought, historically, when we got rid of slavery, we were so on the right track, and when Dr. King did so much to allow somebody, a little boy like me, to be able to treat like brothers and sisters my brothers and sisters, he did so much. Then somehow now we are regressing where we want to have segregated dorms and segregated this and that. I can't believe that people are wanting to regress.

But, Mr. Speaker, if you are not going to teach some of these absolute moral truths, then we are going to have to give up our rights that our Founders—so many of them and so many over the last 240 years—have died to make sure we had. I don't want to do that. I don't want to give them up.

But Congress has to start using better judgment. Otherwise, it is very clear, historically, we are moving—we have people who are wanting us to move to that point where the rich ride private jets. In the old days, they rode horses and carriages. In the modern day, they will have their private jets. They will jet back and forth around the world, telling everybody how they can't even have a wood-burning stove anymore and that you can't fertilize your fields, so people are starving to death.

Well, those are the peasants because the elite little ruling class has all the food they need. They have the guns they need. The peasants out there, for the good of the climate and for the good of the planet, you are going to live in your refuse, and you are not going to have the benefits that our wonderful ruling elites have.

That is where it is going. That is what progressivism is. That is where it always goes, a totalitarian government, a little elite group. They get to ride, and they have all the food.

Mr. Speaker, look at Sri Lanka. They have an over 90 percent grade in ESG, and now people are starving and the government has been overthrown.

This is where it is going. I don't want to go there. We don't have to go there. Let's keep our rights under the Constitution.

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

□ 1330

COMMUNICATION FROM CHAIR OF
COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION
AND INFRASTRUCTURE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GREEN of Texas) laid before the House the following communication from the chair of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, which was read and referred to the Committee on Appropriations:

COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND
INFRASTRUCTURE, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Washington, DC, July 20, 2022.

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

DEAR MADAM SPEAKER: On July 20, 2022, pursuant to section 3307 of Title 40, United States Code, the Committee on Transpor-

tation and Infrastructure met in open session to consider 19 resolutions included in the General Services Administration's Capital Investment and Leasing Programs.

I have enclosed copies of the resolutions adopted.

Sincerely,

PETER A. DEFAZIO,
Chair.

Enclosures.

COMMITTEE RESOLUTION

ALTERATION—300 NORTH LOS ANGELES STREET
FEDERAL BUILDING, LOS ANGELES, CA

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, that pursuant to 40 U.S.C. §3307, authorization is provided for repairs and alterations to address the structural failure risk of the cooling tower subframes and the cooling towers replacement for the Federal building located at 300 North Los Angeles Street, Los Angeles, CA, at a design cost of \$352,000, an estimated construction cost of

\$7,339,000 and a management and inspection cost of \$351,000, for an estimated total project cost of \$8,042,000, a prospectus for which is attached to and included in this resolution.

Provided, that the General Services Administration shall not delegate to any other agency the authority granted by this resolution.

Provided further, not later than 30 calendar days after the date on which a request from the Chair or Ranking Member of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives is received by the Administrator of General Services, the Administrator shall provide such Member a response in writing that provides any information requested regarding the project.

Provided, that the Administrator of General Services shall aim to achieve net zero carbon buildings, if determined by the Administrator to be practical and cost-effective.

GSA

PBS

**PROSPECTUS – ALTERATION
300 NORTH LOS ANGELES STREET FEDERAL BUILDING
LOS ANGELES, CA**

Prospectus Number: PCA-0150-LA22
Congressional District: 34

FY 2022 Project Summary

The U.S. General Services Administration (GSA) proposes a repair and alteration project for the Federal building located at 300 North Los Angeles Street, Los Angeles, CA (Federal Building). The project will address the structural failure risk of the cooling tower subframes and the cooling towers replacement.

These cooling towers and related support structures serve a central heating plant that provides air conditioning to almost 1.6 million square feet of space at the Federal Building and the adjacent Edward R. Roybal Federal Building and U.S. Courthouse (Roybal Building).

FY 2022 Committee Approval Requested

(Design, Construction, Management & Inspection) \$8,042,000
FY 2022 Appropriation Requested¹ \$0

Major Work Items

Cooling towers replacement, structural frames support, piping and related fire and electrical wiring upgrades, and temporary cooling units.

Project Budget

Design \$352,000
Estimated Construction Cost (ECC)..... \$7,339,000
Management and Inspection (M&I)\$351,000
Estimated Total Project Cost (ETPC)*.....\$8,042,000

Schedule

	Start	End
Design and Construction	FY 2022	FY 2023

Building

The Federal Building is an eight-story Class B building that was built in 1965 and contains 1,207,196 gross square feet. It is listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

¹ GSA is not requesting additional appropriated funds in support of this project at this time. Upon approval of this prospectus and a concurrent transfer request, GSA will make use of project savings in the Federal Buildings Fund to undertake these proposed repairs and alterations.

GSAPBS

**PROSPECTUS – ALTERATION
300 NORTH LOS ANGELES STREET FEDERAL BUILDING
LOS ANGELES, CA**

Prospectus Number: PCA-0150-LA22
Congressional District: 34

Tenant Agencies

Department of Homeland Security - Citizenship and Immigration Service, Department of Homeland Security - Immigration and Customs Enforcement, Department of the Treasury - Internal Revenue Service, and Department of Justice - Office of the U.S. Attorneys.

Proposed Project

The proposed project will replace cooling towers 1-4, their structural subframes, and spring vibration isolators for the Federal Building. The work also includes design, hazardous materials mitigation, temporary cooling tower capacity, repairs to the main structural framing, and necessary repiping for the replacement of the cooling towers. The support structures and cooling towers are located on the roof of the Federal Building.

Major Work Items

Cooling Tower and Piping	\$4,774,000
Structural Support	\$738,000
Fire	\$20,000
Electrical Replacement	\$233,000
Temporary Cooling Tower Unit	\$480,000
General Requirements	<u>\$1,094,000</u>
Total ECC	\$7,339,000

Justification

The cooling towers and related support structures serve a central heating plant that provides air conditioning to both the Federal Building and the Roybal Building.

The cooling towers' support structures have sustained irreparable structural degradation and are at risk of failing in a seismic event due to age, deterioration, and failed spring vibration isolators. All of the cooling towers have been in service for over 30 years, have reached the end of their life expectancy and, due to their failing support structures, are temporarily shored up and only marginally operational. The corrective approach to repair the main support frames and replace the subframes and cooling towers involves the least amount of risk and avoids the need for extended temporary cooling, estimated at \$79,000 per month.

A structural failure of the cooling tower subframes could result in damage to the property and render the two buildings inoperable without air conditioning until temporary cooling could be provided.

GSA

PBS

**PROSPECTUS – ALTERATION
300 NORTH LOS ANGELES STREET FEDERAL BUILDING
LOS ANGELES, CA**

Prospectus Number: PCA-0150-LA22
Congressional District: 34

Summary of Energy, Water, Sustainability, and Climate Risk Compliance

This project will be designed to conform to requirements of the *Facilities Standards for the Public Buildings Service*. GSA encourages (a) design opportunities to increase energy and water efficiency (including renewable energy and fossil fuel free measures), (b) adherence to sustainable design principles, and (c) minimizing climate risk liabilities above the minimum performance criteria in a manner that is life cycle cost-effective.

Prior Appropriations

None

Prior Committee Approvals

None

Prior Prospectus-Level Projects in Building (past 10 years)

None

Alternatives Considered

None


Recommendation

ALTERATION

Certification of Need

The proposed project is the best solution to meet a validated Government need.

Submitted at Washington, DC, on 5/5/2022


Recommended:  _____
Commissioner, Public Buildings Service

GSA

PBS

**PROSPECTUS – ALTERATION
300 NORTH LOS ANGELES STREET FEDERAL BUILDING
LOS ANGELES, CA**

Prospectus Number: PCA-0150-LA22
Congressional District: 34

Approved: 
Administrator, General Services Administration

COMMITTEE RESOLUTION

ALTERATION—DANIEL PATRICK MOYNIHAN U.S. COURTHOUSE, NEW YORK, NY

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, that pursuant to 40 U.S.C. § 3307, appropriations are authorized for repairs and alterations of the Daniel Patrick Moynihan U.S. Courthouse, located at 500 Pearl Street, New York, NY, to address failures in the building envelope, roof replacement, and in-

cidental interior repairs at a design cost of \$3,812,000, a construction cost of \$43,905,000 and a management and inspection cost of \$2,723,000, for a total cost of \$50,440,000, a prospectus for which is attached to and included in this resolution.

Provided, that the General Services Administration shall not delegate to any other agency the authority granted by this resolution.

Provided further, not later than 30 calendar days after the date on which a request from

the Chair or Ranking Member of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives is received by the Administrator of General Services, the Administrator shall provide such Member a response in writing that provides any information requested regarding the project.

Provided, that the Administrator of General Services shall aim to achieve net zero carbon buildings, if determined by the Administrator to be practical and cost-effective.

GSA

PBS

**PROSPECTUS – ALTERATION
DANIEL PATRICK MOYNIHAN U.S. COURTHOUSE
NEW YORK, NY**

Prospectus Number: PNY-0351-NY23
Congressional District: 07

FY 2023 Project Summary

The General Services Administration (GSA) proposes a repair and alteration project for the Daniel Patrick Moynihan U.S. Courthouse, located at 500 Pearl Street, New York, NY. The proposed project will address failures in the building envelope, roof replacement, and incidental interior repairs.

FY 2023 Committee Approval and Appropriation Requested

(Design, Construction, and Management & Inspection).....\$50,440,000

Major Work Items

Exterior construction; site work and interior construction

Project Budget

Design	\$3,812,000
Estimated Construction Cost (ECC)	43,905,000
Management & Inspection (M&I)	<u>2,723,000</u>
Estimated Total Project Cost (ETPC).....	\$50,440,000

*Tenant agencies may fund an additional amount for alterations above the standard normally provided by GSA.

Schedule

Design and Construction

Start

FY 2023

End

FY 2027

Building

The Daniel Patrick Moynihan U.S. Courthouse is an approximately 940,000 gross square foot building in lower Manhattan. Upon its completion in 1994, it was the largest federal courthouse in the Nation. The building has 29 District Judge courtrooms, 14 Magistrate Judge courtrooms, a special courtroom for mega trials and ceremonies, and 42 chambers. and offers state-of-the-art telecommunications, energy efficient lighting, heating and air conditioning.

Of masonry and steel construction, the building consists of three underground levels for parking and mechanical, and a ground floor with surrounding plazas. The northern part of the building has nine upper levels, and a copper barrel roof. The southern part of the

GSA

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**PROSPECTUS – ALTERATION
DANIEL PATRICK MOYNIHAN U.S. COURTHOUSE
NEW YORK, NY**

Prospectus Number: PNY-0351-NY23
Congressional District: 07

building consists of a tower rising 26 stories, with an enclosed roof level at the 27th floor, and a mechanical bulkhead on a partial 28th floor.

Tenant Agencies

Department of Justice – U.S. Marshals Service, Drug Enforcement Administration, Office of U.S. Attorneys; Judiciary – District Courts, Court of Appeals, Circuit Executive, Magistrate Judge, District Clerk, Probation, and Pretrial Services

Proposed Project

This project proposes façade repair consisting of repointing and sealing of existing windows, regrouting of joints in the granite cladding and cleaning of all marble cladding surfaces, and other miscellaneous repairs required to the existing façade. The project will also include replacement of all roofing systems for the building, and repair to interior spaces damaged by leaks in the façade and roof. Interior repair work consists of ceiling and wall replacement, and new finishes.

Major Work Items

Exterior Construction	\$36,276,000
Sitework	6,981,000
Interior Construction	648,000
Total ECC	\$43,905,000

Justification

This project is required to mitigate water intrusion from façade and roof leaks, protect electrical and mechanical infrastructure from further water damage, and shield both tenant spaces and courtrooms from persistent leaking, which disturbs the continuity of day-to-day operations. Additionally, this project will ensure that previous investments in telecommunications and energy efficient lighting, heating and air conditioning will not be damaged by water infiltration.

The District Court for the Southern District of New York (SDNY) has sat continuously in Manhattan since 1789 and has jurisdiction over New York’s major financial centers. The Daniel Patrick Moynihan U.S. Courthouse is the second largest, most active federal courthouse, and presides over many high profile and historic trials every year. Without this project, those court proceedings are at risk of being interrupted, causing significant harm to our justice process.

GSA

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**PROSPECTUS – ALTERATION
DANIEL PATRICK MOYNIHAN U.S. COURTHOUSE
NEW YORK, NY**

Prospectus Number: PNY-0351-NY23
Congressional District: 07

Summary of Energy, Water, Sustainability, and Climate Risk Compliance

This project will be designed to conform to requirements of the *Facilities Standards for the Public Buildings Service*. GSA will focus on design and construction opportunities to increase energy and water efficiencies to minimize operating costs and greenhouse gas emissions, to incorporate sustainable design principles into projects, and identify and minimize climate risk liabilities above the minimum performance criteria in a manner that is life-cycle cost effective.

Prior Appropriations

None

Prior Committee Approvals

None

Prior Prospectus-Level Projects in Building (past 10 years)

Prospectus	Description	FY	Amount
P.L. 112-10	Backfill Design/Security Pavilion	2011	\$2,031,000
	Security Pavilion	2013	\$10,444,500 ¹
	Interior Renovation-Backfill	2014	\$13,800,000 ²

Alternatives Considered (30-year, present value cost analysis)

There are no feasible alternatives to this limited scope renovation. The cost of the proposed project is far less than the cost of leasing or constructing a new building, and GSA considers this asset a long-term hold.

Recommendation

ALTERATION

¹ Funded via Reprogramming

² Funded via Reprogramming

GSA

PBS


PROSPECTUS – ALTERATION
DANIEL PATRICK MOYNIHAN U.S. COURTHOUSE
NEW YORK, NY


Prospectus Number: PNY-0351-NY23
Congressional District: 07

Certification of Need

The proposed project is the best solution to meet a validated Government need.

Submitted at Washington, DC, on 4/6/2022

Recommended: 
Commissioner, Public Buildings Service

Approved: 
Administrator, General Services Administration

COMMITTEE RESOLUTION

ALTERATION—C.F. HAYNSWORTH FEDERAL
BUILDING AND U.S. COURTHOUSE, GREENVILLE,
SC

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, that pursuant to 40 U.S.C. §3307, appropriations are authorized for repairs and alterations of the C.F. Haynsworth Federal Building and U.S. Courthouse (Haynsworth FB-CT), located at 300 E. Washington Street, Greenville, SC, to upgrade critical building systems, address deficiencies of the building envelope, and backfill vacant space to pro-

vide continued occupancy in Federally owned space for the Judiciary, U.S. Department of Justice, and other Federal tenant(s) currently housed in leased space at a design cost of \$5,433,000, an estimated construction cost of \$51,207,000 and a management and inspection cost of \$3,210,000, for a total cost of \$59,850,000, a prospectus for which is attached to and included in this resolution.

Provided, that the General Services Administration shall not delegate to any other agency the authority granted by this resolution.

Provided further, not later than 30 calendar days after the date on which a request from the Chair or Ranking Member of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives is received by the Administrator of General Services, the Administrator shall provide such Member a response in writing that provides any information requested regarding the project.

Provided, that the Administrator of General Services shall aim to achieve net zero carbon buildings, if determined by the Administrator to be practical and cost-effective.

GSA

PBS

**PROSPECTUS – ALTERATION
C.F. HAYNSWORTH FEDERAL BUILDING AND U.S. COURTHOUSE
GREENVILLE, SC**

Prospectus Number: PSC-0028-GR23
Congressional District: 04

FY 2023 Project Summary

The General Services Administration (GSA) proposes a repair and alteration project for the C.F. Haynsworth Federal Building and U.S. Courthouse (Haynsworth FB-CT) located at 300 E. Washington Street, Greenville, SC. The majority of the tenants have relocated to the newly constructed Carroll A. Campbell, Jr. U.S. Courthouse (Campbell CT). The project will upgrade critical building systems, address deficiencies of the building envelope, and backfill vacant space to provide continued occupancy in Federally owned space for the Judiciary, U.S. Department of Justice, and other federal tenant(s) currently housed in leased space. The project will decrease the Federal Government’s reliance on leased space, reduce federally owned vacant space, and provide an annual lease cost avoidance of approximately \$718,000.

FY 2023 Committee Approval and Appropriation Requested

(Design, Construction, and Management & Inspection).....\$59,850,000

Major Work Items

Interior construction; heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC), electrical, plumbing, conveyance, fire protection and structural upgrades; demolition and exterior construction

Project Budget

Design	\$5,433,000
Estimated Construction Cost (ECC)	51,207,000
Management and Inspection (M&I).....	<u>3,210,000</u>
Estimated Total Project Cost (ETPC)*.....	\$59,850,000

*Tenant agencies may fund an additional amount for tenant improvements above the standard normally provided by GSA.

Schedule

	Start	End
Design and Construction	FY 2023	FY 2026

Building

The Haynsworth FB-CT was constructed in 1937 as part of the Public Works Administration’s New Deal-era program designed in the. The building is 86,013 gross square feet (GSF) and originally served the dual purpose of Post Office and Federal Courthouse and was renamed the Clement F. Haynsworth Jr. Federal Building and

GSAPBS

**PROSPECTUS – ALTERATION
C.F. HAYNSWORTH FEDERAL BUILDING AND U.S. COURTHOUSE
GREENVILLE, SC**

Prospectus Number: PSC-0028-GR23
Congressional District: 04

Courthouse in 1982. Located at the north end of Greenville’s Central Business District, this historic courthouse was included in the National Register of Historic Places in 2014.

Tenant Agencies

U.S. Court of Appeals; U.S. Bankruptcy Court; Bankruptcy Clerk; Public Defender; and U.S. Marshals Service (USMS)

Proposed Project

This project includes the modernization and reorganization of the space plan to conform with the current design and security requirements of the U.S. Court of Appeals, the U.S. Bankruptcy Court, GSA, and the USMS. The reconfiguration of the space plan will accommodate proper circulation, security measures, tenant required adjacencies, and functionality. In addition to the space reconfiguration, the project will modernize building systems including HVAC, electrical, plumbing, conveyance systems, and fire protection upgrades needed to extend the useful life of the building. Additionally, structural repairs will be made to the foundation and enclosure to mitigate future degradation.

Major Work Items

Interior Construction	\$23,037,000
HVAC Upgrades	11,971,000
Electrical Upgrades	5,637,000
Demolition	3,717,000
Plumbing Upgrades	3,172,000
Exterior Construction	1,535,000
Conveyance Upgrades	1,063,000
Fire Protection Upgrades	671,000
Structural Upgrades	<u>404,000</u>
Total ECC	\$51,207,000

Justification

The new Campbell CT is complete and located a few blocks north of the existing building. Most of the District Court functions currently housed in the Haynsworth FB-CT are relocating to the new Campbell CT. Per the U.S. Courts 10-year space requirements, the judiciary will maintain a presence in the Haynsworth FB-CT. The building will serve as the U.S. Bankruptcy Courthouse and provide chambers facilities for the U.S. Court of Appeals.

GSA

PBS

**PROSPECTUS – ALTERATION
C.F. HAYNSWORTH FEDERAL BUILDING AND U.S. COURTHOUSE
GREENVILLE, SC**

Prospectus Number: PSC-0028-GR23
Congressional District: 04

Due to the age of the building, repair and replacement of building systems is necessary for the building to remain a well-functioning asset. A major reconfiguration of space is required to bring the building up to the current GSA, U.S. Courts, and USMS requirements for security and space planning. The current space configuration causes significant security concerns with the public and judges using the same circulation paths. Providing separation between these groups as well as a new restricted access elevator is required to allow the judges to navigate from the restricted parking lot in the back of the building to their chambers without crossing the public circulation path.

The new Campbell Courthouse and the renovation and backfill of the Haynsworth FB-CT will meet the long-range needs of the Judiciary in Greenville. Most judicial agencies from the Donald Stuart Russell Courthouse in Spartanburg, SC, the G. Ross Anderson Jr. FB-CT in Anderson, SC, and the Haynsworth FB-CT in Greenville, SC will relocate and consolidate into the new Campbell Courthouse. This consolidation creates the vacant space in the Haynsworth FB-CT needed to further consolidate the U.S. Court of Appeals, U.S. Bankruptcy Court, and additional tenant(s) into Federal space.

Summary of Energy, Water, Sustainability, and Climate Risk Compliance

This project will be designed to conform to requirements of the *Facilities Standards for the Public Buildings Service*. GSA will focus on design and construction opportunities to increase energy and water efficiencies to minimize operating costs and greenhouse gas emissions, to incorporate sustainable design principles into projects, and identify and minimize climate risk liabilities above the minimum performance criteria in a manner that is life cycle cost effective.

Prior Appropriations

None

Prior Committee Approvals

None

Prior Prospectus-Level Projects in Building (past 10 years)

None

Alternatives Considered (30-year, present value cost analysis)

Alteration.....	\$43,076,000
New	\$34,590,000
Lease.....	\$55,258,000

GSA

PBS

**PROSPECTUS – ALTERATION
C.F. HAYNSWORTH FEDERAL BUILDING AND U.S. COURTHOUSE
GREENVILLE, SC**

Prospectus Number: PSC-0028-GR23
Congressional District: 04

The 30-year, present value cost of new construction is \$8,486,000 less than the cost of alteration, with an equivalent annual cost advantage of \$363,000.

Recommendation

ALTERATION

GSA

PBS


**PROSPECTUS – ALTERATION
 C.F. HAYNSWORTH FEDERAL BUILDING AND U.S. COURTHOUSE
 GREENVILLE, SC**


Prospectus Number: PSC-0028-GR23
 Congressional District: 04

Certification of Need

The proposed project is the best solution to meet a validated Government need.

Submitted at Washington, DC, on 4/6/2022

Recommended: 
 Commissioner, Public Buildings Service

Approved: 
 Administrator, General Services Administration

COMMITTEE RESOLUTION

ALTERATION—DENVER FEDERAL CENTER
BUILDING 56, LAKEWOOD, CO

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, that pursuant to 40 U.S.C. § 3307, appropriations are authorized for repairs and alterations of Building 56 of the Denver Federal Center (DFC), located at West 6th Avenue and Kipling Street, Lakewood, CO, to modernize the building's outdated systems, address structural and exterior deficiencies,

abate hazardous materials, and correct code deficiencies at a design cost of \$3,846,000, an estimated construction cost of \$40,719,000, and a management and inspection cost of \$3,098,000 for an estimated total project cost of \$47,663,000, a prospectus for which is attached to and included in this resolution.

Provided, that the General Services Administration shall not delegate to any other agency the authority granted by this resolution.

Provided further, not later than 30 calendar days after the date on which a request from

the Chair or Ranking Member of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives is received by the Administrator of General Services, the Administrator shall provide such Member a response in writing that provides any information requested regarding the project.

Provided, that the Administrator of General Services shall aim to achieve net zero carbon buildings, if determined by the Administrator to be practical and cost-effective.

GSA

PBS

**PROSPECTUS – ALTERATION
DENVER FEDERAL CENTER BUILDING 56
LAKEWOOD, CO**

Prospectus Number: PCO-0533-LA23
Congressional District: 7

FY 2023 Project Summary

The General Services Administration (GSA) proposes a repair and alteration project of Building 56 of the Denver Federal Center (DFC), located at West 6th Avenue and Kipling Street, Lakewood, CO. The proposed project will modernize the building’s outdated systems, address structural and exterior deficiencies, abate hazardous materials, and correct code deficiencies. The project also proposes the renovation of approximately 20,000 usable square feet (USF) to consolidate the Department of Agriculture’s (USDA) Rural Housing Services, National Resources Conservation Service, and Farm Services Agency, currently located within Building 56; and the Food Safety and Inspection Service, currently located in Building 45. The Forest Service Bug Lab will relocate and consolidate into Building 56 from Building 20, which has been slated for demolition.

FY 2023 Committee Approval and Appropriation Requested

(Design, Construction, Management & Inspection)\$47,663,000

Major Work Items

Heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC), plumbing and electrical upgrades; interior construction; exterior construction; and hazardous material abatement

Project Budget

Design	\$3,846,000
Estimated Construction Cost (ECC)	40,719,000
Management and Inspection (M&I).....	3,098,000
Estimated Total Project Cost (ETPC).....	\$47,663,000

*Tenant agencies may fund an additional amount for alterations above the standard normally provided by GSA.

Schedule

	Start	End
Design and Construction	FY 2023	FY 2027

Building

Building 56 on the DFC campus was constructed in 1941 as a part of the Denver Ordnance Plant. The two-story concrete and masonry building with a mechanical basement and two penthouse floors totals 354,159 gross square feet, consists of office, laboratory, and industrial spaces, and provides 511 surface parking spaces. The building is one of the most

GSAPBS

**PROSPECTUS – ALTERATION
DENVER FEDERAL CENTER BUILDING 56
LAKEWOOD, CO**

Prospectus Number: PCO-0533-LA23
Congressional District: 7

unusual buildings within the DFC campus, with dedicated space for Interior’s testing of structural models for engineering flaws using vast models and water ducts to simulate real-world environments.

Tenant Agencies

USDA–Farm Service Agency, Rural Housing Service, Natural Resources Conservation Service, Food Safety and Inspection Service, and Forest Service–Bug Laboratory; Department of the Interior–Bureau of Reclamation, Office of the Secretary; Department of Homeland Security–Federal Emergency Management Agency; and GSA

Proposed Project

The project proposes replacement of the building’s existing multiple HVAC systems into a single energy efficient system. Approximately 30% of the pneumatic controls will be replaced with direct digital controls. Interior alterations will be undertaken in approximately 20,000 USF of tenant and supporting space to consolidate existing tenants and to recapture vacant space. Exterior construction, consisting of roof replacement, replacement of exterior doors, resealing of windows, and the removal of clerestories and installation of windows on the northeast side of the second floor. Deteriorating decking and columns will also be replaced with steel decking and columns and treated with a rust proofing material. Restrooms and stair risers, treads, handrails, and guardrails will be upgraded to meet current Architectural Barriers Act Accessibility Standards (ABAAS) requirements. The buildings antiquated transformers will be replaced with energy-efficient transformers. Lighting control wiring will be updated to meet code requirements. Hazardous materials encountered during the upgrades will be abated.

Major Work Items

HVAC Upgrades	\$17,679,000
Interior Construction	10,621,000
Exterior Construction	9,349,000
Plumbing Upgrades	1,138,000
Electrical Upgrades	1,794,000
Hazardous Materials Abatement	138,000
Total ECC	\$40,719,000

GSA

PBS

**PROSPECTUS – ALTERATION
DENVER FEDERAL CENTER BUILDING 56
LAKEWOOD, CO**

Prospectus Number: PCO-0533-LA23
Congressional District: 7

Justification

All the building systems are nearly 30 years old and are beyond their useful life. The current building systems are more costly to maintain and failing to support the tenant needs. The electrical circuitry needs to be updated to support the new HVAC system. The remaining pneumatic controls will be replaced with direct digital controls and matching valves and damper actuators to improve the building's efficiency and provide a consistent mechanical control system to ensure the system operates as designed.

Interior alterations are being undertaken to consolidate multiple USDA components to Building 56 and allow USDA to share support space and amenities creating a more efficient and cost-effective layout and enabling USDA to meet their agency utilization targets.

The precast caps at windowsills and at the top of exterior screen walls are missing sealants and grout in many areas, allowing air and water intrusion. Entryway facade is currently being supported by wood blocks, and this could cause structural implications and damages if not properly repaired. The exposed steel column in the humidity lab is corroding and lamellar deterioration is present at the column flanges. Additionally, the roof decking is corroding in areas and is indicative of potential water intrusion. If left unattended, these conditions will lead to significant structural failure. The roofing system is experiencing ponding, leaking, and deterioration that is beyond a patching solution.

The substation transformers that support the building's electrical system were manufactured in 1984 and 1987. Due to the age, cost, and complexity of the substation transformers, they need to be upgraded. The majority of the building's lighting control wiring is original and needs to be replaced as, the longer it remains, it poses a potential fire hazard.

Multiple stairways and restrooms do not meet the current ABAAS and building codes and fail to meet rise and run requirements, guardrails and handrails have deficiencies, including railing spacing, continuous handrails, and handrail diameter dimensions.

Additionally, this 78-year-old building has known hazardous material issues in need of abatement.

Summary of Energy, Water, Sustainability, and Climate Risk Compliance

This project will be designed to conform to requirements of the *Facilities Standards for the Public Buildings Service*. GSA will focus on design and construction opportunities to increase energy and water efficiencies to minimize operating costs and greenhouse gas

GSA

PBS

**PROSPECTUS – ALTERATION
DENVER FEDERAL CENTER BUILDING 56
LAKEWOOD, CO**

Prospectus Number: PCO-0533-LA23
Congressional District: 7

emissions, to incorporate sustainable design principles into projects, and identify and minimize climate risk liabilities above the minimum performance criteria in a manner that is life-cycle cost effective.

Prior Appropriations

None

Prior Committee Approvals

None

Prior Prospectus-Level Projects in Building (past 10 years)

None

Alternatives Considered (30-year, present value cost analysis)

There are no feasible alternatives to this project. This is a limited scope renovation, and the cost of the proposed project is far less than the cost of leasing or constructing a new building.

Recommendation

ALTERATION

GSA

PBS


**PROSPECTUS – ALTERATION
DENVER FEDERAL CENTER BUILDING 56
LAKEWOOD, CO**

Prospectus Number: PCO-0533-LA23
Congressional District: 7


Certification of Need

The proposed project is the best solution to meet a validated Government need.

Submitted at Washington, DC, on 4/6/2022

Recommended: 

Commissioner, Public Buildings Service

Approved: 

Administrator, General Services Administration

COMMITTEE RESOLUTION

ALTERATION—DENVER FEDERAL CENTER
INFRASTRUCTURE, LAKEWOOD, CO

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, that pursuant to 40 U.S.C. §3307, appropriations are authorized for repairs and alterations to upgrade the infrastructure of the Denver Federal Center (DFC), located at West 6th Avenue and Kipling Street in Lakewood, CO, to upgrade deteriorating water and sewer lines, drainage/storm systems, roads and other paved surfaces, electrical

systems, and perimeter security fencing, and correct code deficiencies at a design cost of \$3,852,000, an estimated construction cost of \$40,324,000, and a management and inspection cost of \$3,488,000 for an estimated total project cost of \$47,664,000, a prospectus for which is attached to and included in this resolution.

Provided, that the General Services Administration shall not delegate to any other agency the authority granted by this resolution.

Provided further, not later than 30 calendar days after the date on which a request from

the Chair or Ranking Member of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives is received by the Administrator of General Services, the Administrator shall provide such Member a response in writing that provides any information requested regarding the project.

Provided, that the Administrator of General Services shall aim to achieve net zero carbon buildings, if determined by the Administrator to be practical and cost-effective.

GSA

PBS

**PROSPECTUS – ALTERATION
DENVER FEDERAL CENTER INFRASTRUCTURE
LAKEWOOD, CO**

Prospectus Number: PCO-0000-LA23
Congressional District: 7

FY 2023 Project Summary

The General Services Administration (GSA) proposes a repair and alteration project to upgrade the infrastructure at the Denver Federal Center (DFC), located at West 6th Avenue and Kipling Street in Lakewood, CO. The proposed project will upgrade deteriorating water and sewer lines, drainage/storm systems, roads and other paved surfaces, electrical systems, and perimeter security fencing, and correct code deficiencies.

FY2023 Committee Approval and Appropriation Requested

(Design, Construction, and Management & Inspection).....\$47,664,000

Major Work Items

Sitework; electrical, fire protection and plumbing upgrades; and hazardous material abatement

Project Budget

Design	\$3,852,000
Estimated Construction Cost (ECC)	40,324,000
Management and Inspection (M&I).....	3,488,000
Estimated Total Project Cost (ETPC).....	\$47,664,000

*Tenant agencies may fund an additional amount for alterations above the standard normally provided by GSA.

Schedule

	Start	End
Design and Construction	FY 2023	FY 2028

Facility

The DFC consist of 640 acres of land located on a secured Federal facility under the jurisdiction, custody, and control of GSA. The DFC site was acquired in 1941 by the U.S. Government (War Department) to house the Denver Ordnance Plant to support the World War II effort. In 1949, GSA took over control of the facility. The facility supports 3.7 million gross square feet of federally owned space across 33 buildings. The DFC is unique in that it comprises not only federally owned buildings but also federally owned and operated streets, parking lots, land areas, solar arrays, waterways, and utilities.

GSA

PBS

**PROSPECTUS – ALTERATION
DENVER FEDERAL CENTER INFRASTRUCTURE
LAKEWOOD, CO**

Prospectus Number: PCO-0000-LA23
Congressional District: 7

Tenant Agencies

Department of Agriculture (USDA); Department of the Interior; Department of Labor; Department of State; Department of the Army; Federal Communications Commission; Social Security Administration; Department of Veterans Affairs; Environmental Protection Agency; Department of Transportation; Department of Homeland Security; Small Business Administration; Department of Health and Human Services; Department of Energy; National Science Foundation; Corporation for National and Community Service; Office of the Secretary of Defense; and GSA

Proposed Project

The proposed project will repair the asphalt and concrete paved surfaces and correct code deficiencies in the parking areas throughout DFC. The project will replace the 60-year old water lines, which include fire protection, domestic water, and sewer lines, at multiple building locations from the building connection for approximately 15 feet to the previously repaired lines. The project will upgrade the facility-wide electrical distribution system, reroute roof drainage piping away from the foundation, and repair drainage issues. Various Architectural Barriers Act Accessibility Standards (ABAAS) and safety code deficiencies will be corrected and the perimeter security fencing around the entire facility will be replaced. As experienced during prior remediation work on the campus, earth disturbing activities will likely uncover the presence of regulated asbestos contaminated soil and polychlorinated biphenyl contaminated soil that will require abatement.

Major Work Items

Sitework	\$18,146,000
Electrical Upgrades	6,976,000
Fire Protection Upgrades	6,971,000
Hazardous Material Abatement	5,296,000
Plumbing Upgrades	<u>2,935,000</u>
Total ECC	\$40,324,000

Justification

The DFC is a unique Federal campus that provides the infrastructural support, including utilities, to 33 buildings. Failure to undertake the proposed upgrades jeopardizes the critical infrastructure that supports over 6,000 Federal employees across 18 agencies.

GSA

PBS

**PROSPECTUS – ALTERATION
DENVER FEDERAL CENTER INFRASTRUCTURE
LAKEWOOD, CO**

Prospectus Number: PCO-0000-LA23
Congressional District: 7

The concrete and asphalt pavements throughout the facility have experienced cracking, settling, and sinking problems, and creating hazardous situations for pedestrian and vehicular traffic.

The aged piping that feeds into the DFC buildings are failing. Over the past 2 years, 6 buildings have suffered seven piping failures resulting in the buildings being shut down for weeks and the repair costs totaling over \$257,000. These emergency repairs are becoming more frequent, and without an approved full replacement project, only limited and temporary repairs can be undertaken. Several buildings at the facility have experienced flooding and pooling of water around the foundations due to poor stormwater drainage. Flooding caused two agencies to permanently vacate their space. The USDA Office of Inspector General is currently relocating to an upper floor in Building 67 and USDA’s Food Safety and Inspection Service will relocate to another building on the DFC campus. If the repairs are not made, extensive damage to the building foundations will continue to occur resulting in additional repair costs.

The existing perimeter fencing has been compromised. Multiple breaches from scaling or cutting through the chain-link fence have resulted in trespassing and burglarizing incidents.

Summary of Energy, Water, Sustainability, and Climate Risk Compliance

This project will be designed to conform to requirements of the *Facilities Standards for the Public Buildings Service*. GSA will focus on design and construction opportunities to increase energy and water efficiencies to minimize operating costs and greenhouse gas emissions, to incorporate sustainable design principles into projects, and identify and minimize climate risk liabilities above the minimum performance criteria in a manner that is life-cycle cost effective.

Prior Appropriations

None

Prior Committee Approvals

None

Prior Prospectus-Level Projects in Building (past 10 years)

Prospectus	Description	FY	Amount
Prospectus Fast Sheet	DFC Remediation	FY 2004 – FY 2014	\$52,971,000

GSAPBS

**PROSPECTUS – ALTERATION
DENVER FEDERAL CENTER INFRASTRUCTURE
LAKEWOOD, CO**

Prospectus Number: PCO-0000-LA23
Congressional District: 7

Alternatives Considered (30-year, present value cost analysis)

There are no feasible alternatives to this project. This is a limited scope, campus-wide renovation, and the cost of the proposed project is far less than the cost of leasing or constructing new buildings.

Recommendation

ALTERATION

GSA

PBS


**PROSPECTUS – ALTERATION
DENVER FEDERAL CENTER INFRASTRUCTURE
LAKEWOOD, CO**

Prospectus Number: PCO-0000-LA23
Congressional District: 7


Certification of Need

The proposed project is the best solution to meet a validated Government need.

Submitted at Washington, DC, on 4/6/2022

Recommended: 

Commissioner, Public Buildings Service

Approved: 

Administrator, General Services Administration

COMMITTEE RESOLUTION

ALTERATION—HENRY M. JACKSON FEDERAL
BUILDING, SEATTLE, WA

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, that pursuant to 40 U.S.C. § 3307, appropriations are authorized for repairs and alterations of the Henry M. Jackson Federal Building (JFB), located at 915 2nd Avenue in Seattle, WA, to repair and upgrade the plaza and building interface waterproofing system and replace the outdated fire alarm system

and fire pumps at a design cost of \$2,780,000, an estimated construction cost of \$28,527,000, and a management and inspection cost of \$2,413,000 for an estimated total project cost of \$33,720,000, a prospectus for which is attached to and included in this resolution.

Provided, that the General Services Administration shall not delegate to any other agency the authority granted by this resolution.

Provided further, not later than 30 calendar days after the date on which a request from

the Chair or Ranking Member of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives is received by the Administrator of General Services, the Administrator shall provide such Member a response in writing that provides any information requested regarding the project.

Provided, that the Administrator of General Services shall aim to achieve net zero carbon buildings, if determined by the Administrator to be practical and cost-effective.

GSA

PBS

**PROSPECTUS – ALTERATION
HENRY M. JACKSON FEDERAL BUILDING
SEATTLE, WA**

Prospectus Number: PWA-0101-SE23
Congressional District: 07

FY 2023 Project Summary

The General Services Administration (GSA) proposes a repair and alteration project for the Henry M. Jackson Federal Building (JFB) located at 915 2nd Avenue in Seattle, WA. The proposed project will repair and upgrade the plaza and building interface waterproofing system and replace the outdated fire alarm system and fire pumps.

FY 2023 Committee Approval and Appropriation Requested

(Design, Construction, and Management & Inspection).....\$33,720,000

Major Work Items

Sitework; fire protection and electrical upgrades; hazardous abatement; and interior construction

Project Budget

Design	\$2,780,000
Estimated Construction Cost (ECC)	28,527,000
Management and Inspection (M&I).....	<u>2,413,000</u>
Estimated Total Project Cost (ETPC).....	\$33,720,000

*Tenant agencies may fund an additional amount for alterations above the standard normally provided by GSA.

Schedule

	Start	End
Design and Construction	FY 2023	FY 2026

Building

The JFB, constructed in 1974, is a steel frame construction with cellular steel floor decking and an exterior of precast concrete. The 865,000 gross square foot building contains 37 stories plus a basement, includes 44 indoor parking spaces, and is surrounded by 2 main plazas connected by stepped terraces and public walkways along the perimeter of the parcel.

Tenant Agencies

Department of Commerce – Office of Inspector General, Economic Development Administration; Department of Education; Justice Department – Executive Office for Immigration Review, Community Relations Service; Department of the Treasury – Internal

GSAPBS

**PROSPECTUS – ALTERATION
HENRY M. JACKSON FEDERAL BUILDING
SEATTLE, WA**

Prospectus Number: PWA-0101-SE23
Congressional District: 07

Revenue Service National Office, Inspector General for Tax Administration; Department of Transportation – Office of Inspector General, Maritime Administration, Federal Transit Administration; Department of Veterans Affairs – Office of Inspector General, Veterans Benefits Administration; Department of Homeland Security Office of The Secretary – Coast Guard, National Protection and Programs Directorate, Immigration & Customs Enforcement; Federal Trade Commission; National Labor Relations Board; Social Security Administration; Department of Agriculture; United States Senate; and GSA – Public Buildings Service, Federal Acquisition Service

Proposed Project

The proposed project includes upgrades of the plaza and building waterproofing system and upgrade of the existing plaza. The existing waterproofing system will be removed, the underlying substrate repaired and sealed, and a new waterproofing system applied. New plaza pavers will be installed after replacement of the underlying waterproofing system. Existing historical and public art elements located throughout the plaza will be removed, restored, repaired, and then reinstalled. Spot abatement of hazardous materials including asbestos-containing material (ACM) will be performed during the removal of the plaza's existing planter boxes. Sitework plumbing upgrades include ground irrigation-related items and site and tree well drainage will be repaired to provide enhanced drainage functionality, thereby reducing the potential for future water intrusion into the building. New trees and other plantings will be installed. Sitework electrical upgrades include the replacement of exterior plaza lighting fixtures and wiring and temporary additional exterior lighting during construction.

The proposed project also includes upgrades to the fire alarm system and fire pumps to address deficiencies in the existing systems and meet current code. Spot abatement of hazardous materials, including ACM, will be performed during the removal and installation of the old and new fire alarm system. Related interior alterations, including interior repairing, patching, and painting, to bring the building back to its original state. Electrical upgrades include replacing the motors, controllers, and electrical feeders associated with the fire pumps. New Underwriters Laboratories- listed pumps will be installed to provide required capacity. The electrical feeders and pump controllers will be protected by new circuit breakers to prevent damage from a potential electrical fault.

Major Work Items

Sitework	\$14,084,000
Fire Protection Upgrades	10,588,000
Hazardous Abatement	2,293,000

GSA

PBS

**PROSPECTUS – ALTERATION
HENRY M. JACKSON FEDERAL BUILDING
SEATTLE, WA**

Prospectus Number: PWA-0101-SE23
Congressional District: 07

Interior Construction	1,163,000
Electrical Upgrades	<u>399,000</u>
Total ECC	\$28,527,000

Justification

The plaza’s existing waterproofing layer is approximately 50 years old. The layer is failing due to its age and original construction methods. The existing waterproofing is bubbling and delaminating from the concrete substrate foundation permitting water infiltration down to the substrate and into the structure below, specifically the building controls, which houses the facility’s fire alarm control unit, elevator control panels, smoke management system, building security monitoring, and Physical Access Control System head-end equipment. The waterproofing replacement is critical to avoid further deterioration and damage to the internal building systems, structural components, and finishes.

The current fire alarm system was installed in 1992 and is at the end of its serviceable life. The head-end replacement was completed in 2012, but serviceability is limited, and parts are no longer being manufactured. The fire alarm control unit is experiencing ongoing failures, and the fire alarm panel has experienced several recent critical failures in the power supply modules. The fire alarm system upgrades are critical to avoid a complete system failure. In the event of a failure, a fire watch will be required and the facility may need to be vacated for an extended time until system repairs are completed.

The existing fire pumps, which provide fire suppression service throughout the building, are original and are at the end of their useful life. The motors also need to be replaced. New fire pumps will be installed.

Summary of Energy, Water, Sustainability, and Climate Risk Compliance

This project will be designed to conform to requirements of the *Facilities Standards for the Public Buildings Service*. GSA will focus on design and construction opportunities to increase energy and water efficiencies to minimize operating costs and greenhouse gas emissions, to incorporate sustainable design principles into projects, and identify and minimize climate risk liabilities above the minimum performance criteria in a manner that is life-cycle cost effective.

GSA

PBS

**PROSPECTUS – ALTERATION
HENRY M. JACKSON FEDERAL BUILDING
SEATTLE, WA**

Prospectus Number: PWA-0101-SE23
Congressional District: 07

Prior Appropriations

None

Prior Committee Approvals

None

Prior Prospectus-Level Projects in Building (past 10 years)

None

Alternatives Considered (30-year, present value cost analysis)

There are no feasible alternatives to this project. This is a limited scope renovation, and the cost of the proposed project is far less than the cost of leasing or constructing a new building.

Recommendation

ALTERATION

GSA

PBS


**PROSPECTUS – ALTERATION
HENRY M. JACKSON FEDERAL BUILDING
SEATTLE, WA**


Prospectus Number: PWA-0101-SE23
Congressional District: 07

Certification of Need

The proposed project is the best solution to meet a validated Government need.

Submitted at Washington, DC, on 4/6/2022

Recommended: 
Commissioner, Public Buildings Service

Approved: 
Administrator, General Services Administration

COMMITTEE RESOLUTION

BUILDING ACQUISITION—FEDERAL ENERGY
REGULATORY COMMISSION, WASHINGTON, DC

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, that pursuant to 40 U.S.C. §3307, appropriations are authorized for the acquisition, through a purchase option under the existing lease, of the property located at 888

First Street, N.E., in Washington, DC, in support of current and future operations of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) for an estimated total project cost of \$21,000,000, a prospectus for which is attached to and included in this resolution.

Provided, that the General Services Administration shall not delegate to any other agency the authority granted by this resolution.

Provided further, not later than 30 calendar days after the date on which a request from the Chair or Ranking Member of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives is received by the Administrator of General Services, the Administrator shall provide such Member a response in writing that provides any information requested regarding the project.

GSA

PBS

**PROSPECTUS – BUILDING ACQUISITION
FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION
888 FIRST STREET NE
WASHINGTON, DC**

Prospectus Number: PDC-0001-WA23
Congressional District 98

Description

The General Services Administration (GSA) proposes to acquire, through a purchase option under the existing lease, the property located at 888 First Street, N.E., in Washington, DC, in support of current and future operations of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC). The 503,997 rentable square foot (RSF) facility, currently leased by GSA, is occupied entirely by FERC and serves as its headquarters (HQ). The proposed purchase will reduce the Government’s rental payment to the private sector by approximately \$25,000,000 annually.

FY 2023 Committee Approval and Appropriation Requested

(Building Acquisition)..... \$21,000,000

Building

The FERC HQ is currently housed on approximately 2 acres at 888 First Street, N.E., in Washington, DC. FERC occupies the entire commercial office space within the building through a lease that was entered into in 1993. The building was originally designed and constructed to meet FERC’s space requirements. The lease went into effect on September 29, 1995 and expired on September 28, 2015. When GSA executed the lease, the contract included a 10-year renewal option effective at lease expiration on September 28, 2015, as well as a \$20 million purchase option effective at the end of the renewal term on September 28, 2025. GSA executed a succeeding 10-year lease on September 28, 2015, at an annual rent of approximately \$25,000,000. GSA has an option to purchase the building and site for approximately \$21,000,000 (inclusive of closing costs) at the end of the current lease term on September 28, 2025, provided notice be given in writing to the lessor at least 180 days before the end of the renewal option, or April 1, 2025.

Project Budget

Building and Site Acquisition.....\$20,000,000
Closing Cost (estimated).....1,000,000
Estimated Total Project Cost.....\$21,000,000

Schedule

Date

Building Acquisition Notice of Intent to Exercise Purchase Option April 2025
Settlement September 2025

GSAPBS

**PROSPECTUS – BUILDING ACQUISITION
FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION
888 FIRST STREET NE
WASHINGTON, DC**

Prospectus Number: PDC-0001-WA23
Congressional District 98

Overview of Project

Approval of this prospectus will allow GSA to execute the purchase option of 888 First Street, N.E., FERC's initiated a space utilization efficiency project in March 2020 with GSA reconfiguring the floor layouts through a multi-phase space reduction process. In addition to this location, FERC is also housed in 30,193 RSF of leased space at 1100 First Street, N.E., Washington, DC. When the space reduction project is completed, GSA will consolidate approximately 108 FERC personnel from 1100 First Street, N.E. into the reduced footprint at 888 First Street, N.E. along with an estimated 1,607 FERC personnel already housed at the 888 First Street N.E. location. Consolidation will eliminate the need for the lease at 1100 First Street, N.E and improve FERC's office utilization rate from 157 to 130 and FERC's total utilization rate from 270 to 225. FERC will fund the cost of the space reduction project and the consolidation. Upon completion of FERC's consolidation and space reduction process, approximately 60,000 RSF will be available for backfill by a yet to be determined Federal tenant whose mission does not conflict with FERC.

Tenant Agencies

FERC

Justification

FERC has a long-term need to remain in its HQ location at 888 First Street, N.E., which was built to suit for the agency. The building is in the newly emerging North of Massachusetts Avenue submarket and is near both local and regional public transportation, other Federal facilities, retail amenities, the interstate highway system, major arterial roadways, and places of public interest in Washington, DC. It is northwest of and across the street from Union Station—a major intermodal and multi-modal transportation hub. It is also near the U.S. Capitol. Long-term ownership of this asset at the purchase option price is highly desirable. Federal ownership via the existing purchase option will ensure continuity of operations for FERC in an owned solution at a significant savings to the taxpayer, paying back the cost in less than one year.

Interim Leasing

GSA will execute such interim leasing actions as are necessary to ensure continued housing of the tenant agency prior to the date of the current lease expiration. It is in the best interest of the Government to avert the financial risk of holdover tenancy.

GSA

PBS

**PROSPECTUS – BUILDING ACQUISITION
FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION
888 FIRST STREET NE
WASHINGTON, DC**

Prospectus Number: PDC-0001-WA23
Congressional District 98

Prior Appropriations

None

Prior Committee Approvals

None

Alternatives Considered (30-year, present value cost analysis)

Purchase	\$377,621,000
Lease	\$797,160,000

The 30-year, present value cost of purchase is \$419,539,000 less than the cost of leasing, with an equivalent annual cost advantage of \$17,969,000.

Recommendation

ACQUISITION

GSA

PBS


PROSPECTUS – BUILDING ACQUISITION
FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION
888 FIRST STREET NE
WASHINGTON, DC


Prospectus Number: PDC-0001-WA23
 Congressional District 98

Certification of Need

The proposed project is the best solution to meet a validated Government need.

Submitted at Washington, DC, on 4/6/2022

Recommended: 
 Commissioner, Public Buildings Service

Approved: 
 Administrator, General Services Administration

COMMITTEE RESOLUTION

ALTERATION—JAMES A. BYRNE U.S.
COURTHOUSE, PHILADELPHIA, PA

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, that pursuant to 40 U.S.C. § 3307, appropriations are authorized for the repair and alteration of the James A. Byrne U.S. Courthouse (Byrne USCH), located at 601 Market St. in Philadelphia, PA, to upgrade the heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC) system, which includes comprehensive repairs or replacement of obsolete air handling units and degraded duct-

work, and the installation of enhanced controls and related electrical and life-safety upgrades at a design cost of \$7,349,000, an estimated construction cost of \$71,028,000, and management and inspection cost of \$5,578,000, for a total estimated construction cost of \$83,955,000, a prospectus for which is attached to and included in this resolution.

Provided, that the General Services Administration shall not delegate to any other agency the authority granted by this resolution.

Provided further, not later than 30 calendar days after the date on which a request from

the Chair or Ranking Member of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives is received by the Administrator of General Services, the Administrator shall provide such Member a response in writing that provides any information requested regarding the project.

Provided, that the Administrator of General Services shall aim to achieve net zero carbon buildings, if determined by the Administrator to be practical and cost-effective.

GSA

PBS

**PROSPECTUS – ALTERATION
JAMES A. BYRNE U.S. COURTHOUSE
PHILADELPHIA, PA**

Prospectus Number: PPA-0278-PH23
Congressional District: 3

FY 2023 Project Summary

The General Services Administration (GSA) proposes a repair and alteration project for the James A. Byrne U.S. Courthouse (Byrne USCH), located at 601 Market St. in Philadelphia, PA. The proposed project will upgrade the heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC) system, which includes comprehensive repairs or replacement of obsolete air handling units and degraded ductwork, and the installation of enhanced controls and related electrical and life-safety upgrades.

FY 2023 Committee Approval and Appropriation Requested

(Design, Construction, and Management & Inspection).....\$83,955,000

Major Work Items

Heating, ventilation and air conditioning (HVAC), electric and life-safety upgrades; demolition; and interior construction

Project Budget

Design	\$7,349,000
Estimated Construction Cost (ECC)	71,028,000
Management and Inspection (M&I).....	5,578,000
Estimated Total Project Cost (ETPC).....	\$83,955,000

*Tenant agencies may fund an additional amount for alterations above the standard normally provided by GSA.

Schedule

	Start	End
Design and Construction	FY 2023	FY 2030

Building

The Byrne USCH, along with the adjoining William J. Green, Jr. Federal Building (Green Federal Building), is part of a 1.7-million gross square foot (GSF) Federal complex in downtown Philadelphia known as the Byrne-Green Complex. It is the largest federally owned complex under GSA’s jurisdiction, custody, and control in the Philadelphia area. The Byrne USCH, which comprises approximately 860,000 GSF, was designed along with the Green Federal Building to share common mechanical systems. The first floors are linked by a common circulation area, which includes a ceremonial courtroom and plaza. The complex also shares an underground parking garage.

GSA

PBS

**PROSPECTUS – ALTERATION
JAMES A. BYRNE U.S. COURTHOUSE
PHILADELPHIA, PA**

Prospectus Number: PPA-0278-PH23
Congressional District: 3

Tenant Agencies

Judiciary–Court of Appeals, District Court; Department of Justice–U.S. Marshals Service, Federal Bureau of Investigation; and GSA

Proposed Project

The project proposes to upgrade the deficient HVAC system, including replacement of the impaired air handling units. Portions of the HVAC distribution system will be upgraded to a variable air volume network and the existing perimeter heating systems will be balanced with the new distribution network to enhance control, optimize efficiency, and improve tenant comfort. Ductwork will be replaced or comprehensively repaired to mitigate additional damage that has already caused blockages and air leaks. Secondary boilers will be added to the common mechanical plant to provide hot water for reheat coils in the variable air volume devices. The building automation system (BAS) will be upgraded to integrate the controls for all HVAC components and incorporate control points for all building systems.

Demolition will be required to access the required components being replaced or upgraded. Abatement of asbestos-containing materials will be undertaken in mechanical spaces and around ductwork. Electrical and life-safety upgrades resulting from the HVAC component upgrades and distribution network changes will be undertaken, where required.

GSA will execute the project while the building remains occupied by tenant agencies, coordination with the tenant agencies. Coordination and careful phasing is critical to ensuring that there is no mission disruption. This approach leads to a longer execution timeframe, however it allows GSA and the agencies to avoid the costs associated with buildout and occupancy of leased swing space.

Major Work Items

HVAC Upgrades	\$51,710,000
Demolition	8,463,000
Electrical Upgrades	6,062,000
Life Safety Upgrades	2,444,000
Interior Construction	<u>2,349,000</u>
Total ECC	\$71,028,000

GSA

PBS

**PROSPECTUS – ALTERATION
JAMES A. BYRNE U.S. COURTHOUSE
PHILADELPHIA, PA**

Prospectus Number: PPA-0278-PH23
Congressional District: 3

Justification

The Byrne USCH supports the operations of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit and the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. A majority of the HVAC system components are original to the building and past their useful lives. The air handling unit casings are in very poor condition, with condensate leaking, corrosion, and air leakages, thereby reducing energy efficiency and increasing operating costs. The ductwork is damaged, causing further air leakage and reduced energy efficiency. The duct lining has significant fraying, which has led to obstructions, energy inefficiency, and tenant comfort issues. Current control constraints limit overall system effectiveness, with the BAS using outdated technology and with perimeter and interior HVAC systems inadequately connected to the BAS. Fire and life-safety code deficiencies, recalled sprinkler heads, and outdated sprinkler piping require correction.

Given the condition of the existing HVAC system, there is increasing risk for system failure and outage to portions of floors. These failures would lead to a significant disruption to the judiciary's ability to meet caseload requirements. If tenant agencies were forced to relocate due to a system failure or outage, costly leased space would be required because there is no vacancy within the Byrne USCH.

Summary of Energy, Water, Sustainability, and Climate Risk Compliance

This project will be designed to conform to requirements of the *Facilities Standards for the Public Buildings Service*. GSA will focus on design and construction opportunities to increase energy and water efficiencies to minimize operating costs and greenhouse gas emissions, to incorporate sustainable design principles into projects, and identify and minimize climate risk liabilities above the minimum performance criteria in a manner that is life-cycle cost effective.

Prior Appropriations

None

Prior Committee Approvals

None

Prior Prospectus-Level Projects in Building (past 10 years)

None

Alternatives Considered (30-year, present value cost analysis)

GSA

PBS

**PROSPECTUS – ALTERATION
JAMES A. BYRNE U.S. COURTHOUSE
PHILADELPHIA, PA**

Prospectus Number: PPA-0278-PH23
Congressional District: 3

There are no feasible alternatives to this project. This is a limited scope renovation, and the cost of the proposed project is far less than the cost of leasing or constructing a new building.

Recommendation

ALTERATION

GSA

PBS


**PROSPECTUS – ALTERATION
JAMES A. BYRNE U.S. COURTHOUSE
PHILADELPHIA, PA**


Prospectus Number: PPA-0278-PH23
Congressional District: 3

Certification of Need

The proposed project is the best solution to meet a validated Government need.

Submitted at Washington, DC, on 4/6/2022

Recommended:  _____
Commissioner, Public Buildings Service

Approved:  _____
Administrator, General Services Administration

COMMITTEE RESOLUTION

ALTERATION—JOHN JOSEPH MOAKLEY U.S.
COURTHOUSE, BOSTON, MA

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, that pursuant to 40 U.S.C. § 3307, appropriations are authorized for repairs and alterations for the John Joseph Moakley U.S. Courthouse (Moakley Courthouse), located at One Courthouse Way in Boston, MA, to address the mechanical, electrical, and fire alarm systems, repair the deteriorating building envelope to mitigate impacts of the

humid climate, replace the roof, and modernize conveyance systems, at a design cost of \$10,345,000, estimated construction cost of \$99,435,000, and management and inspection cost of \$5,574,000, for a total estimated project cost of \$115,354,000, a prospectus for which is attached to and included in this resolution.

Provided, that the General Services Administration shall not delegate to any other agency the authority granted by this resolution.

Provided further, not later than 30 calendar days after the date on which a request from

the Chair or Ranking Member of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives is received by the Administrator of General Services, the Administrator shall provide such Member a response in writing that provides any information requested regarding the project.

Provided, that the Administrator of General Services shall aim to achieve net zero carbon buildings, if determined by the Administrator to be practical and cost-effective.

GSA

PBS

PROSPECTUS – ALTERATION
JOHN JOSEPH MOAKLEY U.S. COURTHOUSE
BOSTON, MA

Prospectus Number: PMA-0050-B023
Congressional District: 8

FY 2023 Project Summary

The General Services Administration (GSA) proposes a repair and alterations project for the John Joseph Moakley U.S. Courthouse (Moakley Courthouse), located at One Courthouse Way in Boston, MA. The project will address the mechanical, electrical, and fire alarm systems, repair the deteriorating building envelope to mitigate impacts of the humid climate, replace the roof, and modernize conveyance systems.

FY 2023 Committee Approval and Appropriation Requested

(Design, Construction, and Management & Inspection).....\$115,354,000

Major Work Items

Heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC) and electrical upgrades; exterior construction; conveyance systems and fire alarm replacement; site work; and demolition

Project Budget

Design\$10,345,000
Estimated Construction Cost (ECC)99,435,000
Management and Inspection (M&I).....5,547,000
Estimated Total Project Cost (ETPC).....\$115,354,000

*Tenant agencies may fund an additional amount for alterations above the standard normally provided by GSA.

Schedule

	Start	End
Design and Construction	FY2023	FY2027

Building

The Moakley Courthouse, constructed in 1998, is a 10-story brick masonry structure with a basement and mezzanine totaling 945,424 gross square feet. The building occupies a key waterfront site on Boston Harbor and contains a 32,700 square foot curved glass wall that overlooks the harbor and the 2.25-acre public Fan Pier Park, offering one of the best views of Boston's skyline. The Moakley Courthouse serves as home for the U.S. Court of Appeals for the First Circuit and the U.S. District Court for the District of Massachusetts.

GSA

PBS

**PROSPECTUS – ALTERATION
JOHN JOSEPH MOAKLEY U.S. COURTHOUSE
BOSTON, MA**

Prospectus Number: PMA-0050-B023
Congressional District: 8

Tenant Agencies

U.S. District Court; U.S. Court of Appeals; U.S. Probation Office; Department of Justice - U.S. Marshals Service, Office of the U.S. Attorneys; and GSA

Proposed Project

The proposed project will replace outdated boilers, chillers, and air handling units, upgrade the building automation system, and improve overall energy performance. Exterior construction includes replacement of the roof with a new high-efficiency assembly to provide related ceiling and roof perimeter fire barriers and replacement of lightning protection. Building envelope repairs include replacement of sealants and metal flashing around the facility, including the glass curtainwall, windows, skylights, doors, and expansion joints, and repointing of the masonry in some areas will be undertaken. The conveyance system will be modernized to meet current technology, performance, and code standards. The project includes replacement of the voice evacuation fire alarm system. Additionally, full lighting fixture, sensors, and control upgrades will be integrated into the new building automation system.

Major Work Items

HVAC Upgrades	\$37,440,000
Exterior Construction	23,121,000
Conveyance System Upgrades	14,466,000
Fire Protection Upgrades	8,924,000
Electrical Upgrades	8,401,000
Demolition	7,513,000
Total ECC	\$99,435,000

Justification

The existing boilers and chillers have reached the end of their useful life, and deterioration to the domestic water system and pipe fittings cause the need for upgrades. Upgrades to the building automation system will help reduce energy consumption.

The roofing system needs replacement to prevent damage to interior finishes, tenant property, and courts operations. The building exterior continues to degrade due to severe weather exacerbated by the building’s waterfront location. Creating a watertight envelope through repointing and sealing will prolong the life of the asset. The project will also provide interior and exterior waterproofing to the prisoner transport corridor in the sublevel and throughout the perimeter foundation wall to mitigate the effects of climate change. Water infiltration has periodically penetrated the fire alarm system causing false alarms. Flood mitigation on lower grade doors,

GSAPBS

**PROSPECTUS – ALTERATION
JOHN JOSEPH MOAKLEY U.S. COURTHOUSE
BOSTON, MA**

Prospectus Number: PMA-0050-B023
Congressional District: 8

openings, and intakes are needed to prevent continued storm related problems with the fire alarm systems.

The elevators within the conveyance systems are over 20 years old and experience recurring service calls, many of which include entrapments. Because of the specialized use (e.g., prisoner transfer), removal from service would have an operational impact on court functions. Interim repairs are underway to mitigate this life-safety and accessibility issue.

The existing fire alarm manufacturer began phasing out the current model of the fire alarm system in 2018, and replacement parts are available only until 2023. The potential risk of alarm failure poses a life-safety risk and risks increased costs for emergency replacement if the manufacturer is unable to support repairs. A separate project currently is underway to replace components of the fire alarm system. The proposed project will continue this effort to replace in its entirety the remainder of this critical life safety system.

Lighting replacement will also significantly reduce the cost of operations and provide enhanced operational control.

Summary of Energy, Water, Sustainability, and Climate Risk Compliance

This project will be designed to conform to requirements of the *Facilities Standards for the Public Buildings Service*. GSA will focus on design and construction opportunities to increase energy and water efficiencies to minimize operating costs and greenhouse gas emissions, to incorporate sustainable design principles into projects, and identify and minimize climate risk liabilities above the minimum performance criteria in a manner that is life-cycle cost effective.

Prior Appropriations

None

Prior Committee Approvals

None

Prior Prospectus-Level Projects in Building (past 10 years)

None

GSA

PBS

**PROSPECTUS – ALTERATION
JOHN JOSEPH MOAKLEY U.S. COURTHOUSE
BOSTON, MA**

Prospectus Number: PMA-0050-B023
Congressional District: 8

Alternatives Considered (30-year, present value cost analysis)

There are no feasible alternatives to this project. This is a limited scope renovation, and the cost of the proposed project is far less than the cost of leasing or constructing a new building.

Recommendation

ALTERATION

GSA

PBS


PROSPECTUS – ALTERATION
JOHN JOSEPH MOAKLEY U.S. COURTHOUSE
BOSTON, MA


Prospectus Number: PMA-0050-B023
Congressional District: 8

Certification of Need

The proposed project is the best solution to meet a validated Government need.

Submitted at Washington, DC, on 4/6/2022

Recommended: 
Commissioner, Public Buildings Service

Approved: 
Administrator, General Services Administration

COMMITTEE RESOLUTION

ALTERATION—MIKE MANSFIELD FEDERAL
BUILDING AND U.S. COURTHOUSE, BUTTE, MT

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, that pursuant to 40 U.S.C. § 3307, appropriations are authorized for repairs and alterations of the Mike Mansfield Federal Building and U.S. Courthouse (FB-CT), located at 400 North Main Street in Butte, MT, to repair seismic and structural deficiencies, including a full seismic upgrade, roof replacement, building systems upgrades, and

correction of accessibility, circulation, and code deficiencies at a design cost of \$2,211,000, an estimated construction cost of \$21,700,000, and a management and inspection cost of \$1,881,000 for an estimated total project cost of \$25,792,000, a prospectus for which is attached to and included in this resolution.

Provided, that the General Services Administration shall not delegate to any other agency the authority granted by this resolution.

Provided further, not later than 30 calendar days after the date on which a request from

the Chair or Ranking Member of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives is received by the Administrator of General Services, the Administrator shall provide such Member a response in writing that provides any information requested regarding the project.

Provided, that the Administrator of General Services shall aim to achieve net zero carbon buildings, if determined by the Administrator to be practical and cost-effective.

GSA

PBS

**PROSPECTUS – ALTERATION
MIKE MANSFIELD FEDERAL BUILDING AND U.S. COURTHOUSE
BUTTE, MT**

Prospectus Number: PMT-0004-BU23
Congressional District: 1

FY 2023 Project Summary

The General Services Administration (GSA) proposes a repair and alteration project for the Mike Mansfield Federal Building and U.S. Courthouse (FB-CT) at 400 North Main Street in Butte, MT. The proposed project will repair seismic and structural deficiencies, including a full seismic upgrade, roof replacement, building systems upgrades, and correction of accessibility, circulation, and code deficiencies.

FY 2023 Committee Approval and Appropriation Requested

(Design, Construction, and Management & Inspection).....\$25,792,000

Major Work Items

Exterior construction; interior construction; heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC), plumbing, and electrical upgrades; demolition; and hazardous material abatement

Project Budget

Design	\$2,211,000
Estimated Construction Cost (ECC)	21,700,000
Management and Inspection (M&I).....	1,881,000
Estimated Total Project Cost (ETPC).....	\$25,792,000

*Tenant agencies may fund an additional amount for alterations above the standard normally provided by GSA.

Schedule

	Start	End
Design and Construction	FY 2023	FY 2028

Building

The Mike Mansfield FB-CT was built in 1904, contains 71,208 gross square feet, and has three stories and a basement. In 1934, an addition to the building was constructed on the east side. The building was designed in the Renaissance Revival style and is listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

GSA

PBS

**PROSPECTUS – ALTERATION
MIKE MANSFIELD FEDERAL BUILDING AND U.S. COURTHOUSE
BUTTE, MT**

Prospectus Number: PMT-0004-BU23
Congressional District: 1

Tenant Agencies

Judiciary – Bankruptcy Courts, Bankruptcy Clerk, District Court, District Clerk, Probation; Department of Defense – Army Recruiting Command, Military Entrance Processing Command; Department of Justice – Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Marshals Service, Office of U.S. Attorneys; U.S. Department of Homeland Security – Federal Protective Service; and GSA – Public Buildings Service

Proposed Project

The proposed project will enhance the building systems, structure, and the efficiency of the building. Exterior construction includes façade, seismic, and structural repairs, and roof replacement. Interior construction includes correction of Architectural Barriers Act Accessibility Standards (ABAAS) deficiencies at the main entry ramp access, doorways, restrooms, drinking fountains, stairs, handrails, and building circulation. Modernization of building systems include HVAC, electrical subpanels, receptacles, and exterior egress lighting, sewer, plumbing fixtures, and water heater. Blast mitigation will be included as appropriate.

Major Work Items

Exterior Construction	\$8,181,000
HVAC Upgrades	5,289,000
Interior Construction	5,111,000
Plumbing Upgrades	2,959,000
Electrical Upgrades	112,000
Demolition/Hazardous Abatement Material	48,000
Total ECC	\$21,700,000

Justification

GSA’s *Seismic Rating System Report*, released on March 31, 2016, lists the FB-CT as a high priority in the GSA portfolio. The area of Butte, MT, experiences frequent seismic activity and recently, on March 31, 2020, there was a 6.5 magnitude earthquake in Idaho that was felt in Butte as a 3.5 shock wave. Local mining activity also causes frequent building vibration.

This project will address the seismic and structural deficiencies of the building. The cracked structural supports and unsupported wall penetrations must be addressed to enhance structural integrity. The granite on the exterior of the building is cracking and crumbling and poses a hazard to the land below. The terra cotta blocks hanging above the drop ceiling on the first floor from previous alterations could fall and cause damage,

GSA

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**PROSPECTUS – ALTERATION
MIKE MANSFIELD FEDERAL BUILDING AND U.S. COURTHOUSE
BUTTE, MT**

Prospectus Number: PMT-0004-BU23
Congressional District: 1

injuries, or both. The roof is 17 years old and has several areas that are experiencing water saturation. Occupant safety will be addressed by correcting building circulation deficiencies.

Multiple building systems are outdated and have reached the end of their useful life. The HVAC system was upgraded in 1984 and is operating with a combination of rooftop units with constant volume air handlers and ceiling-mounted split systems that circulate air from the room, rather than pulling in fresh air from outside in accordance with current standards. Portions of the second and third floors have no cooling at all. The boilers are over 20 years old and need to be replaced. Electrical upgrades will be made to the 70-year-old subpanels that are obsolete and no longer serviceable, and additional receptacles will be added. Exterior egress lighting will be upgraded to provide modern lighting with battery backup. The sewer pipes are brittle and disintegrating. Several repairs have been made throughout the building over the last several years and are expected to continue until the sewer pipes are replaced. The plumbing fixtures upgrades will help with water conservation. The sump pump will protect the elevator equipment from damage caused by flooding. Replacement of one of the tankless water heaters is necessary to meet increased occupant demand.

Summary of Energy, Water, Sustainability, and Climate Risk Compliance

This project will be designed to conform to requirements of the *Facilities Standards for the Public Buildings Service*. GSA will focus on design and construction opportunities to increase energy and water efficiencies to minimize operating costs and greenhouse gas emissions, to incorporate sustainable design principles into projects, and identify and minimize climate risk liabilities above the minimum performance criteria in a manner that is life-cycle cost effective.

Prior Appropriations

None

Prior Committee Approvals

None

Prior Prospectus-Level Projects in Building (past 10 years)

None

GSA

PBS

**PROSPECTUS – ALTERATION
MIKE MANSFIELD FEDERAL BUILDING AND U.S. COURTHOUSE
BUTTE, MT**

Prospectus Number: PMT-0004-BU23
Congressional District: 1

Alternatives Considered (30-year, present value cost analysis)

There are no feasible alternatives to this project. This is a limited scope renovation, and the cost of the proposed project is far less than the cost of leasing or constructing a new building.

Recommendation

ALTERATION

GSA

PBS


**PROSPECTUS – ALTERATION
MIKE MANSFIELD FEDERAL BUILDING AND U.S. COURTHOUSE
BUTTE, MT**

Prospectus Number: PMT-0004-BU23
Congressional District: 1


Certification of Need

The proposed project is the best solution to meet a validated Government need.

Submitted at Washington, DC, on 4/6/2022

Recommended: 

Commissioner, Public Buildings Service

Approved: 

Administrator, General Services Administration

COMMITTEE RESOLUTION

ALTERATION—SAM NUNN ATLANTA FEDERAL CENTER, ATLANTA, GA

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, that pursuant to 40 U.S.C. § 3307, appropriations are authorized for repairs and alterations of the Sam Nunn Atlanta Federal Center (SNAFC), located at 100 Alabama Street SW in Atlanta, GA, to upgrade critical electrical systems, clean and remediate the air conveyance system, and repair and

upgrade outdoor air systems at a design cost of \$5,547,000, an estimated construction cost of \$61,786,000 and a management and inspection cost of \$4,682,000, for a total cost of \$72,015,000, a prospectus for which is attached to and included in this resolution.

Provided, that the General Services Administration shall not delegate to any other agency the authority granted by this resolution.

Provided further, not later than 30 calendar days after the date on which a request from

the Chair or Ranking Member of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives is received by the Administrator of General Services, the Administrator shall provide such Member a response in writing that provides any information requested regarding the project.

Provided, that the Administrator of General Services shall aim to achieve net zero carbon buildings, if determined by the Administrator to be practical and cost-effective.

GSA

PBS

**PROSPECTUS – ALTERATION
SAM NUNN ATLANTA FEDERAL CENTER
ATLANTA, GA**

Prospectus Number: PGA-1007-AT23
Congressional District: 05

FY 2023 Project Summary

The General Services Administration (GSA) proposes a repair and alteration project for the Sam Nunn Atlanta Federal Center (SNAFC), located at 100 Alabama Street SW in Atlanta, GA. The proposed project will upgrade critical electrical systems, clean and remediate the air conveyance system, and repair and upgrade outdoor air systems.

FY 2023 Committee Approval and Appropriation Requested

(Design, Construction, and Management & Inspection).....\$72,015,000

Major Work Items

Electrical and heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC) upgrades

Project Budget

Design	\$5,547,000
Estimated Construction Cost (ECC).....	61,786,000
Management and Inspection (M&I).....	4,682,000
Estimated Total Project Cost (ETPC).....	\$72,015,000

*Tenant agencies may fund an additional amount for alterations above the standard normally provided by GSA.

Schedule

	Start	End
Design and Construction	FY 2023	FY 2025

Building

Named after former Georgia U.S. Senator Sam Nunn, the SNAFC was constructed in 1997 and is one of two capital leases in GSA Region 4. Located in the heart of the downtown Atlanta Five Points area, the SNAFC is adjacent to the Richard B. Russell Federal Building and U.S. Courthouse and the Martin Luther King, Jr. Federal Building at the south end of the Government Walk Corridor, where Federal, State, county, and city governments are located. SNAFC is home to more than 50 bureaus with approximately 3,000 Federal employees in 2.4-million gross square feet (GSF). The facility comprises four buildings: the high-rise with 24 floors, the mid-rise with 11 floors, the bridge with 6 floors, and the historic Rich's Building (1924 Building) with 7 floors. Except for the bridge, all buildings include one level below grade. SNAFC includes a 21,149 usable square foot childcare center with capacity for 130 children. The building has inside parking for 1,599 vehicles.

GSA

PBS

**PROSPECTUS – ALTERATION
SAM NUNN ATLANTA FEDERAL CENTER
ATLANTA, GA**

Prospectus Number: PGA-1007-AT23
Congressional District: 05

The SNAFC is a leased facility in the City of Atlanta. The Downtown Development Authority of the City of Atlanta, a governmental entity created by state statute, acts as the lessor for this facility. The lease is triple net in nature, and GSA is responsible for all repair and alterations in the building over the life of the lease.

At the time of the lease signing, the City made a separate Offer of Donation to GSA, dated December 22, 1993, which was signed, approved by both parties, and is recorded in the official land records of Fulton County. GSA plans to acquire the asset through donation upon lease expiration, and take ownership of SNAFC on October 1, 2023.

Major Tenant Agencies

Department of Labor; Department of Education; Social Security Administration; Department of Health and Human Services; Department of Transportation; and Environmental Protection Agency

Proposed Project

The proposed project will address the need to replace or repair the elements of the electrical distribution system, to resolve outage issues, replace the three facility generators, and provide for a dedicated electrical lighting distribution system for the facility.

The project will add blower coil units, ductwork, piping and heaters for each mechanical room, at variable frequency drives to the existing outside air supply fans and air handler control modules needed to operate the required new equipment for the dedicated outdoor air system. In addition to the electrical system upgrades, the project will completely mitigate the propagation of mold and dust throughout the air conveyance systems of the SNAFC. Though the levels of mold and dust were found to be at safe levels, and are regularly monitored and tested to ensure the safety of building occupants, this project is needed to fully address and prevent this issue from developing further.

Major Work Items

Electrical Upgrades	\$45,336,000
HVAC Upgrades	<u>16,450,000</u>
Total ECC	\$61,786,000

Justification

At 2.4-million gross square feet, the SNAFC is one of the largest buildings in the GSA portfolio. Housing the regional headquarters for several executive branch agencies, its

GSA

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**PROSPECTUS – ALTERATION
SAM NUNN ATLANTA FEDERAL CENTER
ATLANTA, GA**

Prospectus Number: PGA-1007-AT23
Congressional District: 05

consistent, uninterrupted operations are vital to the continued missions of the Federal Government.

The SNAFC has been experiencing system and infrastructure-related issues that need to be addressed. Foremost are the electrical distribution system's damaged electrical busways. They have caused several outages in SNAFC in the past six years. When an outage occurs, it shuts down SNAFC, requiring GSA to send the tenant agency employees home, interfering with operations, and usually results in GSA providing costly concessions to the tenant agencies to make up for the lost productivity. Likewise, the facility's three generators are nearing the end of their useful life, and one is currently offline. Replacing the generators ensures GSA has the backup power necessary in case of a facility-wide power outage. The electrical system is critical to maintaining the building's functionality, as the emergency lighting system is essential to maintaining the safety of the facility's occupants. The failure or shutdown of this system would significantly impair the Government's ability to operate.

In addition, the completed assessment of the SNAFC HVAC system concluded that the air conveyance system at the facility was not up to current industry standards as described in the National Air Duct Cleaners Association Standard ACS- 2013. Dusty conditions and minor mold growth were evident throughout the air conveyance systems of the building. Based on the amount of dust and mold found, the HVAC system is not meeting current industry standards. Although found to be safe, GSA proposes this work to ensure proper levels of air flow and filtration to meet current standards and prevent further accumulation. In the interim, GSA has engaged in regular testing, monitoring, and remediation, where necessary, for safe air quality levels. However, given the size of the SNAFC's HVAC system, complete facility-wide cleaning and upgrades are needed to mitigate this issue.

Summary of Energy, Water, Sustainability, and Climate Risk Compliance

This project will be designed to conform to requirements of the *Facilities Standards for the Public Buildings Service*. GSA will focus on design and construction opportunities to increase energy and water efficiencies to minimize operating costs and greenhouse gas emissions, to incorporate sustainable design principles into projects, and identify and minimize climate risk liabilities above the minimum performance criteria in a manner that is life cycle cost effective.

Prior Appropriations

None

GSA

PBS

**PROSPECTUS – ALTERATION
SAM NUNN ATLANTA FEDERAL CENTER
ATLANTA, GA**

Prospectus Number: PGA-1007-AT23
Congressional District: 05

Prior Committee Approvals

None

Prior Prospectus-Level Projects in Building (past 10 years)

None

Alternatives Considered (30-year, present value cost analysis)

There are no feasible alternatives to this project. This is a limited scope renovation, and the cost of the proposed project is far less than the cost of leasing or constructing a new building.

Recommendation

ALTERATION

GSA

PBS


PROSPECTUS – ALTERATION
SAM NUNN ATLANTA FEDERAL CENTER
ATLANTA, GA


Prospectus Number: PGA-1007-AT23
Congressional District: 05

Certification of Need

The proposed project is the best solution to meet a validated Government need.

Submitted at Washington, DC, on 4/6/2022

Recommended: 
Commissioner, Public Buildings Service

Approved: 
Administrator, General Services Administration

AMENDED COMMITTEE RESOLUTION

ALTERATION—WILLIAM J. HOLLOWAY, JR. U.S. COURTHOUSE AND U.S. POST OFFICE AND COURTHOUSE, OKLAHOMA CITY, OK

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, that pursuant to 40 U.S.C. § 3307, appropriations are authorized for repairs and alterations for the William J. Holloway, Jr. United States Courthouse (Holloway CT) at 200 Northwest Fourth Street, Oklahoma City, OK, and the United States Post Office and Courthouse (PO-CT) at 215 Dean A. McGee Avenue, Oklahoma City, OK. These two buildings are part of a three-building Federal complex that also includes the Fed-

eral Parking Garage. Alterations to the Holloway CT and PO-CT include interior alterations; modernization of outdated mechanical, fire alarm, electrical, and plumbing systems; and exterior improvements, such as stone repair and roof and window system replacements, at an additional estimated construction cost of \$4,277,000 and additional management and inspection cost of \$257,000 for a total additional cost of \$4,534,000, to account for cost escalation due to time and market conditions, a prospectus for which is attached to and included in this resolution. This resolution amends Prospectus No. POK-0046/0072-OK22.

Provided, that the General Services Administration shall not delegate to any other

agency the authority granted by this resolution.

Provided further, not later than 30 calendar days after the date on which a request from the Chair or Ranking Member of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives is received by the Administrator of General Services, the Administrator shall provide such Member a response in writing that provides any information requested regarding the project.

Provided, that the Administrator of General Services shall aim to achieve net zero carbon buildings, if determined by the Administrator to be practical and cost-effective.

GSA

PBS

**AMENDED PROSPECTUS— ALTERATION
WILLIAM J. HOLLOWAY, JR. U.S. COURTHOUSE
AND
U.S. POST OFFICE AND COURTHOUSE
OKLAHOMA CITY, OK**

Prospectus Number: POK-0046/0072-OK23
Congressional District: 5

FY 2023 Project Summary

The General Services Administration (GSA) proposes the construction of the final phase of a two-phase repair and alteration project for the William J. Holloway, Jr. United States Courthouse (Holloway CT) at 200 Northwest Fourth Street, Oklahoma City, OK, and the United States Post Office and Courthouse (PO-CT) at 215 Dean A. McGee Avenue. These two buildings are part of a three-building Federal complex that also includes the Federal Parking Garage. Alterations to the Holloway CT and PO-CT include interior alterations; exterior improvements, such as stone repair and roof and window system replacements; modernization of outdated mechanical, electrical, fire alarm, and plumbing systems; and sitework.

FY 2023 Committee Approval Requested

(Additional Phase II Construction and Management & Inspection) \$4,534,000¹

This prospectus amends Prospectus No. PTX-0046/0072-OK22. GSA is requesting approval of additional estimated construction cost of \$4,277,000 and additional management and inspection cost of \$257,000 for cost escalation due to time and market conditions.

FY 2023 Appropriation Requested

(Phase II Construction and Management & Inspection)\$55,199,000

Major Work Items

Interior construction; building envelope upgrades, including window replacement; heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC)/mechanical replacement; electrical system replacement; fire/life-safety replacement and upgrades; plumbing upgrades; and site work upgrades.

¹ Prospectus PTX-0046/0072-OK22 was approved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate on July 28, 2021, and January 12, 2022, respectively, for additional design cost of \$1,355,000, additional estimated construction cost of \$3,922,000, and a reduction in management and inspection costs of \$605,000, for a total cost of \$4,672,000.

GSA

PBS

AMENDED PROSPECTUS— ALTERATION
WILLIAM J. HOLLOWAY, JR. U.S. COURTHOUSE
AND
U.S. POST OFFICE AND COURTHOUSE
OKLAHOMA CITY, OK

Prospectus Number: POK-0046/0072-OK23
Congressional District: 5

Project Budget

Design (FY 2020)

Holloway U.S. Courthouse\$7,301,000
PO-CT4,828,000
Total Design.....\$12,129,000

Additional Design (FY 2022)

Holloway U.S. Courthouse\$762,000
PO-CT593,000
Total Additional Design.....\$1,355,000

Estimated Construction Cost (ECC)

Holloway U.S. Courthouse and PO-CT exterior (Phase I) (FY 2022)\$81,385,000
PO-CT (Phase II) (FY 2023).....52,072,000
Total ECC.....\$133,457,000

Management & Inspection (M&I)

Holloway U.S. Courthouse and PO-CT exterior (Phase I) (FY 2022)\$3,585,000
PO-CT (Phase II) (FY 2023).....3,127,000
Total M&I.....\$6,712,000

Estimated Total Project Cost (ETPC)*.....\$153,653,000

*Tenant agencies may fund an additional amount for tenant improvements above the standard normally provided by GSA.

Schedule

	Start	End
Design (Phases I and II)	FY 2020	FY 2022
Construction (Phase I)	FY 2023	FY 2026
Construction (Phase II)	FY 2024	FY 2027

GSA

PBS

**AMENDED PROSPECTUS— ALTERATION
WILLIAM J. HOLLOWAY, JR. U.S. COURTHOUSE
AND
U.S. POST OFFICE AND COURTHOUSE
OKLAHOMA CITY, OK**

Prospectus Number: POK-0046/0072-OK23
Congressional District: 5

Buildings

The Holloway CT is located at 200 Northwest Fourth Street in downtown Oklahoma City. The site is located immediately to the south of the former Alfred P. Murrah Federal Office Building that was destroyed in the 1995 bombing.

Constructed in 1960, the 5-story building contains 316,360 gross square feet and is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The exterior walls are composed of cast concrete panels with limited ornamental detailing and marble veneer at the upper portion of the front facade. A full basement includes a small parking garage. A steel-framed skywalk connects this building to the PO-CT at the third-floor level.

The PO-CT, located at 215 Dean A. McGee Avenue, opened in 1912. It was the first monumental building in Oklahoma City and was designed in the Beaux-Arts style. The building was expanded in 1919 and again in 1932. In 1988, GSA restored the public areas, including the former postal lobby, second floor courtroom (1912), and sixth floor courtroom (1932).

The 220,438 gross square foot building was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1974 and is an early symbol of the Federal presence in the State of Oklahoma. It is a massive, nine-story (plus basement) structure.

Tenant Agencies (both buildings)

Judiciary; Department of Justice—U.S. Marshals Service; Department of the Interior; Department of Labor; Department of Agriculture; Department of Defense; GSA; and other smaller agencies.

Proposed Project

Design funding was received in FY 2020. The first construction phase is the full repair and alteration of the Holloway CT and exterior repairs to the PO-CT. The Holloway CT requires modernization of outdated building systems, including a complete HVAC replacement. Proposed interior construction in this building includes the replacement of finishes and fixtures in restrooms and common areas, reconfiguration of underground parking areas, and upgrades to comply with the Architectural Barriers Act Accessibility Standards (ABAAS). Electrical system components and the building's lighting system will be replaced. Building envelope upgrades to both the Holloway CT and the PO-CT include exterior stone restoration and window systems improvements. Fire and life-safety

GSA

PBS

**AMENDED PROSPECTUS— ALTERATION
WILLIAM J. HOLLOWAY, JR. U.S. COURTHOUSE
AND
U.S. POST OFFICE AND COURTHOUSE
OKLAHOMA CITY, OK**

Prospectus Number: POK-0046/0072-OK23
Congressional District: 5

upgrades include replacement of the entire fire alarm system, installation of additional stairwells for egress, and seismic upgrades. Plumbing fixtures and associated piping will be replaced. Site improvements include replacement of caulking and correction of cracks in the plaza slab, landscape and lighting replacement, and accessibility upgrades.

The second phase includes the remaining repair and alteration of the PO-CT. Proposed interior construction includes replacement of finishes and fixtures in restrooms and common areas, as well as repair of water damage to interior woodwork and stone. The HVAC system also will be upgraded. Electrical work includes additional lighting and replacement of electrical panels. The mechanical penthouse roof will be replaced and the walls repaired. Fire and life-safety upgrades include seismic modifications and enhancements to the fire sprinkler system. Plumbing fixtures will be replaced in all restrooms and a basement drainage system installed. Site improvements include walkway repair, landscaping upgrades, and the installation of an accessible entry landing and ramp at the main building entry.

Major Work Items (PO-CT only)

Interior Construction	\$ 16,538,000
Building Envelope Upgrades	12,006,000
HVAC Replacement	11,388,000
Electrical Replacement	8,189,000
Fire/Life-Safety Replacement/Upgrades	2,208,000
Plumbing Replacement/Upgrades	1,410,000
Site Upgrades	<u>333,000</u>
Total	\$52,072,000

Justification

Water infiltration has caused damage to building interiors. Interior stairwells are required to bring emergency egress into compliance with fire safety codes. Reconfiguration of underground parking areas will maximize efficiency. The potential failure of the stone exterior in both buildings is a serious life-safety concern and needs to be addressed in the first phase. The HVAC systems have exceeded their useful lives and need to be replaced for tenant comfort and efficient operation. Outdated HVAC control systems and related electronic components need frequent repairs, and parts are no longer available. In addition, new controls will support separate control of air on different floors, which will improve tenant comfort and satisfaction. The supply, return, ventilation, and exhaust fans are all

GSA

PBS

**AMENDED PROSPECTUS— ALTERATION
WILLIAM J. HOLLOWAY, JR. U.S. COURTHOUSE
AND
U.S. POST OFFICE AND COURTHOUSE
OKLAHOMA CITY, OK**

Prospectus Number: POK-0046/0072-OK23
Congressional District: 5

original to the buildings and nearing the end of their useful lives. In both buildings, public restrooms, elevator lobbies, and common areas need upgrades for ABAAS compliance. A replacement of lighting systems and electrical system components is needed to increase efficiency and comply with current code. Together, the buildings obtain only marginal energy performance. Inefficient and leaking windows are original to both buildings. Correction of window system deficiencies, along with repair to plaster, woodwork, and stone damaged by window leaks, is essential to the project. The fire alarm system is outdated and needs to be replaced. Seismic upgrades are included to address increased seismic activity in the area.

Plumbing components have exceeded their useful lives and replacement parts are difficult to locate. Site work is needed to eliminate tripping hazards and comply with ABAAS.

Summary of Energy, Water, Sustainability, and Climate Risk Compliance

This project will be designed to conform to requirements of the *Facilities Standards for the Public Buildings Service*. GSA will focus on design and construction opportunities to increase energy and water efficiencies to minimize operating costs and greenhouse gas emissions, to incorporate sustainable design principles into projects, and identify and minimize climate risk liabilities above the minimum performance criteria in a manner that is life-cycle cost effective.

Prior Appropriations

Appropriations			
Public Law	Fiscal Year	Amount	Purpose
116-93	2020	\$12,129,000	Design (Phases I and II) = \$12,129,000

Prior Committee Approvals

Prior Committee Approvals			
Committee	Date	Amount	Purpose
Senate EPW	12/17/19	\$144,446,000	Design (Phases I and II) = \$12,129,000 Phase I Construction = \$125,257,000 Phase I M&I = \$7,060,000
House T&I	9/30/20	\$144,446,000	Design (Phases I and II) = \$12,129,000 Phase I Construction = \$125,257,000 Phase I M&I = \$7,060,000

GSA

PBS

**AMENDED PROSPECTUS— ALTERATION
WILLIAM J. HOLLOWAY, JR. U.S. COURTHOUSE
AND
U.S. POST OFFICE AND COURTHOUSE
OKLAHOMA CITY, OK**

Prospectus Number: POK-0046/0072-OK23
Congressional District: 5

House T&I	7-28-21	\$4,672,000	Additional Design = \$1,355,000 Additional Construction = \$3,922,000 Reduction M&I = (\$605,000)
Senate EPW	1-12-22	\$4,672,000	Additional Design = \$1,355,000 Additional Construction = \$3,922,000 Reduction M&I = (\$605,000)

Alternatives Considered (30-year, present value cost analysis)

Alteration:\$204,098,000
 New Construction:\$232,997,000
 Lease:\$681,710,000

The 30-year, present value cost of alteration is \$28,899,000 less than the cost of new construction, with an equivalent annual cost advantage of \$1,238,000.

Recommendation

ALTERATION

GSA

PBS


AMENDED PROSPECTUS— ALTERATION
WILLIAM J. HOLLOWAY, JR. U.S. COURTHOUSE
AND
U.S. POST OFFICE AND COURTHOUSE
OKLAHOMA CITY, OK


Prospectus Number: POK-0046/0072-OK23
 Congressional District: 5

Certification of Need

The proposed project is the best solution to meet a validated Government need.

Submitted at Washington, DC, on 4/6/2022

Recommended: 
 Commissioner, Public Buildings Service

Approved: 
 Administrator, General Services Administration

COMMITTEE RESOLUTION

ALTERATION—SAINT ALBANS FEDERAL BUILDING, U.S. POST OFFICE, AND CUSTOM HOUSE, SAINT ALBANS, VT

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, that pursuant to 40 U.S.C. §3307, appropriations are authorized for repairs and alterations of the Federal Building, U.S. Post Office, and Custom House (FB-PO-CU) located at 50 S. Main Street, Saint Albans, VT, to address the building's deteriorating envelope, roof, windows, heating, ventila-

tion, and air conditioning (HVAC) system, and portions of the interior damaged by water infiltration at a design cost of \$1,559,000, an estimated construction cost of \$15,380,000, and management and inspection cost of \$1,039,000, for a total estimated construction cost of \$17,978,000.

Provided, that the General Services Administration shall not delegate to any other agency the authority granted by this resolution.

Provided further, not later than 30 calendar days after the date on which a request from

the Chair or Ranking Member of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives is received by the Administrator of General Services, the Administrator shall provide such Member a response in writing that provides any information requested regarding the project.

Provided, that the Administrator of General Services shall aim to achieve net zero carbon buildings, if determined by the Administrator to be practical and cost-effective.

GSA

PBS

**PROSPECTUS – ALTERATION
SAINT ALBANS FEDERAL BUILDING, U.S. POST OFFICE, AND
CUSTOMHOUSE
SAINT ALBANS, VT**

Prospectus Number: PVT-0018-SA23
Congressional District: 01

FY 2023 Project Summary

The General Services Administration (GSA) proposes a repair and alteration project for the Federal Building, U.S. Post Office, and Custom House (FB-PO-CU) located at 50 S. Main Street, Saint Albans, VT. The proposed project will address the building’s deteriorating envelope, roof, windows, heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC) system, and portions of the interior damaged by water infiltration.

FY 2023 Committee Approval and Appropriation Requested

(Design, Construction, and Management & Inspection).....\$17,978,000

Major Work Items

Exterior construction; HVAC and electrical upgrades; sitework; and interior construction

Project Budget

Design	\$1,559,000
Estimated Construction Cost (ECC).....	15,380,000
Management and Inspection (M&I).....	1,039,000
Estimated Total Project Cost (ETPC).....	\$17,978,000

*Tenant agencies may fund an additional amount for alterations above the standard normally provided by GSA.

Schedule

	Start	End
Design and Construction	FY 2023	FY 2026

Building

The Saint Albans FB-PO-CU, constructed in 1938, contains 61,010 gross square feet. In 1967, an addition was built to the original building to house several additional agencies. The asset is listed in the National Register of Historic Places and contains two Works Progress Administration murals by Philip von Saltza that depict rural Vermont life.

Tenant Agencies

Department of State; Department of Homeland Security–Customs and Border Protection; Farm Service Agency; Natural Resources Conservation Service; and GSA

GSA

PBS

**PROSPECTUS – ALTERATION
SAINT ALBANS FEDERAL BUILDING, U.S. POST OFFICE, AND
CUSTOMHOUSE
SAINT ALBANS, VT**

Prospectus Number: PVT-0018-SA23
Congressional District: 01

Proposed Project

The proposed project includes exterior work to the 1967 portion of the building, including repairs and replacement of the exterior envelope system, installation of new windows, frames, and hardware to match the original building with Ballistic Level III protection, and replacement of the roof. Modernization of the HVAC system includes replacement of the chillers and repairs and upgrades to the heating system and the building automation system. Electrical improvements include upgrades to lighting, the photovoltaic system, and electrical service for the HVAC, and upsizing of the building generator. Incidental interior alterations will be undertaken. The project will also provide temporary trailer(s) for swing space and repair of the parking lots, stairs, and some interior finishes.

Major Work Items

Exterior Construction	\$7,590,000
HVAC Upgrades	3,372,000
Electrical Upgrades	2,815,000
Sitework	1,331,000
Interior Construction	<u>272,000</u>
Total ECC	\$15,380,000

Justification

The façade of the 1967 portion of the building on the south side is separating from its structure and requires stabilization. The brick exterior of the 1967 wing was built improperly; moisture builds up in the wall cavity and saturates the bricks, which freeze during the winter and fail. An incident of bulging due to water damage at the south wall in April 2020 forced emergency wall stabilization measures that were installed in October 2020. Such stabilization is a short-term solution until additional façade funding is available.

The two 60-ton chillers, manufactured in 1999, have a 20-year useful life and are experiencing leakage. Replacement of windows and doors with high-efficiency units and enhanced thermal breaks will approximately double the efficiencies of the existing windows. HVAC work will reduce building energy loads and fossil fuel use.

Summary of Energy, Water, Sustainability, and Climate Risk Compliance

This project will be designed to conform to requirements of the *Facilities Standards for the Public Buildings Service*. GSA will focus on design and construction opportunities to

GSAPBS

**PROSPECTUS – ALTERATION
SAINT ALBANS FEDERAL BUILDING, U.S. POST OFFICE, AND
CUSTOMHOUSE
SAINT ALBANS, VT**

Prospectus Number: PVT-0018-SA23
Congressional District: 01

increase energy and water efficiencies to minimize operating costs and greenhouse gas emissions, to incorporate sustainable design principles into projects, and identify and minimize climate risk liabilities above the minimum performance criteria in a manner that is life-cycle cost effective.

Prior Appropriations

None

Prior Committee Approvals

None

Prior Prospectus-Level Projects in Building (past 10 years)

None

Alternatives Considered (30-year, present value cost analysis)

There are no feasible alternatives to this project. This is a limited scope renovation, and the cost of the proposed project is far less than the cost of leasing or constructing a new building.

Recommendation

ALTERATION

GSA

PBS


PROSPECTUS – ALTERATION
SAINT ALBANS FEDERAL BUILDING, U.S. POST OFFICE, AND
CUSTOMHOUSE
SAINT ALBANS, VT


Prospectus Number: PVT-0018-SA23
 Congressional District: 01

Certification of Need

The proposed project is the best solution to meet a validated Government need.

Submitted at Washington, DC, on 4/6/2022

Recommended: 
 Commissioner, Public Buildings Service

Approved: 
 Administrator, General Services Administration

COMMITTEE RESOLUTION

ALTERATION—SILVIO J. MOLLO FEDERAL
BUILDING, NEW YORK, NY

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, that pursuant to 40 U.S.C. § 3307, appropriations are authorized for Phase II of a two-phase modernization project of the Silvio J. Mollo Federal Building (Mollo Building), located at 1 St. Andrew's Plaza, New York, NY, to address seismic, structural, security, and major building systems deficiencies, as well as provide a new build-

out of the Department of Justice—U.S. Attorney's Office Criminal Division, and the U.S. Marshals Service space at a Phase II construction cost of \$227,338,000 and a Phase II management and inspection cost of \$14,539,000, for a total cost of \$241,877,000, a prospectus for which is attached to and included in this resolution.

Provided, that the General Services Administration shall not delegate to any other agency the authority granted by this resolution.

Provided further, not later than 30 calendar days after the date on which a request from

the Chair or Ranking Member of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives is received by the Administrator of General Services, the Administrator shall provide such Member a response in writing that provides any information requested regarding the project.

Provided, that the Administrator of General Services shall aim to achieve net zero carbon buildings, if determined by the Administrator to be practical and cost-effective.

GSA

PBS

**PROSPECTUS – ALTERATION
SILVIO J. MOLLO FEDERAL BUILDING
NEW YORK, NY**

Prospectus Number: PNY-0323-NY23
Congressional District: 10

FY 2023 Project Summary

The General Services Administration (GSA) proposes Phase II of a two-phase modernization project of the Silvio J. Mollo Federal Building (Mollo Building), located at 1 St. Andrew’s Plaza, New York, NY. This construction project will address seismic, structural, security, and major building systems deficiencies, as well as provide a new buildout of the Department of Justice–U.S. Attorney’s Office (USAO) Criminal Division, and U.S. Marshals Service (USMS) space.

Phase I of the two phase modernization, funded in FY 2020, provided for the design of the modernization of the Mollo Building and the design and construction of swing space buildout, space recapture, and related improvements at the Jacob K. Javits (Javits Building) Federal Building, located at 26 Federal Plaza, New York, NY. The Javits Building Phase I project provides swing space as interim housing for the USAO Criminal Division during the Mollo Building modernization and the long-term housing for the USAO Civil Division currently housed in leased space at 86 Chambers Street, New York, NY. The relocation of USAO Civil Division to the Javits Building provides a projected annual lease cost avoidance of approximately \$4.2 million.

FY 2023 Committee Approval and Appropriation Requested

(Phase II Construction, Management & Inspection)..... \$241,877,000¹

Major Work Items

Exterior construction; electrical, heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC), plumbing, fire protection, conveyance and structural upgrades; demolition and hazardous material abatement; interior construction; security special construction and sitework

Project Budget

Design

Phase I & Phase II (FY 2020) **\$15,913,000**
Total Design..... \$15,913,000

¹ Prospectus PNY-0323/0282-NY20 was approved by the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives on December 17, 2019, and September 30, 2020, respectively, for a design cost of \$15,913,000, an estimated construction cost of \$29,123,000, and a management and inspection cost of \$1,564,000, for a total cost of \$46,600,000. GSA’s FY 2020 Major Repairs and Alterations Spending Plan provided \$46,600,000 for Phases I and II design, Phase I construction, and Phase I management and inspection.

GSA

PBS

**PROSPECTUS – ALTERATION
SILVIO J. MOLLO FEDERAL BUILDING
NEW YORK, NY**

Prospectus Number: PNY-0323-NY23
Congressional District: 10

Estimated Construction Cost (ECC)

Phase I (FY 2020)	\$29,123,000
Phase II (FY 2023)	\$227,338,000
Total ECC	\$256,461,000

Management and Inspections (M&I)

Phase I (FY 2020)	\$1,564,000
Phase II (FY 2023)	\$14,539,000
Total M&I	\$16,103,000

Estimated Total Project Cost (ETPC)*\$288,477,000

*Tenant agencies may fund an additional amount for tenant improvements above the standard normally provided by GSA.

Schedule

	Start	End
Design (Phases I & II) and Construction (Phase I)	FY 2020	FY 2024
Construction (Phase II)	FY 2023	FY 2027

Building

The Mollo Building is an 11-story, 160,280 gross square foot (GSF) office building with a basement. The building was constructed in 1974 of prefabricated aggregate façade, with a structural reinforced concrete framework on a poured concrete foundation. The Mollo Building houses the USAO Criminal Division for the Southern District of New York and the USMS. The building is connected by secure bridges to both the Thurgood Marshall U.S. Courthouse and the adjacent Metropolitan Correctional Center (MCC), a Federal prison serving Manhattan. The mechanical systems in the Mollo Building provide air conditioning (chilled water) and heating (reduced pressure steam) to MCC.

Tenant Agencies

Department of Justice – USAO, USMS

Proposed Project

Phase I included the design for the modernization of the Mollo Building and design and construction of swing space build-out, space recapture, and related improvements at the Javits Building.

GSA

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**PROSPECTUS – ALTERATION
SILVIO J. MOLLO FEDERAL BUILDING
NEW YORK, NY**

Prospectus Number: PNY-0323-NY23
Congressional District: 10

Phase II includes a full modernization of the Mollo Building to address seismic, building systems, security, and structural and tenant space deficiencies. The modernization entails the complete replacement of all building elements and building infrastructure, retaining only the foundation and structural superstructure. Seismic, progressive collapse, security, and the Architectural Barriers Act Accessibility Standard (ABAAS) will be corrected, and a blast-resistant façade will replace the existing exterior wall construction. All building systems, including system equipment, distribution, controls, and fixtures, will be replaced. ABAAS upgrades will be undertaken, and interior space will be built out in accordance with current USAO and USMS design standards. A new main entrance and security pavilion will be integrated into the modernization.

Major Work Items

Exterior Construction	\$71,718,000
Electrical Upgrades	42,840,000
HVAC Upgrades	35,066,000
Plumbing Upgrades	15,919,000
Demolition/Hazardous Material Abatement	14,436,000
Interior Construction	12,163,000
Security Special Construction	9,914,000
Sitework	7,970,000
Fire Protection Upgrades	6,657,000
Conveyance Upgrades	5,754,000
Structural Upgrades	<u>4,901,000</u>
Total ECC	\$227,338,000

Justification

It is imperative that the USAO's Criminal Division remain housed within the Mollo Building. This location provides USAO with secure and easy access to both the Daniel Patrick Moynihan U.S. Courthouse and the Thurgood Marshall U.S. Courthouse, as well as MCC. The commercial real estate market makes it highly unlikely that office space for the USAO Criminal Division could be found in one location within a reasonable distance from the courthouses and the USAO have a clear, long term need proximate to the Courthouse. If the USAO Criminal Division were to be housed elsewhere, the transit times from the courthouses and correctional facility would be longer, and there would be a chance USAO operations would have to be split up among multiple locations, impacting security and operational efficiency and resulting in a significantly higher cost to the taxpayer.

GSA

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**PROSPECTUS – ALTERATION
SILVIO J. MOLLO FEDERAL BUILDING
NEW YORK, NY**

Prospectus Number: PNY-0323-NY23
Congressional District: 10

The Mollo Building systems are outdated, at risk for failure, and not in compliance with current codes and standards. Additionally, since the mechanical systems in the Mollo Building provide air conditioning (chilled water) and heating (reduced pressure steam) to the adjacent MCC, any failures of the systems would result in a lack of heating, air conditioning, or both at MCC in addition to Mollo. Replacement of the façade, roof, and building systems will increase the performance of the building and promote energy and resource efficiency.

Security and seismic enhancements are necessary to protect Federal personnel, building occupants, and surrounding structures, while accessibility enhancements are required to meet current codes and standards.

The interior spaces, as currently configured, are inefficient and do not meet the needs or requirements of tenant agencies. The proposed modernization will minimize or eliminate these deficiencies. Additionally, security will be enhanced, and the interior space will be accessible for persons with disabilities.

If Phase II is not funded or is delayed, the USAO Criminal Division and the USMS’s operations will be severely impacted. Under Phase I, these agencies are temporarily relocating to reduced square footage in Javits.

Summary of Energy, Water, Sustainability, and Climate Risk Compliance

This project will be designed to conform to requirements of the *Facilities Standards for the Public Buildings Service*. GSA will focus on design and construction opportunities to increase energy and water efficiencies to minimize operating costs and greenhouse gas emissions, to incorporate sustainable design principles into projects, and identify and minimize climate risk liabilities above the minimum performance criteria in a manner that is life cycle cost effective.

Prior Appropriations

Prior Appropriations			
Public Law	Fiscal Year	Amount	Purpose
116-44	2020	\$46,600,000	Phases I & II Design = \$15,913,000 Phase I ECC = \$29,123,000 Phase I M&I = \$1,564,000
Appropriations to Date		\$46,600,000	

GSA

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**PROSPECTUS – ALTERATION
SILVIO J. MOLLO FEDERAL BUILDING
NEW YORK, NY**

Prospectus Number: PNY-0323-NY23
Congressional District: 10

Prior Committee Approvals

Prior Committee Approvals			
Committee	Date	Amount	Purpose
Senate EPW	12/17/2019	\$46,600,000	Phases I & II Design = \$15,913,000 Phase I ECC = \$29,123,000 Phase I M&I = \$1,564,000
House T&I	9/30/2020	\$46,600,000	Phases I & II Design = \$15,913,000 Phase I ECC = \$29,123,000 Phase I M&I = \$1,564,000
Approvals to Date		\$46,600,000	

Prior Prospectus-Level Projects in Building (past 10 years)

None

Alternatives Considered (30-year, present value cost analysis)

Alteration\$340,436,000
 New Construction\$125,385,000
 Lease\$363,461,000

The 30-year, present value cost of New Construction is \$214,601,000 less than the cost of Alteration, with an equivalent annual cost advantage of \$9,191,000.

Recommendation

ALTERATION

GSA

PBS


**PROSPECTUS – ALTERATION
SILVIO J. MOLLO FEDERAL BUILDING
NEW YORK, NY**


Prospectus Number: PNY-0323-NY23
Congressional District: 10

Certification of Need

The proposed project is the best solution to meet a validated Government need.

Submitted at Washington, DC, on 4/5/2022

Recommended: 
Commissioner, Public Buildings Service

Approved: 
Administrator, General Services Administration

AMENDED COMMITTEE RESOLUTION
ALTERATION—ALEXANDER HAMILTON U.S.
CUSTOM HOUSE, NEW YORK, NY

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, that pursuant to 40 U.S.C. § 3307, appropriations are authorized for Phase I construction, and management and inspection, and Phase II design of a two-phase repair and alteration of the Alexander Hamilton U.S. Custom House located at 1 Bowling Green, New York, NY, to correct ongoing structural deterioration at a Phase II design cost of \$5,291,000, an additional Phase I and II

construction cost of \$66,828,000 and an additional management and inspection cost of \$5,206,000, for a total additional cost of \$77,325,000 and an estimated total project cost of \$131,316,000, a prospectus for which is attached to and included in this resolution. This resolution amends Prospectus No. PNY-0131-NY20.

Provided, that the General Services Administration shall not delegate to any other agency the authority granted by this resolution.

Provided further, not later than 30 calendar days after the date on which a request from

the Chair or Ranking Member of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives is received by the Administrator of General Services, the Administrator shall provide such Member a response in writing that provides any information requested regarding the project.

Provided, that the Administrator of General Services shall aim to achieve net zero carbon buildings, if determined by the Administrator to be practical and cost-effective.

GSA

PBS

**AMENDED PROSPECTUS – ALTERATION
ALEXANDER HAMILTON U.S. CUSTOM HOUSE
NEW YORK, NY**

Prospectus Number: PNY-0131-NY23
Congressional District: 10

FY 2023 Project Summary

The General Services Administration (GSA) requests additional approval and funding for Phase I construction, and management and inspection, and Phase II design of a two-phase repair and alteration of the Alexander Hamilton U.S Custom House. The project will correct building deficiencies and arrest ongoing structural deterioration of a National Historic Landmark located at 1 Bowling Green, New York, NY.

FY 2023 House Committee Approval Requested

(Phase II Design, Additional Phase I and II Construction and Management & Inspection) \$77,325,000¹

This prospectus amends Prospectus No. PNY-0131-NY20. GSA is requesting approval of Phase II design cost of \$5,291,000, additional Phase I and II construction cost of \$66,828,000, and additional Phase I and II management and inspection cost of \$5,206,000 for a total additional approval of \$77,325,000 and an estimated total project cost of \$131,316,000.

FY 2023 Senate Committee Approval Requested

(Phase II Design, Additional Phase I and II Construction and Management & Inspection) \$9,128,000²

This prospectus amends Prospectus No. PNY-0131-NY20. GSA is requesting additional approval of Phase II design cost of \$1,063,000, additional Phase I and II estimated construction cost of \$7,832,000, and additional Phase I and II management and inspection cost of \$233,000 for a total additional approval of \$9,128,000 and an estimated total project cost of \$131,316,000.

¹ Prospectuses Nos PNY-0131-NY16 and PNY-1031-NY18 were approved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives on July 23, 2015, and June 27, 2018, for the entire Phase I portion of the project design cost of \$4,706,000, a Phase I estimated construction cost of \$45,533,000, and a Phase I management and inspection cost of \$3,752,000, for a total Phase I cost of \$53,991,000.

² Prospectuses Nos PNY-0131-NY16, PNY-1031-NY18, and PNY-1031-NY20 were approved by the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate on January 20, 2016, June 19, 2019, and December 17, 2019, respectively. Approval of PNY-0131-NY16 and PNY-0131-NY18 was for Phase I design costs of \$4,706,000, Phase I estimated construction cost of \$45,533,000, and Phase I estimated management and inspection cost of \$3,752,000, for a total Phase I cost of \$53,991,000. Approval of PNY-0131-NY20 was for an additional Phase II design cost of \$4,228,000, an additional estimated Phase I and II construction cost of \$58,996,000, and an additional Phase I and II management and inspection cost of \$4,973,000, for a total additional approval of \$68,197,000.

GSA

PBS

AMENDED PROSPECTUS – ALTERATION
ALEXANDER HAMILTON U.S. CUSTOM HOUSE
NEW YORK, NY

Prospectus Number: PNY-0131-NY23
Congressional District: 10

FY 2023 Appropriation Requested

(Phase II Design, Phase I Construction and
Phase I Management & Inspection) \$68,497,000³

Major Work Items

Structural Upgrades

Project Budget

Design

Phase I (FY 2018)\$4,706,000
Phase II (FY 2023)\$5,291,000
Total Design.....\$9,997,000

Estimated Construction Cost (ECC)

Phase I (FY 2023)\$58,530,000
Phase II (TBD)\$53,831,000
Total ECC.....\$112,361,000

Management and Inspections (M&I)

Phase I (FY 2023) \$4,675,000
Phase II (TBD)\$4,283,000
Total M&I..... \$8,958,000

Estimated Total Project Cost (ETPC)*\$131,316,000

*Tenant agencies may fund an additional amount for tenant improvements above the standard normally provided by GSA.

Schedule

	Start	End
Design (Phase I)	FY 2020	FY 2022
Construction (Phase I)	FY 2023	FY 2027
Design (Phase II)	FY 2023	FY 2024
Construction (Phase II)	TBD	TBD

³ GSA was unable to fund the entire FY 2016, FY 2018, and FY 2020 Phase I alteration project within the enacted level of the FY 2016, FY 2018, and FY 2020 budgets, but GSA's FY 2018 Major R&A Spending Plan did provide \$4,706,000 for the design for Phase I.

GSA

PBS

**AMENDED PROSPECTUS – ALTERATION
ALEXANDER HAMILTON U.S. CUSTOM HOUSE
NEW YORK, NY**

Prospectus Number: PNY-0131-NY23
Congressional District: 10

Building

The Alexander Hamilton U.S. Custom House, located in lower Manhattan at the beginning of Broadway and just East of Battery Park, was designed by the renowned architect Cass Gilbert and includes artwork by Daniel Chester French and Reginald Marsh. The building presents a square plan with a central rotunda and surrounding corridors. It contains 501,225 gross square feet of space and features a heavily detailed gray granite façade and monumental sculptural elements located in front of the building. The building was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1972 and was designated a National Historic Landmark in 1976.

Tenant Agencies

Department of Justice – U.S. Trustees, U.S. Marshals Service; Department of Transportation – Federal Highway Administration, Maritime Administration, Federal Transit Administration, Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration; Department of Homeland Security – U.S. Coast Guard, Customs and Border Protection; Judiciary – U.S. Bankruptcy Court; Department of Defense – Defense Counterintelligence and Security Agency; Federal Trade Commission; General Services Administration; Smithsonian Institution; National Archives and Records Administration; U.S. Semiquincentennial Commission

Proposed Project

Phase I of the project includes structural repairs to remediate water infiltration at and below grade. The proposed work will arrest structural deterioration at the basement and sub-basement levels of the building, and repair damage caused by water infiltration.

Phase II of the project is to remediate water infiltration around windows, masonry, and roofs. The exterior windows will be considered for blast resistance in accordance with the requirements in GSA's PBS-P100. Also, included in Phase II is the protection of murals within the rotunda and the restoration of masonry, including sculptures, roofs, and repair of damage caused by water infiltration.

Major Work Items (Phase I)

Structural Upgrades	\$58,530,000
Total ECC	\$58,530,000

GSA

PBS

**AMENDED PROSPECTUS – ALTERATION
ALEXANDER HAMILTON U.S. CUSTOM HOUSE
NEW YORK, NY**

Prospectus Number: PNY-0131-NY23
Congressional District: 10

Justification

Water infiltration in the sub-basement and basement levels is jeopardizing the structural integrity of the building and building systems. Water and drain piping located under the sidewalk vault are compromised and could collapse, which presents a potential safety hazard, and could result in additional damage. Falling debris from the overhead damaged areas poses a potential safety risk to personnel and may result in additional costly emergency work. Water infiltration at the windows is causing damage to the building interior and negatively affecting the building’s energy efficiency.

The building does not meet current standards for facility security. Age and exposure to weather elements is negatively impacting the building’s exterior and interior artwork. Failure to make the appropriate repairs to the building will result in further damage to this National Historic Landmark.

Summary of Energy, Water, Sustainability, and Climate Risk Compliance

This project will be designed to conform to requirements of the *Facilities Standards for the Public Buildings Service*. GSA will focus on design and construction opportunities to increase energy and water efficiencies to minimize operating costs and greenhouse gas emissions, to incorporate sustainable design principles into projects, and identify and minimize climate risk liabilities above the minimum performance criteria in a manner that is life-cycle cost effective.

Prior Appropriations

Prior Appropriations			
Public Law	Fiscal Year	Amount	Purpose
115-141	2018	\$4,706,000	Phase I Design
Appropriations to Date		\$4,706,000	

Prior Committee Approvals

Prior Committee Approvals			
Committee	Date	Amount	Purpose
Senate EPW	1/20/2016	\$46,498,000	Phases I & II Design = \$5,204,000 Phase I ECC = \$38,079,000 Phase I M&I = \$3,215,000
House T&I	7/23/2015	\$46,498,000	Phases I & II Design = \$5,204,000

GSA

PBS

**AMENDED PROSPECTUS – ALTERATION
ALEXANDER HAMILTON U.S. CUSTOM HOUSE
NEW YORK, NY**

Prospectus Number: PNY-0131-NY23
Congressional District: 10

			Phase I ECC = \$38,079,000 Phase I M&I = \$3,215,000
Senate EPW	6/19/2019	Additional \$7,493,000 Total \$53,991,000	Phase I Design = Reduction of \$498,000 to separate Phases I & II design (Total \$4,706,000) Phase I ECC = Addition of \$7,454,000 (Total \$45,533,000) Phase I M&I = Addition of \$437,000 (Total \$3,752,000)
House T&I	6/27/2018	Additional \$7,493,000 Total \$53,991,000	Phase I Design = Reduction of \$498,000 to separate Phases I & II design (Total \$4,706,000) Phase I ECC = Addition of \$7,454,000 (Total \$45,533,000) Phase I M&I = Addition of \$437,000 (Total \$3,752,000)
Senate EPW	12/17/2019	Additional \$68,197,000 Total \$122,188,000	Phase II Design = Additional \$4,228,000 Phase I ECC = Additional \$14,673,000 (total \$60,206,000) Phase I M&I = Additional \$1,169,000 (total \$4,973,000) Phase II ECC = Additional \$44,323,000 Phase II M&I = Additional \$3,804,000
Approvals to Date		\$53,991,000 \$122,188,000	House T&I Senate EPW

Prior Prospectus-Level Projects in Building (past 10 years)

None

Alternatives Considered (30-year, present value cost analysis)

There are no feasible alternatives to this project. This is a limited scope renovation, and the cost of the proposed project is far less than the cost of leasing or constructing a new building.

Recommendation

ALTERATION

Certification of Need

GSA


PBS


AMENDED PROSPECTUS – ALTERATION
ALEXANDER HAMILTON U.S. CUSTOM HOUSE
NEW YORK, NY

Prospectus Number: PNY-0131-NY23
Congressional District: 10

The proposed project is the best solution to meet a validated Government need.

Submitted at Washington, DC, on 4/6/2022

Recommended: 
Commissioner, Public Buildings Service

Approved: 
Administrator, General Services Administration

COMMITTEE RESOLUTION

ALTERATION—WILLIAM K. NAKAMURA U.S.
COURTHOUSE, SEATTLE, WA

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, that pursuant to 40 U.S.C. § 3307, appropriations are authorized for the repairs and alterations of the William K. Nakamura U.S. Courthouse (Nakamura Courthouse), located at 1010 5th Avenue, Seattle, WA to repair exterior deficiencies and restore the historic exterior wall system at a design cost of

\$4,323,000, an estimated construction cost of \$45,322,000 and a management and inspection cost of \$2,584,000 for an estimated total project cost of \$52,229,000, a prospectus for which is attached to and included in this resolution.

Provided, that the General Services Administration shall not delegate to any other agency the authority granted by this resolution.

Provided further, not later than 30 calendar days after the date on which a request from

the Chair or Ranking Member of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives is received by the Administrator of General Services, the Administrator shall provide such Member a response in writing that provides any information requested regarding the project.

Provided, that the Administrator of General Services shall aim to achieve net zero carbon buildings, if determined by the Administrator to be practical and cost-effective.

GSA

PBS

**PROSPECTUS – ALTERATION
WILLIAM K. NAKAMURA U.S. COURTHOUSE
SEATTLE, WA**

Prospectus Number: PWA-0035-SE23
Congressional District: 07

FY 2023 Project Summary

The General Services Administration (GSA) proposes a repair and alteration project to the William K. Nakamura U.S. Courthouse (Nakamura Courthouse), located at 1010 5th Avenue, Seattle, WA. The proposed project will repair exterior deficiencies and restore the historic exterior wall system. Repairs are necessary to stop material degradation and water intrusion into the building and ensure that pedestrians and building occupants are not put at risk.

FY 2023 Committee Approval and Appropriation Requested

(Design, Construction, and Management & Inspection).....\$52,229,000

Major Work Item

Exterior construction

Project Budget

Design	\$4,323,000
Estimated Construction Cost (ECC).....	45,322,000
Management and Inspection (M&I).....	2,584,000
Estimated Total Project Cost (ETPC).....	\$52,229,000

*Tenant agencies may fund an additional amount for alterations above the standard normally provided by GSA.

Schedule

	Start	End
Design and Construction	FY 2023	FY 2026

Building

The William K. Nakamura U.S. Courthouse, constructed in 1940, is a 198,005 gross square foot, 13-story concrete structure that includes a basement, an upper and lower penthouse, and 25 underground parking spaces. It is located within Seattle’s Central Business District and is listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

Tenant Agencies

Judiciary - Court of Appeals Courtrooms, Court of Appeals Clerk, Court of Appeals Central Legal Staff, Circuit Libraries; Department of Justice - Federal Bureau of

GSA

PBS

**PROSPECTUS – ALTERATION
WILLIAM K. NAKAMURA U.S. COURTHOUSE
SEATTLE, WA**

Prospectus Number: PWA-0035-SE23
Congressional District: 07

Investigation, U.S. Marshals Service; U.S. Tax Court; Government Accountability Office; and GSA

Proposed Project

The project proposes the complete removal of the existing terra cotta exterior wall system, including the parapets, mortar bed, and anchorage back to the concrete substrate, and installation of a new terra cotta rainscreen system to stop material degradation and water intrusion into the building. The new assembly will include a fluid-applied air and weather barrier, rigid thermal insulation, and terra cotta rainscreen system with sanded silicone sealant joints.

The proposed project also includes lawn and site restoration for contractors' material laydown and equipment storage, along with replacement of the aging building up-lighting system.

Major Work Item

Exterior Construction	\$45,322,000
Total ECC	\$45,322,000

Justification

In addition to failure of previous repairs, the exterior terra cotta surface is experiencing delaminating of the original matte glaze. Water is penetrating the exposed clay bisque exterior wall system, deteriorating the clay body, and allowing biological growth on the exterior. New spalls are occurring throughout the panels, concentrated at the edges but also occurring at the center of the field panels. Where glazing has spalled, biological growth and moisture are prevalent and extend under the surrounding glaze that has separated from the bisque. Biological growth is occurring over 20 percent of the exterior, without restoration, the exterior materials will continue to degrade, compromising the building structure and putting pedestrians and tenants at risk of falling debris.

Summary of Energy, Water, Sustainability, and Climate Risk Compliance

This project will be designed to conform to requirements of the *Facilities Standards for the Public Buildings Service*. GSA will focus on design and construction opportunities to increase energy and water efficiencies to minimize operating costs and greenhouse gas emissions, to incorporate sustainable design principles into projects, and identify and minimize climate risk liabilities above the minimum performance criteria in a manner that is life cycle cost effective.

GSA

PBS

**PROSPECTUS – ALTERATION
WILLIAM K. NAKAMURA U.S. COURTHOUSE
SEATTLE, WA**

Prospectus Number: PWA-0035-SE23
Congressional District: 07

Prior Appropriations

None

Prior Committee Approvals

None

Prior Prospectus-Level Projects in Building (past 10 years)

None

Alternatives Considered (30-year, present value cost analysis)

There are no feasible alternatives to this project. This is a limited scope renovation, and the cost of the proposed project is far less than the cost of leasing or constructing a new building.

Recommendation

ALTERATION

GSA

PBS


PROSPECTUS – ALTERATION
WILLIAM K. NAKAMURA U.S. COURTHOUSE
SEATTLE, WA


Prospectus Number: PWA-0035-SE23
Congressional District: 07

Certification of Need

The proposed project is the best solution to meet a validated Government need.

Submitted at Washington, DC, on 4/6/2022

Recommended: 
Commissioner, Public Buildings Service

Approved: 
Administrator, General Services Administration

COMMITTEE RESOLUTION

ALTERATION—SAN FRANCISCO FEDERAL
BUILDING, SAN FRANCISCO, CA

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, that pursuant to 40 U.S.C. § 3307, appropriations are authorized for repairs and alterations for the San Francisco Federal Building (SFFB), located at 90 7th Street in San Francisco, CA, to meet the long-term housing needs for the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), at a design

cost of \$1,277,000, an estimated construction cost of \$13,559,000, and a management and inspection cost of \$851,000, for an estimated total project cost of \$15,687,000, a prospectus for which is attached to and included in this resolution.

Provided, that the General Services Administration shall not delegate to any other agency the authority granted by this resolution.

Provided further, not later than 30 calendar days after the date on which a request from

the Chair or Ranking Member of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives is received by the Administrator of General Services, the Administrator shall provide such Member a response in writing that provides any information requested regarding the project.

Provided, that the Administrator of General Services shall aim to achieve net zero carbon buildings, if determined by the Administrator to be practical and cost-effective.

GSA

PBS

**PROSPECTUS – ALTERATION
SAN FRANCISCO FEDERAL BUILDING
SAN FRANCISCO, CA**

Prospectus Number: PCA-0305-SF23
Congressional District: CA-12

FY 2023 Project Summary

The General Services Administration (GSA) proposes a repair and alteration project for the San Francisco Federal Building (SFFB) located at 90 7th Street in San Francisco, CA, to meet the long-term housing needs for the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), currently housed in leased space. The project will decrease the Federal Government’s reliance on leased space, reduce federally owned vacant space, and provide an annual lease cost avoidance of approximately \$4,943,000 and an annual agency rent savings of approximately \$745,000.

FY 2023 Committee Approval and Appropriation Requested

(Design, Construction, and Management & Inspection).....\$15,687,000

Major Work Items

Heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC), electrical, plumbing, and fire protection upgrades; interior construction; and demolition

Project Budget

Design	\$ 1,277,000
Estimated Construction Cost (ECC)	13,559,000
Management & Inspection (M&I)	851,000
Estimated Total Project Cost (ETPC).....	\$15,687,000

*Tenant agencies may fund an additional amount for alterations above the standard normally provided by GSA.

Schedule

	Start	End
Design and Construction	FY 2023	FY 2025

Building

The SFFB, built in the post-modern architectural style in 2007, contains approximately 640,000 gross square feet. It is a long and slender, 18-story, 240-foot tower, sheathed with glass on the north side and an undulating perforated metal screen on the south side. The SFFB’s tower is naturally ventilated without air conditioning and was designed to foster healthy and productive working conditions.

GSA

PBS

**PROSPECTUS – ALTERATION
SAN FRANCISCO FEDERAL BUILDING
SAN FRANCISCO, CA**

Prospectus Number: PCA-0305-SF23
Congressional District: CA-12

Tenant Agencies

Department of Labor; Department of Health and Human Services; HUD; Department of Agriculture-Food and Nutrition Service; Department of Justice-Office of Inspector General and Community Relations Service; Department of Transportation-Federal Transit Administration; Office of Personnel Management; Social Security Administration; Congress-House of Representatives; Federal Reserve System; Department of State; and GSA

Proposed Project

The project proposes to relocate HUD from leased space to Federal space at SFFB. In addition, the project proposes to install new energy efficient LED lighting, including fixtures, controls, and connections.

Major Work Items

HVAC/Electrical/Plumbing/Fire Protection Upgrades	\$7,022,000
Interior Construction	5,211,000
Demolition	<u>1,326,000</u>
Total ECC	\$13,559,000

Justification

The SFFB vacancy will be approximately 25% as agencies located in SFFB complete consolidation efforts currently underway. The proposed project will reduce the building’s vacancy to approximately 9% upon completion and will result in \$4,943,000 annual lease cost savings. Electrical work to install new lighting will create energy-related savings. GSA is working to identify tenants to occupy the remaining 9%.

Summary of Energy, Water, Sustainability, and Climate Risk Compliance

This project will be designed to conform to requirements of the *Facilities Standards for the Public Buildings Service*. GSA will focus on design and construction opportunities to increase energy and water efficiencies to minimize operating costs and greenhouse gas emissions, to incorporate sustainable design principles into projects, and identify and minimize climate risk liabilities above the minimum performance criteria in a manner that is life-cycle cost effective.

GSA

PBS

**PROSPECTUS – ALTERATION
SAN FRANCISCO FEDERAL BUILDING
SAN FRANCISCO, CA**

Prospectus Number: PCA-0305-SF23
Congressional District: CA-12

Prior Appropriations

None

Prior Committee Approvals

None

Prior Prospectus-Level Projects in Building (past 10 years)

None

Alternatives Considered (30-year, present value cost analysis)

There is no feasible alternative to this project. This project is a limited scope renovation, and the cost of the proposed project is far less than the cost of leasing or constructing a new building.

Recommendation

ALTERATION

GSA

PBS


**PROSPECTUS – ALTERATION
SAN FRANCISCO FEDERAL BUILDING
SAN FRANCISCO, CA**


Prospectus Number: PCA-0305-SF23
Congressional District: CA-12

Certification of Need

The proposed project is the best solution to meet a validated Government need.

Submitted at Washington, DC, on 4/6/2022

Recommended: 
Commissioner, Public Buildings Service

Approved: 
Administrator, General Services Administration

AMENDED COMMITTEE RESOLUTION
ALTERATION—CARL B. STOKES U.S.
COURTHOUSE, CLEVELAND, OH

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, that pursuant to 40 U.S.C. § 3307, appropriations are authorized for repairs and alterations of the Carl B. Stokes U.S. Courthouse (Stokes Courthouse) located at 801 W. Superior Ave. in Cleveland, OH, to correct the ongoing deterioration of the plaza system, eliminate water infiltration into the building, and allow for the completion of the plaza toward Superior Avenue, and upgrade

the building's fire alarm system at an additional design cost of \$3,731,000, an additional construction cost of \$29,080,000 and an additional management and inspection cost of \$3,055,000, for a total additional cost of \$35,866,000, a prospectus for which is attached to and included in this resolution. This resolution amends Prospectus No. POH-0301-CL19.

Provided, that the General Services Administration shall not delegate to any other agency the authority granted by this resolution.

Provided further, not later than 30 calendar days after the date on which a request from the Chair or Ranking Member of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives is received by the Administrator of General Services, the Administrator shall provide such Member a response in writing that provides any information requested regarding the project.

Provided, that the Administrator of General Services shall aim to achieve net zero carbon buildings, if determined by the Administrator to be practical and cost-effective.

GSA

PBS

AMENDED PROSPECTUS – ALTERATION
CARL B. STOKES U.S. COURTHOUSE
CLEVELAND, OH

Prospectus Number: POH-0301-CL23
Congressional District: 11

FY 2023 Project Summary

The General Services Administration (GSA) proposes a repair and alteration project for the Carl B. Stokes U.S. Courthouse (Stokes Courthouse) located at 801 W. Superior Ave. in Cleveland, OH. The proposed project will correct the ongoing deterioration of the plaza system, eliminate water infiltration into the building, and allow for the completion of the plaza toward Superior Avenue, which has remained unfinished since construction of the courthouse. The project will also upgrade the building’s fire alarm system.

FY 2023 Committee Approval Requested

(Design, Construction, and Management & Inspection) \$35,866,000¹

This prospectus amends Prospectus No. POH-0301-CL19. GSA is requesting approval of an additional estimated design cost of \$3,731,000, an additional estimated construction cost of \$29,080,000, and an additional management and inspection cost of \$3,055,000, for a total additional cost of \$35,866,000, to account for cost escalations of the plaza repairs due to time and market conditions, and the addition of the fire alarm system upgrade and sustainability components.

FY 2023 Committee Appropriation Requested

(Design, Construction, and Management & Inspection) \$55,830,000²

Major Work Items

Sitework; fire protection; interior construction; and electrical upgrades

Project Budget

Design	\$5,586,000
Estimated Construction Cost (ECC).....	45,595,000
Management and Inspection (M&I).....	4,649,000
Estimated Total Project Cost (ETPC).....	\$55,830,000

¹Prospectus Nos. POH-0301-CL17 and POH-0301-CL19 were approved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives on May 25, 2016, and September 27, 2023, respectively, and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate on May 18, 2016, and June 19, 2019, respectively, for a total estimated project cost of \$19,964,000. Prospectus No. POH-0301-CL21 was transmitted to Congress on February 4, 2020 but was not approved by the Committees.

² GSA was unable to fund the approved repair and alteration project within the enacted levels of the FY 2017, FY 2019, and FY 2021 President’s Budgets.

GSA

PBS

**AMENDED PROSPECTUS – ALTERATION
CARL B. STOKES U.S. COURTHOUSE
CLEVELAND, OH**

Prospectus Number: POH-0301-CL23
Congressional District: 11

*Tenant agencies may fund an additional amount for alterations above the standard normally provided by GSA.

<u>Schedule</u>	Start	End
Design and Construction	FY 2023	FY 2030

Building

The Stokes Courthouse is a 766,000 gross square foot building with 21 stories above grade and 3 below grade. Construction of the building was completed in 2002, and its primary function is to serve as a Federal courthouse. The Stokes Courthouse is located at the intersection of Superior Avenue and Huron Road. The existing plaza spans the front of the property along Huron Road and was originally designed to extend to the corner of Superior Avenue. The building acts as an anchor to the downtown area of Cleveland and is prominent in the city’s skyline.

Tenant Agencies

Judiciary; Department of Justice; Senate; and GSA

Proposed Project

The project proposes to repair the plaza at the Stokes Courthouse to eliminate water leaks and infiltration into the lower levels of the building. The scope includes refinishing and reinforcing the structural steel that supports the plaza along with repairs to fireproofing. The surface parking lots and the retaining wall between them will be upgraded.

The project also proposes to extend the currently incomplete plaza towards Superior Avenue as was envisioned in the original design. Due to a funding shortage when the building was originally constructed, a portion of the plaza was left unfinished.

Completing the plaza provides the opportunity to introduce renewable energy sources and a water reclamation system on the site. Renewable energy would be generated by installing solar panels and wind turbines on the plaza and the adjacent landscaped area. A stormwater capture system would be installed, and the reclaimed water would be used in building systems.

Additionally, the project proposes to upgrade the building’s fire alarm system that has exceeded its useful life. The main fire alarm control panel will be replaced, and other alarm components will be repaired or replaced throughout the building. Repairs to interior walls and glass dividers impacted by the replacement of fire alarm devices will be undertaken.

GSA

PBS

AMENDED PROSPECTUS – ALTERATION
CARL B. STOKES U.S. COURTHOUSE
CLEVELAND, OH

Prospectus Number: POH-0301-CL23
Congressional District: 11

Major Work Items

Sitework	\$35,406,000
Fire Protection	7,979,000
Interior Construction	1,839,000
Electrical Upgrades	371,000
Total ECC	\$45,595,000

Justification

The plaza surrounding the Stokes Courthouse has remained incomplete since the time construction was completed in 2002. Because the plaza's construction has been left unfinished, the structural steel that supports it has been exposed to the elements for over 20 years. The steel has considerable rust damage, and the structural beams that support the plaza and connect into the parking garage are heavily corroded. Part of the unfinished plaza includes the base of the structural steel columns at grade which support the Courthouse and plaza and traverse above the Cleveland Regional Transit Authority train tracks. The degradation of the steel columns is clearly visible. If the steel continues to be left unattended, it will result in further structural issues and a more complex and costly repair. The corroded steel is also very unsightly and takes away from the appearance of the modern courthouse.

The sidewalk on the northwest side of the site is built on a portion of city-owned/controlled Huron Road. This sidewalk is the only way to access the building from the southeast intersection of Huron Road and Superior Avenue. Once the plaza is completed, the sidewalk will be returned to the city, restoring a lane of traffic on Huron Road. Once the plaza is complete, the surface area also provides the opportunity to incorporate sustainable technologies, including renewable energy (e.g., wind turbines, photovoltaic cells) and stormwater recapture (e.g., for irrigation and heating, ventilation and air conditioning (HVAC) purposes).

The unfinished plaza has caused excessive water infiltration into many areas of the Courthouse and will worsen until repairs are complete. The leaks have been causing damage to the structure, interior finishes, and fireproofing in the lower levels of the building.

Completing the plaza will protect the structural steel from future damage, improve pedestrian access and safety to the building, return a lane of traffic on Huron Road, incorporate the building into the surrounding urban environment, and significantly improve the appearance of the Stokes Courthouse.

GSAPBS

**AMENDED PROSPECTUS – ALTERATION
CARL B. STOKES U.S. COURTHOUSE
CLEVELAND, OH**

Prospectus Number: POH-0301-CL23
Congressional District: 11

The fire alarm is past its useful life and planning the replacement in tandem with plaza work allows for the most negligible impact to tenants and captures economies of scale opportunities. The existing fire alarm was installed in 2001, and currently there are service and reliability issues between the main panel and the sub-panels. Compatible replacement parts are no longer produced, and the supply of spare parts is depleted. Some of the smoke detectors need to be relocated to ensure correct separation distance from HVAC equipment. There are also pressurization issues in the stairwells and library atrium. These issues may inhibit egress in some areas as over-pressurization requires more force to open doors.

Summary of Energy, Water, Sustainability, and Climate Risk Compliance

This project will be designed to conform to requirements of the *Facilities Standards for the Public Buildings Service*. GSA will focus on design and construction opportunities to increase energy and water efficiencies to minimize operating costs and greenhouse gas emissions, to incorporate sustainable design principles into projects, and identify and minimize climate risk liabilities above the minimum performance criteria in a manner that is life cycle cost effective.

Prior Appropriations

None

Prior Committee Approvals

Prior Committee Approvals			
Committee	Date	Amount	Purpose
House T&I	5/25/2016	\$15,524,000	Design = \$1,513,000 ECC = \$12,727,000 M&I = \$1,284,000
Senate EPW	5/18/16	\$15,524,000	Design = \$1,513,000 ECC = \$12,727,000 M&I = \$1,284,000
House T&I	9/27/18	\$19,964,000	Additional Design = \$342,000 Additional ECC = \$3,788,000 Additional M&I = \$310,000
Senate EPW	6/19/19	\$19,964,000	Additional Design = \$342,000 Additional ECC = \$3,788,000 Additional M&I = \$310,000

GSA

PBS

**AMENDED PROSPECTUS – ALTERATION
CARL B. STOKES U.S. COURTHOUSE
CLEVELAND, OH**

Prospectus Number: POH-0301-CL23
Congressional District: 11

Prior Prospectus-Level Projects in Building (past 10 years)

None

Alternatives Considered (30-year, present value cost analysis)

There are no feasible alternatives to this project. This is a limited scope renovation, and the cost of the proposed project is far less than the cost of leasing or constructing a new building.

Recommendation

ALTERATION

GSA

PBS


AMENDED PROSPECTUS – ALTERATION
CARL B. STOKES U.S. COURTHOUSE
CLEVELAND, OH


Prospectus Number: POH-0301-CL23
Congressional District: 11

Certification of Need

The proposed project is the best solution to meet a validated Government need.

Submitted at Washington, DC, on 4/5/2022

Recommended: 
Commissioner, Public Buildings Service

Approved: 
Administrator, General Services Administration

COMMITTEE RESOLUTION

LEASE—DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY, SUMNER,
WA

Resolved by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the U.S. House of Representatives, that pursuant to 40 U.S.C. §3307, appropriations are authorized for a lease of up to 442,000 rentable square feet of space, including 238 official parking spaces, for the Department of the Army, Project Management Office (PMO) for the Stryker Brigade Combat Team, currently located at 3700 150th Court East in Sumner, WA, at a proposed annual cost of \$5,989,100 for a lease term of up to 20 years, a prospectus for which is attached to and included in this resolution.

Approval of this prospectus constitutes authority to execute an interim lease for all tenants, if necessary, prior to the execution of the new lease.

Provided that, the Administrator of General Services and tenant agency(ies) agree to apply an office utilization rate of 70 square feet or less per person, except that, if the Administrator determines that the office utilization rate cannot be achieved, the Administrator shall provide an explanatory statement to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives prior to exercising any lease authority provided in this resolution.

Provided that, except for interim leases as described above, the Administrator may not enter into any leases that are below prospectus level for the purposes of meeting any of the requirements, or portions thereof, included in the prospectus that would result in

an office utilization rate of 70 square feet or higher per person.

Provided that, to the maximum extent practicable, the Administrator shall include in the lease contract(s) a purchase option that can be exercised at the conclusion of the firm term of the lease.

Provided further, that the General Services Administration shall not delegate to any other agency the authority granted by this resolution.

Provided further, that the Administrator shall require that the delineated area of the procurement is identical to the delineated area included in the prospectus, except that, if the Administrator determines that the delineated area of the procurement should not be identical to the delineated area included in the prospectus, the Administrator shall provide an explanatory statement to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives prior to exercising any lease authority provided in this resolution.

Provided further, not later than 30 calendar days after the date on which a request from the Chair or Ranking Member of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives is received by the Administrator of General Services, the Administrator shall provide such Member a response in writing that provides any information requested regarding the project.

Provided further, the Administrator of General Services may not enter into this lease if it does not contain a provision barring any individual holding a Federally-elected office, regardless of whether such individual took office before or after execution of this lease, to directly participate in, or benefit from or

under this lease or any part thereof and that such provision provide that if this lease is found to have been made in violation of the foregoing prohibition or it is found that this prohibition has been violated during the term of the lease, the lease shall be void, except that the foregoing limitation shall not apply if the lease is entered into with a publicly-held corporation or publicly-held entity for the general benefit of such corporation or entity.

Provided further, prior to entering into this lease or approving a novation agreement involving a change of ownership under this lease, the Administrator of General Services shall require the offeror or the parties requesting the novation, as applicable, to identify and disclose whether the owner of the leased space, including an entity involved in the financing thereof, is a foreign person or a foreign-owned entity; provided further, in such an instance, the Administrator of General Services shall notify the occupant agency(ies) in writing, and consult with such occupant agency(ies) regarding security concerns and necessary mitigation measures (if any) prior to award of the lease or approval of the novation agreement.

Provided that, to the maximum extent practicable, the Administrator of General Services shall require that the lease procurement consider the availability of public transportation consistent with agency mission requirements and that the space to be leased be renovated for all cost-effective improvements, including renewable energy upgrades, water efficiency improvements, and indoor air quality optimization, that reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

GSA

PBS

**PROSPECTUS – LEASE
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
SUMNER, WA**

Prospectus Number: PWA-01-SU22
Congressional District: 10

Executive Summary

The General Services Administration (GSA) proposes a lease of approximately 442,000 rentable square feet (RSF) for the Department of the Army, Project Management Office for the Stryker Brigade Combat Team (PMO), currently located at 3700 150th Court East in Sumner, WA. The PMO has occupied space in the building since 2014 under two leases that expire on January 31, 2024.

The proposed lease will provide continued housing for the PMO and will maintain the office space utilization rate at 70 usable square feet (USF) per person.

Description

Occupant:	Army
Current RSF:	441,250 (Current RSF/USF = 1.00)
Estimated/Proposed Maximum RSF:	442,000 (Proposed RSF/USF = 1.00)
Expansion/Reduction RSF:	None
Current Office USF/Person:	70
Estimated/Proposed Office USF/Person:	70
Expiration Dates of Current Lease(s):	01/31/2024
Proposed Maximum Leasing Authority:	20 years
Delineated Area:	City Limits of Sumner, WA
Number of Official Parking Spaces:	238
Scoring:	Operating
Current Total Annual Cost:	\$ 4,016,487 (leases effective 02/01/2014)
Estimated Rental Rate: ¹	\$13.55/RSF
Estimated Total Annual Cost: ²	\$ 5,989,100

Acquisition Strategy

To maximize the flexibility and competition in acquiring space for the Department of the Army, GSA may issue a single, multiple-award solicitation that will allow offerors to provide blocks of space able to meet requirements in whole or in part. All offers must provide space consistent with the delineated area defined by this prospectus.

¹ This estimate is for fiscal year FY 2024 and may be escalated by 2 percent annually to the effective date of the lease to account for inflation. The proposed rental rate is fully serviced including all operating expenses, whether paid by the lessor or directly by the Government. GSA will conduct the procurement using prevailing market rental rates as a benchmark for the evaluation of competitive offers and as the basis for negotiating with offerors to ensure that lease award is made in the best interest of the Government.

² New leases may contain an escalation clause to provide for annual changes in real estate taxes and operating costs.

GSA

PBS

**PROSPECTUS – LEASE
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
SUMNER, WA**

Prospectus Number: PWA-01-SU22
Congressional District: 10

Background

The Army’s mission is to deploy, fight, and win our Nation’s wars by providing ready, prompt, and sustained land dominance by Army forces across the full spectrum of conflict as part of the joint force. This location houses the Project Management Office of the Stryker Brigade Combat Team (PMO). The mission of the PMO is to provide logistics to support the U.S. Army and its customers.

The PMO provides all repair parts for Stryker vehicles stored on military bases and contains a repository of about 350 of these vehicles. Nearby installations under the custody and control of the Department of Defense do not have capacity to meet this need.

GSA will consider whether the Army’s continued housing needs should be satisfied in the existing location based on an analysis of other potential locations within the delineated area. If other potential locations are identified, a cost-benefit analysis will be conducted to determine whether the Government can expect to recover the relocation and duplication costs of real and personal property needed for the PMO to accomplish its mission.

Justification

The Stryker Brigade Combat Team PMO is currently housed at 3700 150th Court East in Sumner, WA, in leases that expire on January 31, 2024. The Army requires continued housing to carry out its mission and maintain mission readiness.

The repair parts housed at this location are distributed throughout the military and the National Guard, including to the Army’s worldwide operations. It is imperative that the PMO be located centrally to road and rail transportation, military, and commercial airfields as well as supported military installations and training facilities. Additionally, the property must possess the infrastructure required to maintain the large-scale warehousing, logistics, and distribution activities of the PMO.

Summary of Energy Compliance

GSA will incorporate energy efficiency requirements into the Request for Lease Proposals and other documents related to the procurement of space based on the approved prospectus. GSA encourages offerors to exceed minimum requirements set forth in the procurement and to achieve an Energy Star performance rating of 75 or higher.

GSA

PBS

**PROSPECTUS – LEASE
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
SUMNER, WA**

Prospectus Number: PWA-01-SU22
Congressional District: 10

Resolutions of Approval

Resolutions adopted by the House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and the Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works approving this prospectus will constitute approval to make appropriations to lease space in a facility that will yield the required rentable area.

Interim Leasing

GSA will execute such interim leasing actions as are necessary to ensure continued housing of the tenant agency prior to the effective date of the new lease. It is in the best interest of the Government to avert the financial risk of holdover tenancy.

OMB Memorandum M-21-25 Implementations and Long-Term Space Requirements

The requirements within this prospectus reflect the known space needs prior to its submission to Congress. Agencies continue to develop their return to physical workplaces strategies consistent with OMB Memorandum M-21-25, incorporate lessons learned while working both in-person and under maximum telework during the COVID-19 pandemic, and determine each agency's long-term space posture. Accordingly, the requirements outlined in this prospectus may change prior to award of a lease. In the event that a change results in a revised requirement that makes a material change and does not fit within the acceptable parameters of the Congressional resolutions, GSA will submit an amended prospectus for consideration by the House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure and Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works.

GSA

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
**PROSPECTUS – LEASE
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
SUMNER, WA**


Prospectus Number: PWA-01-SU22
Congressional District: 10

Certification of Need

The proposed project is the best solution to meet a validated Government need.

Submitted at Washington, DC, on 11/22/2021

Recommended:  _____
Commissioner, Public Buildings Service

Approved:  _____
Administrator, General Services Administration

Leased Locations	CURRENT				ESTIMATED/PROPOSED			
	Personnel		Usable Square Feet (USF) ¹		Personnel		Usable Square Feet (USF)	
	Office	Total	Office	Special	Office	Total	Office	Special ⁶
3700 150th Ave Ct E, Sumner, WA	151	151	13,574	427,676				
Estimated/Proposed Lease					151	151	13,574	427,676
Total	151	151	13,574	427,676	151	151	13,574	427,676

Office Utilization Rate (UR) ²		
Rate	Current	Proposed
	70	70

UR = average amount of office space per person
 Current UR excludes 2,986 usf of office support space
 Proposed UR excludes 2,986 usf of office support space

Overall UR ³		
Rate	Current	Proposed
	2,922	2,922

R/U Factor ⁴			
	Total USF	RSF/USF	Max RSF
Current	441,250	1.00	441,250
Estimated/Proposed	441,250	1.00	442,000

Special Space ⁵		USF
Conference/Training		2,000
Copy Center		500
Food Service		1,500
Warehouse		423,176
Light Industrial		500
Total		427,676

NOTES:

- ¹ USF means the portion of the building available for use by a tenant's personnel and furnishings and space available jointly to the occupants of the building.
- ² Calculation excludes the judiciary, Congress, and agencies with fewer than 10 people.
- ³ USF/Person = housing plan total USF divided by total personnel
- ⁴ R/U Factor (R/U) = Max RSF divided by total USF
- ⁵ Storage excludes warehouse, which is part of Special Space.
- ⁶ Special spaces listed are examples of such spaces and may be subject to change at the time Request for Lease Proposals (RLP) are issued to meet specific agency requirements.

STILL I RISE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. TORRES of New York). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 4, 2021, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GREEN) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. GREEN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, still I rise. And I rise today to address the unfortunate circumstances that took the lives of 19 children and 2 teachers in Uvalde, Texas, at Robb Elementary School.

I rise to address this because the families are still suffering. Children did not return home from school. This should never happen in our country.

I will never forget the baby, the child who indicated that she took the blood from a friend who was lying on the floor, and she took that blood, and she put it on her body and on her face so that the gunman wouldn't shoot her. She will have to live with this for the rest of her life.

I rise because there have been many conflicting stories about what happened. Almost daily there was a different story, a different narrative. And at some point, the families deserve the truth about what happened in Uvalde, what happened at Robb Elementary School.

They deserve the truth.

And they deserve the truth because the pain and suffering may not immediately leave them, but it will give them some hope that one day they will be able to wake up one morning and be relieved of some of the pain and suffering that they are enduring currently.

And to get to this truth, which some persons have tried to crush to earth, of course, we know that William Cullen Bryant is right: "Truth, crushed to earth, shall rise again."

They tried to crush the truth to earth, and they used—someone did—the Governor of the State of Texas because, wittingly or unwittingly, the Governor of the State of Texas laid a foundation for a coverup.

Some things bear repeating. Wittingly or unwittingly, the Governor of the State of Texas laid the foundation for a coverup. For, you see, the Governor took to the stage shortly after the shooting, perhaps a day later, he took to the stage, and he had with him persons with great credibility.

He had with him the Lieutenant Governor of the State of Texas, two U.S. Senators from the State of Texas; he had with him a State Representative and a State senator; with them, the Director of the Texas Department of Public Safety, all on the stage with the Governor.

With them, the Chief Patrol Agent for the Del Rio sector of the U.S. Border Patrol. He had with him the Uvalde mayor, the Uvalde County Judge, the chief of the Uvalde Consolidated Independent School District, the Superintendent for the Uvalde Consolidated Independent School District, and the Commissioner for the Texas Education

Agency, all on the stage with the Governor.

While on the stage with the Governor, and in their presence, the Governor made the following statement—I had my staff give me the statement. I want to read the statement that the Governor made because the Governor, whether wittingly or unwittingly, laid the foundation for a coverup.

Here is what the Governor said: "The reality is, as horrible as what happened, it could have been worse.

"The reason it was not worse is because law enforcement officials did what they do."

They did what they do. This is the Governor speaking. And he goes on to say: "They showed amazing courage by running toward gunfire for the singular purpose of trying to save lives."

And these are the Governor's words. "And it is a fact that because of their quick response, getting on the scene of being able to respond to the gunman, and eliminating the gunman, they were able to save lives."

Well, Governor, you and I know that it is not a fact that this occurred, as you articulated. And we know, not because some righteous person came forward to share the truth; not because there was an investigation and as a result of the investigation truths crushed to earth are now alive again.

No, it is because a news source released a video. It was a George Floyd moment. But for the video, there probably would not have been a successful prosecution in the George Floyd case.

It was an Edmund Pettus Bridge moment. But for—at that time, the tape, I suppose—the actual showing of what happened at the Edmund Pettus Bridge, on Bloody Sunday, I wouldn't be in Congress.

The video spoke truth to power. When power was attempting to cover up the truth, the video spoke truth. The video is available for the world to see.

And upon seeing this video, the Governor indicated that he was misled, deceived, if you will. That is what the Governor says.

Well, before we go on, I think it is important for us to expose the definition of coverup, because there are many persons who have their own definition. But I like the one that Oxford gives. This is the Oxford definition. The Oxford definition of coverup. Coverup per Oxford: An attempt to prevent people's discovering the truth about a serious mistake, a serious mistake, or a crime.

You can have a coverup and not have a crime. You can have a coverup, and there is only an attempt, an attempt to prevent the discovery.

So our discovering by way of the video does not eviscerate the fact that a coverup was taking place. They were trying to hide the truth. They were engaging in insidious prevarication.

"... because Carlyle is right, 'No lie can live forever.'"

"Truth, crushed to earth, shall rise again," William Cullen Bryant.

The video is the truth. And now, Governor, you have a duty, responsibility, and an obligation to the people of the State of Texas and to those babies who lost their lives, you have got a responsibility to come forward and tell us who told you that all of these heroic actions took place. The people need to know, but those parents need to know because of their suffering.

Who was it that was trying to cover up the truth? You know who the person is, Governor. You have the responsibility to bring it to the attention of the public.

And if that person received that intelligence, or lack of intelligence, flawed information, fallacious commentary, if that person received it from another person, then we need to know who that person is. And we need to know until we get to the person who initiated this fabrication, this prevarication. We need to know who initiated it.

Who was the genesis of the coverup? That is the Governor's responsibility.

You need to do this, Governor, and you need to do it immediately, if not sooner. You need to do it because you are the Chief Executive Officer of the State of Texas. You are the person who can assemble all of these high-profile persons.

You are the person who gave credibility to the insidious prevarication. You are the person, Governor. All of these high-profile people were there because you were there. That was your call.

All of your credibility is on the line now. You need to expose the person who brought this fabrication to you such that you would then present it to the world.

And I say to the public at large, and anybody who is listening, my dear friends and colleagues, I say to you, it has to be somebody the Governor trusts.

□ 1345

It has to be somebody that he believes in. It has to be somebody that he was willing to accept that person's word and go on national TV and repeat, echo, what that person told him.

Governor, you have got to do it. You have got to expose the person who brought this to you, and it has to be, in my opinion, somebody that you trust. Somebody that you believe would vet the information before sharing it with you. Somebody that has been with you. Somebody that you have confidence in.

It is not somebody that just walked off the street. It is not somebody that you just happened to meet as you were coming to the press conference. No, Governor. It is somebody that you know and trust, and you've got to expose that person.

That person doesn't deserve to be secreted. That is not something that we would accord a person who would present such a prevarication. You have got to reveal the name of that person.

If there is a person that told this person that you are secreting so far or you

are not telling us about, then we need to know who that was. We have got to get back to the source, the genesis, of this misinformation that you claim you received.

Governor, I will give you this admonition. If you do not go back to the genesis, at some point, Governor, the eye of suspicion will be on you. At some point, Governor, this will no longer be a question of who told you. At some point, this will become a question of why did you do this? Why did you do this to these families?

Why would you further a prevarication that would cause them to embrace the people who behaved in a pusillanimous fashion; timid, cowardly. Why would you want them to embrace them as heroes?

I support law enforcement. My uncle was a deputy sheriff. I am in Congress because of my uncle. One day he told me I was going to be a lawyer, and I believed him. I went on the rest of my life trying to become a lawyer because my uncle said it was such that I would do.

Well, I support law enforcement, but I don't support what happened that I saw on that video. You can be opposed and antithetical to what happened on the video and not be antithetical to law enforcement. That is just a fact.

You don't have to be antithetical to every law enforcement officer because you see something that you find distasteful on the video, that is disdainful. No.

I support law enforcement, but I will never support what I saw on that video, and those babies deserve justice, Governor. So it is up to you, Governor. It is up to you now to do that which righteousness requires. Righteousness.

I am also saddened because the officers who appeared, they were in body armor. Some of them; not all, but some of them. They had shields; not all, but some of them. They had long guns; not all, but some of them.

It has been reported that more than 300 officers appeared—300. Long guns, short guns, body armor, shields, helmets.

In Texas, there are those who want a teacher with a pistol to do what more than 300 persons armed with long guns, protected by body armor, some with shields, what they could not do or did not do within an hour.

More than 70 minutes lapsed before the gunman was taken out, but we expect a teacher in the State of Texas to be prepared to take out a gunman with an AR-15-type weapon.

This is a level of inanity that borders on insanity, something that is totally unacceptable among people of good will. Teachers ought to be allowed to teach. Let teachers teach.

We train the constabulary to deal with these kinds of issues, the police, the Department of Public Safety officers, the Texas Rangers. They get paid to deal with these issues. Let teachers teach.

Let's secure schools. Let's make sure every school has locks that lock—locks

that lock—doors that shut, and that there is a culture in the school that prohibits the use of emergency exits for routine visits to your automobile or some other place outside of the school. That would be important for the protection of life.

But there is something else that could have been done, because, Governor, those babies shouldn't have lost their lives. There is something that you and I and other persons who hold public trust, who can pass laws, could have done to save the lives of those babies.

Governor, 18-year-olds should not be able to purchase weapons of war. Weapons of war belong in Ukraine, not Uvalde.

Babies shouldn't die in school because someone has a weapon of war. He should not have been able to purchase that long gun, that weapon of war. If he had not been able to purchase it, they wouldn't have died at the hands of a person with a weapon of war. So I say to you: They shouldn't have died as a result of that long gun, that weapon of war.

But there is a way for you to vindicate yourself. Here is how you can vindicate yourself, Governor. You have the authority, the awesome power. By virtue of the office you hold, you have the power to call a special session of the State legislature in the State of Texas.

When you call that special session, Governor, you have the power, the awesome power, to have on the agenda legislation that will prohibit the sale of an AR-15-style weapon, a long gun, to an 18-year-old in the State of Texas. It shouldn't happen. It shouldn't have happened.

We can prevent it from happening again, but it takes will more than way. The way is there. We have the power. Do we have the will is the question.

I haven't seen the will. There ought to be the will because we have seen this circumstance before. This is not the first time. We have seen it in the Tops grocery store; 10 people murdered. Walmart store, people murdered. We have the power.

At some point, the American public, which believes that there should not be long guns of this type in the hands of persons who are under 21, at some point, the American public is going to turn on somebody, and I don't mean in a violent way—I mean at the polls on election day. The American public is going to announce its position at some point. At some point, some persons are going to find themselves making an early exit, if you will.

So I am going to ask that we cease and desist with this fabrication or belief that there is nothing we can do, that the Constitution doesn't allow it. Yes, it does.

The Constitution doesn't say you can't have some regulations. The Constitution doesn't say you can have a bazooka. You can't have a switchblade drone; you can't have a predator. And

if you are under 21, you ought not be able to have a weapon of war.

Mr. Speaker, I'm going to close with this commentary. It is not enough for things to be right. They must also look right.

While it may be right for the Governor to have had a press conference with all of these outstanding personalities with great credibility, it may have been right. It may have been right for the Governor to receive what he perceives at the time to be credible information and find out later that it is not credible and to just ignore this. I don't say that it is, but maybe it is right.

But it is not enough for things to be right, they must also look right; and it doesn't look right for the Governor to know who gave him this insidious prevarication and to secret the name of the person.

It is not enough for things to be right, they must also look right; this does not look right.

Because I believe it isn't right, I am calling on the Governor to act expeditiously, reveal the name of the person, and to do so with the understanding that if this person is under your command, under your office, then there has to be some sanctions imposed.

Mr. Speaker, the babies and the people of the State of Texas deserve no less.

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

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Ms. Byrd, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate has passed without amendment a bill of the House of the following title:

H.R. 8351. An act to amend the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States to suspend temporarily rates of duty on imports of certain infant formula products, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate has passed a bill of the following title in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 3895. An act to extend and authorize annual appropriations for the United States Commission on International Religious Freedom through fiscal year 2024.

The message also announced that pursuant to Public Law 117-81, the Chair, on behalf of the Majority Leader, appoints the following individual to serve as a member of the Commission on the National Defense Strategy:

Mariah Sixkiller of Washington.

The message also announced that pursuant to Public Law 117-81, the Chair, on behalf of the Republican Leader, appoints the following individual to serve as a member of the National Security Commission on Emerging Biotechnology:

Ms. Dawn Meyerriecks of Virginia.

ADJOURNMENT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 1 of House Resolution

1230, the House stands adjourned until 9 a.m. tomorrow.

Thereupon (at 1 o'clock and 57 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Friday, July 22, 2022, at 9 a.m.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

EC-4795. A letter from the Under Secretary for Personnel and Readiness, Department of Defense, transmitting authorization of Colonel Kevin G. Collins, United States Marine Corps, to wear the insignia of the grade of brigadier general, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 777(b)(3)(B); Public Law 104-106, Sec. 503(a)(1) (as added by Public Law 108-136, Sec. 509(a)(3)); (117 Stat. 1458); to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-4796. A letter from the Under Secretary for Personnel and Readiness, Department of Defense, transmitting a letter authorizing 8 officers to wear the insignia of the grade of brigadier general, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 777(b)(3)(B); Public Law 104-106, Sec. 503(a)(1) (as added by Public Law 108-136, Sec. 509(a)(3)); (117 Stat. 1458); to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-4797. A letter from the Under Secretary for Personnel and Readiness, Department of Defense, transmitting a letter authorizing 17 officers to wear the insignia of the grade of brigadier general, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 777(b)(3)(B); Public Law 104-106, Sec. 503(a)(1) (as added by Public Law 108-136, Sec. 509(a)(3)); (117 Stat. 1458); to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-4798. A letter from the Under Secretary for Personnel and Readiness, Department of Defense, transmitting authorization of Major General Douglas A. Sims II, United States Army, to wear the insignia of the grade of lieutenant general for a period not to exceed 14 days before assuming the duties of the position for which the higher grade is authorized, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 777a(b)(4); Public Law 111-383, Sec. 505(a)(1); (124 Stat. 4208); to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-4799. A letter from the Under Secretary for Personnel and Readiness, Department of Defense, transmitting a letter authorizing Rear Admiral Sara A. Joyner, United States Navy, to wear the insignia of the grade of vice admiral for a period not to exceed 14 days before assuming the duties of the position for which the higher grade is authorized; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-4800. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting a letter on the approved retirement of Lieutenant General Steven R. Rudder, United States Marine Corps, and his advancement to the grade of lieutenant general on the retired list; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-4801. A letter from the Deputy General Counsel for Operations, Department of Housing and Urban Development, transmitting an action on nomination, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 3349(a); Public Law 105-277, Sec. 151(b); (112 Stat. 2681-614); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

EC-4802. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's additional legislative proposals; jointly to the Committees on Armed Services and Intelligence (Permanent Select).

EC-4803. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's additional legislative proposals; jointly to the Committees on Armed Services and Intelligence (Permanent Select).

EC-4804. A letter from the Under Secretary for Acquisition and Sustainment, Department of Defense, transmitting the Defense Environmental Programs Annual Report to Congress for FY 2020; jointly to the Committees on Armed Services and Energy and Commerce.

EC-4805. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's additional legislative proposals; jointly to the Committees on Armed Services, Oversight and Reform, and Foreign Affairs.

EC-4806. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's additional legislative proposals; jointly to the Committees on Armed Services, Oversight and Reform, and Natural Resources.

EC-4807. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's additional legislative proposals; jointly to the Committees on Armed Services, the Judiciary, Foreign Affairs, and Natural Resources.

EC-4808. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's additional legislative proposals; jointly to the Committees on Armed Services, Veterans' Affairs, Financial Services, Foreign Affairs, Oversight and Reform, and Energy and Commerce.

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. PALLONE: Committee on Energy and Commerce. H.R. 3771. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for research and improvement of cardiovascular health among the South Asian population of the United States, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 117-427). 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. BLUMENAUER (for himself, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. GRIFFITH, Mr. JOYCE of Ohio, Ms. NORTON, Ms. MACE, and Mr. PERLMUTTER):

H.R. 8454. A bill to expand research on cannabidiol and marijuana, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. CARBAJAL (for himself and Mr. FITZPATRICK):

H.R. 8455. A bill to amend the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 to require the Secretary of Commerce to establish a coastal climate change adaptation preparedness and response program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. CARBAJAL (for himself and Mr. FITZPATRICK):

H.R. 8456. A bill to provide for ocean acidification collaborative research grant oppor-

tunities; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

By Mr. CICILLINE:

H.R. 8457. A bill to carry out an income-contingent repayment program for Federal Direct Interest-Free Education Loans for undergraduate students, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Education and Labor, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. OWENS (for himself, Mr. CURTIS, Mr. STEWART, and Mr. MOORE of Utah):

H.R. 8458. A bill to ensure eligibility for public safety officer death benefits for officers exposed to radiation at clandestine laboratories, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BARR (for himself and Ms. DEAN):

H.R. 8459. A bill to impose sanctions with respect to foreign persons that engage in certain transactions with Ukrainian property; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. BEYER:

H.R. 8460. A bill to remove obstacles to the ability of law enforcement officers to enforce gun safety laws, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BUDD (for himself, Ms. TENNEY, Mr. NORMAN, Mr. JACKSON, Mrs. GREENE of Georgia, Mrs. MILLER of Illinois, Mr. FITZGERALD, and Mr. MOONEY):

H.R. 8461. A bill to prohibit agencies of the government from soliciting or entering into agreements with nongovernmental organizations to conduct voter registration or voter mobilization activities on the property or website of the agency or from using Federal funds to carry out activities directed under Executive Order 14019, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration, and in addition to the Committees on the Judiciary, Oversight and Reform, and Science, Space, and Technology, 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. CASTEN:

H.R. 8462. A bill to require the Securities and Exchange Commission, when developing rules and regulations about disclosures to retail investors, to conduct investor testing, including a survey and interviews of retail investors, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. CASTRO of Texas (for himself, Mrs. KIM of California, Mr. MEEKS, Ms. MALLIOTAKIS, and Ms. HOULAHAN):

H.R. 8463. A bill to modify the requirements under the Millennium Challenge Act of 2003 for candidate countries, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. CAWTHORN:

H.R. 8464. A bill to require certain agencies in the executive branch of the Federal government to conduct a study on duplicative functions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. COHEN (for himself and Mr. WILSON of South Carolina):

H.R. 8465. A bill to amend the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to provide for the designation of certain countries, including Ukraine, the Republic of Georgia, and the

Republic of Moldova, as major democratic allies, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. CONNOLLY (for himself, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, and Ms. BROWN of Ohio):

H.R. 8466. A bill to require the head of each agency to establish a plan relating to the safety of Federal employees and contractors physically present at certain worksites during a nationwide public health emergency declared for an infectious disease, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. DEUTCH (for himself, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. COHEN, and Ms. PINGREE):

H.R. 8467. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act and the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to make improvements in the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance program, and to provide for Social Security benefit protection; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committees on Energy and Commerce, and Education and Labor, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. GALLEGO (for himself, Mr. O'HALLERAN, and Mr. RICE of South Carolina):

H.R. 8468. A bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to require the Secretary of Health and Human Services to make certain information available on a public website relating to intermediate care facilities for individuals with intellectual disabilities certified for participation under the Medicaid program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. GOTTHEIMER (for himself, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. BACON, Mr. JOYCE of Ohio, Mr. COSTA, Mr. PANETTA, and Mr. CARSON):

H.R. 8469. A bill to direct the Attorney General to modify the uniform crime reporting program to include data on internet platforms used in connection with criminal offenses, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. HOULAHAN (for herself and Mr. FALLON):

H.R. 8470. A bill to establish a public-private partnership technology investment pilot program; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mrs. LESKO:

H.R. 8471. A bill to update oversight and inspection practices of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mrs. LURIA:

H.R. 8472. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to provide for Federal student loan reform; to the Committee on Education and Labor, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York (for herself, Ms. ROSS, Mrs. DINGELL, Mr. CARSON, Mr. NADLER, and Mr. KHANNA):

H.R. 8473. A bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to prohibit employers from paying employees in the garment industry by piece rate, to require manufacturers and contractors in the garment industry to register with the Department of Labor, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. NORCROSS:

H.R. 8474. A bill to improve the public service loan forgiveness program under section 455(m) of the Higher Education Act of 1965, to improve loan forgiveness eligibility provisions under such Act for teachers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. O'HALLERAN (for himself and Ms. HERRELL):

H.R. 8475. A bill to amend the Agricultural Act of 2014 to provide emergency relief to producers of livestock with herds adversely affected by Mexican gray wolves, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ:

H.R. 8476. A bill to require the Secretaries of Housing and Urban Development and Agriculture to submit annual reports to the Congress regarding dwelling units in assisted housing that fail property inspections, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Ms. OMAR (for herself, Mr. DESAULNIER, Ms. SCANLON, Mr. BOWMAN, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. ADAMS, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mr. WELCH, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Mr. RASKIN, Mr. HUFFMAN, Ms. NORTON, Ms. PRESSLEY, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. TLAI, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. LAWSON of Florida, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mrs. CHERFILUS-MCCORMICK, Ms. KUSTER, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Ms. BASS, Mr. CARTER of Louisiana, Mr. CORREA, Mr. CARSON, Ms. WILD, Mr. AUCHINCLOSS, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. GALLEGO, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Mr. POCAN, Mr. TAKANO, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. NADLER, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Ms. STANSBURY, Mr. JONES, and Ms. KELLY of Illinois):

H.R. 8477. A bill to amend the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act to require mandatory certification for certain students and reduce stigma associated with unpaid school meal fees, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Ms. PRESSLEY:

H.R. 8478. A bill to amend the Fair Credit Reporting Act to require nationwide consumer reporting agencies, upon request, to use a consumer's current legal name on consumer reports, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. RUIZ:

H.R. 8479. A bill to amend the California Desert Protection Act of 1994 with respect to the definition of the term "conservation land", and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Ms. TENNEY:

H.R. 8480. A bill to prohibit the provision of Federal funds to certain entities subject to sanctions imposed by the United States; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Ms. UNDERWOOD (for herself, Mr. BERA, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, and Ms. DELAURO):

H.R. 8481. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act with respect to public health data accessibility, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. VELÁZQUEZ (for herself and Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana):

H.R. 8482. A bill to adjust collateral requirements under the Small Business Act for disaster loans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Small Business.

By Ms. WATERS:

H.R. 8483. A bill to require studies regarding insurance coverage for damages from wildfires, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Ms. WATERS:

H.R. 8484. A bill to accord securities issued by the International Development Association the same exemption from the securities laws that applies to the securities of other multilateral development banks in which the United States is a member; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. COMER:

H. Res. 1243. A resolution of inquiry requesting the President transmit certain documents in his possession to the House of Representatives relating to the Biden family's international business schemes and related information; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. GOSAR:

H. Res. 1244. A resolution of inquiry requesting the President and directing the Secretary of Health and Human Services to transmit, respectively, certain documents to the House of Representatives relating to any COVID-19 vaccine; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York (for herself, Mr. KIM of New Jersey, Mrs. KIM of California, Mrs. STEEL, Ms. STRICKLAND, Ms. MENG, and Mr. SUOZZI):

H. Res. 1245. A resolution expressing support for the designation of November 22, 2022, as "Kimchi Day"; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of rule XII,

ML-210. The SPEAKER presented a memorial of the General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, relative to Assembly Resolution No. 139, commemorating the appointment of Justice Ketanji Brown Jackson as an Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

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. BLUMENAUER:

H.R. 8454.

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. CARBAJAL:

H.R. 8455.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article IV, Section 3, Clause 2

By Mr. CARBAJAL:

H.R. 8456.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. CICILLINE:

H.R. 8457.

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. OWENS:

H.R. 8458.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8.

By Mr. BARR:

H.R. 8459.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. BEYER:

H.R. 8460.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The constitutional authority on which this bill rests is the power of Congress to make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces, as enumerated in Article I, Section 8, Clause 14 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. BUDD:

H.R. 8461.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, section 4, "The Times, Places and Manner of holding Elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by Law make or alter such Regulations, except as to the Places of choosing Senators."

Article I, section 8, clause 18, "Congress shall have Power . . . 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. CASTEN:

H.R. 8462.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 18 of Section 8 of Article 1 of the Constitution

By Mr. CASTRO of Texas:

H.R. 8463.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. CAWTHORN:

H.R. 8464.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

By Mr. COHEN:

H.R. 8465.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

By Mr. CONNOLLY:

H.R. 8466.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the Constitution of the United States

By Mr. DEUTCH:

H.R. 8467.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1 of the US Constitution and Amendment XVI of the US Constitution.

By Mr. GALLEG0:

H.R. 8468.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18: "[The Congress shall have Power . . .] 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. GOTTHEIMER:

H.R. 8469.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18: To make all laws that shall be necessary and proper for

carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

By Ms. HOULAHAN:

H.R. 8470.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The "necessary and proper" clause of Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mrs. LESKO:

H.R. 8471.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mrs. LURIA:

H.R. 8472.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 1 of Section 8 of Article I of the Constitution

Clause 18 of Section 8 of Article I of the Constitution

By Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York:

H.R. 8473.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. NORCROSS:

H.R. 8474.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 Section 8

By Mr. O'HALLERAN:

H.R. 8475.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 18, section 8 of article 1 of the Constitution

By Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ:

H.R. 8476.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 1 of the Constitution.

By Ms. OMAR:

H.R. 8477.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Ms. PRESSLEY:

H.R. 8478.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18

By Mr. RUIZ:

H.R. 8479.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

clause 18 of section 8 of article I of the Constitution

By Ms. TENNEY:

H.R. 8480.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, of the Constitution of the United States

By Ms. UNDERWOOD:

H.R. 8481.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the U.S Constitution

By Ms. VELÁZQUEZ:

H.R. 8482.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1

"The Congress shall have Power to . . . provide for the . . . general Welfare of the United States; . . ."

By Ms. WATERS:

H.R. 8483.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, clause 3 provides Congress with the power to "regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes."

By Ms. WATERS:

H.R. 8484.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, clause 3 provides Congress with the power to "regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes."

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions, as follows:

H.R. 419: Mr. PALMER.

H.R. 794: Mr. CARBAJAL and Ms. WILSON of Florida.

H.R. 1259: Mr. RESCHENTHALER.

H.R. 1332: Mr. MCEACHIN.

H.R. 1417: Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina.

H.R. 1588: Mr. FULCHER.

H.R. 1661: Ms. DELBENE.

H.R. 1739: Mr. VICENTE GONZALEZ of Texas.

H.R. 1901: Mr. DONALDS.

H.R. 1946: Mr. GIBBS and Mr. MCEACHIN.

H.R. 1957: Mr. CICILLINE and Mr. PHILLIPS.

H.R. 2021: Mr. SAN NICOLAS.

H.R. 2033: Mr. BACON.

H.R. 2144: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.

H.R. 2223: Mr. BIGGS.

H.R. 2256: Mr. MCEACHIN.

H.R. 2303: Mr. CÁRDENAS.

H.R. 2517: Mr. C. SCOTT FRANKLIN of Florida.

H.R. 2549: Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida.

H.R. 2972: Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mrs. DINGELL, and Mr. BUTTERFIELD.

H.R. 3095: Ms. DEAN, Mr. SOTO, Mr. CASTEN, and Mr. TIFFANY.

H.R. 3259: Mr. MCEACHIN.

H.R. 3401: Mrs. LESKO.

H.R. 3449: Mr. GOMEZ.

H.R. 3461: Mr. MURPHY of North Carolina.

H.R. 3472: Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas and Ms. KUSTER.

H.R. 3517: Mr. WELCH.

H.R. 3693: Ms. STANSBURY.

H.R. 3759: Mr. BUDD.

H.R. 4042: Mr. KIM of New Jersey, Mr. CARSON, Mr. LAMALFA, Mr. FULCHER, and Mr. KATKO.

H.R. 4437: Ms. BARRAGÁN.

H.R. 4636: Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. CARBAJAL, and Ms. BROWNLEY.

H.R. 4766: Mr. CLEAVER and Mr. PETERS.

H.R. 4826: Mr. MORELLE.

H.R. 4870: Mr. CLINE.

H.R. 4951: Mr. HUFFMAN.

H.R. 4965: Ms. BARRAGÁN and Ms. TITUS.

H.R. 5089: Ms. CRAIG.

H.R. 5273: Mr. JONES.

H.R. 5348: Mr. SIRES.

H.R. 5441: Mr. MRVAN.

H.R. 5606: Mr. LAWSON of Florida.

H.R. 5769: Ms. DEAN and Ms. MENG.

H.R. 6026: Mr. WELCH.

H.R. 6094: Ms. MENG.

H.R. 6117: Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY and Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 6455: Mr. SMITH of New Jersey.

H.R. 6480: Mr. DIAZ-BALART.

H.R. 6699: Mr. MCGOVERN.

H.R. 6715: Mr. MELJER and Mrs. SPARTZ.

H.R. 6785: Mr. LYNCH.

H.R. 6823: Mr. MALINOWSKI and Mr. LEVIN of California.

H.R. 6857: Mr. PERRY.

H.R. 6860: Mr. O'HALLERAN, Ms. DELAURO, Ms. DEAN, and Mr. MCEACHIN.

H.R. 6929: Mrs. MCCLEIN and Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida.

H.R. 7104: Mrs. KIM of California.

H.R. 7181: Mr. DONALDS.

H.R. 7249: Ms. BARRAGÁN.

H.R. 7255: Ms. BARRAGÁN.

H.R. 7316: Mrs. LESKO.
 H.R. 7321: Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. SOTO, Mr. JOYCE of Ohio, Mr. WELCH, and Ms. BARRAGÁN.
 H.R. 7410: Mr. LAHOOD.
 H.R. 7412: Mr. STEUBE.
 H.R. 7437: Mr. C. SCOTT FRANKLIN of Florida.
 H.R. 7506: Ms. ROSS and Ms. WILD.
 H.R. 7534: Mr. RUSH and Mr. CLEAVER.
 H.R. 7630: Mr. COHEN and Mr. MANN.
 H.R. 7644: Mr. MCEACHIN, Ms. MCCOLLUM, and Ms. BROWNLEY.
 H.R. 7647: Mr. KHANNA, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, and Ms. MCCOLLUM.
 H.R. 7744: Mr. MANN.
 H.R. 7773: Mr. CROW.
 H.R. 7775: Mr. KHANNA.
 H.R. 7925: Mr. SHERMAN, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, and Ms. PORTER.
 H.R. 7936: Mr. STAUBER.
 H.R. 7945: Mr. CRIST.
 H.R. 7946: Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York.
 H.R. 7975: Mr. KIND and Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin.
 H.R. 8000: Mr. OWENS and Mr. LATURNER.
 H.R. 8006: Mr. KUSTOFF.
 H.R. 8028: Mr. WALBERG.
 H.R. 8090: Ms. STANSBURY.
 H.R. 8160: Mr. FALLON.
 H.R. 8170: Mr. MCCLINTOCK.
 H.R. 8171: Mr. MCCLINTOCK.
 H.R. 8249: Ms. DEAN and Mr. GRIJALVA.
 H.R. 8260: Mrs. RADEWAGEN.
 H.R. 8264: Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. MRVAN, and Mr. CROW.
 H.R. 8281: Mr. KILMER.
 H.R. 8318: Mrs. DEMINGS.
 H.R. 8354: Mr. WENSTRUP and Mr. BABIN.
 H.R. 8359: Mr. RUTHERFORD.
 H.R. 8361: Mr. BUCK.

H.R. 8382: Mr. DONALDS.
 H.R. 8424: Ms. TITUS and Ms. CHU.
 H.R. 8428: Mrs. BICE of Oklahoma, Ms. STEFANIK, Mr. NEWHOUSE, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. ARMSTRONG, Mr. JACOBS of New York, Mr. MAST, and Mr. VAN DREW.
 H.R. 8445: Ms. CASTOR of Florida.
 H.R. 8452: Ms. BARRAGÁN, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Mr. QUIGLEY, Ms. ROSS, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Mr. PANETTA, Ms. TITUS, Mr. ALLRED, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. NEWMAN, Mr. CARSON, Ms. JACOBS of California, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Ms. TLAIB, Ms. SPEIER, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. NADLER, Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. AUCHINCLOSS, Mr. MCNERNEY, Mrs. TRAHAN, Ms. ADAMS, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. CLEAVER, Ms. PORTER, Mr. PAYNE, Ms. ESCOBAR, Ms. NORTON, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. BOWMAN, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. JONES, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Ms. PRESSLEY, Mr. SIRES, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Ms. BROWNLEY, Mr. BROWN of Maryland, Ms. CHU, Ms. ESHOO, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, and Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida.
 H.J. Res. 87: Mrs. TRAHAN.
 H.J. Res. 91: Mr. OWENS, Mr. VALADAO, Mr. STEWART, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, Mrs. BOEBERT, Mr. MOORE of Utah, Mr. CARL, and Ms. HERRELL.
 H. Con. Res. 100: Mr. BENTZ and Mr. GROTHMAN.
 H. Res. 647: Mr. ALLRED, Mr. BERA, Mr. LIEU, Mr. MALINOWSKI, Ms. HOULAHAN, Mr. KEATING.
 H. Res. 1041: Mrs. KIM of California.
 H. Res. 1156: Mr. BROWN of Maryland, Mr. BACON, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mr. CARTER of Louisiana, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, and Mrs. TORRES of California.
 H. Res. 1183: Mr. FALLON.

H. Res. 1185: Ms. NORTON and Ms. JACKSON LEE.
 H. Res. 1196: Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ.
 H. Res. 1222: Mr. SWALWELL.
 H. Res. 1226: Ms. STANSBURY, Mr. CASE, and Ms. BARRAGÁN.
 H. Res. 1233: Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. WALBERG, Mr. MURPHY of North Carolina, Mrs. MILLER of Illinois, Mr. DAVIDSON, Mrs. WALORSKI, Mr. BURGESS, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. WALTZ, Mr. BANKS, Mr. CAWTHORN, Mr. C. SCOTT FRANKLIN of Florida, Mr. MEUSER, Mr. SMITH of Nebraska, Mr. LATURNER, and Mr. BUDD.
 H. Res. 1235: Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois.

 PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 3 of rule XII, petitions and papers were laid on the clerk's desk and referred as follows:

PT-128. The SPEAKER presented a petition of City of Jersey City, relative to Resolution No. 22-335, urging the United States Congress to include robust funding in any budget reconciliation bill to address housing instability and unaffordability and to expand rental assistance programs and to build, repair and preserve affordable homes in order to reach and provide greater assistance to more people in need of affordable housing; which was referred to the Committee on Financial Services.

PT-129. Also, a petition of County of Maui, Hawaii, relative to Resolution No. 22-133, affirming the County of Maui's ongoing commitment to the goals of the Paris Climate Agreement and endorsement of the Fossil Fuel Non-Proliferation Treaty; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.



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No. 121

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.

Almighty God, we would rest in You, for You alone can bring order to our world.

Reveal Yourself to our Senators, guiding them on the path of peace. May they place behind them disappointed hopes as they lean on You for comfort and strength. Lord, replace their doubts with faith. Strengthen the good in them so that nothing may hinder the outflow of Your power in their lives. Give might to the weak, and renew the strength of the strong.

Lord, we thank You for Your great power as we praise You in Your mighty 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 21, 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 Sen-

ator 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.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

CHIPS ACT OF 2022—Resumed

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the Senate will resume consideration of the House message to accompany H.R. 4346, which the clerk will report.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

House message to accompany H.R. 4346, a bill making appropriations for Legislative Branch for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2022, and for other purposes.

Pending:

Schumer motion to concur in the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate to the bill, with Schumer Amendment No. 5135 (to the House amendment to the Senate amendment), relating to the CHIPS Act of 2022.

Schumer Amendment No. 5136 (to Amendment No. 5135), to add an effective date.

Schumer motion to refer the bill to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, with instructions, Schumer Amendment No. 5137, to add an effective date.

Schumer Amendment No. 5138 (to (the instructions) Amendment No. 5137), to modify the effective date.

RECOGNITION OF THE MAJORITY LEADER

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Democratic leader is recognized.

CANNABIS ADMINISTRATION AND OPPORTUNITY ACT

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, over the last few decades, Americans' views on cannabis legalization have dramatically, dramatically changed. Twenty years ago, less than a third of Americans believed that cannabis should be made legal. Today, that share is nearly 70 percent of the population, the highest level of support ever.

We can see this shift playing out in the States. Nearly 90 percent of Americans live in a State that has legalized cannabis for either medical or adult recreational use. New York legalized cannabis in 2021. And even voters in deep-red South Dakota voted to legalize it for adult recreational use.

Cannabis legalization has proven immensely successful at the State level so it is time that Congress catches up with the rest of the country.

Last year, Senators WYDEN, BOOKER, and I released a discussion draft of the Cannabis Administration and Opportunity Act. After receiving more than 1,800 public comments and working with numerous Senate committees to improve the bill, today we are introducing this historic legislation.

I am proud to be the first majority leader ever to say that it is time to end the Federal prohibition on cannabis, and this bill provides the best framework for updating our cannabis laws and reversing decades of harm inflicted by the War on Drugs.

I have had many productive conversations with my Republican and Democratic colleagues about cannabis reform, and I look forward to working with Members from both sides of the aisle to secure support for this bill.

Our bill will legalize cannabis by removing it from the Controlled Substances Act, empowering States to create their own cannabis laws instead. 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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S3581

will establish a robust regulatory system to protect public health and ensure that cannabis is as safe as possible. It includes rules to prevent impaired driving, prevent youth access, and prevent illegal diversion. We also robustly fund a variety of research programs to make up for lost time when it comes to cannabis research.

So important, our bill will also expunge the Federal criminal records of people with convictions for nonviolent cannabis offenses and allow those in Federal prison for nonviolent cannabis offenses to appeal their sentences.

It is a tragedy—tragedy—that far too many Americans, particularly Black and Hispanic Americans, have permanent blocks on their record, making it nearly impossible to move forward with their lives just because they were arrested with a little marijuana in their pocket. How unfair and what a waste of human resources.

Our bill will also establish an Opportunity Trust Fund to reinvest in communities that have been devastated by the War on Drugs. And it will create opportunities for entrepreneurs and small businesses to legitimately pursue new opportunities in the growing cannabis industry.

And, of course, underlying it all, this bill is about individual freedom and basic fairness. The fact that cannabis remains a schedule I controlled substance—in the same bad company of other drugs like heroin—is not just senseless; it is deeply harmful for countless Americans—again, almost always people of color—and it impinges on the freedom of all of us. If this is working in all the States, why not let people use it?

We need to change that. We need to change the lack of freedom and fairness. We need to create opportunities for entrepreneurs to legitimately pursue new opportunities, and comprehensive Federal cannabis legislation is critical to reaching that goal.

I want to extend my deep appreciation to Senators BOOKER and WYDEN as well as all of my colleagues who have worked with us on this important and long-overdue change. I want to thank Senators MURRAY and Senator PETERS and all the chairs of the more than 10 Senate committees who worked with us over the past several years to significantly improve the bill from the discussion draft we released last year. This bill would not be possible without the hard work of them and their staffs.

I want to stress that this is the beginning of the legislative process, not the end. We are going to work hard to create support for our bill, and I hope we can make more progress toward cannabis reform in the future. I look forward to working with Democrats and Republicans to get something done this year.

H.R. 4346

Madam President, now on the chips bill, last night, I filed cloture on a major piece of legislation that will help lower costs, boost scientific inno-

vation, and take direct aim at the national chips shortage, which is hurting almost every single American.

Members of both sides know that America's chips crisis is sending shock waves across the economy. It is endangering our national security. According to an article by Bloomberg, China's top chipmaker has now likely advanced its tech by two generations, threatening U.S. competitiveness.

To ignore the chips crisis means higher costs, squandered job opportunities, and greater dependence on foreign chip producers. Thankfully, the Senate is close to finally taking action.

In the long run, our bipartisan chips bill will ease semiconductor supply chain woes, increase domestic inventory of chips, and thus help lower costs on all sorts of products that rely on chips to work.

But because the vote earlier this week was so bipartisan, I amended the bill to include one of the largest science packages the Senate has considered in a long time.

As you know, I was the original author of many of the provisions in the science section when I worked with Senator YOUNG on the Endless Frontier Act more than 2 years ago.

We will devote tens of billions of dollars to cultivate the next generation of tech hubs all across the country, especially in regions that have been overlooked. We will invest in new science jobs, and that will keep America No. 1. It has always been America's cutting-edge lead on innovation, in science and research, that has then created millions and millions of good-paying jobs and kept our economy prosperous. In the last decade, America seems to have forgotten that, and this bill revitalizes that goal and that dream.

These scientific investments are crucial not just for innovation and science jobs but for critical jobs that support these industries too.

I will keep working with my colleagues to get this bill done quickly. With 64 votes in favor of moving forward earlier this week, there is no reason to wait around.

The 21st century will be won or lost on the battleground of technological innovation. Let me say it again because that is a crucial sentence. The 21st century will be won or lost on the battleground of technological innovation.

Our country now faces a moment of truth: Will American workers, American tech, and American ingenuity shape the world over the next hundred years in the same way we have shaped it in the last hundred? Of course, I believe America will lead the way if this Chamber is willing to do what is necessary for our economic and national security.

PRESCRIPTION DRUG COSTS

Madam President, now on prescription drugs, later today, Senate Democrats and Republicans will meet with the Parliamentarian to start the so-called Byrd bath on legislation to bring

down the cost of prescription drugs, cap out-of-pocket expenses, and make sure millions of Americans do not see their premiums go up in the coming months. This is an important step in the larger process of bringing a reconciliation bill to the floor that can win the support of all 50 Democratic Senators.

Ask any American on the street, and it is a guarantee that they will agree the price of prescription medications is one of the most frustrating and debilitating problems in our country.

It is a vicious pincer grip: On the one hand, Americans desperately need their medicines to stay healthy, live a normal life, and stay alive, in some cases, but on the other hand, that means many Americans have to pay an arm and a leg at the pharmacy just to stay healthy.

Meanwhile, as Americans pay exorbitant prices for basic medications, the Nation's largest pharmaceutical companies are feasting off record profits because they face little accountability for jacking up prices to consumers. This cannot continue.

Democrats are going to work in the weeks ahead on legislation that will empower Medicare to negotiate the price of prescription drugs for the first time ever. We will also cap out-of-pocket expenses at \$2,000 a year. These changes will save Americans an incredible amount of money, and it is one of the best things we can do to lower costs for the American people.

Let me say again, lowering the cost of prescription drugs and capping out-of-pocket expenses is one of the very best things we can do to fight inflation and lower costs for the American people. So those who talk about inflation, support this bill.

So in the coming weeks, the question before the Senate will be simple: Who will take action in this Chamber to bring down the cost of prescription drugs and make sure premiums don't go up in the future, and who will defend the interests of Big Pharma that spikes the prices of scores of crucial drugs?

TUCKER CARLSON

Madam President, finally, on FOX News, earlier this week, FOX News anchor Tucker Carlson once again used his enormous platform on prime-time television to spread the malicious, dangerous, and racist conspiracy of "replacement theory." It is far from the first time he has done so. But in light of the recent violence in Buffalo inspired by "replacement theory," it is shocking and dangerous for Mr. Carlson to keep propagating this message.

I am deeply disappointed—frankly, outraged—that FOX News has taken no action to address the conduct of Mr. Carlson. It makes me sick to my stomach to think that Mr. Carlson has been given a free pass to amplify racist conspiracy theories to millions of Americans—theories that are eerily similar to those cited by Buffalo's horrible shooter.

There is only one way to describe what Mr. Carlson is doing: He is stoking racial resentment among his viewers with these vile and racist conspiracy theories. I urge FOX News to compel him to stop at once.

MEASURES PLACED ON THE CALENDAR—H.R. 8404

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I understand that there is a bill at the desk that is due for a second reading.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator is correct.

The clerk will read the bill by title for the second time.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 8404) to repeal the Defense of Marriage Act and ensure respect for State regulation of marriage, and for other purposes.

Mr. SCHUMER. In order to place the bill on the calendar under the provisions of rule XIV, I would object to further proceeding.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Objection having been heard, the bill will be placed on the calendar.

Mr. SCHUMER. I yield the floor.

CHIPS ACT OF 2022—Continued

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

RECOGNITION OF THE MINORITY LEADER

The Republican leader is recognized.

THE ECONOMY

Mr. MCCONNELL. Madam President, Washington Democrats' one-party government has actually performed an amazing feat. In 18 months, they have taken an economy that was ready to soar and completely derailed it with \$2 trillion in unnecessary borrowing, printing, and spending. Now, 9.1 percent inflation is pinching hard-working Americans every time they visit the gas pump or the grocery store.

The Biden administration has tried their hardest to find a silver lining amid the economic storm clouds they helped create. They have touted the strength of consumer spending to conclude our economy is strong. That is what they said. Well, of course, consumer spending has only gone up because the price of nearly everything has increased. A recent economic analysis shows the American people do spend more on gas, groceries, furniture, and clothes than we used to, but—listen to this—adjusted for inflation, they are actually consuming less—paying more, getting less.

Parents of school-age kids are some of the hardest hit. Four in ten say they

won't go back-to-school shopping before the upcoming school year. One young mother in Nevada says she will "pick out one or two shirts" for her daughter "and that's it." Inflation has made everything else too expensive.

Over in Arizona, inflation forces the average household to spend over \$9,600 more a year compared to when President Biden took office. Many families simply don't have that much wiggle room in their budgets and are resorting to desperate measures simply to stay afloat.

One Phoenix area food bank has seen a 78-percent increase in visitors compared with just last year—78 percent more families who simply can't afford to live in this Democrat-run economy. A woman in line at the food bank said she had never needed to visit one before but "the prices are way too high" right now to support four children on her husband's salary.

Colorado families are facing the highest inflation costs in the Nation, in the whole country: nearly \$10,900 in extra spending per year compared to the beginning of the Biden administration. Not surprisingly, Coloradans are falling behind on paying for daily necessities. One pawn shop owner in the State has noticed a marked increase in loan seekers at his business. For most of them, they just need "30 bucks, 40 bucks" to "pay small bills, get gas, put groceries on the table."

This is all happening in my home State of Kentucky as well. People are taking out loans, cutting back spending, and relying on charity just to cope with ever-increasing prices. But that hasn't stopped Washington Democrats from proposing new ways to wreck our economy. As we speak, they are battling around a new suite of tax hikes aimed squarely at the middle class. If Democrat-driven inflation hasn't pushed struggling families off the edge quite yet, the Democrat-driven recession certainly will finish the job.

So what is on the menu? New taxes on small businesses already struggling with inflation, new fees and regulations on American energy producers that will send prices even higher at the pump, new socialist price control schemes to stifle healthcare innovation.

Apparently, record inflation isn't enough to make Democrats realize their reckless economic agenda is a failure, an abject failure. Maybe tax-hike-induced stagflation will set them straight.

UKRAINE

Madam President, now on another matter, I had the honor, along with others, of greeting the First Lady of Ukraine, Olena Zelenska, who greeted us here in the Capitol. Like my colleagues in the room, I was moved by her blunt, plaintive remarks to Congress. As her country endures the fifth month of a brutal Russian siege, Ms. Zelenska was candid about the pain and suffering Russia's unprovoked war of aggression was causing her home-

land. She said: "Russia is destroying our people."

The First Lady conveyed the incredible determination of the Ukrainian people and echoed their simple request for the tools to fight their own fight—"Weapons," she said, "to protect one's home and the right to wake up alive in that home."

I hope the First Lady's visit helped steel our colleagues' resolve as friends of Ukraine. Russia's invasion has already reminded the West that revisionist aggressors cannot be appeased. And Ukraine's brave resistance, equipped with the arsenal of the free world, is a further reminder that this is a fight they intend to win.

The Senate should be proud of our work over the past several months to get more lethal capabilities into Ukrainian hands. But at every step of the way, the Biden administration has been a bit slow to green light the game-changing weapons Ukraine's frontline defenders actually need.

I urged the President for more than a year to take specific actions to deter Russian aggression against Ukraine—actually, before it escalated. Last June, I urged him to deliver lethal capabilities to Ukraine and other states in Vladimir Putin's crosshairs. Instead, the administration slow-walked security assistance for months.

In December, I called for U.S. military reinforcements along NATO's eastern flank, but the President waited until February to deploy forces—too late to deter Putin's aggression. And even after Russia had launched its unlawful invasion, the President has repeatedly deterred himself from providing Ukraine the capabilities it needs.

With nearly every weapons system requested by Ukraine, the cycle in Washington plays out like this: first, hesitation and concern; then, excuses that Ukraine couldn't effectively use the proposed weapons or objections that providing them would escalate the conflict; then—then—grudging willingness to transfer the weapons; and finally, with weapons in Ukrainian hands, self-congratulations from the Biden administration that they are having a positive impact on the battlefield. It is exhausting to watch this decision-making cycle repeat itself from Kentucky. It must be exacerbating to watch it from Kyiv.

The need for advanced, longer-range weapons to turn back Russia's aggression is painfully obvious. Air defense capabilities to combat Russia's continuing long-range strikes against civilian populations across Ukraine, anti-ship weapons to combat the Russia Black Sea blockade and the humanitarian food crisis it is causing worldwide, and more capable, longer-range artillery to pound Russian positions in occupied Ukraine from relative safety—this will help offset any numerical advantage Russia has achieved by pumping so much more combat power into its invasion force.

So here it is. Putin cannot be allowed to believe he can just wait for the West to become complacent. It would do a moral disservice to the brave Ukrainians fighting every single day for their country. But this is not just about Ukraine's security. If Russia achieves its objective in Ukraine, it will imperil our own security. And if we waiver—if we waiver—on Ukraine, it would certainly send an unmistakable signal of weakness to Beijing, which is watching the conflict in Ukraine very closely.

For their part, so are our friends and allies in China's backyard. As Japan's Prime Minister put it back in May: "Ukraine might be East Asia tomorrow."

Russia's brutal war has cost the people of Ukraine their homes, their safety, and their lives. But it has also reawakened the West to the reality of long-term deterrence and competition.

It has led modern partners like Sweden and Finland to cast their lot with the greatest military alliance in the history of the world. And it has prompted current treaty allies to shake off years of neglect for their own defense capabilities. All of this will result in greater burden-sharing, interoperability, military capability, and collective security for the NATO alliance.

The United States cannot afford to neglect this lesson ourselves. As the leader of the free world and the No. 1 target of revisionist adversaries like China and Russia, we have to take seriously our obligation to maintain America's military superiority.

We need to act quickly and pass a defense authorization bill that restores our readiness, grows our stockpiles of critical munitions, reinforces our position along NATO's eastern flank, and lays the foundations for a new era of credible deterrence in Asia by modernizing and equipping our military for real competition with China.

I hope the Democratic leader will let the Senate take action on this critical legislation without further delay.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The majority whip.

HIGHLAND PARK SHOOTING

Mr. DURBIN. Madam President, we have a great number of holidays each year in America. But is there a more perfect holiday than the Fourth of July? We celebrate the birth of our Nation. We gather with our families for picnics, a trip to the beach, backyard barbecues, take in a baseball game, and go to a parade. It is just the ultimate American celebration. We relax, pull out our American flags, gather our kids, and thank God that we are born in this great Nation and can call it home.

But this last Fourth of July became a different scene in one part of my home State of Illinois. It was the first time in years that the people of Highland Park were able to gather together publicly. So there was a special celebration as they gathered at 10 in the morning for the Fourth of July parade.

Oh, in addition to the usual suspects at these parades, political candidates, there were a lot of groups just there in pure celebration: high school bands, gatherings of veterans, all sorts of groups in a wonderful, wonderful suburban town in the Chicagoland area of Highland Park.

Yesterday, we held a hearing in the Senate Judiciary Committee about the day of the July Fourth parade in Highland Park. I wish we didn't have to hold that hearing. I would rather it would have been some other subject, some other place. But it was the 10th hearing during this Congress—the 10th time—that we had held a hearing in the Judiciary Committee on gun violence—gun violence, the No. 1 cause of death of children in America. Let me repeat that: gun violence, the No. 1 cause of death among children in America.

Yesterday, we focused on Highland Park and the Fourth of July parade, and we focused on the obvious mass shooting incident that took place. And we focused on military-style assault weapons.

The Fourth of July shooting in Highland Park, IL, was the 309th mass shooting in America this year. What is a mass shooting? When four people are either injured or killed—309 times it had happened before July the Fourth.

By the time of yesterday's hearing, 16 days after the Fourth of July, that number of 309 had grown by 47 mass shootings since the Fourth of July in America—16 days, 47 more mass shootings.

Where else on Earth is this taking place? Nowhere. Right here in the United States of America is the only place on Earth where mass shootings are happening on such a frequent basis.

In many of the deadliest shootings, the attacker used an assault weapon, a combat weapon—a gun specifically designed to kill the maximum number of people in just a few seconds; the same weapon we saw in Uvalde, TX, where the kids in their classrooms were killed; the same weapon we saw in the supermarket in Buffalo, NY, when early morning shoppers on a Saturday were killed; and, sadly, the same weapon that was used in Highland Park.

During the Fourth of July parade in Highland Park, a deranged gunman perched himself on a rooftop, using a Smith & Wesson assault rifle, killing seven people and wounding dozens more. He shot 83 rounds in less than a minute. Let me say that again: 83 rounds in less than a minute.

This is Aiden McCarthy. Aiden is 2 years old. His mom and dad, Kevin and Irina McCarthy, took him to the Fourth of July parade in Highland Park. I first heard about him just an hour or 2 after this terrible incident. I called my friend Nancy Rotering, who is the mayor of Highland Park, and asked her: Tell me, what can I do?

She said: I don't know. Things are happening so fast. We actually found a 2-year-old toddler who was wandering

on the street by himself. We don't know who he belongs to. His picture is being circulated in the community.

The conclusion was fairly obvious. Whoever brought him to that parade was not able to look for him and care for him. And the story eventually unfolded. Kevin and Irina McCarthy brought Aiden to the parade—his first parade. And then when the shooting started, they shielded him with their bodies. In a matter of minutes, Aiden lost both of his parents. Fortunately, a grandparent was located, and Aiden is in safe hands today.

But because of this assault weapon being fired on the crowd, he lost his mom and dad. That is the reality when a parent has to shield a child like this from a mass shooting.

Nancy Rotering, as I mentioned earlier, is mayor of Highland Park. She testified yesterday about the parade. She told us that when the shooting started, she thought the sound of bullets was actually a drum cadence from the local marching band. That is how fast the bullets were being fired.

When she realized there was an active shooter, she began evacuating the crowd. She said the adults she confronted stared back at her. They didn't understand what she was saying. But the children, the teenagers, they understood. This was a shooter; this wasn't a drill.

Did you hear that? The children and the teens at the Highland Park parade instinctively knew what was happening because they had been trained in their schools to deal with mass shootings. That is how common these mass shootings have become.

I grew up in a different era, Cold War era, where it was duck and cover under your desk for fear of a nuclear attack—an attack by the Soviet Union. These kids—our kids, our grandkids—are being schooled not just in the ABCs, but they are being schooled in survival, so that if a shooter shows up in a classroom, they know what to do to try to survive.

Mayor Rotering told the Judiciary Committee:

Our children are expected to return to school in [about] a month. . . . They are frightened to go back. . . . They are frightened to play outside. Many never want to go to . . . parade[s] again. For the rest of their lives, they will look over their shoulders, ready for another active shooter, thanks to the drills our society has normalized [in our classrooms].

She continued:

Playing outside is normal. Back to school is normal. Fear of a shooter is not normal; but now in Highland Park [Illinois] and so many other American communities, it is [the new normal].

It can't be said enough that mass shootings with assault weapons are a unique American phenomenon. They are devastating—so devastating.

I want to show you another picture with Aiden McCarthy. This is Cooper Roberts, 8 years old. Cooper and his twin brother Luke went to the parade with their mom and dad. And in the

course of the shooting, he was shot, taken to the hospital immediately. He has gone through at least seven or eight surgeries now, touch and go for many days as to whether he would live. And, sadly, in addition to the damage that was done to his body, his spinal cord was severed by this same bullet.

You see, when you fire an assault weapon at a human body, it hits that body at three times the ordinary velocity of any other firearm. It is so powerful that it was originally designed by the U.S. Army to achieve a single goal described to us in the committee yesterday. That goal was to be able to shoot one of these AR-15s and pierce a metal helmet worn by a soldier 500 yards away—five football fields—the AR-15. It is not another firearm. It is a killing weapon. And, unfortunately, Cooper Roberts was in the line of fire. We pray that he recovers.

His mom and dad have kept us posted, all of us posted, as to his progress. But if you think about the devastation that an AR-15 combat weapon assault rifle can do to a human body, imagine what it did to this poor little boy's body. That is the reality of the issue we are discussing.

Many gun manufacturers, like Smith & Wesson, Mossberg, Bushmaster, and Daniel Defense have launched ad campaigns marketing their assault weapons like they are fashion accessories.

Let me show you a few of them. This is from Mossberg:

Engineered to the specs of freedom and independence, stand and salute the tactical rifle. We are America's oldest family-owned firearms manufacturer, building dependable, hard-working rifles and shotguns since 1919. American built, American strong. Arm yourself with a Mossberg.

That is the type of weapon that shot Cooper Roberts, that killed the parents of Aiden McCarthy. How is it being marketed? A symbol of independence and freedom.

Some of these other ads—want proof of your manhood? “Consider your Man Card reissued,” says Bushmaster with their AR-15.

I want to make sure, as we said at the hearing yesterday, that these weapons are properly characterized. I will tell you how I characterize them. The manufacturers of these weapons should be ashamed of what is happening across America. To suggest that this typifies the values of this country is just plain wrong and offensive. It is time for us to name and shame these companies. It is time to hold them accountable for the devastation they made possible. How many AR-15s are there in America? We don't really know. The best estimate is 20 million—20 million.

I want to dispel a common talking point we hear from the other side of the aisle. We heard it yesterday. They claim our communities don't need new gun safety laws; all they need are good guys with guns. I wish it were that simple. It is not.

In one survey of 433 active shooter attacks, how many were stopped by a

good guy with a gun? Twenty-two out of four hundred and thirty-three—about 5 percent. Half of those 22 were security guards and trained law enforcement who were there present on the scene and off duty.

The sad reality is, when the police come on the scene and someone is holding a gun, they don't know if it is a perpetrator, a danger, or somebody on their side. In many instances, they shoot the wrong person, making a split-second decision in seeing a person holding a gun.

So this notion that we are going to come to the rescue of one another and stop mass shootings is not a reality. Five percent of active shooter attacks were stopped by a good guy with a gun—5 percent. Imagine buying a car and being told there is only a 5-percent chance that the airbag will go off if you need it in a crash? You wouldn't take that car out of the dealership, and for good reason.

We heard testimony yesterday from RAND Corporation firearms expert Dr. Kyleanne Hunter. She told us that assault weapons make mass shootings significantly more lethal.

The evidence is clear. It is time for us to have a national conversation about America and mass shooting.

Let me say that the manufacturers shouldn't get off the hook. They aren't just selling you a product.

Let me show you one other thing that is particularly outrageous. Sadly, this is in my home State of Illinois. It is a JR-15. It is designed to look like the AR-15, the combat weapon assault rifle. It is lighter, so it can be carried by a kid. Here are the symbols of this JR-15. They are skulls, skulls of children. Each one of them has a pacifier in his mouth. It isn't just on this poster, on this ad; it is emblazoned on the gun itself. This is a kid's assault weapon. Think about that for a second. In America, we have reached a point where that is even thought of in light of the killing that has taken place.

The hearing yesterday showed an outpouring of people from Highland Park in numbers I never expected. I believe there were 100 people there who, on their own dime, came out to Washington to make sure all of us in Congress knew what happened in Highland Park, how that village and their lives were changed on the Fourth of July. What are we going to do about it—shrug our shoulders and wait for tomorrow's mass shooting? Sadly, we can expect one to come.

I listen to the defenses, but, frankly, I can't understand people trying to defend the right to own an assault rifle in America.

One Senator argued: Well, it is just an inanimate object, you know. Don't blame the object for the results.

I wonder if he feels the same way about a grenade launcher. Should people have the right to own grenade launchers? I hope we can all agree that is an incredible thought. Why doesn't this weapon fall into a similar cat-

egory, a combat, Army assault weapon that is being used by individuals to kill so many innocent people in this country—kill them at a concert in Las Vegas, at schools in Connecticut, at schools in Texas, at Fourth of July parades in my home State.

Last month, we did come together—and I want to salute Senator MURPHY, who is on the floor—to pass a bill that was the most important gun safety law we considered in three decades. I voted for it. It didn't address this issue at all except in the background checks for those under 21. And I am glad it did, but it didn't address the issue of whether these guns should even be in America at this point, legal in America. That, I think, is the critical threshold issue.

Incidentally, this shooter, who seemed to have a pretty ill-fated life from the start, managed to buy high-capacity magazines so that he could clip in quickly 30 rounds here, 30 rounds there, and fire off 83 times. Why in the world does anyone need a high-capacity clip magazine? I don't understand it. It doesn't have any practical value for sport or hunting.

We need to address the widespread, serious problem of civilian access to military assault weapons, even for shooters as young as 18.

I thank the people from Highland Park for coming yesterday and all the brave law enforcement and first responders whom I saw gather that evening when I arrived at Highland Park. We owe them a lot. They are doing an amazing job, and we should pay tribute to them and what they did. But even they, being present and armed, could not stop this from happening. They were up against a mighty weapon—a weapon we trust for the military, we trust for the police; a weapon which has no place in the hands of people like the shooter in Highland Park on the Fourth of July.

Are we going to continue this American tradition of mass shootings? Sadly, we will unless this body, this Senate, decides that it is worth the fight, worth the political debate. After Highland Park, count me in. I want to be on the record saying it is time to put an end to these assault rifles, these weapons of war which have sadly taken so many innocent lives like poor Aiden McCarthy's parents and five others who died in Highland Park.

I hope for our children's sake that we don't run away from this problem. The people in Highland Park had to run away from the Fourth of July parade, and now they are counting on us to stand up and face it squarely.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BOOKER). The Senator from Tennessee.

BIDEN ADMINISTRATION

Mrs. BLACKBURN. Mr. President, America is facing a perfect storm of inflation, unsustainable energy costs, and supply chain chaos. Russia and Iran are circling the wagons.

Joe Biden is still finding new ways to put the American people last. In fact,

when it comes to getting gas prices under control, he has chosen to unleash a China-first policy rather than unleashing the power of American energy.

I have spent the past 18 months laying out in great detail how Joe Biden and the Democrats have damaged our credibility and enriched our adversaries. They undermined our economic recovery. They abandoned the border. They destroyed American energy independence. The list goes on and on, unfortunately. It appears that everything they have done makes life worse for "we the people."

Unfortunately, it is emboldening the axis of evil—Russia, China, Iran, North Korea. Under normal circumstances, Vladimir Putin's trip to Iran this week would be a cause for concern, but with the Biden administration in charge, it appears it could be just the tip of the iceberg because although Russia and Iran are competitors, especially in the energy sector, they are absolutely united in their hatred of the United States and in their desire to undermine Western interests.

When they look at the United States, they see a country whose President got a head start undermining those interests on day 1 of his administration, and you better believe they are ready to take advantage of this. They are ready for it. This week, look at what they have done. You had Gazprom, which is the Russian energy giant, and the National Iranian Oil Company come together and announce a \$40 billion agreement to work together on oil and gas development and pipeline construction. They are reading the writing on the wall, and what they see is hesitation from the U.S. President to move us back to energy independence, where we were on day 1 of his administration, so they are making plans as to how they will work together and dominate the energy sector.

Meanwhile, Joe Biden has also sold about a million barrels of oil from our Strategic Petroleum Reserve to the Chinese Communist Party. When I have spoken with Tennesseans about this, they are furious. They cannot understand why he would make a choice to do this. The left has done their best to provide cover for the President, claiming that a million barrels is really nothing to worry about, but you know it is something to worry about. Our SPR has about 750 million barrels in it. We are drawing it down at about a million barrels a day. Plus, the President is now selling to our adversaries—selling it.

We did a little bit of research into what China can get out of a barrel of oil, and here is what we found: That gives you 20 gallons of gasoline; 12½ gallons of distillate, which is what we use for diesel fuel; and about 3½ gallons of jet fuel. To Tennesseans, this makes a big difference.

I really agree with my fellow Tennesseans about this. When they look at this picture and they think about the

President's big sale to Hunter Biden's friends in Beijing, they don't see a gallon of gas here and there. What they see is 20 million full tanks of gas. They see diesel fuel that our farmers need. Right now, with the price of diesel doubling, we have farmers in Tennessee who cannot get crops planted. They chose not to plant crops because of the cost of diesel, fertilizer, chemicals, pesticides. They see sabotage of their hopes and their dreams and their plans—their plans—for their family, for their business, for their farm.

As I have been out and about around the State and talked to Tennesseans, they have a message for this President, this administration, my Democratic colleagues. This is more than just a political disagreement. In their minds, and I agree, this is a national security risk—a national security risk.

We are making ourselves vulnerable. Giving any aid or advantage to our adversaries is wrong, and this has got to end. Joe Biden and the Democrats must abandon this China-first energy policy and return to an America-first policy.

Restart the Keystone Pipeline. Approve more energy infrastructure. Hold more lease sales. Approve drilling permits that are waiting for approval.

Let's get the regulators out of the way. Stall some of these 42 regulations that the President has put on the oil and energy sector this year. Let's do this. Let's advantage ourselves with American energy before it is too late.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Connecticut.

Mr. MURPHY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the following Senators be permitted to speak prior to the scheduled vote. Senator MURPHY for up to 15 minutes; Senator CORNYN for up to 15 minutes; and Senator COONS for up to 3 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ELECTORAL REFORM

Mr. MURPHY. Mr. President, I come to the floor today to talk about a piece of legislation that was introduced yesterday by 16 bipartisan Senators: the Electoral Count Reform and Presidential Transition Improvement Act.

I am proud of the effort between Republicans and Democrats to put aside our differences on other issues and to be able to put before this body a proposal that will assure that the votes that are cast all across this country for President in 2024 result in the winner of that election sitting in the Oval Office.

And I come to the floor today to underscore for my colleagues why this piece of legislation is so vitally necessary.

All across the country, we are seeing an epidemic of candidates being nominated for Governor, for secretary of state, for Congress, who don't believe Joe Biden won the 2020 election.

They instead believe these wild conspiracy theories about voting machines

that magically switched votes from one candidate to another, Sharpies that voted for Joe Biden illegally. All of it has been debunked, but the conspiracy theories and the support for this notion that Donald Trump actually won the election, according to the rules of the electoral college in 2020, continue to spread.

The Republican nominee for Governor in Pennsylvania, who appoints the State's chief election official, was right here at the Capitol, yards away from this Chamber on January 6, as individuals were storming the building trying to do harm to us. He took part in high-level meetings after the 2020 election, intended to overturn Biden's win in Pennsylvania.

He is perhaps mere months away from being the next Governor and chief elections officer of that State. Across the country, former President Trump is organizing what he calls an America First Secretary of State Coalition, and he is pretty unapologetic about what the design is. It is to install election officers all across the country whose chief loyalty is to Donald Trump, not the vote.

His endorsed candidate in Arizona, for instance, called for Biden's win in Arizona to be thrown out and for the Republican State legislature to appoint its own electors instead.

In Nevada, the endorsed Republican candidate for secretary of state, another Trump loyalist, says if he was in office in 2020, he would not have certified Joe Biden's win, leading to an immediate constitutional crisis.

What is happening all across the country right now is a complete, total rejection of democracy by Trump supporters and his endorsed candidates.

Now, they aren't representative of the entire Republican Party, but, unfortunately, they are winning primaries all across the country, and they are winning elections all across the country.

And these Trump loyalists, they are not interested in the winner of an election becoming President if that winner isn't Donald Trump. They effectively want Donald Trump installed as a monarch, and they are willing to just throw out democracy if that is what is necessary to keep their leader in power.

And as I mentioned, this isn't some fringe phenomenon any longer. I think we have a lot of Republicans in the Senate and the House who see this danger coming and want to take steps to prevent it. That is why we are introducing this legislation, but there are over 100 winners of Republican primaries for Congress and statewide office this year who believe—who have stated this belief publicly that the 2020 election was stolen and that Donald Trump should still be President.

There is just a very well-developed and well-organized movement, where Trump supporters are learning from his inability to overturn the election in 2020, and they are galvanizing themselves to leave nothing to chance in 2024.

The operation to install Trump in the White House in 2025, if he runs, will be more sophisticated and better organized than 2020. The threat that 2024 will be the last year of American democracy is real.

I know that sounds like hyperbole, but we came really close to losing our democracy in 2020. And if a President is installed in the White House who did not actually win the election, then I don't know how you claim that this experiment for 250 years is still ongoing.

So we need to act, as a body, across the aisle. Those of us who believe that our loyalty to country is more important than our loyalty to party need to act to make it as hard as possible for a group of traitors to install as President the loser of the 2024 Presidential election.

And so toward that end, we have introduced a piece of legislation that will seek to reform the way in which electors are sent to Congress and the way in which we count those electors to put up as many barriers as we can to these efforts to install the loser of the 2024 election as President of the United States.

So I am grateful to Senator COLLINS and Senator MANCHIN for leading this process. I am grateful to be a part of it, along with Senators PORTMAN, SINEMA, ROMNEY, SHAHEEN, MURKOWSKI, WARNER, TILLIS, CAPITO, CARDIN, YOUNG, COONS, SASSE, and GRAHAM.

And so let me tell you, in just a few minutes, what the most important elements—let me just tell you about some of the key elements of the Electoral Count Reform Act. It engages to make the selection and counting of fraudulent electors harder by both addressing efforts by Congress to overturn valid State results but also to make it harder for States to submit to Congress invalid State results.

Now, on January 6 of last year, we saw a handful of our colleagues attempt to throw out the valid elector slates from States like Pennsylvania and Arizona. And, luckily, in the end, those efforts only got a handful of votes here in the Senate, but the majority of Republicans voted to throw out those slates in the House of Representatives, which just tells you how mainstream these views have become.

And so, in two important ways, we make that attempt by Congress to throw out valid results from a State a little bit, but substantially, harder. Under our current law, it only takes one single Senator in order to throw this entire Senate into a debate over whether or not we should count or throw out certain electors.

In the end, there were, I think, 12 Republican Senators who suggested we should throw out ballots, but really all that was needed was 1. So what we do is we increase that threshold from 1 Senator to 20 percent of Senators, from 1 House Member to 20 percent of House Members to begin that debate. Ultimately, you still need a majority of the House and the Senate to throw out an

elector slate, but you can't even begin that debate now without having 20 percent of each body. That is a substantial and important change.

Second, we clarify the role of the Vice President. Now, some would argue that this isn't necessary; that the Vice President's role in this process is ceremonial, but that is not what Donald Trump thought. Donald Trump and his cadre of fringe lawyers believed, by reading a statute in a particular way, that Mike Pence had the ability by himself to refuse to count certain slates of electors.

Now, that is not how the 1887 Act reads, but just to be absolutely clear, our reform act clarifies the law to make 100 percent clear that the Vice President's role is just ceremonial.

And then, as I said, we also take steps to make it harder for States to send fraudulent results to Congress because that is the primary threat in 2024. I still think that there are the votes in the Senate, no matter what the elections look like in 2024, for the Senate to make sure that we don't throw out valid results that are sent to the Congress.

The bigger threat is that one candidate wins in a State like Arizona or—depending on what happens in the gubernatorial election in Pennsylvania—Pennsylvania and instead that State decides to send electors for the losing candidate to Congress, making some vague, broad claims of fraud that they can't substantiate.

So we make that exercise in fraud less likely through a number of means. First, there is a really ambiguous provision in the 1887 law which President Trump argued in the courts allowed for State legislatures to appoint their own electors if they judged that the election was incomplete. Now, what that was initially intended to mean was if an election didn't happen because of a natural disaster, but Trump's lawyers thought that that meant that these claims of fraud could satisfy that incomplete criteria.

Well, we removed that ambiguity in this underlying piece of legislation. No longer will anybody be able to claim that State legislatures can just step in after the fact and appoint different electors.

Second, we have a clear prohibition that State legislatures can't change the rules of how electors are chosen after the election itself. Now, it is up to State legislatures as to how they appoint electors.

Every State right now appoints them based upon who won the popular vote in their State, but the Constitution does give that power to the State legislature. It does not give them the power to change that process after the voters have cast their vote. We make that clear in this piece of legislation.

And then, most importantly, we clarify the process by which campaigns and candidates can contest a fraudulent certification or a fraudulent appointment of electors.

As we saw in the 2000 election, there is overlapping contesting jurisdictions between States and the Federal court system. It often takes very—a very long time for those processes to play out and unwind. We set up in this bill a new expedited process of review by a three-judge panel. We limit the cases that can be brought to that panel by the campaigns themselves, just to make sure we aren't incentivizing spurious litigation.

But that new process allows the candidates and the campaigns, if they believe that the laws of the State have not been upheld in allowing the majority winner of that State to dictate what electors get sent to Washington, to make that claim before a three-judge panel in an expedited fashion, to have that case go up to the Supreme Court in an expedited manner as well.

Clarifying the way in which we solve for these contests, if they arise over a valid slate of electors and an invalid slate of electors is an important reform in this bill.

Listen, what we have built over the last 250 years in the United States of America, it really is a miracle, and we should never forget how much of an anomaly American democracy is when you look at the broad scope of the governments under which people have lived.

This idea that citizens, not dictators or Kings or plutocrats, get to decide who leads a nation—250 years later, it is still a revolutionary idea.

And I remind my constituents all the time that democracy is really unnatural, right? There are not a lot of other things that are important to us in our lives that we run through democratic vote. Our workplaces are really important places, but we don't run our workplace through democratic vote. The boss—the CEO—makes the decisions there.

We love our sports teams, right? We follow them. We live and die for them. But the decisions on those teams—they are not made by democratic vote. There is a coach, a general manager who makes the decisions. I love my kids, but they don't get an equal vote in the decisions of my household with my wife and me. Lots of things that are important to us in our lives don't run by democratic vote. We are very comfortable, in fact, with hierarchal systems, with one person or a handful of people making decisions for us, but we have reserved this idea of democracy for the decisions that are made that govern our community, our town, our State, or our Nation.

We need to remember that over the course of world history, almost no one has lived in a democratic civilization. Why? Because it is natural for human beings to want their chosen leader to be in charge, their preferred leader to be in charge, no matter what everybody else in the community believes. It is also natural for leaders, once they have tasted power, to want to cling to that power and refuse to give it up, no matter the wishes of their citizenry.

So we need to be constantly vigilant to protect this experiment. In the grand sweep of world history, that is what it is—a revolutionary experiment. We need to recognize the moments when the threats to that experiment are new and novel and more grave than normal and be nimble enough to respond.

So I would argue that this is one of those moments, and I am so grateful to the group of bipartisan Senators who have worked so hard to introduce this legislation.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Texas.

H.R. 4346

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, the business before the Senate is a critical undertaking to shore up our vulnerability to imported microcircuits, otherwise known as semiconductors. You might wonder why this is so important if you haven't been following the debate over the last couple of years.

While this legislation has taken many names, it began as the CHIPS for America Act in June of 2020, which established a new program to incentivize manufacturers of these tiny microcircuits, known as semiconductors, to set up shop here in the United States.

We have tried to fund the program at different times through the Endless Frontier Act; the U.S. Innovation and Competition Act, sometimes called USICA; the America COMPETES Act; the Make It in America Act. But no matter what the title is or whatever you call it, the purpose is to eliminate this unacceptable risk that somehow—due to pandemic, due to military conflict, due to natural disaster—our access to the most advanced semiconductors on the planet would be cut off, with devastating consequences to the U.S. economy and our national security.

I know some people wonder, Why should the Federal taxpayer provide financial incentives to semiconductor manufacturing? And that is a perfectly good question. The reason is, we are in a competition with countries all around the world that are providing incentives to build these necessary and essential facilities in their country, and if we don't participate in this competition, we will end up maintaining our dependency entirely on semiconductors imported into the United States. We saw big investments being made in other countries—China, the EU, Germany, France. A number of different countries want this manufacturing capability in their country because they understand its importance to their economy and security.

Now, you might wonder, Why is it necessary? Well, there is a reason—an economic reason—why these semiconductor manufacturers are almost all based in Asia. The overwhelming majority are made in Taiwan, and that is because it costs 30 percent less to build these facilities in Asia than it does here in the United States.

But COVID-19 exposed a lot of vulnerabilities of supply chains, whether it is PPE—personal protective equipment—or semiconductors, and this idea that just because somebody could build something cheaper somewhere else, that checked all the boxes. It does not check all the boxes. And there are some things we must have access to, and one is a secure source of these microcircuits that run everything from your cell phone to the F-35 Joint Strike Fighter. We know that semiconductors will get more and more important as the world competes to come up with smaller and more powerful semiconductor chips to operate everything from computers to our weapons systems.

When the pandemic hit, the supply chain vulnerability was demonstrated by empty car lots, backordered electronics, higher prices, contributing to inflation. Consumers who never needed to know what a semiconductor was found themselves impacted by this disruption.

My State is home to companies across a full range of industries that have been impacted, from consumer electronics to defense companies.

Last spring, an executive from Toyota told me that when he first started with the company, he could count the number of chips in a given vehicle on two hands. That certainly is not the case now, with almost autonomous vehicles and certainly with all the sensors that have made driving a lot safer and a lot more convenient added to new cars. Think about the high-tech features in our cars—navigation systems, Bluetooth, automatic braking, backup cameras, and parking sensors. That is on top of standard functions like power steering, air-conditioning, and window wipers. Today, some cars use as many as 1,000 semiconductor chips.

So the pandemic of COVID-19 demonstrated our vulnerability to our supply chains that made getting so many semiconductors impossible.

This wasn't just a problem for automakers; virtually every industry was impacted. In many ways, the global chip shortage served as a wake-up call—certainly to me and I believe other Members of Congress and the Senate who voted consistently to eliminate this vulnerability in our supply chains. It forced us to recognize the vulnerability of that supply chain and then to do something about it, which we are in the process of doing.

As bad as the chip-related shortages have been in the last 2 years, they pale in comparison to what could be coming if we don't act.

As I said, the vast majority of the world's chips are made in Asia, with the bulk coming from Taiwan. Sixty-three percent of the advanced semiconductors in the world are made in Taiwan. Even more concerning is that 92 percent of the world's most advanced semiconductors come from that country. So 62 percent—63 percent of semi-

conductors come from Taiwan, but 92 percent of the most advanced, the most powerful, the smallest semiconductors come from that same place. None, zero, zip, nada are made in America. None.

Taiwanese semiconductor firms make the chips used in our military's Joint Strike Fighter, the F-35, artificial intelligence, and other military-grade devices.

Now, if you have been paying attention to what President Xi and the People's Republic of China have been saying about Taiwan, they are saying they are going to unify the PRC with Taiwan either peacefully or by military action.

Again, I believe the risk of pandemic, natural disaster, or military intervention makes this risk simply unacceptable.

Last fall, I led a congressional delegation to visit Indochina, the INDOCOM area of operations, to learn more about the threat of Chinese aggression when it comes to Taiwan. One of the leaders we met with was the commander of the Indo-Pacific Command, located in Hawaii, who described the current power dynamic rather succinctly. He said it is not a question of if China invades Taiwan but when.

We even have a rough idea of when that could happen. President Xi has made no secret of his desire to unify Taiwan with the mainland, saying he wants to be ready to do that by 2027, just 5 years from now. But, as we have learned from Putin's invasion of Ukraine, when one person makes a decision, you can't depend on any particular timeline because it could happen in the blink of an eye.

It is tough to overestimate the impact this lack of access to these advanced semiconductors would have on the United States and our allies. To be sure, our cars, televisions, refrigerators, and washing machines would be impacted, but that is only the beginning. Those would be mere inconveniences. How would we manufacture Javelin missiles that are used in Ukraine? Well, we couldn't because they all run on semiconductors. There is the Stinger that is being used so effectively by the Ukrainians to go after Russian tanks invading Ukraine. The Joint Strike Fighter, the F-35, our most advanced, fifth-generation, stealth aircraft, is chock-full of semiconductors that would be unavailable if our access was cut off for some reason.

Then just think about our critical infrastructure. Think about cell towers. Think about the energy grid. Where would we get the chips that are needed for modern farming equipment? Just as cars have become more and more automated, so have tractors and other farming equipment.

What would we do for the chips that we need to treat water to make sure it is clean and easily available?

So these aren't problems just for consumers; it is a major national security vulnerability.

Back in 1980, President Jimmy Carter gave his State of the Union Address in

which he spoke about the instability of the Persian Gulf and Soviet threats to the movement of oil through the Strait of Hormuz. That was back in the days when we depended almost entirely on imported oil into the United States. But Jimmy Carter said in 1980 that any attempt to gain control of the Strait of Hormuz and to block access to that essential energy source, he said, would be “an assault on the vital interests of the United States of America.” That would be a declaration of war.

I think the same argument applies to semiconductors today. In fact, some people have called semiconductors the new oil because it is so essential to our way of life, to our economy, and our security.

Just as the Soviets could have blocked the Strait of Hormuz and choked off the global oil supply back in 1980, the People’s Republic of China could seize Taiwan’s supply of chips and starve the rest of the world. Will they go into the ventilators and the other lifesaving medical equipment or provide homes with clean drinking water? These are important questions that many of us have been asking and looking to try to find ways to mitigate, if not to eliminate, our dependency on imported semiconductors.

So funding this program in this bill currently before the Senate will shore up domestic chip manufacturing to make sure that we meet the needs of our most critical industries. It would deliver economic benefits to our communities through new investments and jobs. It will strengthen our national security by providing chips that can make their way into markets around the world. It will ensure that we have a reliable supply of chips so we can outinnovate and outcompete any and every adversary, and that is a point worth stressing.

We know we are in competition with the People’s Republic of China, but the way we will beat them is to outcompete them. The only way we will do that is with access to the most advanced electronics, including semiconductors, that are made anywhere on the planet, and we need to make them here in America so there can be trusted supply chains and readily available.

So I appreciate all of our colleagues who supported this legislation for the long and winding journey that has brought us here today, and I hope this bill will pass the Senate and the House next week and finally make its way to the President’s desk.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Delaware.

NOMINATION OF REUBEN E. BRIGETY II

Mr. COONS. Mr. President, you and I have had the blessing of traveling to South Africa together, so I know you know, as I do, that it is a critical nation, not just on its own terms as a country of 70 million people of a multilingual, multifair, multiethnic democracy working to achieve the incredible promise enshrined in its Con-

stitution, working to achieve the vision of a liberation struggle, but it is also a country that is critical to regional security and for the path of the globe and to the security and stability of democracy in this century. This is why I stand to speak briefly on behalf of my friend, Reuben Brigety, the nominee to be our next Ambassador to South Africa, whose confirmation we will take up in just a few moments.

Reuben is someone I admire deeply. He attended the Naval Academy, served in the U.S. Navy, was Deputy Assistant Secretary of State both for African Affairs and for Population, Refugees, and Migration.

I met him as Ambassador to the African Union, knew him well as dean of the Elliott School at GW. He took on the challenge of service as the president of the University of the South, better known as Sewanee; and now our President has nominated him to represent us in South Africa.

As we have seen in recent votes and actions at the United Nations and in discussions and debates around the world, African countries—in this moment, during this war in Ukraine, in the face of Russia’s aggression—are turning away from us. They are not believing the reality that it is Russian aggression that is causing food scarcity and fertilizer prices to spike, and they are more than not taking Russia’s side on this.

We cannot take these relationships for granted. The United States, for decades, has been a close development and public health partner of South Africa. We have to send our best, and Ambassador Brigety is the right person at the right time to advance the critical relationship goals that we have between the United States and South Africa.

TRIBUTE TO ALEXANDRA DAVIS

Mr. President, one of the blessings of serving here in the Senate is getting to know natives of New Jersey, like yourself and like my foreign policy adviser, Allie Davis.

I will do my best to get through these next few minutes of remarks without being unduly emotional, but she deserves a catch in the throat and a tear in the eye because Allie is someone who from the moment she came to join my team 6 years ago has been a remarkable person—a person of great spirit and character, someone who also spent time in South Africa as a young person.

After graduating from the University of Delaware, a tour as a Fulbright in South Africa prepared her to join my team as a foreign policy fellow.

As she was just confessing to me in my office a few moments ago, she knew far less about governance and politics than I imagined. She carries herself with remarkable grace and confidence. She steadily has risen to be a legislative aide, a legislative assistant, and now my foreign policy adviser.

I don’t have the time—but I wish I did—to detail all the pieces of significant and important legislation she has

helped shepherd through to success. She has critically supported my leadership on the State and Foreign Operations Appropriations team. She has been critical as we have worked to address this moment of global hunger. She has helped get the Global Fragility Act from concept to enactment. She has helped make the Development Finance Corporation a powerful tool for development. She helped shape and craft the Nita M. Lowey Middle East Partnership for Peace Act, and she nearly single-handedly, at a time when I was confident this could not be done, got the Sudan Claims Resolution Act through this Congress and fundamentally changed the arc of the search for democracy in Sudan.

We had the chance to travel together on a Presidential mission to Ethiopia, during which she had truly memorable encounters with its head of state and an opportunity to see and participate and help drive diplomacy firsthand. We traveled together to so many other countries: from the UAE to France to Georgia to Italy and, perhaps most memorably, to Sudan, where I was honored to receive one of their leading national awards, which really was an award in recognition of her work on behalf of the Sudanese people.

She goes to serve the House Foreign Affairs Committee, whose chairman I accosted last night at an event, and said: You are causing great harm to me, and I resent deeply the fact that you are causing this most talented and skilled and trusted member to leave the Senate and go to the House.

But she joins as a member of their professional staff, a great team. And I know that we will continue to work hard and to work closely together in the years and decades ahead. A great friend, a great colleague, and someone to whom I wish great success in the many years ahead.

With that, I urge my colleagues to vote in support of the nomination of Reuben Brigety to be Ambassador, and I offer my greatest thanks to Allie Davis for her talented and skillful service on behalf of the people of Delaware.

I yield the floor.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will proceed to executive session to consider the following nomination, which the clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Reuben E. Brigety II, of Florida, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Republic of South Africa.

VOTE ON BRIGETY NOMINATION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the Brigety nomination?

Mr. COONS. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from Vermont (Mr. LEAHY) and the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. SMITH) are necessarily absent.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from Missouri (Mr. BLUNT), the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. CRAMER), and the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. KENNEDY).

The result was announced—yeas 55, nays 40, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 266 Ex.]

YEAS—55

Baldwin	Hickenlooper	Romney
Bennet	Hirono	Rosen
Blumenthal	Kaine	Sanders
Booker	Kelly	Schatz
Brown	King	Schumer
Cantwell	Klobuchar	Shaheen
Cardin	Lujan	Shelby
Carper	Manchin	Sinema
Casey	Markey	Stabenow
Collins	Menendez	Tester
Coons	Merkley	Van Hollen
Cortez Masto	Murkowski	Warner
Duckworth	Murphy	Warnock
Durbin	Murray	Warren
Feinstein	Ossoff	Whitehouse
Gillibrand	Padilla	Wyden
Graham	Peters	Young
Hassan	Portman	
Heinrich	Reed	

NAYS—40

Barrasso	Grassley	Risch
Blackburn	Hagerty	Rounds
Boozman	Hawley	Rubio
Braun	Hoeben	Sasse
Burr	Hyde-Smith	Scott (FL)
Capito	Inhofe	Scott (SC)
Cassidy	Johnson	Sullivan
Cornyn	Lankford	Thune
Cotton	Lee	Tillis
Crapo	Lummis	Toomey
Cruz	Marshall	Tuberville
Daines	McConnell	Wicker
Ernst	Moran	
Fischer	Paul	

NOT VOTING—5

Blunt	Kennedy	Smith
Cramer	Leahy	

The nomination was confirmed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SCHATZ). 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 actions.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate will now resume legislative session.

The senior Senator from Connecticut.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT REQUEST—S. 4550

Mr. BLUMENTHAL. Mr. President, I am honored to appear with a group of my colleagues on behalf of the Expanding Access to Family Planning Act.

We are here to talk about this essential measure in the post-Roe world. That is a phrase I never thought I would ever utter anywhere, not to mention on the floor of the U.S. Sen-

ate. But we are living in the post-Roe world where reproductive rights are under assault as never before and critical reproductive healthcare services are more necessary and also are more at risk than ever before. That is why a consistent, strong source of funding for title X Family Planning Programs are absolutely critical and urgent. That is the purpose of the Expanding Access to Family Planning Act.

What it means for the State of Connecticut is, in the past, \$2.5 million in title X funding, allowing patients, mostly women—45,000 of them—critical access to comprehensive family planning and preventive healthcare services. What we are talking about here is not only family planning but also testing and treatment for sexually transmitted diseases, lifesaving cancer screening, and other essential health services. And they are all now at risk.

What they need is the strong and consistent source of funding that this measure would provide, doubling—literally, almost doubling the number of dollars but also guaranteeing over a 10-year period that clinics will receive this funding.

In the State of Connecticut, most of this funding in the past has gone to Planned Parenthood of Southern New England. The Cornell Scott-Hill Health Center has received some. They have done absolutely extraordinary work in delivering health services, particularly to women who are uninsured, women who are of lower incomes, and women who are younger—under 30. And that is the primary patient pool that needs these services.

Let me be very blunt. If my Republican colleagues truly care about supporting families, they can show it by supporting this measure and funding title X. In the past, since its inception 50 years ago, it has been bipartisan because people agree that families ought to be a priority, that decisions about when and whether to have children are the most important that we make, that caring for families and particularly prenatal care, screening for sexually transmitted diseases, cancer screening—these health services are vital to all of us, whether we are the patient or not, and that they stay funded in the long run. Preventive healthcare is pound-wise, and it will save money.

We know that the Supreme Court's decision in Dobbs strips women of a vitally important freedom and puts it in the hands of government bureaucrats: the decision about when and whether to have children. The least we can do now is to fund the reproductive healthcare services that will save lives and save futures.

Dobbs has put women at risk. It has put reproductive healthcare in grave jeopardy. This measure is necessary to mitigate the effects of Dobbs—more necessary now than ever before. We will never stop fighting for a woman's right to choose when and whether to have children. We will never stop fighting to protect a woman's right to ac-

cess healthcare that is vital to her own and her children's health.

In the face of mounting attacks on women's health, now is the time to strengthen title X, and that is why we need this legislation. Passing the Expanding Access to Family Planning Act will strengthen our entire healthcare system.

It is simply critical for this \$500 million—providing birth control, cancer screening, other kinds of testing and treatment—to be passed. And if my Republican colleagues are serious about supporting families, they ought to be eager to join us. And I am proud to be supporting this measure, and I am eager to see it signed into law.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Hawaii.

Ms. HIRONO. Mr. President, I rise today in support of the Expanding Access to Family Planning Act, which will help ensure millions of Americans can continue receiving family planning services through the title X program.

For more than 40 years, title X has helped ensure hundreds of thousands of women—regardless of income, background, insurance status, or hometown—have access to basic reproductive healthcare, including wellness exams, cancer screenings, birth control, and testing and treatment for sexually transmitted diseases.

While this program, which was created with bipartisan support, has been around for decades, we have seen what happens when MAGA Republicans are in control. President Trump slashed funding for title X and imposed a dangerous domestic gag rule that banned doctors from telling people how they could access abortion services. The gag rule wreaked havoc across the country. It forced providers to decide whether they wanted to receive title X funding—knowing that healthcare providers wouldn't be able to provide women with accurate and comprehensive information—or say no to this critical family planning funding that supports women across the country through clinics like Planned Parenthood and other nonprofits.

In my home State of Hawaii, the entire network of title X clinics said no to this dangerous rule and rejected the funding, forcing our State to foot the bill. On the other hand, the State of Hawaii, the clinics in Hawaii, because they rejected this funding, could provide the full range of care for their clients, but ultimately the gag rule resulted in a loss of services to thousands of women.

Across the country, Trump's rule slashed title X's patient capacity in half, jeopardizing family planning and contraceptive care for 1.6 million patients nationwide. While President Biden reversed this rule, we can't take anything for granted.

As the rightwing Supreme Court and MAGA Republicans work to eliminate reproductive freedom, it is critical we protect and strengthen title X. That is

exactly what the Expanding Access to Family Planning Act will do. This bill will nearly double funding for title X family planning services by providing \$500 million in mandatory funding for title X for each of the next 10 years. It will also ban title X providers from discriminating against patients and require pregnancy consulting services receiving title X funds to provide patients with all of the information about all their reproductive care options, including abortion.

Republicans have made clear they will do anything to get rid of our reproductive freedoms, so we must pass this bill to make sure this program isn't at the whim of those trying to strip us of our healthcare. While Republicans continue to attack our fundamental rights, Democrats are doing everything we can to protect them. That is why, in addition to this important bill, earlier this week, I introduced legislation to codify the right to contraception. All of this is about who gets to make decisions about our bodies—women or a bunch of rightwing politicians.

I believe—and the American people overwhelmingly agree—individuals, not politicians, should be making these deeply personal decisions.

Our Right to Contraception Act and the Expanding Access to Family Planning Act will help ensure they can.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oregon.

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, I want to thank my colleague from Hawaii for making these very important remarks today with respect to expanding access to family planning.

And, Senator HIRONO, let me also, while you are on the floor, tell you how much I appreciate your leadership on the My Body, My Data Act. I am thrilled to be, I believe, one of your sponsors here in the Senate. It is hugely consequential, because we have known from even the draft Alito opinion that women were going to have their personal data weaponized against them.

I know you have a busy schedule, but I just wanted the body to know how extraordinarily important this is, because when we look at technology and, particularly, what technology can do today, what your legislation does—with our colleague from the House, Congresswoman JACOBS—is it gives us a chance to get back to the fundamental issue of privacy rights. We are going to start looking more at the contractual relationships between women and various companies because a lot of those privacy policies aren't worth the paper they are written on.

I just want you to know I am so honored to be your cosponsor on a very related piece of legislation. Your leadership has made a big difference.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Hawaii.

Ms. HIRONO. Mr. President, just very briefly.

Senator WYDEN, I am really glad to be able to sponsor the My Bodies, My

Data bill with you, because, as we know, any time any of us presses the button and uses our internet, somebody is collecting data, all of this data. And can you imagine there are all of these clinics that purportedly provide information relating to contraception and whatever else relating to reproductive care—these entities are also collecting all kinds of information. And they are not there to make sure that women—mainly women but individuals who access their services—they do not know that these are not institutions that will give them all of the information they need; but, instead, they are collecting a lot of information that can be weaponized.

Thank you very much. This is yet another whole area of concern in this environment, in this climate, where individuals do not have control over our own bodies.

Mr. WYDEN. I just say to my colleague, sometimes it is a little difficult to figure out where a piece of legislation is going. That is not the case with your bill. My Body, My Data sums it up.

Again, thank you so much for your leadership.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT REQUEST—S. 4550

Mr. President, I also want to briefly touch on the important legislation that Senator SMITH—my Pacific Northwest colleague—Senator MURRAY, and Senator WARNER have recently introduced. They have an important proposal called the Expanding Access to Family Planning Act. I am proud to cosponsor this legislation. This is another area where Chair MURRAY and I work very closely together because a lot of these issues can often involve Medicaid, for example. And I just so appreciate my colleague bringing up her important bill with respect to family planning.

The proposition behind this is pretty straightforward. The Supreme Court overturned Roe against the will of the American people. States are criminalizing abortion. Many women and girls are now being forced to carry pregnancies to term and give birth. If they are going to stand by this forced-birth agenda, then you better guarantee basic health for women and families. That is really Senator MURRAY's challenge to Senate Republicans. You can't be pro-life and pro-family if you are against healthcare that saves lives and protects families.

The Murray legislation, with Senator SMITH and Senator WARREN—I am pleased to be for it today—is centered on a significant increase in what is known as title X funding, which goes to basic essential services like HIV tests, contraception, treatment for infections, and pregnancy counseling.

And one of those services is really so vitally important. I just want to mention it, and that is cancer screenings. Cancer screenings are a particularly important issue now that the Supreme Court has overturned Roe. Over the last few weeks there have been a wave

of these horrendous stories, as Senator MURRAY knows better than anyone, about the chaos this radical Supreme Court ruling has unleashed on women's healthcare—drawn-out miscarriages, potentially fatal complications left untreated, physicians unsure of what treatments they are legally allowed to perform.

And we know one of the absolute nightmares for women living in forced-birth States is getting pregnant and having cancer at exactly the same time. And the question is: In a world where a miscarriage could lead to criminal charges, how do you treat a pregnant woman with cancer?

So we ought to think about that. And could getting chemo be a crime in a forced-birth State, Senator MURRAY? In forced-birth States, how many Americans are going to die because they waited too long to begin treatment for breast cancer or cervical cancer or because they didn't maybe get treated at all?

It is appalling that Americans are facing this kind of awful, I think, unthinkable situation, all because six Republicans on the Supreme Court threw 50 years of settled law on abortion rights into the dustbin.

In the parlance of the Senate, Senator MURRAY, I yield to you. I think your legislation is extraordinarily important.

Uh-oh. I have to reverse some parlance of the Senate and yield to Senator KLOBUCHAR, who also has been a champion of this issue. And I just want the Senate to know, because we are in the Pacific Northwest, we talk about these issues. People ought to make no mistake about it—Senator MURRAY has put years and years into the cause of women's health. And I really enjoy being junior partner in the whole effort and look forward to her leadership.

And I yield to Senator KLOBUCHAR.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Minnesota.

Ms. KLOBUCHAR. Mr. President, thank you so much. I join my colleagues. Thank you, Senator WYDEN, for your on-point remarks and, of course, Senator MURRAY, for her incredible leadership, not only of the committee but on taking this issue on and making clear to the State of Washington, yes, but also to the country that this should be a woman's decision, a woman and her doctor, family's decision, and not a decision made by politicians.

And part of this is making sure there is access to family planning. Since this decision has come out, I could not believe the number of women that have come up to me at home or in airports, flight attendants, saying things like: Is this really happening? You mean, I am going to have to go to another State just to get reproductive healthcare?

So how about contraception? There are people talking about contraception. People all over the country have realized how extreme this decision is. And one of the people who has been leading

this fight—and, in fact, has been leading this proposal on expanding access to family planning is my colleague TINA SMITH. And she is here in spirit today. She has a mild case of COVID. I know she is watching right now because she has been fighting for the rights of women to make their own decisions about their healthcare her entire life. She is the only Senator in the history of the U.S. Senate that actually worked at Planned Parenthood and has a firm understanding and has shown so much leadership in this area. So we thank her. I am speaking for my constituents, of course, to thank TINA SMITH for her work and her leadership.

As I noted, 26 days ago, the Supreme Court issued this rule 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.

Last week, Senator MURRAY and I joined several of our Democratic colleagues, including Senator CORTEZ MASTO, who led this bill to preserve a woman's right to travel to other States to access reproductive care. Republicans blocked us. So we are back today because if the Supreme Court won't protect a woman's right to make her own healthcare decisions, if Congress can agree to put the protections of *Roe v. Wade* into law, then everyone in this Chamber has to decide whether they will protect women's healthcare or not. And that includes making sure women have a right to abortion services, but it includes having reliable access to family planning services.

Let's start by passing the Expanding Access to Family Planning Act to protect and expand funding for title X clinics, which support maternal health, cancer screening, contraception, and other essential healthcare.

In 2020 alone—get this number—1.5 million Americans received services through title X. But currently, Federal funding is not enough to serve the number of people who need care. And in the wake of the Supreme Court's ruling attacking the freedom and the autonomy of women, it is likely that there will be even more demand in the years ahead. That is why Expanding Access to Family Planning Act gives title X the funding needed to serve women and families for the next 10 years.

This legislation is far from radical. The title X program was actually created under a Republican administration. And the original bill passed with broad bipartisan support. This is about making sure women have a way to take care of themselves, especially when they are pregnant.

Right now, I am thinking about all the women in this country facing an unacceptably uncertain future. We should all be able to agree that, at the very least, we should make sure that they have access to the basic health

services that title X provides—a provision that passed during a Republican administration, created under a Republican administration, that understood that women should be able to access to healthcare.

There is a better path forward: We pass this bill, fund family planning, and save women's lives. I call on my colleagues to join me in supporting this necessary and completely pragmatic and sensible legislation for the women of this country.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Washington.

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, I want to thank my colleagues Senator KLOBUCHAR, Senator WYDEN, Senator HIRONO, and so many others who have been out here speaking on behalf of women and their ability to make their own healthcare decisions after the disastrous decision from the Supreme Court. And it has been now almost a month since the Supreme Court overturned *Roe v. Wade*, ended the right to abortion, and really upended healthcare for women across this country.

And every single day, women and providers and patients have been shouting from the rooftops about how damaging this is, how women's lives are now at risk. Every single day we are seeing the horrors caused by Republicans' oppression: women forced to stay pregnant and give birth when they don't want to; patients denied prescriptions that they need; a 10-year-old forced to travel across State lines to get an abortion after being raped; a woman experiencing a miscarriage left bleeding for 10 days as providers were not clear if they could treat her due to Republicans' extreme bans.

And all the while, Republicans have been trying to ignore the devastation that they have caused. And even more cruelly, they have been trying to distract us, telling us that what we are seeing isn't really happening. They have tried to say it won't undermine birth-control access, even as patients have been denied Plan B. They have tried to say we don't need to protect the right to travel for abortion care, even as some Republicans are already writing and introducing bills to take that right away.

They have even tried to say their extreme bans won't undermine care for ectopic pregnancies or miscarriages, even as providers have already been forced to change the standard of care because Republicans' dangerous abortion bans making them perform riskier, invasive surgeries than would otherwise be necessary or even sit on their hands until patients' vital signs drop before they can do what is needed to save lives.

It really is unconscionable. And despite what we have heard from Republicans, it is happening right now in this country. And I know I am not the only one who is entirely unconvinced by Republican words about wanting to support women and families.

I am skeptical when one Republican Senator said:

We have to start thinking in terms of some of these things . . . to be more supportive of families and mothers.

I am skeptical when another one said:

It's not just a matter of saying, "We are pro-life." It's a matter . . . of promoting and allowing these people who are making very difficult decisions with their lives to make sure we can help.

I was, frankly, surprised when, just last week at a hearing that I chaired on how this Dobbs decision threatens women's health, the junior Senator from Kansas claimed he believes that "family planning opportunities need to be expanded." He even promised to continue supporting "robust funding."

Here is the chance to match that rhetoric with action because Senator SMITH and Senator WARREN and I have a bill right here that would do exactly that. In fact, it is even called the Expanding Access to Family Planning Act. I know Senator SMITH cares a lot about this. While she can't be here right now due to COVID, I want to thank her for her leadership on this and explain what this bill does for her.

This bill is pretty simple. It almost couldn't be simpler. It takes our Nation's longstanding Family Planning Program, title X, and provides the strong mandatory funding title X needs now to support patients across the country. That is it. It is very easy. It is very straightforward.

If Republicans really mean what they are saying, if they are really serious about expanding access to family planning, there is no reason why we cannot get this done right now. After all, we are talking about a program that has a long history of bipartisan support. We are talking about a program that was signed into law by a Republican, President Nixon, way back in 1970. We are talking about a program that helps patients get the birth control they need, the STI testing and the treatment they count on, the cervical and breast cancer screenings that could save their lives, and the support they need to plan a family on their own terms.

This isn't just the popular thing to do, although helping patients get the birth control they need is an overwhelmingly popular thing to do; this is the right thing to do. Let's get this done. It should not be controversial. It simply expands our Nation's longstanding Family Planning Program—a program, I should note, that we included in our bipartisan funding bill earlier this year.

Just a few months ago, some Republicans were adamantly against any increases for this program, but now, as we hear, they are changing their tune and claiming they do want to support families. They do want to expand family planning services. They want to do exactly what this bill does—unless, of course, they don't mean it, and it is simply rhetoric or just another Republican distraction from the reality that has been ushered in.

Right now, the Republicans will have a chance to go on the record on whether they actually support family planning, whether they actually want to help people get birth control. And believe me, the same people Republicans have been trying to ignore—the same people who are having their healthcare undermined, their lives upended, their controls over their own bodies taken away—are going to be watching us closely, and they are not going to forget how much or how little Republicans' promises are worth.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions be discharged from further consideration of S. 4550 and the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration, that the bill be considered read a third time and passed, and that the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. KING). Is there objection?

Ms. ERNST. Reserving the right to object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Iowa.

Ms. ERNST. Mr. President, this bill is a wolf in sheep's clothing. While the language touts supporting access to family planning, in reality, it is likely a \$5 billion gift for Planned Parenthood and other abortion-related providers.

Prior to the Trump administration's protect life rule, Planned Parenthood received nearly \$60 million per year in title X funds. The Biden administration reversed this rule and has aggressively deployed title X funds to abortion providers like Planned Parenthood.

Under this bill, Planned Parenthood and other abortion providers would be allowed to use the funds to build clinics, and abortion counseling referrals would be mandatory. The bill would also force religious providers to violate their beliefs. Congress should not green light family planning dollars at the expense of family destruction.

For those reasons, I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

The Senator from Washington.

Mrs. MURRAY. Mr. President, there you have it—the real Republican position on expanding family planning summed up in two simple words: "I object."

As much as Republicans are talking now about supporting women's health, as hard as they might try to pretend that they do support family planning services, when they have been given a chance today to do exactly that—to expand a program with a long track record of helping women get the care they need; a long history, I remind all of us, of bipartisan support—they stood in the way.

Let's be clear. The bill that the Republicans blocked today does not fund abortion. The truth is, title X only provides services like birth control, STI testing, cancer screenings—services Republicans claim to support.

We are not proposing anything radical or groundbreaking; we are simply saying we should expand the national Family Planning Program that already exists, the one President Nixon signed into law decades ago, the one we have already funded before in a bipartisan way many times.

Title X is a program that is already providing patients family planning services and contraception, STI testing and treatment, screenings for breast cancer and cervical cancer, and more. I know that because I have met with title X providers and patients in my home State of Washington many times. I would strongly urge my colleagues who block this bill to do the same. Listen to those patients. Listen to the doctors. Listen to the nurses in their States. This is a program we already know helps so many people, and it can help more.

I can't say I am surprised by Republican objections today. I can't say this is the first time Republicans have said one thing about women's health and done the opposite, and I think we all know full well it won't be the last.

My message to the American people who are witnessing this: Pay attention. Pay attention. The Republican agenda is no to family planning, no to your right to travel for the healthcare you need, and no to your constitutional right to abortion.

Senate Democrats and I will not stop holding them accountable for empty promises or for the devastating harm their extreme abortion bans are now inflicting on so many patients and families.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Utah.

FORMULA ACT

Mr. LEE. Mr. President, for months now, American babies have endured an unprecedented and prolonged formula shortage. Some doctors have called this the worst crisis of their careers. It has become so widespread that nearly everyone knows someone who has been personally affected. Desperate parents have scoured online marketplaces. They reached out to family and friends for help. They paid exorbitant markups just to feed their babies. In some worst-case scenarios, some have even resorted to dangerous homemade formulas. In the U.S.A., no parent should be left to wonder how they are going to feed their newborn baby.

After months of work and bipartisan collaboration with my colleagues in the House and the Senate, I rise to pass needed reforms that will finally provide relief to hungry babies. Today, we can take action to alleviate a crisis largely of the Federal Government's own creation.

Poor governance has crippled our domestic formula market. Tariffs and regulations have prevented safe foreign formulas from entering the United States, even while we are experiencing this acute shortage at home.

Currently, the government imposes a 17.5-percent minimum tariff on formula imports. This tariff has stifled competition. But it doesn't have to be that way. We can lift these substantial tariffs on the importation of baby formulas and reduce the costs borne by retailers to provide access to safe, affordable formula. Doing so will expand the severely limited formula options for American consumers. This modified version of the Formula Act does just that by waiving these tariffs through the end of this year.

While passing my bill won't provide immediate relief, our work is far from complete. I am committed to doing everything I can not only to provide this relief now but also to make the necessary permanent reforms to our system to ensure that a crisis like this never arises again.

We still have work to do, and we must further our efforts by allowing WIC recipients to buy whatever brand of formula might be available. We must make meaningful reforms to how the FDA regulates the formula industry. Passing this bill today is the first step. In the meantime, I am actively working on expanding the list of products to receive temporary relief from tariffs. While this is an important first step, it is certainly not the last.

This crisis is such that American babies cannot wait any longer than they already have. We have a moral obligation to these infants to say that we did everything we possibly could to fight for them.

Passing the Formula Act will be an incredible win for families and hungry babies everywhere. It will make meaningful headway that is so desperately needed today. By suspending the tariff on formula imports, we are providing cheaper access to individual consumers and to retailers alike. This relief has been long overdue and long overdue especially for Utahns, who have the largest families, the most children per capita, and the highest birth rate.

I am grateful for the countless hours of behind-the-scenes work and successful negotiations with my colleagues, Democrats and Republicans alike, in the House and in the Senate, which have resulted in a win for our most vulnerable Americans—babies. I look forward to continuing this important work with them.

Passing my Formula Act today is a victory for families and for babies everywhere.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of H.R. 8351.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will report the bill by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 8351) to amend the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States to suspend temporarily rates of duty on imports of certain infant formula products, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. LEE. I ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered read a third time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The bill was ordered to a third reading and was read the third time.

Mr. LEE. I know of no further debate on the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there is no further debate on the bill, the bill having been read the third time, the question is, Shall the bill pass?

The bill (H.R. 8351) was passed.

Mr. LEE. I ask unanimous consent that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Indiana.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT REQUEST—S. RES. 687

Mr. BRAUN. Mr. President, I rise today to fix a troubling loophole in our earmark rules. Earmarks are something I strongly oppose. I believe they breed corruption, overspending, waste, and abuse.

There has been bipartisan concern about the earmarking process for decades. In 2007, the process got so out of control that even earmarking's biggest supporters decided we needed guardrails.

The Senate passed the Honest Leadership and Open Government Act. The bill created Senate standing rule 44, which requires the authors of any bill considered by the Chamber to do this: identify each earmark contained in the bill and ensure that the text is publicly available at least 48 hours prior to proceeding to the bill.

These two protections helped shine light on the earmarking process. There was significant bipartisan support for the protections in rule 44.

In 2007, on the Senate floor, Senator Hillary Clinton said that rule 44 would help curb wasteful spending by creating greater transparency "in the earmark process." It was nearly unanimous, including the two Senators from New Hampshire.

I want to read a portion of her comments.

I believe we can improve accountability by mandating publication of the earmark for a minimum period of time prior to any vote on the underlying measure, ensuring that both other elected officials and the general public have the opportunity to scrutinize the sponsored outlay. Taking these common-sense steps would ensure that legislators are made to answer for the spending they cosponsor.

A quote from Hillary Clinton. I couldn't agree more, in this case. But the drafters of Senate rule 44 left something out. The rule does not apply to legislation brought to the floor as an amendment from the House.

This means that a determined majority can ignore the protections offered under the rule simply by using a common procedural mechanism.

The bill I seek to pass today closes this loophole. Senator DURBIN commented about how important it was back then as well.

Congress should abide by the rules it created for itself. We recently saw the consequences of this loophole. The Omnibus appropriations bill considered in March contained nearly 5,000 earmarks, totaling nearly \$10 billion. The Senate passed the bill less than 48 hours after receiving the text, in violation of the spirit of rule 44.

As Dr. Tom Coburn used to say in this Chamber, earmarks are a "gateway drug." We must close this unintended loophole before the situation gets worse. In fiscal year 2010, the last year of earmarking before the congressional ban, Congress passed 11,000 earmarks at a sum of \$32 billion. We cannot go back there.

Earmarks give Congress a personal incentive to vote for the huge spending bills that are dragging America into bankruptcy. I talked about it last night when I introduced my own budget to try to go the other direction.

Return of earmarks will mean the return of earmark scandals and earmark corruption much sooner than you think. Let's do the minimum to prevent this.

I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Rules and Administration be discharged from further consideration and the Senate now proceed to S. Res. 687; further, that the resolution be agreed to and that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

The Senator from New Hampshire.

Mrs. SHAHEEN. Reserving the right to object.

One of Congress's most basic jobs is the power of the purse. Americans rely on this body to provide Federal funds for programs that support national defense, small businesses, border defenses, conservation of public lands, food assistance for the poor, and so much more.

And as a longstanding member of the Appropriations Committee, I am proud of the work that the Appropriations Committee has done to meet the needs of this Nation. And as a senior Senator from New Hampshire, when I talk to small business owners, educators, healthcare professionals, community leaders across my State, it is unfortunate that not all of the needs of our State are being met.

And for years, New Hampshire, like most small States in this country, has received among the lowest apportionments in the country from formula grant programs that are administered by our Federal Agencies.

Congress has long used earmarks or congressionally directed spending to address funding gaps and inequities between the States. And, in fact, Senator Judd Gregg—whom I had the pleasure of serving with both when he was Governor and I was in the State senate and then when he was in the Senate and I got elected—was a big supporter of congressionally directed spending because he believed, like I do, that I know bet-

ter how money should be spent in New Hampshire than a bureaucrat here who was making decisions about how to spend Federal dollars.

Congressionally directed spending levels the playing field for States like New Hampshire, and even for Indiana, to ensure that our communities can get their fair share to address our local needs.

Unfortunately, back in 2011, when Congress instituted a ban on congressionally directed spending, we ceded the power of the purse to unelected officials in the executive branch. And while I know that many of these individuals are dedicated bureaucrats, they are public servants. They don't necessarily understand the needs of New Hampshire in the same way that I do as somebody who has represented that State for decades.

So that is why I was very pleased that under the leadership of Chairman LEAHY and Ranking Member SHELBY, Congress once again passed a bipartisan bill to include congressionally directed spending in our budget process.

And when we did that, the Appropriations Committee instituted some major reforms to improve accountability and transparency in the process of congressionally directed spending.

I am going to talk about some of those reforms because while I appreciate the perspective of my colleague from Indiana, I think he has not pointed out the reforms that exist in the process of congressionally directed spending.

First of all, Members are required to certify that neither we nor any member of our immediate family would financially benefit from the requests that are made. Secondly, those congressionally directed spending requests have to be made in writing and posted online by the Member and the Appropriations Committee so that the public has every opportunity to view the name and location of the project, the intended recipient, and the purposes of that request. For example, the requests for fiscal year 2023 are available online right now before they would be available if this government, this administration, were determining how to spend that money.

So the Senator from Indiana doesn't have to wait until those Senate bills are posted to inspect congressionally directed spending projects.

The reforms also include a 1-percent cap on discretionary spending for CDS items and a ban on congressionally directed spending items to for-profit entities.

Finally, the Appropriations Committee requires the Government Accountability Office to audit a sample of enacted congressionally directed spending items to ensure that Congress is being held accountable for these projects.

The chair and ranking member instituted these reforms to restore the trust of the American people in the appropriations process, and I believe it is

working. And I can tell you, as I travel around New Hampshire, it is one of the things that I hear from people in our communities that they are interested in.

They want to know about the appropriations process, and they want to know what other opportunities are there to support initiatives that may not fit within some grant program, that they may not be able to raise money in the private sector for but that are very important for our communities.

The resolution sponsored by the Senator from Indiana would require the chair of the Senate Appropriations Committee to certify that not just Senate earmarks have been disclosed but that all House earmarks have been disclosed.

I think that bill is a solution in search of a problem. The House already has its own rule that governs congressionally directed spending items, and it is required to identify these items.

It knows what its Members have requested, and it is responsible for disclosing them. Requiring the Senate to confirm that the House has done its job before we can consider a message from the House is unnecessary, and it could stop consideration of appropriations bills before they ever get here.

The resolution sponsored by my colleague from Indiana would change Senate rule 44 in ways that could have unintended consequences and could delay critical funding for projects that are important in my home State of New Hampshire and in so many States across this country.

So given all of those concerns, I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The objection is heard.

The Senator from Indiana.

Mr. BRAUN. Mr. President, with all due respect to the Senator from New Hampshire, Senator SHAHEEN, back in 2007, both New Hampshire Senators Gregg and Sununu as well as all 98 Senators who voted back then I think intended not only for the letter of the law but they wanted the spirit of the law to be aligned with it.

We now have a new way, something that can come over here that violates a standing rule of the Senate. I am guessing it will probably be used again down the road where we have to get something, we have no time to look at it. I think the spirit of the law would say that we need the 48 hours and the ability to know who is on it and who isn't.

And then in the bigger picture, I would ask this question—and the American public ought to listen, ask it themselves—is this place getting more responsible or are we giving better value to you? Do we budget? Do we use regular order? And most importantly, are we creating more and more deficit and more and more debt?

We know what the answer is. I talked about it for 15 minutes yesterday evening. We are doing everything we

can to avoid the rules, pay attention to the spirit of the law. And in what we are delivering, it is a product I think that shows less and less responsibility out of a body that should not be making rules that make it easier to run deficits and go into debt. It ought to be the opposite.

And if we don't, I think future generations will hold us accountable for the things that we seem to do best, which are the gimmicks to get around budgeting, avoiding the rules on a technicality.

The American public deserves better. I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Hampshire.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT AGREEMENT—EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mrs. SHAHEEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that at 1:45 p.m., the Senate proceed to executive session and the Senate immediately vote on confirmation of Executive Calendar No. 902, the nomination of Shereef Elnahal.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mrs. SHAHEEN. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. TESTER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

NOMINATION OF SHEREEF M. ELNAHAL

Mr. TESTER. Mr. President, look, now more than ever, the Department of Veterans Affairs needs a steady hand to guide the Veterans Health Administration. This is the Nation's largest integrated healthcare system, and its job is to deliver quality and timely care to our veterans.

I rise today because in about 15 minutes, we are going to vote on the confirmation of Dr. Shereef Elnahal to run the Veterans Health Administration. He has an impressive record of leading healthcare systems and health agencies. Most recently, Dr. Elnahal served as president and CEO of University Hospital in Newark, NJ, and, previous to that, New Jersey's 21st health commissioner. But more importantly than that, Dr. Elnahal is committed to caring for the more than 9 million veterans in VA's care—a commitment he carried out as Assistant Deputy Under Secretary for Health for Quality, Safety, and Value at the Department.

It is no secret that VHA and healthcare systems and providers are going through a challenging time. The VA continues to battle the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, with veterans' cases and hospitalizations and deaths on the rise again. And VA staff are dealing with burnout and increased turnover.

In the past, this body has been able to rise above politics to install quali-

fied individuals at the VA responsible for getting vets the healthcare and benefits they need today.

This is also very, very important because the VA is in the process of putting in an electronic health record. It is going to be transformational—not only for the VA, but once it is done, it is going to be transformational for the country, but we have to get it done in the VA first. There have been some challenges. We need somebody with a steady hand helping meet those challenges. Dr. Elnahal is that person.

Today, in about 12½ minutes, we need to act to confirm Dr. Elnahal as the VA's next Under Secretary for Health, and I would encourage everybody in this body to vote for him, get him in, hold him accountable, and make sure that we are living up to the promises we have made to our veterans for the healthcare they have earned.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant executive clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. TESTER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. TESTER. Mr. President, I would ask that all time be yielded back and that we start the vote immediately on Dr. Elnahal.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will proceed to executive session to consider the following nomination, which the clerk will report.

The senior assistant executive clerk read the nomination of Shereef M. Elnahal, of New Jersey, to be Under Secretary for Health of the Department of Veterans Affairs.

VOTE ON ELNAHAL NOMINATION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the Elnahal nomination?

Mr. TESTER. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There is a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from Vermont (Mr. LEAHY), the Senator from Vermont (Mr. SANDERS), the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. SMITH), the Senator from Virginia (Mr. WARNER) and the Senator from Georgia (Mr. WARNOCK) are necessarily absent.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senators are necessarily absent: The Senator from Missouri (Mr. BLUNT), the Senator

from North Dakota (Mr. CRAMER), the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. KENNEDY), the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. LANKFORD), the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. SCOTT), and the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. TILLIS).

The result was announced—yeas 66, nays 23, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 267 Ex.]

YEAS—66

Baldwin	Gillibrand	Murray
Bennet	Graham	Ossoff
Blackburn	Grassley	Padilla
Blumenthal	Hagerty	Peters
Booker	Hassan	Portman
Boozman	Heinrich	Reed
Brown	Hickenlooper	Rosen
Burr	Hirono	Rounds
Cantwell	Hoeben	Sasse
Capito	Kaine	Schatz
Cardin	Kelly	Schumer
Carper	King	Shaheen
Casey	Klobuchar	Sinema
Cassidy	Lujan	Stabenow
Collins	Manchin	Tester
Coons	Markey	Toomey
Cornyn	McConnell	Van Hollen
Cortez Masto	Menendez	Warren
Duckworth	Merkley	Whitehouse
Durbin	Moran	Wicker
Feinstein	Murkowski	Wyden
Fischer	Murphy	Young

NAYS—23

Barrasso	Hyde-Smith	Romney
Braun	Inhofe	Rubio
Cotton	Johnson	Scott (FL)
Crapo	Lee	Shelby
Cruz	Lummis	Sullivan
Daines	Marshall	Thune
Ernst	Paul	Tuberville
Hawley	Risch	

NOT VOTING—11

Blunt	Leahy	Tillis
Cramer	Sanders	Warner
Kennedy	Scott (SC)	Warnock
Lankford	Smith	

The nomination was confirmed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. VAN HOLLEN). 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.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate will now resume legislative session. The majority leader.

SERGEANT FIRST CLASS HEATH ROBINSON HONORING OUR PROMISE TO ADDRESS COMPREHENSIVE TOXICS ACT OF 2022

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, it is my understanding the Senate has received a message from the House of Representatives to accompany S. 3373.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is correct.

Mr. SCHUMER. I ask the Chair to lay before the Senate the message to accompany S. 3373.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair lays before the Senate the message from the House.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That the bill from the Senate (S. 3373) entitled "An Act to improve the Iraq and Afghanistan Service Grant and the Children of Fallen Heroes Grant.", do pass with an amendment.

MOTION TO CONCUR

Mr. SCHUMER. I move to concur in the House amendment to S. 3373.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the motion.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from New York [Mr. SCHUMER] moves to concur in the House amendment to S. 3373.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

MOTION TO CONCUR WITH AMENDMENT NO. 5148

Mr. SCHUMER. I move to concur in the House amendment to S. 3373 with an amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the motion with an amendment.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from New York [Mr. SCHUMER] moves to concur in the House amendment to S. 3373 with an amendment numbered 5148.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To add an effective date)

At the end add the following:

SEC. EFFECTIVE DATE.

This Act shall take effect on the date that is 1 day after the date of enactment of this Act.

Mr. SCHUMER. I ask unanimous consent that further reading of the amendment be dispensed with.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. SCHUMER. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The yeas and nays are ordered.

AMENDMENT NO. 5149 TO AMENDMENT NO. 5148

Mr. SCHUMER. I have an amendment at the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from New York [Mr. SCHUMER] proposes an amendment numbered 5149 to amendment No. 5148.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To modify the effective date)

On page 1, line 3, strike "1 day" and insert "2 days".

Mr. SCHUMER. I ask unanimous consent that further reading of the amendment be dispensed with.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

MOTION TO REFER WITH AMENDMENT NO. 5150

Mr. SCHUMER. I move to refer S. 3373 to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs with instructions to report back forthwith with an amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from New York [Mr. SCHUMER] moves to refer the bill to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs with instructions to report back forthwith with an amendment numbered 5150.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To add an effective date)

At the end add the following:

SEC. EFFECTIVE DATE.

This Act shall take effect on the date that is 3 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

Mr. SCHUMER. I ask unanimous consent that further reading of the motion be dispensed with.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. SCHUMER. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The yeas and nays are ordered.

AMENDMENT NO. 5151 TO INSTRUCTIONS

Mr. SCHUMER. I have an amendment to the instructions at the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from New York [Mr. SCHUMER] proposes an amendment numbered 5151 to the instructions of the motion to refer.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To modify the effective date)

On page 1, line 3, strike "3" and insert "4".

Mr. SCHUMER. I ask unanimous consent that further reading of the amendment be dispensed with.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. SCHUMER. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The yeas and nays are ordered.

AMENDMENT NO. 5152 TO AMENDMENT NO. 5151

Mr. SCHUMER. I have a second-degree amendment at the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from New York [Mr. SCHUMER] proposes an amendment numbered 5152 to amendment No. 5151.

The amendment is as follows:

(Purpose: To modify the effective date)

On page 1, line 3, strike "4" and insert "5".

Mr. SCHUMER. I ask unanimous consent that further reading of the amendment be dispensed with.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. SCHUMER. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant executive clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. CORTEZ MASTO). Without objection, it is so ordered.

TRIBUTE TO BETSY LAWER

Mr. SULLIVAN. Madam President, it is Thursday, and we are back at it with

our Alaskan of the Week series. We have been doing this for, geez, 6 years now, I think.

For the new pages, this is usually kind of the signal of the end of the week but also some really cool stories about Alaska. We know it is your favorite.

We think some of the reporters in town like it because it signals kind of the end of the week for them. But I want to talk about, first, what is kind of going on in Alaska. Right now, the sun is high in the sky through much of the day. Some places up north are getting 24 hours of sunlight; midnight sun, we call it.

In Anchorage, we are getting about 18 hours, but that starts to decline real quick. But even when the sun sets, it is more of a twilight look than real night. So you have got to come up and visit; you will love it. It has been pretty rainy in parts of the State. We needed that rain.

But it can't dampen the magnificent grandeur of Alaska. So, again, if you are watching on TV, you want to come up, have the vacation of a lifetime, do it. The fish are running. We are having a banner year for sockeye salmon. The rivers all across the State are choked with them.

Last weekend, actually, I partook at a particular unique Alaskan tradition with my wife and a couple buddies of mine. We went dipnetting—dipnetting. That is on the Kenai River. That is actually when there is so much fish you actually put a pole with a net at the end, and you just put it in the water—boom. You just start to catch them.

And you know, people go, Well, can you tell if there is a fish in your net? I am like, Oh, yeah, you can tell.

So my wife and I and our friends, we caught 36 beautiful sockeye salmon yesterday—or last weekend, about 5 hours of fishing. It was great. We just loved it.

So fishing, hunting, feeding our families from our land and waters is a big part of our life in Alaska. These traditions bind us. They keep us together as a State, as a community, as families.

Our longstanding businesses are also part of the fabric of our State, particularly the ones that have grown up with our State. When the State's done well, they have done well. When the State struggled, they struggled; but they have hung in there. And we want to celebrate these businesses and the families that have run them.

And the great Alaskan we are honoring today as our Alaskan of the week is Betsy Lawer. And she is part of an amazing family in an amazing business in Alaska—First National Bank of Alaska, which this year is celebrating its 100th anniversary.

So it started in 1922. This amazing financial institution has been part of the landscape of Alaska—good times, difficult times—for 100 years. Betsy has been at the helm, a strong, sturdy force helping to guide this incredible business and, by extension, other busi-

nesses and communities throughout the State, part of her family tradition—the Cuddy family—for 100 years.

So let's talk about Betsy and the family. She is the president of the First National Bank of Alaska and also part of a really impressive family that has run this bank for decades in Alaska.

So here is the beginning: Literally with a vault full of gold nuggets and untanned animal pelts, that was their original deposits. In 1922, First National was founded then in what was part of the rough-and-tumble tent city of Anchorage. Anchorage was referred to as a tent city.

In 1930, the patriarch of the Cuddy family, Warren Cuddy, began buying stock in the bank. By 1941, he purchased controlling interest, and Warren became the bank's president. Then, one of his sons, at that time, joined the bank's board—this is Dan Cuddy, the legendary Dan Cuddy, Betsy's dad. His service was remarkable. First, I would like to talk briefly about Dan Cuddy's service as an Alaskan veteran in World War II.

He served as a captain in the 1255th Engineer Combat Battalion, which was attached to General George Patton's Third Army. Dan fought in the Battle of the Bulge in Luxembourg and was one of the troops who assisted in the discovery and then closing of the Buchenwald concentration camp. This is an American hero.

And, by the way, throughout his entire career, I was so honored to meet with Dan Cuddy before he passed away in 2015. Throughout his incredible career, one thing he talked a lot about was the unspeakable atrocities that he saw in World War II, so it would never happen again.

So Dan Cuddy comes back from World War II—warrior patriot, war hero. He becomes a lawyer, and in 1951, he becomes the bank president. And the Cuddy family's involvement, again, throughout our State is legendary.

The bank thrived after that under Dan's leadership. It grew with the State. It helped Alaskans rebuild after the huge 1964 earthquake.

By the way, do you want to read about a huge earthquake? It was 9.2 on the Richter scale, one of the biggest earthquakes ever recorded. It destroyed cities, tsunamis. It lasted almost 5 minutes. Think about that, sitting through an earthquake for 5 minutes.

And the bank the whole time kept supporting communities, and it continues to do that. It was among the first in the Nation to distribute check image statements to its customers in the 1990s. The only bank in America to welcome dog mushers through drive-throughs. Yes, think about that image.

And it is probably certainly the only bank in America that has a branch that is bilingual both in English and Yupik. That is the branch in Bethel, 1 of 19 branches across America.

First National Bank of Alaska—100 years of service—has received so many

accolades and awards, including being named one of the top banks in America, and it was recognized in 2013 as one of America's most trustworthy companies by Forbes magazine.

You can see the Cuddy family integrity in this institution. But the most important thing about First National Bank of Alaska's mission statement is that it is what drives the bank: Success depends on taking care of the community, employees, and customers. If the community isn't strong, businesses won't be strong, the bank won't be strong.

So, Betsy, one of Dan and Betti's six children, was raised on those tenets that I just talked about. She saw how they worked firsthand.

On Saturdays, she would join her father Dan while he went on his outings visiting customers. Sometimes those visits happened in Anchorage, where she would politely listen to business being discussed and then grab a late breakfast at Peggy's, a mainstay in Anchorage. Sometimes they would jump into a prop plane and head out to rural Alaska, where she learned so much about that part of our great State.

Betsy said she loved those visits and she learned, in the ways that children do, that helping people realize their hopes and their dreams is what her father did, what their business did, and why it was so important to so many Alaskan communities.

Jump forward to September 10, 1969. Betsy was a college student at Duke, spending her summers, as she always did, working at the bank as a secretary at the bank.

Just down the street from First National in downtown Anchorage, the Prudhoe Bay oil lease sale was underway. This is the giant oilfield in Alaska—oil and gasfield. The first big lease sale by the State. It was a huge event for our Nation, huge event for Alaska.

Back then, the country needed Alaska oil and gas, just like today our country needs Alaska oil and gas.

On that day in September 1969, Betsy remembers looking out the window of the bank. She said the streets were completely empty, like the "Twilight Zone." Everybody was huddled in front of their radios, listening to the lease sale that would change Alaska and, in many ways, America forever.

First National Bank of Alaska—the Cuddy family's bank where she was working, her dad was president then—was assisting Bank of America on the lease sale.

After the sale, get this image, Betsy got a ride back to the east coast on a jet with bank executives headed to New York to directly deposit the \$900 million check that was made out to the State of Alaska—that is about 7 billion in today's money—that got our State up and moving. She was on that plane depositing that money. Imagine the excitement that she felt then.

The first thing Betsy did after that when she got back to Duke was to

change majors from interior design to economics, which was probably a good move for a future bank president.

Two years later—she didn't even wait for her graduation ceremony—she came back to Alaska and immediately got to work. Now, because management programs back then were mostly for men, Betsy started from the bottom up—teller, clerk, secretary—which she said later in life gave her an advantage when she began processing loans for the bank because she knew exactly how it all worked and the people at every level in that bank. She knew the bones of the bank and the banking industry.

Throughout the years, as the bank has grown, our Alaskan of the Week, Betsy, has grown with it. She became president of the bank in 2013, CEO in 2018, and she is also the board president.

She is a mother, a wife, an active member of the community. She is a great community banker, and I will tell you this. During the pandemic, there was no financial institution that was more dedicated to getting the PPP loans out to small businesses in Alaska than First National Bank of Alaska and Betsy Lawler. They did an incredible job.

Betsy helps people in our State realize their hopes and dreams, and for Betsy, it all comes down to having a deep understanding and caring for the community—the many communities that they serve. “You can't automate those relationships,” she said.

So I want to thank Betsy, the Cuddy family, congratulate the First National Bank of Alaska—100 years of service to our great State, what an amazing record. And I want to congratulate Betsy on perhaps one of her most prestigious awards ever: being Alaskan of the Week.

CHIPS ACT OF 2022

Madam President, we have been discussing on the Senate floor the USICA bill, the America Competes bill, the bill that is supposed to focus on our ability to outcompete the Chinese communist economy, and I can think of very little legislation more important than this.

This is an issue that since I arrived in the Senate in 2015, I started talking about the importance of a broad-based strategy as it relates to China and outcompeting China and recognizing that they don't play fair, that they steal, that they subsidize, that they coerce, and yet they are a huge entity in the global economy so we need a strategy to deal with them.

And this bill that we are now debating on the Senate floor, the U.S. Innovation and Competition Act of 2021, USICA is something that I, with a number of other Senators, have worked hard on for literally over the last year and a half, and I want to thank a number of Senators who have put their heart and soul into this legislation, commend them: Senators YOUNG, SCHUMER, WICKER, CANTWELL, WARNER, CORNYN.

This is important legislation. As I mentioned, I have supported it and its Senate iterations when we passed it out of the Senate, out of committee in the Commerce Committee, but I have concerns. I have concerns, and I am going to mention a few of them briefly and then one concern that permeates so much of what has been happening here in the U.S. Senate over the last year and a half that is really important to me and my constituents. And I am asking my Senate colleagues—my Democratic Senate colleagues—to help me on something that I don't think a lot of them maybe even know that they are doing, but let me get to the concerns.

First, on the chips provision—this isn't a concern. This is what Senator WARNER, Senator CORNYN, and many others have focused on—really important to shore up semiconductor manufacturing in America.

Now, look, my State, unfortunately, is not one that is competing right now hard for a big fabrication plant. I understand that. We have other assets like energy I am going to talk about here in a minute, but wherever this government support for the chips industry is going to go in America, I think it is really important because this industry is like energy. It is so important to America, and we can't let China outcompete us in that area.

But let me talk about a couple concerns. First, on energy, one of the biggest areas that we can compete against China that they are scared about competing with us is our incredible natural resources, “all of the above” resources, all of our energy.

If you read the intel and you see what China's leadership is worried about, one thing they are worried about is American energy dominance.

So I have worked hard on this legislation for a year and a half to make sure that when we are looking at research—advanced research that this legislation is going to fund—it needs to include all energy.

It has been a struggle, I will admit. Some of my Democratic colleagues, certainly the Biden administration, have this thing where they don't like certain areas of energy—oil and gas in particular. They have targeted it. They want to put it out of business. It makes no sense. It is probably the biggest strategic blunder of the Biden administration across so many areas—targeting and unilaterally disarming American energy, when it is one of our greatest comparative advantages.

Unfortunately, some of the language coming back over from the House continues this trend, and I am very concerned that we would have a bill that could give Federal bureaucrats the opportunity to continue to target American energy, as opposed to help bolster it in our competition with China.

So that is one concern. It wasn't in the Senate bill. I made sure of that. But now after some of the far-left Members in the House got to put lan-

guage in that came back over here, it is a concern, and it should concern every single American, every single Senator.

We need all of our strengths to compete with China, and to not use the strength of American energy—“all of the above” energy—is nuts. Hopefully, this administration is waking up to that, but it hasn't been a great record at all in terms of that.

There is another provision, something that built on a provision that I tried to get that I did get in the original USICA bill that Senator PORTMAN has now put forward with Democrats and Republicans, a provision to make sure that all of these Federal dollars that are going to be in this bill do not go to Chinese researchers working in our facilities—in research facilities, in university facilities—and then take them back to China.

At a recent hearing, FBI Director Wray said this is one of the biggest threats our country faces, the counter-intelligence perspective with regard to the Chinese Communist Party. He said:

They are targeting our innovation, our trade secrets, our intellectual property on a scale that's unprecedented in history.

So if we are going to spend all these Federal dollars on American research at American research institutions and American universities, we need strong guardrails to make sure it doesn't fall into Chinese hands.

Senator PORTMAN has done a great job on this. It is a commonsense amendment. Apparently, some have had concerns that this amendment would be “racist.” That is ridiculous. We need to prevent China from stealing our intellectual property. Period. It is not racist; it is common sense. I hope we can make sure that amendment gets in.

But I want to go into a little detail on the final issue that I have with this bill. And to be honest, it is kind of shocking that a bill focused on competing with China—once again, from the Democratic side of the Senate or the House, I don't know where it comes from—has provisions that actually target in a negative way Alaska Natives. OK?

This is an issue that, to be honest, I am kind of flabbergasted. It comes up everywhere. It is discrimination. It is racial discrimination—good old-fashioned racial discrimination—that I thought we tried to get rid of in this country a long time ago, and it keeps popping up.

I am tired of it, and, remarkably, it popped up in the bill that competes against China. So I am sure a lot of you are saying: Well, jeez, how did that happen? I want to explain because I really want my colleagues, many of whom I am convinced have no idea what is going on, to understand what is happening. And it happens again and again, and to be honest, it shouldn't.

I hope some people in our media finally write about this. I think it is shameful.

But I am going to explain it here right now. Here is the issue. In Alaska, we have a very big indigenous population—wonderful people, incredible people, amazing people. It is almost 20 percent of the population of my State. They bring culture, heritage, values. By the way, they have been there for tens of thousands of years. This is really important to me and to Senator MURKOWSKI. Congress—Congress, not the Native people, the Congress of the United States—over the course of many years, essentially, has classified—we in the U.S. Senate have classified—Alaska Natives into two broad categories. There are Tribal members, which is this circle here, and there are members of Alaska Native Corporations. They are in this circle here.

Now, a lot of the indigenous people of Alaska are both Tribal members and an ANC members. Some are not both. Some are just Tribal members. Some are ANC members.

But we are talking about tens of thousands of indigenous people. So whenever we work on legislation that benefits the Alaska Native people—but American Indians, writ large—what we always try to do is say: Remember, Congress did this. The Native people didn't do this. So let's make sure that we cover everybody. Let's make sure everybody is included. You wouldn't want to discriminate against one of these groups. They are all indigenous people.

So that is what me, Senator MURKOWSKI, Ted Stevens—every Senator, every great Congressman, our great Congressman Don Young, whom we just lost—we have been doing that for decades.

All of a sudden this has become controversial to some Members, to some groups. This group, the ANC members, these are indigenous people of Alaska designated as ANC members, not by themselves but by the Congress, OK?

So here is what happened. Here is the beginning. It is sad, and I am going to talk about it. It shouldn't happen, and I really want my Democratic colleagues to help me stop this because if you put another minority group in and talked about what is happening to the Native people of Alaska, people would be shocked. The New York Times and the Washington Post would write front pages stories about official discrimination by the U.S. Senate against a minority population. But for whatever reason, it seems to be OK to do it against Alaska Natives. But it is not OK.

Here is what happened. In the CARES Act we had this historic funding, \$8 billion for the Native people of America. We wrote a definition. I was very involved with it. Everybody cleared on it—Indian Affairs, majority, minority. That included all indigenous people of Alaska—OK, just like we include all indigenous people of Nevada and New Mexico. We wanted to cover with \$8 billion in the CARES Act the very vulnerable populations, all the Native people.

Unfortunately—unfortunately—as opposed to being viewed as \$8 billion, the biggest historic investment in Indian communities in history, there was a dispute, and certain groups said: Hey, we got this \$8 billion, but we don't want this group to get anything. We don't want this group, ANC members, to get any of that \$8 billion.

Remarkably, the majority leader in a tweet attacked the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, an Alaska Native woman of impeccable integrity, saying somehow that these members getting any of that money was corrupt. Of course, that was ridiculous. One of the Senate Democrats here, Senator Udall, launched an investigation of this incredible Assistant Secretary of the Interior, an Alaska Native woman, on this charge. It was refuted. It was ridiculous. It was sad.

By the way, Senator Udall apologized to her. Our Ambassador to New Zealand right now apologized to this incredible Alaska Native woman, saying: Do you know what? That was probably really bad. I am sorry.

It was bad.

So what happened is that you had a group saying: Let's exclude this group of tens of thousands of Alaska Natives from getting any CARES money.

Well, look, we wrote the language. We knew that the language was inclusive of everybody. So that, unfortunately, went all the way to the U.S. Supreme Court. The Trump administration and, to its credit, the Biden administration said: No, the language of the CARES Act included all Alaska Natives. Why would we discriminate one against the other?

So we won that. That was the way it was written. I had a lot to do with writing it. So I know. But that is just fair. OK, so that is what happened.

So then my Democratic colleagues write the American Recovery Act. The \$2 trillion relief package, with \$20 billion for American Tribes. But do you know what came out of that package? Express language written by my Democratic colleagues saying that of the \$20 billion, every Native group in America gets some of that money, but this group—tens of thousands of ANC members in Alaska—we are going to make sure they don't get any of that.

That happened, right here on the Senate floor. I have no idea why.

Let me just pose a counterfactual. Imagine you had Congress say there are two groups of minorities. Let's say not two groups but Asian American minorities in New York, group A, group B—Congress categorized them, not themselves—or African Americans, group A, group B; or Hispanic Americans, group A, group B, in the State of New York—just in the State of New York. And a Republican Congress said we are going to do a giant relief package for that minority group across the country. But, group B in New York, we are going to expressly exclude you from getting any money.

What would you call that?

I would call that good old-fashioned racial discrimination.

If that happened, if a Republican Congress did that, to say a group of African Americans or Hispanic Americans or Asian Americans, the New York Times and the Washington Post would be going crazy—rightfully so, by the way.

This happened. This happened.

OK, I don't know why. I would love it if one of my Senate colleagues came down and said: Hey, Dan, here is why we went to great lengths to exclude tens of thousands of Alaska Native indigenous people from getting relief. Here is why we did that to you.

I would love for somebody to tell me that.

They haven't.

I think it is wrong. I think most people who know about it probably would be like: Jeez, I didn't know we had \$20 billion for Tribes, but we specifically excluded this group. Was it because we were mad about the Supreme Court case?

I don't know. But here is the thing. Back to the USICA bill, there is a lot of money going to universities.

Mr. CARDIN. Madam President, I am wondering if my colleague would yield for 1 minute.

Mr. SULLIVAN. I am finishing up. So I am not going to yield. It is important to me, to my colleague from Maryland.

There is a lot of money going to universities.

This is really important to me, and I have been wanting to give this speech for a long time.

There is a lot of money going to institutions for research to compete against China. There are specific provisions that say: Hey, there is going to be money that goes to Native American groups. That is great. They have a lot to bring to this battle with China.

But that provision that came over from the House—guess what it did. It said: Not to this group. Not to this group.

So do you see where I am going with this?

I have no idea why Democrats in the House and Senate want to keep targeting this group of indigenous people. Imagine if Republicans did this to a minority group in Maryland or New York.

But it is happening, and it is happening even in this bill. So that is another big concern I have of this bill, this continuation of—I have no idea. I would love it for someone to come down and say: Hey, Dan, here is why we discriminate against tens of thousands of indigenous people in your State.

But it is happening. I sure hope my colleagues listen to this. Maybe the New York Times or the Washington Post would write about it once.

But just a ceasefire—when we are trying to help Native people in America, in Alaska we want to help them all. Remember, this is how Congress set up these groups, not the people. So all I ask is let's kind of do what we did

in the CARES Act for all legislation. But I and Senator MURKOWSKI are going to scrub every piece of darn legislation that comes out of here, and we are going to start calling out people, asking: Why are you discriminating against tens of thousands of people in my State who are indigenous?

Wrong. It is inexplicable, and it is even in the darn bill to compete with China. And I sure hope my colleagues will work with me to start making sure this doesn't happen anymore.

I yield the floor.

SIGNING AUTHORITY

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Maryland.

Mr. CARDIN. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that Senators CORTEZ MASTO, CARDIN, and HICKENLOOPER be authorized to sign duly enrolled bills or joint resolutions from July 21, 2022, until July 25.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ELECTORAL COUNT ACT WORKING GROUP

Mr. CARDIN. Madam President, for the past 6 months, I have been pleased to work with a bipartisan working group of about a dozen Senators for potential reforms of the Electoral Count Act and some related matters. I particularly want to thank our leaders of that bipartisan group, Senators COLLINS and MANCHIN, for organizing the group, keeping us focused on getting results, and leading to a process that has resulted in a positive outcome.

This week, we are unveiling our proposed legislation. Our legislation, the Electoral Count Reform and Presidential Transition Improvement Act of 2022 will reform and modernize the badly outdated 1887 ECA. In 1887, the Electoral Count Act was passed. It is in bad need of reform.

On July 18, 2022, the Wall Street Journal ran an editorial authored by former President Jimmy Carter and former Secretary of State Jim Baker, who had previously served as Chief of Staff for President Reagan. In this editorial they wrote:

We stand on opposite sides of the partisan divide, but we believe it is better to search for solutions together than to remain divided. This is particularly true of a vexing problem that could wreak havoc during the 2024 presidential election: the inadequacy of the Electoral Count Act of 1887.

The act is an antiquated, muddled and potentially unconstitutional law that allows uncertainty during a critical step in the peaceful transfer of power. . . . Weaknesses in the law started to become apparent after the 2000 election.

The editorial continues:

In 2021, the ambiguities of that law helped lead to the violent assault on the U.S. Capitol as efforts were being made to toss out several states' slates of electoral votes. Fortunately, those efforts failed, and the rightful winners took office. But the threat of confusion remains. Left unclosed, loopholes

in the act could allow a repeat of the same destructive path that occurred in 2021.

The Washington Post has written several editorials on this subject as well. The June 19, 2022, editorial in the Post entitled "Fix the electoral count law now, before Trump tries to exploit it again" reviewed the recent House committee hearings on the January 6 insurrection. The editorial wrote:

The House committee investigating the Jan. 6, 2021, Capitol attack heard damning testimony detailing how President Donald Trump and a coterie of partisan lawyers advanced a dangerous argument: that the vice president has the legal authority to overturn a presidential election when Congress meets to count electoral college votes. Trump official after Trump official testified that they knew it was wrong. John Eastman, a lawyer who advocated for the theory, acknowledged as much in front of Mr. Trump on January 4, according to testimony from Greg Jacob, who was Vice President Mike Pence's general counsel. But Mr. Trump and his allies nevertheless waged a relentless public campaign to pressure Mr. PENCE to betray the Nation's democracy. Belief in this antidemocratic nonsense spurred the January 6 mob, which infamously chanted, "Hang Mike Pence."

The Post editorial continued:

Americans went most of their history without having to worry seriously about arcane electoral college procedures. Even in closely fought, acrimonious presidential elections, losing candidates accepted their defeats with grace rather than seeking the vulnerabilities in the law to exploit. The country no longer has that luxury. Congress should have no higher priority than fixing the electoral college process.

The recommendations that are coming out of this bipartisan group would do just that—fix the Electoral Count Act.

I want to thank the work of the American Law Institute, which convened a bipartisan working group to consider possible ECA reforms. In particular, I want to thank cochairs Bob Bauer and Jack Goldsmith for their contributions to our efforts. I also want to thank the staff at Protect Democracy for their suggestions and work here.

Our legislation aims to ensure that Congress can accurately and correctly tally the electoral votes cast by the States, which should be consistent with each State's popular vote for President and Vice President of the United States. Our legislation clarifies some of the ambiguities in terms of the appropriate State and Federal roles in selecting the next President and Vice President of the United States as set forth in the U.S. Constitution.

In our constitutional system, election law, like many other areas of law, involves shared powers between the Federal Government on the one hand and State and local governments on the other. Article I, section 4 of the Constitution provides:

The Times, Places, and Manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof.

That clause of the Constitution continues by concluding:

But the Congress may at any time [by law] make or alter such Regulations.

We have the power here, and that is what the Electoral Count Act is about.

Article II, section 1 of the Constitution provides:

Each State shall appoint, in such Manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a Number of Electors, equal to the whole Number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress.

The Constitution also provides:

The Congress may determine the Time of choosing of the Electors, and the Day on which they shall give their Votes; which Day shall be the same throughout the United States.

The 12th Amendment to the Constitution, ratified in 1804, sets out a framework for Congress to tally and count the electoral votes from the States. Congress later passed the Electoral Count Act, the ECA, in 1887, in the aftermath of a contested Hayes-Tilden Presidential election of 1876 in which States sent competing slates of electors to Congress.

Our legislation takes several key steps to modernize the ECA and reduce the opportunity for constitutional mischief when it comes to Congress properly counting the electoral votes of the States.

First, the legislation helps to make it easier for Congress to identify a single, conclusive slate of electors from each State. The legislation requires each State's Governor as responsible for submitting the certificate of ascertainment identifying that State's electors. A State may designate another individual besides the Governor to carry out this function, such as the Secretary of State, if such an individual is named before the election day itself.

Again, the State executive official reporting their electoral votes to Congress must do such "under and in pursuance of the laws of such State providing for such ascertainment enacted prior to election day."

Our legislation, therefore, seeks to avoid circumstances in which a State attempts to change the rules after election day due to political pressure that may arise if a particular favored candidate loses the election.

Congress could not accept a slate of electors from an official not authorized to do so by State law enacted prior to election day. Our legislation provides that States following these rules will have their appointments of electors treated as conclusive by Congress subject to any subsequent State or Federal judicial relief granted prior to the date of the meeting of electors.

Our legislation states that the determination of the Federal courts shall be conclusive on questions arising under the Constitution or laws of the United States.

Second, the legislation modernizes the "failed election" language in the ECA to specify that a State could modify its period of voting on election day only as necessitated by "extraordinary

and catastrophic” events “as provided under the laws of the State enacted prior to [the election day].”

This provision makes it clear, if a State legislature tries to override the popular vote in their State, that that would not be allowed.

Third, the legislation provides for the expedited judicial review of certain claims relating to a State’s certificate identifying its electors. We have limited this special judicial review in our legislation to only be available to the aggrieved Presidential candidates. This special procedure allows for challenges made under Federal law and the U.S. Constitution to be resolved more efficiently by using a special three-judge panel with a direct and timely appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court.

Fourth, the legislation makes clear that the Vice President has a purely ministerial role in the joint session of Congress to count the States’ electoral votes. In particular, our legislation states that the Vice President does not have the power to solely determine, accept, reject, or otherwise adjudicate disputes over electors. That specifically includes objections over the proper list of electors, the validity of electors, or the votes of the electors.

President Trump pressured the Vice President to use this illegal method in order to overturn the 2020 election results. Ultimately, this effort was rejected by Vice President Pence, in his capacity as President of the Senate, as he presided over the January 6, 2021, joint session.

Fifth, our legislation increases the threshold needed to lodge an objection to electors from one Senator and one Representative to one-fifth of the duly chosen and sworn Members of both the House and the Senate. Similarly, article I, section 5 of the Constitution provides “the Yeas and Nays of the Members of either House on any question shall, at the Desire of one fifth of those present, be entered on the Journal.”

This will reduce the risk and likelihood of frivolous objections being lodged, which requires a lengthy debate and vote in the separate Houses. The House has to vote separately; the Senate has to vote separately; and it takes a lot of time. For example, on January 6, 2021, the Senate voted to reject, by a vote of 6 to 93, the objection against the electors of Arizona and voted 7 to 92 on the objections raised as to the electors from Pennsylvania.

Sixth, our legislation clarifies that, if electors are not lawfully appointed or if an objection is sustained by Congress rejecting electors as not lawfully appointed, those electors would not be included in the denominator for determining the majority of the whole number of electors appointed.

That means we can reach a decision on the day that we count the votes.

The main focus of our work over the past 6 months has been on this sorely needed reform in the ECA, but our working group came up with a number of bipartisan reforms on some other matters related to elections.

The Presidential Transition Improvement Act would help promote the orderly transfer of power between Presidential administrations. As we saw in 2020, the failure of a timely ascertainment of the winner by the Administrator of the U.S. General Services Administration and the uncooperative attitude of the Trump administration led to a delay in providing transition resources to the incoming Biden administration. This legislation provides clearer guidelines for eligible candidates for President and Vice President to receive Federal resources to support their transitions, including allowing more than one candidate to receive these resources during the time period when the outcome of an election is in reasonable doubt.

The Postal Service Election Improvement Act seeks to improve the handling of mail-in ballots by the U.S. Postal Service and provides guidance and best practices to the States to improve their mail-in ballot processes if State law allows.

The Election Assistance Commission Reauthorization Act would reauthorize the Election Assistance Commission for 5 years. The EAC administers grants to States and develops non-binding guidance and best practices for election officials in various areas, including cyber security, election audits, and voting accessibility.

What this legislation does not include is any substantive provision to strengthen voting rights in this country, which is desperately needed, and I am sorely disappointed by that omission. Our Nation has a long history of bipartisan work on voting rights issues. I repeatedly raised voting rights issues with our larger group as well as with our smaller subgroup on voting practices.

Let me take a moment to remind my colleagues of our voting rights history.

The Voting Rights Act of 1965 was approved by a broad bipartisan vote of 328 to 74 in the House and by a vote of 79 to 18 in the Senate, and Congress had a long bipartisan track record of clarifying its intent in response to restrictive Supreme Court decisions—that is, until recently.

In 1982, Congress amended section 2 of the Voting Rights Act after the *Mobile v. Bolden* decision in which the Supreme Court interpreted section 2 as prohibiting only purposeful discrimination. That was very restrictive, making the Voting Rights Act much less effective. Congress responded to that decision by clarifying that section 2 explicitly bans any voting practice that had a discriminatory result irrespective of whether the practice was enacted or operated for a discriminatory purpose. The 1982 amendments—these are the amendments that corrected the Supreme Court’s restricted decision—passed the House by a vote of 389 to 24 and the Senate by a vote of 85 to 8. They were signed into law by President Reagan, a bipartisan action.

Over 20 years later, Congress acted to address two Supreme Court rulings to

clarify congressional intent regarding section 5 of the Voting Rights Act. This reauthorization passed 390 to 33 in the House and 98 to 0 in the Senate. It was signed into law by President George W. Bush—again, a bipartisan action.

So, after the Supreme Court’s decision in *Shelby County v. Holder* in 2013 and after *Brnovich* in 2021, Congress should have acted to clarify the intent of the Voting Rights Act, but it didn’t, and now we are faced today with totally unnecessary partisan gridlock on voting rights. We saw this gridlock play out this January when the Senate refused to even take up and debate the Freedom to Vote: John R. Lewis Act.

Let me mention one section of the VRA in particular. Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act protects against discriminatory voting laws. It prohibits any jurisdiction from implementing a “voting qualification or prerequisite to voting, or standard, practice, or procedure . . . in a manner which results in a denial or abridgement of the right . . . to vote on account of race,” color, or language minority status.

For nearly 40 years, case law has interpreted section 2 to combat racial discrimination without partisan favor. Prior to the *Brnovich* case, the Supreme Court and several circuit courts had adopted a standard to ensure the effective implementation of these provisions consistent with the text and purpose of the Act as amended in 1982.

The *Brnovich* decision deviated from congressional intent behind section 2. The Court adopted an unduly narrow reading of section 2 and went beyond the statutory interpretation by courts for decades by outlining five new guideposts. The decision is not tethered to the statutory text and is inconsistent with the statute’s purpose and historical usage.

It wasn’t the first time the Court narrowed our law, but in previous efforts, we came together, Democrats and Republicans, to make sure that the Voting Rights Act was effective. So I am disappointed that we could not make progress in our working group to address the needed fix to section 2.

We should have also looked at the issue of the right of private action. Since the Voting Rights Act’s enactment in 1965, Congress has intended that voters be able to sue directly to enforce the Voting Rights Act rather than depend entirely upon the U.S. Department of Justice, which has finite resources to protect voting rights.

I want to thank my colleague Senator MURKOWSKI for consistently raising this issue.

The Voting Rights Act’s private right of action is settled law as Congress has repeatedly noted in its Voting Rights Act’s amendments.

Even though the private right of action is clear and settled law, our group should have removed any ambiguity about its intent by proposing language making it more explicit the statute’s existing right for private action. Just

as we resolved ambiguities in the ECA and its potential misinterpretation, we should have done the same with this critical right of private action under the Voting Rights Act—a missed opportunity.

As a recent report from the Brennan Center points out, State legislatures have been working to make it harder to vote after the 2020 elections, even after witnessing record turnout during the pandemic. The Brennan Center wrote that in 2022:

[S]tate lawmakers, who spent 2021 passing laws that made it harder to vote, have focused more intently on election interference, passing nine laws that could lead to tampering with how elections are run and how results are determined.

Election interference laws do two primary things. They open the door to partisan interference in elections, or they threaten the people and processes that make elections work. In many cases, these efforts are being justified as measures to combat baseless claims of widespread voter fraud and a stolen 2020 election.

The Brennan Center noted that in many of these same State legislatures, lawmakers have continued to introduce or enact laws that restrict access to the vote. Legislation is categorized as restrictive if it would make it harder for eligible Americans to register, stay on the rolls, and/or to vote as compared to existing State law.

Free and fair elections are fundamental to who we are as a nation. For this reason, I strongly support the bipartisan working group's proposal to reform and modernize the ECA. As we saw in the 2020 elections, different interpretations of the Electoral Count Act can lead down a dangerous path to another January 6-style insurrection, when former President Donald Trump and his enablers attempted to overturn a free and fair election won by President Joe Biden.

Congress's work will not be complete when we pass this bipartisan proposal. We still must take up and pass voting rights legislation in order to safeguard the right to vote, which should be a right guaranteed to all Americans, regardless of their race, wealth, or social status.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HICKENLOOPER). The Senator from Maryland.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to executive session to consider the following nominations en bloc: Calendar Nos. 1045, 1046, 1047, 1049, 1057, 1058, and all nominations on the Secretary's desk in the Foreign Service; 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 re-

lated to the nominations be printed in the RECORD; that the President be immediately notified of the Senate's actions; and that the Senate resume legislative session.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the nominations of Leslie N. Bluhm, of Illinois, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Corporation for National and Community Service for a term expiring October 6, 2023; Lisette Nieves, of New York, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Corporation for National and Community Service for a term expiring October 6, 2022; Lisette Nieves, of New York, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Corporation for National and Community Service for a term expiring October 6, 2027. (Reappointment); Deborah R. Coen, of Connecticut, to be a Member of the National Council on the Humanities for a term expiring January 26, 2028; 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; PN1948 FOREIGN SERVICE nomination of Sara C. Schuman, which was received by the Senate and appeared in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of April 7, 2022; and PN1949 FOREIGN SERVICE nominations (3) beginning Alyce Camille Richardson, and ending Diane Jones, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of April 7, 2022, en bloc?

The nominations were confirmed en bloc.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate will now resume legislative session.

SUPPORTING THE GOALS AND IDEALS OF COUNTERING INTERNATIONAL PARENTAL CHILD ABDUCTION MONTH

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 411, S. Res. 568.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The bill clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 568) supporting the goals and ideals of "Countering International Parental Child Abduction Month" and expressing the sense of the Senate that Congress should raise awareness of the harm caused by international parental child abduction.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution, which had been reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. President, I know of no further debate on the resolution.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution (S. Res. 568) was agreed to.

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. President, I further ask that the preamble be agreed to and that the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The preamble was agreed to.

(The resolution, with its preamble, is printed in the RECORD of March 30, 2022, under "Submitted Resolutions.")

RECOGNIZING, HONORING, AND COMMENDING THE WOMEN OF UKRAINE WHO HAVE CONTRIBUTED TO THE FIGHT FOR FREEDOM AND THE DEFENSE OF UKRAINE

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 412, S. Res. 589.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 589) recognizing, honoring, and commending the women of Ukraine who have contributed to the fight for freedom and the defense of Ukraine.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution, which had been reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations, with an amendment to strike all after the resolving clause and insert the part in italic, and with an amendment to strike the preamble and insert the part printed in italic, as follows:

S. RES. 589

Whereas, on February 24, 2022, Russian Federation President Vladimir Putin instigated an unprovoked, unjustified, and unlawful war violating the territorial integrity of the sovereign country of Ukraine;

Whereas, in response to this invasion, the people of Ukraine marshaled their will to defend their country and shared belief in a sovereign Ukraine in order to resist the imperialist ambitions of Vladimir Putin;

Whereas countless Ukrainian men, women, and children have done their part to defend democracy and freedom in Ukraine;

Whereas women have played a key role in defending Ukraine, keeping their families and innocent children safe and responding to the invasion by the Russian Federation;

Whereas, in the first 3 months of fighting in Ukraine, more than 6,100,000 Ukrainians, of which the majority are women and children, fled the country in response to Putin's war;

Whereas women play a critical role in facilitating the transit of children to safety, including by escorting the children of parents and guardians who cannot leave Ukraine so that such children are able to find safety in neighboring countries;

Whereas the women who remain in Ukraine contribute to all aspects of warfighting, including by fighting on the front lines and as part of the territorial defense, delivering supplies and weapons, and preparing cities for assaults by the Russian Federation;

Whereas between 15 and 17 percent of the armed forces of Ukraine are women;

Whereas the women of Ukraine have a long history of defending Ukraine and standing up for their rights and freedoms;

Whereas, following the 2014 invasion of the sovereign and independent state of Ukraine by the Russian Federation, the women of Ukraine joined the fight to preserve their independence;

Whereas, despite significant contributions to the war effort now and since 2014, outdated legislation in Ukraine classifies women as cooks, tailors, and administrative assistants;

Whereas women are an integral part of the armed forces of Ukraine and continue to defend their homes and their country;

Whereas, on March 9, the armed forces of the Russian Federation deliberately attacked civilian targets in Mariupol, Ukraine, which destroyed a hospital that served as both a maternity ward and a children's hospital, killing two women and a baby;

Whereas, following the devastating attack on the well-known and established hospital, the world watched in horror as pregnant women, mothers carrying newborn babies, and young children fled the rubble of what should have been a safe place;

Whereas the women at the hospital should have been celebrating new life and looking toward raising their children in peace and safety, instead, those women are seeking shelter in subways, giving birth in bunkers, and worrying for the safety of their children and the future of Ukraine;

Whereas the attack on the maternity ward and children's hospital in Mariupol was the fourth such attack on a maternity ward in Ukraine by the Russian Federation since the beginning of the invasion on February 24;

Whereas, according to Save the Children, more than 63,000 women have given birth since the start of the war, while the United Nations estimates that 80,000 Ukrainian women will give birth in between April and June of 2022;

Whereas all women, in every situation, have the right to a safe birth and access to crucial supplies necessary for the management of pregnancy complications, including oxygen and medical supplies, which are running dangerously low in Ukraine because of the ongoing violence and refusal on the part of the Russian Federation to allow for safe passage for humanitarian purposes;

Whereas, on March 17, 2022, Secretary of State Antony Blinken described the deliberate targeting of civilians in Ukraine as a war crime, which should be investigated as such;

Whereas, on March 23, 2022, Secretary Blinken announced that it was the assessment of the United States Government that "members of Russia's forces have committed war crimes in Ukraine" based on "a careful review of available information from public and intelligence sources";

Whereas the Russian Federation has deliberately attacked civilians and civilian infrastructure in Ukraine, including schools, hospitals, businesses, apartment buildings, and utility services;

Whereas the initial days of the invasion of Ukraine by the Russian Federation have resulted in a disproportionate number of women and children seeking safety outside of Ukraine;

Whereas Ukrainian women and girls, like women and girls in all humanitarian emergencies, including women and girls forced to leave their homes in conflict settings, face increased and exacerbated vulnerabilities to—

(1) gender-based violence, including rape, child marriage, domestic violence, and sexual exploitation and assault;

(2) all forms of human trafficking;

(3) disruptions in education and livelihood;

(4) lack of access to health care; and

(5) food insecurity and malnutrition;

Whereas the United Nations Security Council adopted United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325 on October 31, 2000, acknowledging

the impact of conflict and security decisions on women and calling on all member states to include "women at all decision-making levels in national, regional and international institutions and mechanisms for the prevention, management, and resolution of conflict";

Whereas, according to the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (commonly referred to as "UN Women"), peace negotiations are more likely to end in a peace agreement when women and women's groups play a meaningful role in the negotiation process, and according to the International Peace Institute, a peace agreement is 35 percent more likely to last at least 15 years if women participate in the development of the peace agreement;

Whereas, in 2016, Ukraine adopted its first National Action Plan for the implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325, and, on October 28, 2020, Ukraine approved a new National Action Plan for 2021 through 2025 in order to address the impact on women of the aggression of the Russian Federation against Ukraine and to ensure gender equality in the security and defense sectors of Ukraine;

Whereas representation of women in politics in Ukraine has increased steadily since the first parliament of an independent Ukraine met in 1990;

Whereas more than 20 percent of seats in the ninth and current Verkhovna Rada are held by women, the most in Ukrainian history;

Whereas women across Ukraine have made political gains in recent years, including in local elections on October 25, 2020, where 38 percent of deputies elected were women; and

Whereas women in Ukraine should be involved at all levels and in all aspects of leadership, negotiation, conflict resolution, and peacekeeping in order to ensure the most enduring peace for Ukraine and the region: Now, therefore, be it

[Resolved.]

That the Senate—

(1) recognizes, honors, and commends the women of Ukraine who have contributed to the fight for freedom and the defense of Ukraine, including women who—

(A) are members of the Armed Forces and the Territorial Defense Forces of Ukraine;

(B) are volunteers, organizing and operating humanitarian organizations;

(C) are doctors, nurses, paramedics, and support personnel, providing life-saving services across Ukraine;

(D) have mobilized to assist the safe transfer of the children and other vulnerable individuals from Ukraine; and

(E) are public leaders, politicians, and diplomats;

(2) stands with the people of Ukraine in support of their fight for freedom against the Russian Federation;

(3) acknowledges the women who have risked their lives to travel through territory controlled by the Russian Federation, break siege tactics surrounding cities, and to ensure the safety of children and the elderly;

(4) commends—

(A) the bordering countries of Ukraine, including Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Hungary, and Moldova, who are accommodating more than 6,000,000 refugees; and

(B) the broader European Union for committing to provide support during the growing humanitarian crisis;

(5) calls on all countries to ensure that aid provided in support of refugees fleeing Ukraine and internally displaced persons within Ukraine takes into account the needs of women and the gender-specific risks that women face in seeking safety;

(6) acknowledges the important role women must play in resolving the conflict between Ukraine and the Russian Federation as outlined in United Nations Security Council Resolution

1325 (2016) and required by the laws of the United States and regulations of Ukraine;

(7) further calls on all countries to promote the meaningful inclusion of women in negotiations and decision-making at all levels, including security decisions; and

(8) commits to supporting the women of Ukraine wherever they are as they fight back against tyranny and work for the free and democratic future of Ukraine.

Mr. CARDIN. I further ask that the committee-reported substitute amendment to the resolution be agreed to; the resolution, as amended, be agreed to; the committee-reported substitute amendment to the preamble be agreed to; the preamble, as amended, be agreed to; and the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The committee-reported amendment in the nature of a substitute was agreed to.

The resolution (S. Res. 589), as amended, was agreed to.

The committee-reported amendment to the preamble in the nature of a substitute was agreed to.

The preamble, as amended, was agreed to.

MORNING BUSINESS

80TH ANNIVERSARY OF KXEL

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I want to congratulate News Talk 1540 KXEL on celebrating 80 years of broadcasting to Iowans in the Waterloo and Cedar Falls area. When I was younger, I remember joining my father at the National Cattle Congress and was excited to see one of the early on-location broadcasts of the new KXEL radio station.

Iowans look to broadcasters at KXEL as trusted leaders in the community, relying on its programs each morning, noon, and night to stay up to date on local events, learn more about breaking news, and get critical information during emergencies. As an elected Representative, I particularly want to thank everyone at KXEL for their work to provide a way to communicate with constituents. I have the pleasure of speaking with Jeff Stein at least once a month, where I answer questions on any subject and update Iowans on how I am working on their behalf in Washington.

KXEL's work every single day to report the events that matter to listeners keeps Iowans safe, informed, and engaged. I look forward to my future conversations with KXEL to achieve this shared goal.

100TH ANNIVERSARY OF WMT

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I want to congratulate AM 600 WMT-NewsRadio on celebrating 100 years of

broadcasting to Iowans in the Cedar Rapids area. Iowans look to broadcasters at WMT as trusted leaders in the community, relying on their programs each morning, noon, and night to stay up to date on local events, learn more about breaking news, and get critical information during emergencies.

As an elected Representative, I particularly want to thank everyone at WMT for their work to provide a way to communicate with constituents. I have the pleasure of speaking with Doug Wagner at least once a month, where I answer questions on any subject and update Iowans on how I am working on their behalf in Washington.

WMT's work every single day to report the events that matter to listeners keeps Iowans safe, informed, and engaged. I look forward to my future conversations with WMT to achieve this shared goal.

NOTICE OF A TIE VOTE UNDER S. RES. 27

Mr. MANCHIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to print the following letter in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

U.S. SENATE, COMMITTEE ON ENERGY
AND NATURAL RESOURCES,
Washington, DC, July 21, 2022.

To the Secretary of the Senate:

S. 2980, a bill to authorize the voluntary donation of grazing permits and leases in the State of New Mexico, and for other purposes, having been referred to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, the Committee, with a quorum present, has voted on the bill as follows—

On the question of reporting the bill favorably with the recommendation that the bill be passed, 10 ayes to 10 noes.

In accordance with section 3, paragraph (1)(A) of S. Res. 27 of the 117th Congress, I hereby give notice that the Committee has not reported the bill because of a tie vote and ask that this notice be printed in the RECORD pursuant to the resolution.

JOE MANCHIN III,
Chairman.

NOTICE OF A TIE VOTE UNDER S. RES. 27

Mr. MANCHIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to print the following letter in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

U.S. SENATE, COMMITTEE ON ENERGY
AND NATURAL RESOURCES,
Washington, DC, July 21, 2022.

To the Secretary of the Senate:

S. 387, a bill to protect, for current and future generations, the watershed, ecosystem, and cultural heritage of the Grand Canyon region in the State of Arizona, to provide for a study relating to the uranium stockpile in the United States, and for other purposes, having been referred to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, the Committee, with a quorum present, has voted on the bill as follows—

On the question of reporting the bill favorably with the recommendation that the bill be passed, 10 ayes to 10 noes.

In accordance with section 3, paragraph (1)(A) of S. Res. 27 of the 117th Congress, I hereby give notice that the Committee has not reported the bill because of a tie vote and ask that this notice be printed in the RECORD pursuant to the resolution.

JOE MANCHIN III,
Chairman.

NOTICE OF A TIE VOTE UNDER S. RES. 27

Mr. MANCHIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to print the following letter in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

U.S. SENATE, COMMITTEE ON ENERGY
AND NATURAL RESOURCES,
Washington, DC, July 21, 2022.

To the Secretary of the Senate:

S. 1493, a bill to sustain economic development and recreational use of National Forest System land in the State of Montana, to add certain land to the National Wilderness Preservation System, to designate new areas for recreation, and for other purposes, having been referred to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, the Committee, with a quorum present, has voted on the bill as follows—

On the question of reporting the bill favorably with the recommendation that the bill be passed, 10 ayes to 10 noes.

In accordance with section 3, paragraph (1)(A) of S. Res. 27 of the 117th Congress, I hereby give notice that the Committee has not reported the bill because of a tie vote and ask that this notice be printed in the RECORD pursuant to the resolution.

JOE MANCHIN III,
Chairman.

VOTE EXPLANATION

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. President, I was necessarily absent for rollcall vote No. 267, Executive Calendar No. 902, confirmation of Shereef Elnahal as Under Secretary for Health of the Department of Veterans Affairs. If I was present, I would have voted in support.

VOTE EXPLANATION

Mr. BLUMENTHAL. Mr. President, on July 11, 2022, I was absent for rollcall vote No. 243, Executive Calendar No. 599, the motion to invoke cloture on the nomination of Ashish S. Vazirani, of Maryland, to be a Deputy Under Secretary of Defense due to testing positive for COVID-19.

Had I been present, I would have voted yes to proceed with his nomination to be Deputy Under Secretary of Defense.

Mr. President, on July 12, 2022, I was absent for rollcall vote No. 244, Executive Calendar No. 599, the confirmation of the nomination of Ashish S. Vazirani, of Maryland, to be a Deputy Under Secretary of Defense due to testing positive for COVID-19.

Had I been present, I would have voted yes to confirm his nomination to be Deputy Under Secretary of Defense.

Mr. President, on July 12, 2022, I was absent for rollcall vote No. 245, Executive Calendar No. 1037, the motion to

invoke cloture on the nomination of Steven M. Dettelbach to be Director, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives due to testing positive for COVID-19.

Had I been present, I would have voted yes to proceed with his nomination to be Director, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives.

Mr. President, on July 12, 2022, I was absent for rollcall vote No. 246, Executive Calendar No. 1037, the confirmation of the nomination of Steven M. Dettelbach to be Director, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives due to testing positive for COVID-19.

Had I been present, I would have voted yes to confirm his nomination to be Director, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives.

Mr. President, on July 12, 2022, I was absent for rollcall vote No. 247, Executive Calendar No. 975, the motion to invoke cloture on the nomination of Michael S. Barr, of Michigan, to be a Member of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System for the unexpired term of fourteen years from February 1, 2018, due to testing positive for COVID-19.

Had I been present, I would have voted yes to proceed with his nomination to be a Member of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System for the unexpired term of fourteen years from February 1, 2018.

Mr. President, on July 13, 2022, I was absent for rollcall vote No. 248, Executive Calendar No. 975, the confirmation of the nomination of Michael S. Barr, of Michigan, to be a Member of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System for the unexpired term of fourteen years from February 1, 2018, due to testing positive for COVID-19.

Had I been present, I would have voted yes to confirm his nomination to be a Member of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System for the unexpired term of fourteen years from February 1, 2018.

Mr. President, on July 13, 2022, I was absent for rollcall vote No. 249, Executive Calendar No. 976, the motion to invoke cloture on the nomination of Michael S. Barr, of Michigan, to be Vice Chairman for Supervision of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System for a term of four years due to testing positive for COVID-19.

Had I been present, I would have voted yes to proceed with his nomination to be Vice Chairman for Supervision of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System for a term of four years.

Mr. President, on July 13, 2022, I was absent for rollcall vote No. 250, Executive Calendar No. 976, the confirmation of the nomination of Michael S. Barr, of Michigan, to be Vice Chairman for Supervision of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System for a term of four years due to testing positive for COVID-19.

Had I been present, I would have voted yes to confirm his nomination to be Vice Chairman for Supervision of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System for a term of four years.

Mr. President, on July 13, 2022, I was absent for rollcall vote No. 251, Executive Calendar No. 676, the motion to invoke cloture on the nomination of Owen Edward Herrstadt, of Maryland, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Export-Import Bank of the United States due to testing positive for COVID-19.

Had I been present, I would have voted yes to proceed with his nomination to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Export-Import Bank of the United States.

Mr. President, on July 13, 2022, I was absent for rollcall vote No. 252, Executive Calendar No. 676, the confirmation of the nomination of Owen Edward Herrstadt, of Maryland, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Export-Import Bank of the United States due to testing positive for COVID-19.

Had I been present, I would have voted yes to confirm his nomination to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Export-Import Bank of the United States.

Mr. President, on July 13, 2022, I was absent for rollcall vote No. 253, Executive Calendar No. 908, the motion to invoke cloture on the nomination of Kate Elizabeth Heinzelman, of New York, to be General Counsel of the Central Intelligence Agency due to testing positive for COVID-19.

Had I been present, I would have voted yes to proceed with her nomination as General Counsel of the Central Intelligence Agency.

Mr. President, on July 14, 2022, I was absent for rollcall vote No. 254, Executive Calendar No. 908, the confirmation of the nomination of Kate Elizabeth Heinzelman, of New York, to be General Counsel of the Central Intelligence Agency due to testing positive for COVID-19.

Had I been present, I would have voted yes to confirm her nomination to be General Counsel of the Central Intelligence Agency.

Mr. President, on July 14, 2022, I was absent for rollcall vote No. 255, Executive Calendar No. 968, the motion to invoke cloture on the nomination of Julianna Michelle Childs, of South Carolina, to be United States Circuit Judge for the District of Columbia Circuit due to testing positive for COVID-19.

Had I been present, I would have voted yes to proceed with her nomination to be United States Circuit Judge for the District of Columbia Circuit.

AFGHANISTAN

Mr. HAWLEY. Mr. 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.

(b) Training.

(i) Prior to deploying to the CENTCOM AOR in the spring of 2021, the units assigned to the SPMAGTF completed typical pre-deployment training, focused on their core METs (exhibits 53, 55, 56, 57, 76, 77, 79, 80, 81). Additionally, 2/1 conducted training at the Infantry Immersion Trainer (IIT) at Camp Pendleton, where they trained on embassy reinforcement and crowd control operations (exhibits 76, 77, 86). While deployed, 2/1's companies were distributed throughout the AOR, and conducted various training events that would prove beneficial while operating at HKIA later in their deployment.

(ii) Echo Company, 2/1 conducted two Mission Rehearsal Exercises (MRXs), along with STP, CLD-21 and MWSD-373, at PSAB in July 2021, where they focused on ECC operations and security and response to a MASCAL event (exhibits 53, 54, 56, 57, 76). Echo Company, 2/1 also conducted non-lethal weapons training at PSAB and additional medical training in Kuwait (exhibit 82).

(iii) Golf Company, 2/1 deployed three platoons to Jordan, and one platoon initially to Djibouti, and then to PSAB, where it supported the Tactical Recovery of Aircraft and Personnel (TRAP) mission. In Jordan, Golf Company focused on its core METs, but had the unique opportunity to train alongside the U.K.'s 2 PARA, and the 77th Royal Jordanian Marine Battalion (77th RJMB). Training with 2 PARA helped build a level of interoperability and familiarity that proved useful when Golf Company, 2/1 served alongside 2 PARA at Abbey Gate, HKIA, whereas training with 77th RJMB helped Golf Company Marines grow accustomed to operating with non-native English speakers, a skill that also proved useful at HKIA (exhibits 53, 76, 77, 80, 86, 89, 90). Third Platoon, Golf Company, 2/1 received extensive medical training while serving as the TRAP platoon, to include Tactical Combat Casualty Care (TCCC), Combat Trauma Management (CTM) training, and Valkyrie walking blood bank training (exhibits 86, 98). The rest of Golf Company conducted Combat Life Saver (CLS) refresher training, TCCC refresher training, and MASCAL training in Jordan, while Golf Company's junior Hospital Corpsmen conducted CTM and Valkyrie training prior to deploying to HKIA in support of the NEO (exhibits 77, 98).

(iv) Fox Company, 2/1 deployed to the BEC, where the company executed fixed site security and crowd control operations, and trained on non-lethal weapons employment, all of which prepared them to operate at Abbey Gate (exhibit 81). All 2/1 companies discussed ROE and the importance of treating people at the gates of HKIA with empathy and respect prior to deploying to HKIA (exhibits 53, 54, 56, 57, 76, 77, 78, 81). The STP completed multiple MASCAL drills while deployed at Al Jaber, Kuwait and PSAB, prior to deploying to HKIA (exhibit 66).

e. Leadership.

(1) Key Finding. COMREL and Task Organization. The task organization worked. This was in large part due to pre-existing or quickly forged relationships among leaders at the highest echelons and adaptability at the lower echelons.

(a) The 82nd Airborne Division, led by MG Donahue, executed their mission with a clear

chain of command (exhibits 10, 121, 124, 125). The Division rapidly adapted to the changing situation, as they were responsible for security of the airhead, support to the NEO, planning for the retrograde of all personnel and equipment, demilitarization of arms and equipment, and executing the JTE (exhibits 121, 125). In addition to security, the Division conducted initial screening and recovery of AMCITs, LPRs, locally hired embassy personnel, SIV applicants, and at risk Afghans at South and West Gates (exhibit 143). Once identified and screened, these evacuees were processed through the ECC for manifesting and departure from HKIA (exhibits 121, 125).

(b) General McKenzie established the NEO COMREL, and officially granted 82nd Airborne TACON of JTF-CR (exhibit 10, 11, 238). In reality, JTF-CR was TACON to USFOR-A FWD, and merely coordinated with the 82nd Airborne Division (exhibits 18, 21, 40, 125). This adjusted COMREL, along with the mixing of tactical responsibilities, resulted in the 82nd conducting airfield security and NEO for one sector, and JTF-CR conducting airfield security and NEO in another sector (exhibits 15, 121, 125, 143, 155). The senior officers made this division of tasks work under the circumstances with adjusted COMREL, mutual trust, and shared understanding.

(2) Engaged and Responsive Leaders.

(a) The leadership of the U.S. Forces tasked with conducting a NEO at HKIA worked collaboratively to adapt in an uncertain, chaotic, ambiguous, and high-threat environment. U.S. Forces experienced rapidly changing, complex relationships and compressed timelines to conduct a NEO. These leadership challenges were exacerbated by the reality that the Taliban, who could be described as a supporting effort, were operating under a unity of effort as opposed to a unity of command (exhibits 53, 125). This was demonstrated at each location around the perimeter of HKIA, where Taliban assistance ranged from actively supporting crowd control, to non-support, and even actively taunting the Marines (exhibits 23, 53, 100, 102, 125, 146). RADM Vasely, MG Donahue, and BGen Sullivan conducted Key Leader Engagements (KLE) to coordinate activities, ensure mission accomplishment, and protect the force (exhibits 21, 23, 125). Their coordination with the Taliban facilitated crowd control and force protection, and minimized the incidence of kinetic engagements between U.S. Forces, and Taliban (exhibits 53, 104, 125). While the ROE may not have been entirely clear at all times, due to the rapidly changing situation, U.S. Forces retained the right to self-defense, the ability to engage individuals committing hostile acts or demonstrating hostile intent, and the ability to utilize riot-control measures in defense to protect the force and civilians.

(b) Military leadership at every level was engaged and responsive, enabling security of the airhead, executing the NEO, and planning to execute the Joint Tactical Exfiltration (JTE). There were numerous examples of great leadership during an operation amounting to simultaneous combat, evacuation, and humanitarian tasks during a compressed time, with constrained resources, and severe restrictions on terrain. There are three examples to highlight, the first being how leadership engaged the NSU and Taliban forces to assist with inner and outer perimeter security and checkpoint screening. Another example was the emplacement of the Chevron obstacle at Abbey Gate, which in combination with outside influences, had a profound impact on the flow of evacuees. The last example was the battle-field rotations conducted before 26 August and immediately before the blast at Abbey Gate. It should be noted that several leaders and Marines interviewed stated operations at

HKIA were so chaotic, that even with the tremendous amounts of training conducted prior to deployment, no training would be able to prepare someone for what they faced (exhibits 107, 101). All of these examples tested leaders' ability to remain flexible in a dynamic environment and challenged them to rise above adversity.

(c) These challenges began when civilians breached the perimeter and started to occupy the southern area of HKIA on 15 August (exhibits 15, 53, 54, 56). This caused the JTF-CR to send 50 out of 53 personnel, emptying their JOC, to assist in pushing back the crowd (exhibit 15). It took almost everyone on the airfield to get the civilians off the runway in order to continue operations (exhibit 15, 53, 54, 56). Leadership recognized that they had to build and leverage relationships in order to provide better security and screening. This led to negotiations between RADM Vasely, the NSU, and the Taliban (exhibit 53). The NSU helped to clear the airfield and manned their gate, while MG Donahue instructed the Taliban regarding which areas they would need to control and clear to facilitate the NEO (exhibit 18, 21, 123, 125). The Taliban would later establish outer checkpoints and, more notably, provide security at the Chevron outside the outer corridor of Abbey Gate (exhibits 54, 77, 81, 84, 85, 86, 89).

(d) The coordination to install the Chevron, which ultimately changed the dynamics at Abbey Gate, involved the U.K., Taliban and the Commander of Golf Company, 2/1 Marines, (TEXT REDACTED) The U.K. Forces devised the idea and the placement location, but were having trouble executing (TEXT REDACTED) and other members of the senior leadership were conducting KLEs with the Taliban to discuss security and future operations (exhibit 54, 18). (TEXT REDACTED) had the Taliban move the broken vehicles that were in the way and preventing the Chevron from being emplaced, and help to help to control Afghan civilians (exhibit 77). The Taliban would later provide security in front of and on top of the Chevron containers (exhibits 54, 77, 81, 84, 85, 86, 89). (TEXT REDACTED) also coordinated with the MEU engineers to use their equipment to move jersey barriers and emplace the containers forming the Chevron (exhibits 54, 77, 81, 84, 85, 89, 103). This helped to create standoff between troops and the crowd and control the flow of personnel coming into the Abbey Gate for processing.

(e) Leadership, from USFOR-A FWD down to the company level, would visit the gates to ensure the Service members were cared for and to gather situational awareness of the rapidly changing environment. The USFOR-A FWD team would visit gates multiple times a day (exhibit 21, 22, 23). The USFOR-A FWD (TEXT REDACTED) would visit the gates to check on Marines/Soldiers and to provide reports on the current conditions and situation at the gates (exhibits 17, 21, 96). On 26 August, just before 1700, BGen Sullivan, (TEXT REDACTED) (all of JTF-CR) had visited Abbey Gate and left the area 20 minutes before the blast (exhibits 17, 19). (TEXT REDACTED) 3/10 IBCT, (TEXT REDACTED) 2/501 PIR, and (TEXT REDACTED) 1/8 visited Abbey Gate on 26 August as well (exhibits 104, 123, 126). The (TEXT REDACTED) of 2/1, (TEXT REDACTED) attended a meeting at the Barron Hotel with Taliban and U.K. Forces to discuss the impending closure of Abbey Gate at 1600 on 26 August. As he was leaving Abbey Gate, (TEXT REDACTED) was caught in the blast (exhibits 53, 90).

(f) Leaders on the ground engaged with their teams in order to work through the evolving situation. They were coordinating support with friendly units while also nego-

tiating with the NSU and Taliban to provide security for gate operations and retrograde planning. Junior leaders were empowered to make and execute decisions, as demonstrated through the emplacement of the Chevron. Overall, military leaders executed the mission and protected their Marines and Soldiers to the best of their ability.

f. Medical Considerations.

(1) Key Finding. The wounds sustained by the KIA were so catastrophic none could be saved. Medical providers at multiple echelons stated access to additional advanced treatment and equipment would not have saved more lives. The capability at HKIA's Role II-E saved several Service Members who otherwise would have succumbed to their wounds. Providers stated the capability at HKIA was the most robust they had experienced in an operational setting. Every Service Member who could have been saved with medical treatment survived due to the medical capability at HKIA.

(2) Capabilities.

(a) Role II. Throughout the Afghanistan NEO, there were two Role II facilities at HKIA, one on North HKIA (NHKIA), referred to at times as the NATO Role II, Role II-E, or the Military Treatment Facility (MTF), had the most robust capability, while a second facility at Camp Alvarado was operated by 1/82 IBCT medical personnel (exhibits 66, 98, 128, 130, 131). The MTF hosted eight surgical teams, including three Army Forward Resuscitative Surgical Teams (FRST), one Army light surgical team, two U.S. SOSTs, one Norwegian SOST, and one U.K. surgical team. The MTF had two ORs, with the ability to surge to four patients simultaneously, and space for seven intensive care unit (ICU) and 14 ward patients, with the ability to surge on both. The MTF also had CT scanning and x-ray capability, a lab, a pharmacy, and an ER that operated 24 hours a day (exhibits 128, 131). According to multiple medical officers, the MTF at HKIA had more assets and capability than any field facility they had ever seen (exhibits 66, 128, 130, 131). The second Role II facility, located at Camp Alvarado, was operated by personnel from 1/82 IBCT and hosted an Army FRSD. The FRSD was capable of providing limited damage control surgery and resuscitation (exhibit 130).

(b) Role I. There were two Role I-E facilities at HKIA throughout the NEO. The 24th MEU's STP operated next to the PAX Terminal on NHKIA, while the SPMAGTF's STP operated out of a building between East Gate and Abbey Gate. The MEU STP had two physician assistants (PA), two nurses, and 15 corpsmen (exhibit 16). The SPMAGTF STP had two ER doctors, one PA, two nurses, and 12 corpsmen (exhibit 66). In addition to the two Role I-E facilities, the U.K. operated a Role I facility out of the Barron Hotel, in vicinity of Abbey Gate (exhibits 77, 98).

(3) MASCAL Plan. Prior to executing the NEO, the MASCAL plan for HKIA was not comprehensive, in that it did not incorporate every compound surrounding the airfield. Instead, the existing MASCAL plan only referred to NHKIA, where the aforementioned NATO Role II/MTF was located. Leading up to the NEO, TF MED leadership began refining the MASCAL plan, and attempted to designate CCPs and evacuation routes throughout the airfield (exhibit 128). The updated plan was not finalized prior to the beginning of the NEO, and as a result, during the NEO the MASCAL plan was reduced to, "In the event of a MASCAL event, utilize all available vehicles to transport casualties to the MTF as quickly as possible (exhibits 66, 128, 130, 131)". The lack of a comprehensive MASCAL plan caused some frustration and concern for units operating away from NHKIA (exhibit 66). Despite the lack of a

comprehensive plan, each unit conducted internal MASCAL rehearsals that undoubtedly contributed to the rapid, successful response witnessed following the Abbey Gate attack of 26 August (exhibits 66, 98, 128, 130, 131).

(4) Medical Rules of Engagement (MEDROE). At the start of the NEO, the MEDROE were unclear among the various medical providers (exhibits 66, 130, 131). The SPMAGTF STP and 1/82 IBCT Role II were initially under the impression they were to adhere to the standing CENTCOM MEDROE, which was complicated by the fact that service members were coming into close, regular contact with large numbers of civilians at the HKIA gates (exhibits 66, 130). After operating for several days under an ambiguous MEDROE, TF MED's (TEXT REDACTED) passed guidance to all providers at HKIA stating that they were responsible for providing care to anyone within the gates of the airfield (exhibits 66, 130, 131). The lack of initial clarity regarding MEDROE presented a challenge for some medical providers, and served as a source of frustration (exhibit 66).

(5) MASCAL Preparations Prior to 26 August. Upon his arrival at HKIA, 82nd Airborne's Commander, MG Donahue, identified the likelihood of a MASCAL event during the course of the NEO, and tasked the 82nd's senior medical officer with preparing for a MASCAL (exhibit 125). In the days leading up to the attack on 26 August, units at all echelons conducted MASCAL rehearsals (exhibits 16, 18, 21, 66, 98, 128, 130, 131). In response to the increased threat leading up to 26 August, the SPMAGTF STP (TEXT REDACTED) ran MASCAL rehearsals in her clinic, and staged an ambulance with an en route care team inside the inner gate at Abbey Gate on the evening of 25 August (exhibit 66). Beginning on the morning of 26 August, Golf Company, 2/1 established a CCP inside the outer gate, and consolidated medical supplies, litters, and corpsmen at the CCP in anticipation of a potential attack and MASCAL event (exhibits 77, 98). Following a phone call from the USFOR-A FWD (TEXT REDACTED) at 1310 on 26 August warning of a likely attack, TF MED (TEXT REDACTED) consolidated all medical personnel at the MTF, and kept them on standby throughout the afternoon so that they were prepared to respond rapidly to a MASCAL (exhibit 131).

g. Chronology/Timeline of Events. See enclosure 9.

4. Recommendations.

a. TBI Screening. During the course of the investigation, it became apparent Service Members received inconsistent evaluation for concussion and TBI after the attack at Abbey Gate. Since the initial medical evacuation of the wounded, twelve Service Members have been added to the list of those wounded in action; many for TBI. I therefore recommend forwarding findings and recommendations to all CENTCOM Service Component Commanders for consideration that all Service Members at Abbey Gate during the attack, and present in any blast zone depicted in exhibit 137, slide 7, be evaluated for TBI.

b. Mental Health Evaluation. A consistent trend during interviews with young Marines were stories involving traumatic injuries and death of children, separation of families at gates, and outright rejection of evacuees culminating in their distraught return to the civilian population outside the gate. During the response to the attack at Abbey Gate, young Marines heroically recovered the wounded and rendered life-saving care. Others carried the bodies of their deceased friends away from the canal. In consideration of the mental and emotional strain placed on these young Marines and other Service Members, I recommend forwarding

the findings and recommendations to all CENTCOM Service Component Commanders. Recommend mental health evaluations and treatment options for all personnel executing entry control point operations at Abbey Gate from 17–26 August. Evaluations and treatment options should also be pursued for personnel involved in the medical response to the attack on Abbey Gate on 26 August.

c. Interagency NEO Doctrine. Many leaders observed planning and execution with interagency partners was difficult, because there was no shared understanding or baseline concepts common to the various entities involved in the execution of NEO. To address this shortcoming, I recommend forwarding this investigation to the Joint Staff for consideration in drafting and publication of interagency doctrine for Non-combatant Evacuation Operations.

d. Further Investigation. During an interview with Platoon Commanders of Golf Company, 2/1 Marines, a Platoon Commander stated a civilian was killed by a flash bang grenade. The investigator did not pursue the line of questioning, because of the group setting and potential for misconduct and a rights advisement. After speaking with my legal advisor, I assessed this line of inquiry was outside my scope to investigate and would incur a significant delay in meeting my timeline and mandate. I recommend forwarding exhibits 84 and 128 to MARCENT for potential investigation into statements made by the Platoon Commander from Golf Company, 2/1 Marines, concerning a possible civilian casualty caused by use of a flash bang grenade.

5. The point of contact for this memorandum is the undersigned at (TEXT REDACTED) or at (TEXT REDACTED) (TEXT REDACTED) LANCE G. CURTIS BG, USA Investigating Officer

REMEMBERING CHARLES H. COOLIDGE AND HERSHEL W. "WOODY" WILLIAMS

Mrs. BLACKBURN. Mr. President, in its mission statement, the National Medal of Honor Heritage Center in Chattanooga, TN, highlights the values of patriotism, citizenship, courage, integrity, sacrifice, and commitment as central to the character of every Medal of Honor recipient. When put into action, these values culminate in uncommon acts of heroism.

Today, I have the privilege of recognizing two heroes whose valor on the battlefield earned them the Medal of Honor and the admiration of their countrymen: Charles H. Coolidge of Tennessee and Hershel W. "Woody" Williams of West Virginia. We lost Charles last year and Woody just a few weeks ago, but their legacies remain a celebration of the sacrifice, resilience, and service of the 16 million men and women who served in the Armed Forces during World War II and saved the world from the horrors of authoritarianism. The Senate came together and rallied around one final tribute to the era's Medal of Honor recipients, and on July 14, Woody Williams became just the seventh American to lay in honor in the rotunda of the U.S. Capitol. It was a lovely, fitting way to show our gratitude not only to Woody, but to all the World War II Medal of Honor recipients we lost before him.

I can think of no better way to keep this spirit of camaraderie alive than to put their legacies to work on behalf of younger generations who are just beginning to understand that the preservation of freedom for all humanity will require much more than bold words.

Liberty is not an act of sheer will, but a reflection within a people of the same values that prompted Charles and Woody to put themselves between their brothers in arms and enemy troops. On behalf of all Tennesseans, I thank these brave men for their commitment to the common cause of freedom and pray that all our Nation's leaders will endeavor to follow in their footsteps.

TRIBUTE TO ELI DICKEN

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. President, I rise to formally express my gratitude for the heroic actions of my fellow Hoosier, Eli Dicken, at the Greenwood Park Mall.

On Sunday, July 17, 2022, in the midst of unimaginable tragedy, Eli boldly stepped forward into danger to save the lives of others. As a murderer committed a heinous act of violence at the Greenwood Park Mall, Eli, after directing others around him to get to safety, drew his own firearm, and fired upon the attacker, ultimately taking his life and saving the lives of countless innocent bystanders. Within 15 seconds, Eli was able to stop an even greater tragedy. As Chief James Ison of the Greenwood, IN, Police Department noted, Eli's actions "were nothing short of heroic" and "many more people would have died . . . if it was not for his heroism." Eli's actions were possible due to this own bravery and because of actions taken by the State of Indiana to ensure that law-abiding citizens are freely able to exercise their constitutional right to keep and bear arms.

I mourn the three innocent lives that were taken and pray for the families and communities that this senseless tragedy has affected. I also pray for the continued recovery of those wounded in the attack, who were in part saved by Eli's decisive actions and also by the exceptional response and care of first responders. So today, I add my own voice to those honoring Eli and express my gratitude for his selfless courage.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

100TH ANNIVERSARY OF WDEL RADIO

• Mr. CARPER. Mr. President, I rise today on behalf of Delaware's congressional delegation in honor of the 100th anniversary of Delaware's first radio station, WDEL. The station was born on July 22, 1922, when amateur radio operator and shop owner Willard Wilson aired the first news reports and music out of his home in Wilmington, DE, on what was then WHAV. Over the years, the station changed its call letters to WDEL and moved out of Willard's home to various spaces in down-

town Wilmington, where listeners could tune in to hear many famous "big bands" live from the Gold Ballroom of the Hotel Du Pont. Today, the station has a home on Shipley Road and has grown to provide local news, talk and traffic reports, with thousands of listeners from Delaware and our surrounding States tuning in daily to hear from WDEL's recognizable voices on the airwaves.

Just like our home State's motto, WDEL has been "first" many times when it comes to broadcasting. In 1933, WDEL became one of the first radio affiliates for Major League Baseball, airing the Philadelphia A's games. Today, you can still catch the crack of the bat on its signals 101.7 FM or 1150 AM during the Philadelphia Phillies season. WDEL was also the first in Delaware to provide real-time, locally produced traffic reports, filling a need when other stations weren't covering the busy roads in the Delaware region. The station also was one of the first stations to hire women for on-air positions when it wasn't popular to do so.

Over the years, WDEL has covered many historic moments in Delaware, including Presidential visits from Harry Truman, John Kennedy, Lyndon Johnson, Richard Nixon, George W. Bush, Barack Obama, and, of course, Delaware's own Joe Biden. WDEL has also covered the moments that capture the cultural fabric of Delaware, including broadcasts from the Greek, Italian, and Polish festivals, as well as the Wilmington Flower Market, and has a long history of giving back to the community by supporting Nemours Children's Hospital, Ronald McDonald House, Sunday Breakfast Mission, and many other children's charities, shelters, and soup kitchens.

WDEL's dedication to its listeners was awarded numerous times over the years. WDEL was named Medium Market Station of the Year by the National Association of Broadcasters—NAB—named News Operation of the Year by the Chesapeake AP Broadcasters Association several times, and was honored with the Edward R. Murrow Award for Overall Excellence twice, and the NAB's prestigious Crystal Award for public service.

On behalf of both U.S. Senator CHRIS COONS and U.S. Representative LISA BLUNT ROCHESTER, I rise today to honor WDEL radio on a century of hard work and dedication to serving the community. The station that started as just one among 100 in the country has withstood a century of change and innovation and has been recognized as among the best in the Nation. We wish its employees and listeners many more years of this incredible news service on the airwaves.●

TRIBUTE TO RALPH HIPPI

• Mr. MARSHALL. Mr. President, I rise today to honor and recognize Mr. Ralph Hipp of Topeka, KS.

Mr. Ralph Hipp announced this week that he will be retiring September 2

after a 48-year career in broadcasting. He first joined the WIBW-TV team in April 1990 as an anchor for 13 NEWS at 10. He briefly left WIBW-TV in the fall of 1998 for his wife's job in Tennessee, but returned to his anchor desk in Topeka exactly 2 years later, and has remained a constant at 13 NEWS ever since.

Ralph first thought of retirement more than 2 years ago, but when the pandemic began, he gladly remained part of the 13 NEWS teams to help get everyone through the tough times. The last 2 years were the most challenging and rewarding of Ralph's entire career with WIBW-TV.

Throughout his career, Ralph has hosted various programs and segments loved by many in Northeast Kansas. He was a longtime host for the Sunday night scholastic quiz bowl program "High Q," recognized exceptional students of all ages in the "Good Kids" Tuesday night segment, and has hosted hundreds of viewers from the famous red couch set since 2006. Hosting this program from the red couch has been a blessing and joy for him, especially throughout the pandemic. Helping people in their time of need is what the business is all about to Ralph, and the Red Couch Program provided him the opportunity to be able to help others.

I now ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing the wonderful impact Mr. Ralph Hipp has had on the WIBW-TV team and to honor him for his 30 years of serving the families of Northeast Kansas in what he calls "the best job in the world."•

RECOGNIZING HOUSE DOCTORS HANDYMAN

• Mr. PAUL. Mr. President, as ranking member of the Senate Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship, each week I recognize an outstanding Kentucky small business that exemplifies the American entrepreneurial spirit. This week, it is my privilege to recognize House Doctors Handyman of Hardin County, in Elizabethtown, KY, as the Senate Small Business of the Week.

For most people, retirement is the clear choice following an illustrious career in their chosen field. Franko Antolovich, on the other hand, is not like most people. After serving in the U.S. Army for 35 years, including over 20 years in the Special Forces, Franko took the road less traveled. When many would have chosen retirement, Franko embarked on a new endeavor, swapping his combat boots for work boots by becoming the franchise owner of House Doctors Handyman of Hardin County, KY.

House Doctors provides top quality home repairs and maintenance to residents of central Kentucky and the surrounding areas. Franko ensures that his customers receive exemplary service by employing handymen who are the best at what they do, with most members of his team having years of

experience in the realm of home repair. Franko understands that it takes a great amount of trust to employ someone to work on your own home. As the name House Doctors would imply, each employee of this successful franchise provides an unrivaled level of care because they understand that a house is more than just a roof over one's head. The repair men and women operating at House Doctors treat their customers' homes with as much respect as they would treat their own; that is the level of quality that Franko and his team are committed to providing to Central Kentucky.

House Doctors' services range from one-time maintenance repairs for home appliances, to small projects like drywall installation and repair, all the way up to full home remodels. Whatever the need may be, residents of central Kentucky can count on House Doctors to provide the services they need for quick and professional home repair. In addition to the wide array of services they perform, House Doctors offers a 1-year labor guarantee for each job they perform, proving their steadfast commitment to quality craftsmanship. This commitment extends beyond House Doctors' policy of a 1-year labor guarantee, as Franko ensures that all the handymen and women he employs are professional, insured, bonded, and trained. Residents of central Kentucky can achieve full peace of mind knowing that the job they have entrusted to House Doctors will be completed only after the highest standards of quality have been met.

I want to thank Frank Antolovich for the service he has paid to this country and commend him for his transition from Active Duty to being an active member in his central Kentucky community. After putting his mind and body to work for our country, he saw a franchise opportunity that allowed him to work towards the betterment and protection of central Kentucky homes. It is the level of dedication and service that has been a hallmark throughout Franko's life that makes his franchise thrive. Congratulations to Franko Antolovich and to the entire team at House Doctors Handyman of Central Kentucky. I look forward to watching your continued growth and success in Kentucky. •

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

As in executive session the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(The messages received today are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

PRESIDENTIAL MESSAGE

REPORT OF THE CONTINUATION OF THE NATIONAL EMERGENCY THAT WAS ORIGINALLY DECLARED IN EXECUTIVE ORDER 13581 OF JULY 24, 2011, WITH RESPECT TO SIGNIFICANT TRANSNATIONAL CRIMINAL ORGANIZATIONS—PM 36

The Presiding Officer laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, together with an accompanying report; which was referred to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs:

To the Congress of the United States:

Section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)) provides for the automatic termination of a national emergency unless, within 90 days prior to the anniversary date of its declaration, the President publishes in the *Federal Register* and transmits to the Congress a notice stating that the emergency is to continue in effect beyond the anniversary date. In accordance with this provision, I have sent to the *Federal Register* for publication the enclosed notice stating that the national emergency with respect to significant transnational criminal organizations that was declared in Executive Order 13581 of July 24, 2011, under which additional steps were taken in Executive Order 13863 of March 15, 2019, is to continue in effect beyond July 24, 2022.

The activities of significant transnational criminal organizations have reached such scope and gravity that they threaten the stability of international political and economic systems. Such organizations are becoming increasingly sophisticated and dangerous to the United States; they are increasingly entrenched in the operations of foreign governments and the international financial system, thereby weakening democratic institutions, degrading the rule of law, and undermining economic markets. These organizations facilitate and aggravate violent civil conflicts and increasingly facilitate the activities of other dangerous persons.

Significant transnational criminal organizations continue to pose an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States. Therefore, I have determined that it is necessary to continue the national emergency with respect to significant transnational criminal organizations declared in Executive Order 13581.

JOSEPH R. BIDEN, JR.
THE WHITE HOUSE, July 21, 2022.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

At 3:48 p.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 bill, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 8373. An act 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.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

The message further announced that the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. RASKIN) has signed the following enrolled bill:

H.R. 8351. An act to amend the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States to suspend temporarily rates of duty on imports of certain infant formula products, and for other purposes.

The enrolled bill was subsequently signed by the Acting President pro tempore (Ms. CORTEZ MASTO).

MEASURES PLACED ON THE CALENDAR

The following bill was read the second time, and placed on the calendar:

H.R. 8404. An act to repeal the Defense of Marriage Act and ensure respect for State regulation of marriage, and for other purposes.

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-4647. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of the continuation of the national emergency with respect to the situation in Hong Kong that was declared in Executive Order 13936 of July 14, 2020; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-4648. A communication from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act, the certification of a proposed license amendment for the export of defense articles, including technical data and defense services to the UAE in the amount of \$50,000,000 or more (Transmittal No. DDTC 21-055); to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-4649. A communication from the Acting Assistant Secretary of Defense (Legislative Affairs), transmitting additional legislative proposals relative to the "National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023"; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-4650. A communication from the Assistant Secretary, 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-4651. A communication from the Assistant Secretary, 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-4652. 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-4653. A communication from the Senior Bureau Official, Legislative Affairs, Depart-

ment 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-4654. 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-4655. 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-4656. A communication from the Senior Bureau Official, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled "Semiannual Jackson-Vanik Compliance Report for Certain Independent States"; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-4657. A communication from the Senior Bureau Official, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled "U.S. Compliance with the Authorization for Use of Military Force in Iraq, from March 6, 2022 to May 5, 2022"; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-4658. 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 2022-0105-2022-0118); to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-4659. A communication from the Secretary to the Railroad Retirement Board, transmitting, pursuant to law, the 2022 annual report on the financial status of the railroad unemployment insurance system; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

EC-4660. A communication from the Secretary to the Railroad Retirement Board, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to the actuarial status of the railroad retirement system; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

EC-4661. A communication from the Regulations Coordinator, Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Clinical Laboratory Improvement Amendments of 1988 (CLIA) Proficiency Testing Regulations Related to Analytes and Acceptable Performance" (RIN0938-AT55) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 12, 2022; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. PETERS, from the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute:

S. 3502. A bill to establish an Office of Civil Rights, Equity, and Community Inclusion at the Federal Emergency Management Agency, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 117-133).

By Mr. PETERS, from the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, without amendment:

S. 3655. A bill to amend the Civil Rights Cold Case Records Collection Act of 2018 to extend the termination date of the Civil

Rights Cold Case Records Review Board (Rept. No. 117-134).

By Mr. MENENDEZ, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute:

S. 552. A bill to direct the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development to submit to Congress a report on the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on global basic education programs.

H.R. 1036. An act to amend the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 to authorize rewards under the Department of State's rewards program relating to information regarding individuals or entities engaged in activities in contravention of United States or United Nations sanctions, and for other purposes.

S. 3052. A bill to promote free and fair elections, democracy, political freedoms, and human rights in Cambodia, and for other purposes.

S. 3317. A bill to strengthen United States national security through the defense of democracy abroad and to address contemporary threats to democracy around the world, and for other purposes.

S. 4216. A bill to reauthorize the North Korean Human Rights Act of 2004, and for other purposes.

S. 4320. A bill to enhance security at United States diplomatic facilities, and for other purposes.

S. 4466. A bill to amend the Peace Corps Act by reauthorizing the Peace Corps, providing better support for current, returning, and former volunteers, and for other purposes.

By Mr. MENENDEZ, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, without amendment:

H.R. 4693. An act to advance targeted and evidence-based interventions for the prevention and treatment of global malnutrition and to improve the coordination of such programs, and for other purposes.

H.R. 6899. An act to prohibit the Secretary of the Treasury from engaging in transactions involving the exchange of Special Drawing Rights issued by the International Monetary Fund that are held by the Russian Federation or Belarus.

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following executive reports of nominations were submitted:

By Mr. REED from the Committee on Armed Services.

*Army nomination of Maj. Gen. Robert A. Rasch, Jr., to be Lieutenant General.

Army nominations beginning with Col. Sarah K. Albrycht and ending with Col. Kevin J. Lambert, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on May 12, 2022. (minus 32 nominees beginning with Col. Gail E. Atkins)

*Air Force nomination of Lt. Gen. Tony D. Bauernfeind, to be Lieutenant General.

*Air Force nomination of Maj. Gen. Donna D. Shipton, to be Lieutenant General.

*Army nomination of Maj. Gen. Andrew M. Rohling, to be Lieutenant General.

Navy nomination of Rear Adm. (1h) Thomas J. Anderson, to be Rear Admiral.

*Space Force nomination of Maj. Gen. Philip A. Garrant, to be Lieutenant General.

Air Force nominations beginning with Brig. Gen. Anne B. Gunter and ending with Brig. Gen. Aaron G. Vangelisti, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on July 11, 2022.

Air Force nominations beginning with Col. Michael P. Cruft and ending with Col. Dean

D. Sniogowski, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on July 11, 2022.

Army nominations beginning with Brig. Gen. Kevin D. Admiral and ending with Brig. Gen. David B. Womack, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on July 11, 2022.

Army nominations beginning with Brig. Gen. Isaac Johnson, Jr. and ending with Col. Noel F. Palmer, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on July 13, 2022.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, for the Committee on Armed Services I report favorably the following nomination lists which were printed in the RECORDS on the dates indicated, and ask unanimous consent, to save the expense of reprinting on the Executive Calendar that these nominations lie at the Secretary's desk for the information of Senators.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Air Force nominations beginning with Victoria D. Ables and ending with Ann M. Zenobia, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on May 12, 2022.

Air Force nomination of Judson C. Dressler, to be Colonel.

Air Force nominations beginning with Jimmy T. Addison and ending with Joanna J. Zemek, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on July 11, 2022.

Air Force nominations beginning with Timothy Jay Ablay and ending with James E. Yarnell, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on July 11, 2022.

Air Force nominations beginning with Daniel C. Abell and ending with Roque Zarate III, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on July 11, 2022.

Air Force nominations beginning with Daniel C. Adams and ending with Julia M. Ziegler, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on July 11, 2022.

Air Force nominations beginning with Michael Antoine Bradford and ending with Joseph R. Zito, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on July 11, 2022.

Air Force nominations beginning with Justin D. Atwood and ending with David J. Yu, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on July 11, 2022.

Air Force nominations beginning with Douglas D. Demaio and ending with Adria P. Zuccaro, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on July 11, 2022.

Air Force nomination of Keith A. Deering, to be Major.

Army nominations beginning with Bryan G. Adams and ending with D016618, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on June 22, 2022.

Army nominations beginning with Emer B. Bajuelos and ending with Connor W. Witty, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on June 22, 2022.

Army nomination of Leah M. Triolo, to be Colonel.

Army nomination of Joseph R. Yancey, to be Colonel.

Army nomination of Tannis D. Mittelbach, to be Colonel.

Army nomination of David M. Haynes, to be Colonel.

Army nomination of Daniel S. Rhoades, to be Lieutenant Colonel.

Army nomination of Stephen D. Ekblad, to be Major.

Army nomination of Scott F. Duncan, to be Lieutenant Colonel.

Army nominations beginning with Anna M. Arroyosantiago and ending with Zhibin Jiang, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on June 22, 2022.

Army nomination of Raymond A. Degenaro II, to be Colonel.

Army nomination of Kesler Weaver, Jr., to be Colonel.

Army nomination of William M. Harris, Jr., to be Colonel.

Army nomination of Lance M. Kunz, to be Colonel.

Army nominations beginning with John T. Aasman and ending with D016440, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on July 11, 2022.

Army nominations beginning with Sara R. A. Almcrautz and ending with Nichole M. Williams, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on July 11, 2022.

Army nominations beginning with Shane E. Allen and ending with Douglas B. Yates, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on July 11, 2022.

Army nominations beginning with Jermaine Adams and ending with D016771, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on July 11, 2022.

Army nominations beginning with Frances K. Alfaro and ending with D016646, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on July 11, 2022.

Marine Corps nomination of Dominique B. Neal, to be Colonel.

Navy nomination of Steven D. Sideri, Jr., to be Lieutenant Commander.

Navy nominations beginning with Ruben Delpilar and ending with Steven C. Wang, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on June 22, 2022.

Navy nominations beginning with Jason S. Allen and ending with Michael J. Patterson, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on June 22, 2022.

Navy nominations beginning with Louise M. Anderson and ending with William E. Parthun, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on June 22, 2022.

Navy nominations beginning with Dillon J. Ambrose and ending with Kathryn M. Smith, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on June 22, 2022.

Navy nominations beginning with Obie A. Austin and ending with Susan O. Valentine, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on June 22, 2022.

Navy nominations beginning with Adam D. Guthrie and ending with Renee D. Whitsell, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on June 22, 2022.

Navy nominations beginning with James D. Bach and ending with Donald R. Toso, Jr., which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on June 22, 2022.

Navy nominations beginning with Phillip I. Lieberman and ending with Frank T. Rupnik III, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on June 22, 2022.

Navy nominations beginning with Randell T. Buchanan and ending with Jason P. Wiese, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on June 22, 2022.

Navy nominations beginning with Timothy M. Flintoft and ending with Chad C. Temple, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on July 11, 2022.

Navy nominations beginning with Krystal M. Bauman and ending with Brookes A. Williams, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on July 11, 2022.

Navy nominations beginning with Andre M. Agraviador and ending with Michael Vallianos, Jr., which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on July 11, 2022.

Navy nominations beginning with Charlotte A. Benbow and ending with Ka Xiong, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on July 11, 2022.

Navy nominations beginning with Lindsay K. Barnes and ending with Sheivon A. Yuille, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on July 11, 2022.

Navy nominations beginning with Derek J. Anastasiades and ending with Scott C. Tollefson, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on July 11, 2022.

Navy nominations beginning with Michael A. Ammendola and ending with Laura C. Yoon, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on July 11, 2022.

Navy nomination of William R. Fleming, to be Commander.

Navy nominations beginning with Alden Y. Argante and ending with Jason M. Setliff, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on July 11, 2022.

Navy nominations beginning with Brandon D. Carver and ending with Claiborn B. Thompson, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on July 11, 2022.

Navy nominations beginning with Eric L. Alexander and ending with John A. Woods, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on July 11, 2022.

Navy nominations beginning with Mario E. Canas and ending with Rafael M. Villarreal, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on July 11, 2022.

Navy nominations beginning with Kristin P. Acton and ending with Michael J. Zecca, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on July 11, 2022.

Navy nominations beginning with Jodi M. D. Biermann and ending with William C. Souder III, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on July 11, 2022.

Navy nominations beginning with Arthur D. Anderson III and ending with Christopher R. Tockey, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on July 11, 2022.

Navy nominations beginning with William A. Bowen III and ending with Courtney R. Stalter, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on July 11, 2022.

Navy nominations beginning with Todd M. Anderson and ending with Jesse L. Whitfield, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on July 11, 2022.

Navy nominations beginning with Jessica B. Anderson and ending with Amelia E.

Umayam, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on July 11, 2022.

Navy nominations beginning with Thomas E. Arnold and ending with Joseph K. Spede, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on July 11, 2022.

Navy nominations beginning with Alan Cameron and ending with Leroy C. Young, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on July 11, 2022.

Navy nominations beginning with John H. Beattie and ending with Benjamin V. Wainwright, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on July 11, 2022.

Navy nomination of Javier Lopezmartinez, to be Captain.

Navy nominations beginning with Wendy A. Arnold and ending with Janet M. West, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on July 11, 2022.

Navy nominations beginning with Teresita Alston and ending with Donavon A. Yapshing, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on July 11, 2022.

Navy nominations beginning with Clemia Anderson and ending with Charles R. Wilhite, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on July 11, 2022.

Navy nomination of Christopher J. Kane, to be Captain.

Space Force nomination of Christina N. Gillette, to be Lieutenant Colonel.

Space Force nomination of Daniel R. Hammer, to be Major.

By Mr. DURBIN for the Committee on the Judiciary.

Florence Y. Pan, of the District of Columbia, to be United States Circuit Judge for the District of Columbia Circuit.

Elizabeth Wilson Hanes, of Virginia, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Virginia.

Carlos Felipe Uriarte, of California, to be an Assistant Attorney General.

Carlton W. Reeves, of Mississippi, to be Chair of the United States Sentencing Commission.

Carlton W. Reeves, of Mississippi, to be a Member of the United States Sentencing Commission for a term expiring October 31, 2027.

Laura E. Mate, of Iowa, to be a Member of the United States Sentencing Commission for a term expiring October 31, 2027.

Claire McCusker Murray, of Maryland, to be a Member of the United States Sentencing Commission for a term expiring October 31, 2025.

Luis Felipe Restrepo, of Pennsylvania, to be a Member of the United States Sentencing Commission for a term expiring October 31, 2025.

Claria Horn Boom, of Kentucky, to be a Member of the United States Sentencing Commission for a term expiring October 31, 2023.

John Gleason, of New York, to be a Member of the United States Sentencing Commission for a term expiring October 31, 2023.

Candice C. Wong, of the District of Columbia, to be a Member of the United States Sentencing Commission for a term expiring October 31, 2027.

*Nomination was reported with recommendation that it be confirmed subject to the nominee's commitment to respond to requests to appear and testify before any duly constituted committee of the Senate.

(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. PETERS (for himself and Mr. LANKFORD):

S. 4577. A bill to improve plain writing and public experience, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. MERKLEY (for himself, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. WYDEN, and Mr. BOOKER):

S. 4578. A bill to create a new Federal grant program that provides grants to State libraries to allow schools with summer lunch programs to keep their libraries open for student use during the summer months; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. HICKENLOOPER (for himself and Mr. BARRASSO):

S. 4579. A bill to amend the Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2015, to extend certain deadlines applicable to pilot projects to increase Colorado River System water to address effects of historic drought conditions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Ms. ROSEN (for herself and Ms. MURKOWSKI):

S. 4580. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to require a lactation space in each medical center of the Department of Veterans Affairs; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. MENENDEZ:

S. 4581. A bill to improve the public service loan forgiveness program under section 455(m) of the Higher Education Act of 1965, to improve loan forgiveness eligibility provisions under such Act for teachers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. VAN HOLLEN:

S. 4582. A bill to remove obstacles to the ability of law enforcement officers to enforce gun safety laws, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. HIRONO (for herself, Ms. SMITH, and Mr. MERKLEY):

S. 4583. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act and the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to make improvements in the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance program, and to provide for Social Security benefit protection; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. MERKLEY (for himself, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. BOOKER, and Mr. WYDEN):

S. 4584. A bill to prohibit the use of M-44 devices, commonly known as "cyanide bombs", on public land, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. MARSHALL:

S. 4585. A bill to amend the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act to modify the pesticide registration process, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

By Mr. CRUZ (for himself and Mr. LANKFORD):

S. 4586. A bill to keep schools physically secure using unobligated Federal funds available to the Secretary of Education to respond to the coronavirus; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mrs. GILLIBRAND (for herself, Mr. SCHUMER, and Mr. CARDIN):

S. 4587. A bill to award a Congressional Gold Medal to Benjamin Berell Ferencz, in

recognition of his service to the United States and international community during the post-World War II Nuremberg trials and lifelong advocacy for international criminal justice and rule of law; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Ms. ROSEN (for herself and Mrs. BLACKBURN):

S. 4588. A bill to establish a public-private partnership technology investment pilot program; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. GRASSLEY:

S. 4589. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to adjust certain credits and deductions for inflation; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. LUJÁN (for himself and Mr. BOOKER):

S. 4590. A bill to provide requirements relating to data caps on broadband internet access service, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. BOOKER (for himself, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. SCHUMER, Mrs. MURRAY, and Mr. PETERS):

S. 4591. A bill to decriminalize and deschedule cannabis, to provide for reinvestment in certain persons adversely impacted by the War on Drugs, to provide expungement of certain cannabis offenses, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Ms. HASSAN (for herself and Mr. PORTMAN):

S. 4592. A bill to encourage the migration of Federal Government information technology systems to quantum-resistant cryptography, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. KELLY (for himself and Ms. SINEMA):

S. 4593. A bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to require the Secretary of Health and Human Services to make certain information available on a public website relating to intermediate care facilities for individuals with intellectual disabilities certified for participation under the Medicaid program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. MARSHALL (for himself and Mr. CRUZ):

S. 4594. A bill to establish a National Regulatory Budget, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. CASEY (for himself, Mr. BOOKER, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. BROWN, Mr. WYDEN, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, and Mr. PADILLA):

S. 4595. A bill to support local governments for jurisdictions that elect or appoint a person with a disability in providing the accommodations needed for the elected or appointed official to carry out their official work duties, and to build the capacity of local governments to have consistent and adequate funding for accommodations; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. LANKFORD (for himself, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. COTTON, Mr. HOEVEN, Mr. RISCH, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. DAINES, Mr. MARSHALL, and Ms. LUMMIS):

S. 4596. A bill to prohibit the Secretary of Energy, the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Transportation, the Chair of the Council on Environmental Quality, and the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission from considering, in taking any action, the social cost of carbon, the social cost of methane, the social cost of

nitrous oxide, or the social cost of any other greenhouse gas, unless compliant with Office of Management and Budget guidance, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. CASEY (for himself, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. WYDEN, and Ms. HIRONO):

S. 4597. A bill to allow individuals with disabilities to campaign for elected office without losing access to Federally supported benefits; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. BRAUN (for himself and Mr. SCOTT of Florida):

S. 4598. A bill to require the Executive Office of the President to provide an inflation estimate with respect to executive orders with a significant effect on the annual gross budget, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. PETERS (for himself and Mr. LANKFORD):

S. 4599. A bill to streamline the sharing of information among Federal disaster assistance agencies, to expedite the delivery of life-saving assistance to disaster survivors, to speed the recovery of communities from disasters, to protect the security and privacy of information provided by disaster survivors, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. CRUZ (for himself and Mr. RUBIO):

S. 4600. A bill to require the reimposition of sanctions with respect to the FARC; 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. SASSE (for himself and Mr. VAN HOLLEN):

S. Res. 715. A resolution expressing the sense of the Senate on the value of a tax agreement with Taiwan; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. WYDEN (for himself, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. KELLY, Mr. CRUZ, Ms. SINEMA, Mr. WARNOCK, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Ms. SMITH, Mr. BROWN, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. CASEY, Mr. KAINE, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Ms. WARREN, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. BENNET, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. SCHATZ, Mr. PETERS, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. COONS, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Mr. DURBIN, and Mr. WHITEHOUSE):

S. Res. 716. A resolution calling for the immediate release of Brittney Griner, a citizen of the United States, who was wrongfully detained by the Government of the Russian Federation in February 2022; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. RUBIO (for himself, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. CRUZ, and Mr. MENENDEZ):

S. Res. 717. A resolution honoring the life and legacy of Oswaldo Paya Sardinias and his contributions to promote democracy and human rights in Cuba on the 10th anniversary of his death; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 443

At the request of Mr. WHITEHOUSE, the name of the Senator from Arizona

(Ms. SINEMA) was added as a cosponsor of S. 443, a bill to amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to provide for additional disclosure requirements for corporations, labor organizations, Super PACs and other entities, and for other purposes.

S. 1888

At the request of Mr. BOOKER, the name of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. CASEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1888, a bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to include certain Federal positions within the definition of law enforcement officer for retirement purposes, and for other purposes.

S. 2107

At the request of Mr. WYDEN, the names of the Senator from New York (Mr. SCHUMER) and the Senator from Texas (Mr. CRUZ) were added as cosponsors of S. 2107, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to establish the semiconductor manufacturing investment credit.

S. 2130

At the request of Mr. WHITEHOUSE, the names of the Senator from New York (Mrs. GILLIBRAND) and the Senator from Colorado (Mr. HICKENLOOPER) were added as cosponsors of S. 2130, a bill to modify the disposition of certain outer Continental Shelf revenues and to open Federal financial sharing to heighten opportunities for renewable energy, and for other purposes.

S. 2509

At the request of Mr. KAINE, the name of the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. GRAHAM) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2509, a bill to authorize the New Partnerships Initiative to expand and diversify the partner base of the United States Agency for International Development and to provide more entry points for organizations to work with USAID.

S. 2561

At the request of Mr. DAINES, the name of the Senator from Montana (Mr. TESTER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2561, a bill to amend the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974 and the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 to provide that a land resource management plan or land use plan approved, amended, or revised under those Acts shall not be considered to be a continuing Federal agency action or constitute a discretionary Federal involvement or control for a distinct Federal purpose, and for other purposes.

S. 3279

At the request of Mr. RUBIO, the name of the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3279, a bill to extend duty-free treatment provided with respect to imports from Haiti under the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act.

S. 3589

At the request of Mr. RUBIO, the name of the Senator from Delaware

(Mr. COONS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3589, a bill to require a United States security strategy for the Western Hemisphere, and for other purposes.

S. 3909

At the request of Mr. KAINE, the name of the Senator from Hawaii (Ms. HIRONO) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3909, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to make employers of spouses of military personnel eligible for the work opportunity credit.

S. 4156

At the request of Mr. TESTER, the name of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. CASEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4156, a bill to improve the workforce of the Department of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes.

S. 4202

At the request of Ms. COLLINS, the name of the Senator from Florida (Mr. SCOTT) 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. 4208

At the request of Mr. SULLIVAN, the name of the Senator from Nevada (Ms. ROSEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4208, a bill to require the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to update the appraisal requirements for certain loans guaranteed by the Department of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes.

S. 4432

At the request of Mr. MARKEY, the names of the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. BOOKER) and the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. INHOFE) were added as cosponsors of S. 4432, a bill to require the Secretary of Commerce to establish the Sea Turtle Rescue Assistance Grant Program.

S. 4499

At the request of Mrs. BLACKBURN, the name of the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. COTTON) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4499, a bill to prohibit any requirement that a member of the National Guard receive a vaccination against COVID-19.

S. RES. 283

At the request of Mr. MENENDEZ, the name of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. CASEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 283, a resolution reaffirming the importance of the United States to promoting the safety, health, and well-being of refugees and displaced persons.

S. RES. 646

At the request of Mr. RISCH, the name of the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. THUNE) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 646, a resolution expressing the Senate's support for Finland and Sweden's accession into the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and the expedited ratification of accession protocols.

S. RES. 706

At the request of Mr. CARDIN, the name of the Senator from New Hampshire (Ms. HASSAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 706, a resolution remembering former Prime Minister of Japan Shinzo Abe.

S. RES. 713

At the request of Mr. RISCH, the name of the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. TILLIS) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 713, a resolution recognizing Russian actions in Ukraine as a genocide.

AMENDMENT NO. 5139

At the request of Mr. PORTMAN, the names of the Senator from West Virginia (Mrs. CAPITO), the Senator from Utah (Mr. ROMNEY), the Senator from Florida (Mr. RUBIO), the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. WICKER) and the Senator from Texas (Mr. CORNYN) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 5139 intended to be proposed to H.R. 4346, a bill making appropriations for Legislative Branch for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2022, and for other purposes.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 715—EX-PRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE ON THE VALUE OF A TAX AGREEMENT WITH TAIWAN

Mr. SASSE (for himself and Mr. VAN HOLLEN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 715

Whereas Taiwan is a democratic success story, an economic success story, a key part of global technology supply chains, and a close security partner of the United States;

Whereas the United States has pursued a robust unofficial partnership with Taiwan within the context of the current one-China policy of the United States;

Whereas the Taiwan Relations Act (Public Law 96-8) has played an important role in promoting democracy and prosperity in Taiwan, peace and security in the Taiwan Strait, and close relations between the United States and Taiwan since 1979;

Whereas Taiwan is the eighth-largest trading partner of the United States, United States exports of goods and services to Taiwan support at least 188,000 American jobs, and Taiwan's cumulative investment in the United States is at least \$13,700,000,000;

Whereas the United States has ongoing economic dialogues with Taiwan that cover a range of trade, technology, and investment issues through the Trade and Investment Framework Agreement Council led by the United States Trade Representative, the U.S.-Taiwan Economic Prosperity Partnership Dialogue led by the Department of State, and the Technology, Trade, and Investment Collaboration framework led by the Department of Commerce;

Whereas the Biden Administration announced the "U.S.-Taiwan Initiative on 21st Century Trade" on June 1, 2022;

Whereas the United States has income tax treaties with 66 countries, including the People's Republic of China, and has agreements with other parties, including Taiwan, related to taxation, such as facilitating implementa-

tion of the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act;

Whereas Taiwan is the United States' largest trading partner with whom we do not have an income tax treaty;

Whereas Taiwan has income tax agreements with 34 countries, including countries that have trade agreements with the United States and do not maintain diplomatic relations with Taiwan;

Whereas the United States signed a transportation income tax agreement with Taiwan in 1988, under the auspices of the American Institute in Taiwan (AIT) and the Coordination Council for North American Affairs, which has since been renamed as the Taipei Economic and Cultural Representative Office (TECRO);

Whereas an income tax agreement between the United States and Taiwan could boost bilateral trade and investment by reducing double taxation and increasing economic efficiency and integration; and

Whereas the American Chamber of Commerce in Taipei in its "2022 White Paper" called for the United States and Taiwan to continue exploring an income tax agreement: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the importance of Taiwan's security and prosperity to the United States' own security and prosperity;

(2) encourages the President to begin negotiations on an income tax agreement with Taiwan;

(3) encourages the President and the House of Representatives to work with the Senate on a congressional-executive agreement to establish an income tax agreement between the United States and Taiwan, consistent with United States commitments under the Taiwan Relations Act; and

(4) encourages the President to proactively seek other ways to increase trade, technology, and investment ties between the United States and Taiwan.

SENATE RESOLUTION 716—CALLING FOR THE IMMEDIATE RELEASE OF BRITTNEY GRINER, A CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES, WHO WAS WRONGFULLY DETAINED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION IN FEBRUARY 2022

Mr. WYDEN (for himself, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. KELLY, Mr. CRUZ, Ms. SINEMA, Mr. WARNOCK, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Ms. SMITH, Mr. BROWN, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. CASEY, Mr. KAINÉ, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Ms. WARREN, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. BENNET, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. SCHATZ, Mr. PETERS, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. COONS, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Mr. DURBIN, and Mr. WHITEHOUSE) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 716

Whereas United States citizen Brittney Griner is a Women's National Basketball Association (referred to in this preamble as "WNBA") player;

Whereas Brittney Griner and her wife, Cherelle, are residents of Phoenix, Arizona, and are well respected leaders in that community;

Whereas Brittney Griner was raised in Houston, Texas, and many of her family members live in Texas;

Whereas after a prolific collegiate career at Baylor University, Brittney Griner was

selected with the first overall pick in the 2013 WNBA draft by the Phoenix Mercury, where she has played her entire WNBA career;

Whereas during her WNBA career, Brittney Griner has been named the WNBA Defensive Player of the Year twice and has been a WNBA All Star 7 times;

Whereas Brittney Griner represented the United States as a member of the United States Women's National Basketball Team at 2 Olympics, where she helped Team USA win gold medals in each appearance;

Whereas Brittney Griner is an international figure who has played 7 seasons of professional basketball in Russia for UMMC Ekaterinburg during the WNBA off season;

Whereas Brittney Griner is a renowned leader in the LGBTQ+ community;

Whereas Brittney Griner has made a difference in the lives of many Arizonans, including through her annual "BG's Heart and Sole Shoe Drive", which has provided shoes to nearly 2,000 people who are experiencing homelessness in the Phoenix area;

Whereas the Phoenix Mercury and the Phoenix Rescue Mission are continuing this important effort to clothe the homeless in Brittney Griner's absence;

Whereas Brittney Griner was presumably detained by Russian authorities at Sheremetyevo Alexander S. Pushkin International Airport in Khimki, Russia, on February 17, 2022, and accused of carrying vape cartridges with hashish oil;

Whereas Russian authorities opened a criminal case against Brittney Griner for the alleged transportation of drugs, a crime which can carry a prison sentence of up to 10 years;

Whereas, on March 17, 2022, a Russian court denied a request for bail and house arrest for Brittney Griner, and has since extended her detention until July 2, 2022;

Whereas the Department of State has determined that Brittney Griner is "wrongfully detained"; and

Whereas the Biden Administration has pledged to return Brittney Griner back to the United States as soon as possible: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) calls on the Government of the Russian Federation to immediately release Brittney Griner;

(2) urges the United States, in all interactions with the Government of the Russian Federation, to raise the case of Brittney Griner and to press for her release;

(3) expresses the continued support for Paul Whelan and all prisoners unjustly imprisoned in the Russian Federation;

(4) urges the Government of the Russian Federation to provide consular access to Brittney Griner while she remains in detention;

(5) urges the Government of the Russian Federation to respect the human rights of Brittney Griner; and

(6) expresses support to the family of Brittney Griner and a commitment to bringing her home.

SENATE RESOLUTION 717—HONORING THE LIFE AND LEGACY OF OSWALDO PAYA SARDINAS AND HIS CONTRIBUTIONS TO PROMOTE DEMOCRACY AND HUMAN RIGHTS IN CUBA ON THE 10TH ANNIVERSARY OF HIS DEATH

Mr. RUBIO (for himself, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. CRUZ, and Mr. MENENDEZ) submitted the following resolution; which

was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 717

Whereas the revolution led by Fidel Castro in Cuba in 1959 started 63 years of an ongoing dictatorship that systematically violates the human rights of the Cuban people, including denying them the basic freedoms of press, religion, assembly, and association;

Whereas Oswaldo Payá Sardiñas was born in Havana, Cuba, in 1952 and became a non-violent critic of the communist regime as a teenager, resulting in 3 years of imprisonment in 1969 at a work camp, formerly known as “Isla de Pinos”, in Cuba;

Whereas Oswaldo Payá Sardiñas forewent a chance to escape Cuba in the 1980 Mariel boatlift, deciding instead to continue the fight for democracy in Cuba, saying, “This is what I am supposed to be, this is what I have to do.”;

Whereas, in 1988, Oswaldo Payá Sardiñas founded the Christian Liberation Movement that called for peaceful civil disobedience against the rule of the communist party of Cuba and advocated for civil liberties and human rights in Cuba;

Whereas, in 1992, Oswaldo Payá Sardiñas announced his intention to run for the National Assembly of Popular Power of Cuba and collected hundreds of signatures to support his candidacy, and 2 days before the election, was detained by police at his home and informed by communist party officials to be ineligible to run for office and threatened that “blood will run” if he ran;

Whereas, in 1998, Oswaldo Payá Sardiñas and other leaders of the Christian Liberation Movement initiated the Varela Project, the largest civil society-led petition in the history of Cuba, in order to circulate a legal proposal to advocate for democratic political change within Cuba, including “convert[ing] into law, the right of freedom of speech, the freedom of press and freedom of enterprise”;

Whereas, in May 2002, the Varela Project delivered 11,020 signatures from eligible citizens of Cuba to the National Assembly of Popular Power, calling for an end to 4 decades of one-party rule, to which the communist regime responded by beginning its own forced collection of signatures in violation of its own rules to make Cuba’s socialist system “irrevocable”, and an additional 14,000 signatures were added to the Varela Project petition in 2003, and 10,000 more signatures were added in 2016;

Whereas, in March 2003, the crackdown on Cuban dissidents by the communist regime in Cuba, referred to as the “Black Spring”, led to the imprisonment of 75 individuals, including 40 leaders of the Varela Project and 25 members of the Christian Liberation Movement, and the formation of the Ladies in White movement by the wives of the imprisoned activists;

Whereas, in 2003, Oswaldo Payá Sardiñas developed a Call for the National Dialogue, which collected the contributions of thousands of Cubans inside and outside of Cuba;

Whereas, in 2006, Oswaldo Payá Sardiñas published the “Todos Cubanos” program, produced as a result of the National Dialogue among Cubans, to achieve peaceful changes, to propose a referendum to institutionalize human rights, to ensure that the economic and social rights of the people of Cuba are respected, to ensure that the people of Cuba are not excluded in Cuba, and to establish a rule of law;

Whereas, in 2007, Oswaldo Payá Sardiñas called on the National Assembly of People’s Power to grant amnesty to nonviolent political prisoners and to allow the people of Cuba to travel freely without a government permit;

Whereas, in 2011, Oswaldo Payá Sardiñas denounced the communist regime of Cuba’s false liberalization for not recognizing human rights and proposed to directly carry out a Binding Plebiscite to change the system towards democracy and establish a rule of law;

Whereas, on July 22, 2012, Oswaldo Payá Sardiñas and Harold Cepero, a fellow pro-democracy activist, died in a troubling car crash in Granma Province, Cuba, after being followed by regime agents of Cuba;

Whereas the communist regime of Cuba has failed to conduct a credible investigation into the car crash that led to the death of Oswaldo Payá Sardiñas;

Whereas, according to a report published in 2015 by the Human Rights Foundation, the best available evidence strongly suggests that the communist regime of Cuba is directly responsible for the deaths of Oswaldo Payá Sardiñas and Harold Cepero, evidence that was deliberately ignored by the judiciary system of Cuba;

Whereas the trial and conviction of Angel Carronero, a youth leader of the People’s Party who was visiting Cuba and driving the car at the time of the crash, did not include testimony from key witnesses, and did not resolve questions about whether another car was involved or whether Mr. Carronero was coerced by the communist regime of Cuba into signing a false statement of guilt;

Whereas, in 2013, a number of United States Senators and the Department of State called for an impartial, third-party investigation by the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights of the Organization of American States into the circumstances surrounding the death of Oswaldo Payá Sardiñas;

Whereas Oswaldo Payá Sardiñas has been formally recognized in the past for his dedication to the promotion of human rights and democracy, including by receiving the Homo Homini Award in 1999, the Sakharov Prize for Freedom of Thought in 2002, the W. Averell Harriman Democracy Award from the United States National Democratic Institute for International Affairs in 2003, and being nominated for the Nobel Peace Prize by Václav Havel, the former President of the Czech Republic, in 2005;

Whereas, in 2012, the United States Senate unanimously passed Senate Resolution 525, 112th Congress, agreed to July 31, 2012, honoring the life and legacy of Oswaldo Payá Sardiñas;

Whereas, in 2018, the United States Senate unanimously passed Senate Resolution 224, 115th Congress, agreed to April 11, 2018, recognizing the 6th anniversary of the death of Oswaldo Payá Sardiñas, and commemorating his legacy and commitment to democratic values and principles;

Whereas, in 2021, the United States Senate unanimously passed Senate bill 2045, 117th Congress, agreed to July 30, 2021, to designate the area between the intersections of 16th Street, Northwest and Fuller Street, Northwest and 16th Street, Northwest and Euclid Street, Northwest in Washington, District of Columbia, as “Oswaldo Payá Way”;

Whereas, on July 14, 2022, the City of Miami, Florida agreed to designate the area of LeJeune Avenue, between 11th and 14th streets, as “Oswaldo Payá Sardiñas Way” on the eve of the 10th anniversary of his death, July 22, 2022;

Whereas, throughout his life and since his death, Oswaldo Payá Sardiñas, his family, and friends endured years of harassment and intimidation from the communist regime of Cuba for his peaceful, political activism; and

Whereas, on July 11, 2021, thousands of people in Cuba raised their voices against the 63-year rule of the communist regime and

called for the same freedoms Oswaldo Payá Sardiñas dedicated his life to: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes and honors the life and legacy of Oswaldo Payá Sardiñas on the 10th anniversary of his death on July 22, 2022;

(2) offers heartfelt condolences to the family, friends, and loved ones of Oswaldo Payá Sardiñas on this painful anniversary;

(3) in memory of Oswaldo Payá Sardiñas, calls on the United States to continue policies that promote respect for the fundamental principles of religious freedom, democracy, and human rights in Cuba, in a manner consistent with the aspirations of the people of Cuba;

(4) urges the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights of the Organization of American States to continue reporting on human rights issues in Cuba, and to issue a favorable decision in the case of Oswaldo Payá Sardiñas and Harold Cepero that recognizes evidence which establishes the culpability of the communist regime of Cuba in their deaths;

(5) calls on the communist regime in Cuba to allow an impartial, third-party investigation into the circumstances surrounding the death of Oswaldo Payá Sardiñas; and

(6) calls on the communist regime in Cuba to cease violating human rights and to begin providing democratic political freedoms to Cuban citizens, including freedom of association, freedom of speech, freedom of the press, free elections, freedom to start private businesses, and amnesty for political prisoners.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 5144. Mr. HAGERTY (for himself, Mr. KING, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. WICKER, Mr. YOUNG, Ms. SINEMA, and Mr. KELLY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 5135 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill H.R. 4346, making appropriations for Legislative Branch for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2022, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5145. Mr. SANDERS (for himself and Ms. WARREN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 5135 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill H.R. 4346, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5146. Mr. JOHNSON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 4346, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5147. Mr. GRAHAM submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 5135 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill H.R. 4346, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5148. Mr. SCHUMER proposed an amendment to the bill S. 3373, to improve the Iraq and Afghanistan Service Grant and the Children of Fallen Heroes Grant.

SA 5149. Mr. SCHUMER proposed an amendment to amendment SA 5148 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 3373, supra.

SA 5150. Mr. SCHUMER proposed an amendment to the bill S. 3373, supra.

SA 5151. Mr. SCHUMER proposed an amendment to amendment SA 5150 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 3373, supra.

SA 5152. Mr. SCHUMER proposed an amendment to amendment SA 5151 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the amendment SA 5150 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 3373, supra.

SA 5153. Mr. MANCHIN (for himself and Mrs. SHAHEEN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 5135 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill H.R.

4346, making appropriations for Legislative Branch for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2022, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5154. Mrs. CAPITO (for herself, Mr. WICKER, Mr. TILLIS, and Mr. CORNYN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 5135 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill H.R. 4346, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5155. Mr. RUBIO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 5135 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill H.R. 4346, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5156. Mr. RUBIO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 4346, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 5157. Mr. RUBIO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 4346, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 5144. Mr. HAGERTY (for himself, Mr. KING, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. WICKER, Mr. YOUNG, Ms. SINEMA, and Mr. KELLY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 5135 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill H.R. 4346, making appropriations for Legislative Branch for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2022, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of division A, add the following:
SEC. 10. FEDERAL PERMITTING IMPROVEMENT.

Section 41001(6)(A) of the FAST Act (42 U.S.C. 4370m(6)(A)) is amended, in the matter preceding clause (i), by inserting “semiconductors, artificial intelligence and machine learning, high-performance computing and advanced computer hardware and software, quantum information science and technology, data storage and data management, cybersecurity,” after “manufacturing.”

SA 5145. Mr. SANDERS (for himself and Ms. WARREN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 5135 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill H.R. 4346, making appropriations for Legislative Branch for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2022, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of division A, add the following:
SEC. 108. TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF ASSISTANCE.

(a) CHIPS ASSISTANCE.—

(1) REQUIRED AGREEMENT.—A covered entity to which the Secretary of Commerce awards Federal financial assistance under section 9902 of the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (15 U.S.C. 4652) or section 102 or 103 of this Act with amounts appropriated under this Act shall enter into an agreement that specifies that, during the 5-year period immediately following the award of the Federal financial assistance—

(A) the covered entity will not—

(i) repurchase an equity security that is listed on a national securities exchange of the covered entity or any parent company of the covered entity, except to the extent required under a contractual obligation that is in effect as of the date of enactment of this Act;

(ii) outsource or offshore jobs to a location outside of the United States; or

(iii) abrogate existing collective bargaining agreements; and

(B) the covered entity will remain neutral in any union organizing effort.

(2) FINANCIAL PROTECTION OF GOVERNMENT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Commerce may not award Federal financial assistance to a covered entity under section 9902 of the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (15 U.S.C. 4652) or under section 102 or 103 of this Act with amounts appropriated under this Act, unless—

(i)(I) the covered entity has issued securities that are traded on a national securities exchange; and

(II) the Secretary of the Treasury receives a warrant or equity interest in the covered entity; or

(ii) in the case of any covered entity other than a covered entity described in clause (i), the Secretary of the Treasury receives, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury—

(I) a warrant or equity interest in the covered entity; or

(II) a senior debt instrument issued by the covered entity.

(B) TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—The terms and conditions of any warrant, equity interest, or senior debt instrument received under subparagraph (A) shall be set by the Secretary of Commerce and shall meet the following requirements:

(i) PURPOSES.—Such terms and conditions shall be designed to provide for a reasonable participation by the Secretary of Commerce, for the benefit of taxpayers, in equity appreciation in the case of a warrant or other equity interest, or a reasonable interest rate premium, in the case of a debt instrument.

(ii) AUTHORITY TO SELL, EXERCISE, OR SURRENDER.—For the primary benefit of taxpayers, the Secretary of Commerce may sell, exercise, or surrender a warrant or any senior debt instrument received under this paragraph. The Secretary of Commerce shall not exercise voting power with respect to any shares of common stock acquired under this paragraph.

(iii) SUFFICIENCY.—If the Secretary of Commerce determines that a covered entity cannot feasibly issue warrants or other equity interests as required by this paragraph, the Secretary of Commerce may accept a senior debt instrument in an amount and on such terms as the Secretary of Commerce determines appropriate.

(b) APPLICATION TO ADVANCED MANUFACTURING INVESTMENT CREDIT.—

(1) FINANCIAL PROTECTION OF GOVERNMENT.—Subsection (c) of section 48D of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (as added by this Act) is amended to read as follows:

“(c) ELIGIBLE TAXPAYER.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of this section, the term ‘eligible taxpayer’ means any taxpayer which—

“(A) is not a foreign entity of concern (as defined in section 9901(6) of the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021),

“(B) has not made an applicable transaction (as defined in section 50(a)) during the taxable year,

“(C) has not performed a prohibited activity (as defined in section 50(a)) for the portion of the taxable year after investment credit property has been placed in service, and

“(D) meets the requirements of paragraph (2).

“(2) FINANCIAL PROTECTION REQUIREMENTS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—A taxpayer meets the requirements of this paragraph if—

“(i)(I) the taxpayer has issued securities that are traded on a national securities exchange; and

“(II) the Secretary of the Treasury receives a warrant or equity interest in the covered entity; or

“(ii) in the case of taxpayer other than a taxpayer described in subparagraph (A), the Secretary receives, in the discretion of the Secretary—

“(I) a warrant or equity interest in the taxpayer; or

“(II) a senior debt instrument issued by the taxpayer.

(B) TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—The terms and conditions of any warrant, equity interest, or senior debt instrument received under subparagraph (A) shall be set by the Secretary, in consultation with the Secretary of Commerce, and shall meet the following requirements:

(i) PURPOSES.—Such terms and conditions shall be designed to provide for a reasonable participation by the Secretary, for the benefit of taxpayers, in equity appreciation in the case of a warrant or other equity interest, or a reasonable interest rate premium, in the case of a debt instrument.

(ii) AUTHORITY TO SELL, EXERCISE, OR SURRENDER.—For the primary benefit of taxpayers, the Secretary may sell, exercise, or surrender a warrant or any senior debt instrument received under this clause. The Secretary shall not exercise voting power with respect to any shares of common stock acquired under this subparagraph.

(iii) SUFFICIENCY.—If the Secretary determines that a taxpayer cannot feasibly issue warrants or other equity interests as required by this paragraph, the Secretary may accept a senior debt instrument in an amount and on such terms as the Secretary determines appropriate.”

(2) RECAPTURE OF CREDIT IN CERTAIN CASES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Section 50(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended by this Act, is amended redesignating paragraphs (4) through (6) as paragraphs (5) through (7), respectively, and by inserting after paragraph (3) the following new paragraph:

“(4) CERTAIN REQUIREMENTS FOR ADVANCED MANUFACTURING FACILITIES.—If there is a prohibited activity by an applicable taxpayer before the close of the 5-year period beginning on the date such taxpayer placed in service investment credit property which is eligible for the advanced manufacturing investment credit under section 48D(a), then the tax under this chapter for the taxable year in which such transaction occurs shall be increased by 100 percent of the aggregate decrease in the credits allowed under section 38 for all prior taxable years which would have resulted solely from reducing to zero any credit determined under section 46 which is attributable to the advanced manufacturing investment credit under section 48D(a) with respect to such property.”

(B) PROHIBITED ACTIVITY.—Section 50(a)(7) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended redesignated by the preceding provisions of this Act, is amended adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

“(E) PROHIBITED ACTIVITY.—For purposes of this subsection, the term ‘prohibited activity’ means, with respect to any applicable taxpayer, any of the following:

(i) the repurchase an equity security that is listed on a national securities exchange of the taxpayer or any parent company of the taxpayer, except to the extent required under a contractual obligation that is in effect as of the date of enactment of this subparagraph;

(ii) the outsourcing or offshoring of jobs to a location outside of the United States;

“(iii) the abrogation of existing collective bargaining agreements; or

“(iv) the failure of the taxpayer to remain neutral in any union organizing effort.”.

(C) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(i) Section 50(a)(5) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as redesignated by the preceding provisions of this Act, is amended—

(I) by striking “or any applicable transaction to which paragraph (3)(A) applies” and inserting “any applicable transaction to which paragraph (3)(A) applies, or any prohibited transaction to which paragraph (4) applies”, and

(II) by striking “or applicable transaction” and inserting “, applicable transaction, or prohibited transaction”.

(ii) Section 50(a)(7)(C) of such Code, as amended and redesignated the preceding provisions of this Act, is amended by striking “or (3)” and inserting “(3), or (4)”.

(iii) Section 1371(d)(1) of such Code, as amended by this Act, is amended by striking “section 50(a)(5)” and inserting “section 50(a)(6)”.

SA 5146. Mr. JOHNSON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 4346, making appropriations for Legislative Branch for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2022, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ____ . OFFSET OF COSTS USING UNOBLIGATED FUNDS FROM THE AMERICAN RESCUE PLAN ACT OF 2021 AND THE CARES ACT.

(a) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term “total cost of this Act” means the sum, as determined by the Director of OMB, of the amounts appropriated under any division of this Act or an amendment made by any division of this Act and the amounts authorized to be appropriated under any division of this Act or an amendment made by any division of this Act.

(b) RESCISSIONS.—Effective on the date of enactment of this Act, there is rescinded, on a pro rata basis—

(1) of the unobligated balances made available under the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 (Public Law 117–2; 135 Stat. 4), the amount necessary to reduce the total amount of such unobligated balances by an amount equal to the total cost of this Act; and

(2) if the unobligated balances described in paragraph (1) are less than the total cost of this Act, of the unobligated balances made available under the CARES Act (Public Law 116–136; 134 Stat. 281), the amount necessary to reduce the total amount of such unobligated balances by an amount equal to the difference between the amount rescinded under paragraph (1) and the total cost of this Act.

SA 5147. Mr. GRAHAM submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 5135 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill H.R. 4346, making appropriations for Legislative Branch for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2022, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 31, lines 9 and 10, strike “or semiconductor manufacturing equipment” and insert “semiconductor manufacturing equipment, or substantial or essential components of semiconductor manufacturing equipment”.

On page 34, lines 5 and 6, strike “or semiconductor manufacturing equipment” and insert “semiconductor manufacturing equip-

ment, or substantial or essential components of semiconductor manufacturing equipment”.

SA 5148. Mr. SCHUMER proposed an amendment to the bill S. 3373, to improve the Iraq and Afghanistan Service Grant and the Children of Fallen Heroes Grant; as follows:

At the end add the following:

SEC. EFFECTIVE DATE

This Act shall take effect on the date that is 1 day after the date of enactment of this Act.

SA 5149. Mr. SCHUMER proposed an amendment to amendment SA 5148 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 3373, to improve the Iraq and Afghanistan Service Grant and the Children of Fallen Heroes Grant; as follows:

On page 1, line 3, strike “1 day” and insert “2 days”.

SA 5150. Mr. SCHUMER proposed an amendment to the bill S. 3373, to improve the Iraq and Afghanistan Service Grant and the Children of Fallen Heroes Grant; as follows:

At the end add the following:

SEC. EFFECTIVE DATE.

This Act shall take effect on the date that is 3 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

SA 5151. Mr. SCHUMER proposed an amendment to amendment SA 5150 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 3373, to improve the Iraq and Afghanistan Service Grant and the Children of Fallen Heroes Grant; as follows:

On page 1, line 3, strike “3” and insert “4”.

SA 5152. Mr. SCHUMER proposed an amendment to amendment SA 5151 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the amendment SA 5150 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 3373, to improve the Iraq and Afghanistan Service Grant and the Children of Fallen Heroes Grant; as follows:

On page 1, line 3, strike “4” and insert “5”.

SA 5153. Mr. MANCHIN (for himself and Mrs. SHAHEEN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 5135 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill H.R. 4346, making appropriations for Legislative Branch for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2022, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 790, on line 4, insert “In selecting recipients, the Secretary shall consider for prioritization severely distressed eligible areas, in addition to other factors.” after “recipients.”

SA 5154. Mrs. CAPITO (for herself, Mr. WICKER, Mr. TILLIS, and Mr. CORNYN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 5135 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill H.R. 4346, making appropriations for Legislative Branch for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2022, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Beginning on page 776, strike line 18 and all that follows through page 790, line 4.

SA 5155. Mr. RUBIO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 5135 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill H.R. 4346, making appropriations for Legislative Branch for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2022, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Beginning on page 40, strike line 5 and all that follows through line 23 on page 42, and insert the following:

“(i) UPDATES.—

“(I) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—For purposes of this clause, the term ‘appropriate congressional committees’ means—

“(aa) the Committee on Commerce, Science and Transportation, the Select Committee on Intelligence, and the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate; and

“(bb) the Committee on Energy and Commerce, the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, and the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives.

“(II) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subclause (III), not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of the CHIPS Act of 2022, and not less frequently than once every 2 years thereafter for the 8-year period after the last award under this section is made, the Secretary, after public notice and an opportunity for comment and if applicable and necessary, shall issue a public notice identifying any additional semiconductor technology included in the meaning of the term ‘legacy semiconductor’ under clause (i).

“(III) NOTICE TO THE APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—

“(aa) NOTICE.—Not later than 10 days after the Secretary determines that any additional semiconductor technology should be included in the meaning of the term ‘legacy semiconductor’ under clause (i) and before the Secretary issues the initial public notice described in subclause (II), the Secretary—

“(AA) shall notify the appropriate congressional committees of that determination; and

“(BB) shall not issue the initial public notice described in subclause (II) unless each of the appropriate congressional committees affirmatively agrees in writing in accordance with item (bb) to the proposed inclusion of the additional semiconductor technology in the meaning of the term ‘legacy semiconductor’.

“(bb) AGREEMENT.—Upon receipt of a notice described in item (aa) by an appropriate congressional committee, the appropriate congressional committee—

“(AA) shall review the notice; and

“(BB) if the appropriate congressional committee agrees to the inclusion, not later than 30 days after the date of receipt of the notice, shall submit to the Secretary a written affirmative agreement that the relevant additional semiconductor technology should be included in the meaning of the term ‘legacy semiconductor’.

“(iii) FUNCTIONS OF THE SECRETARY.—The functions of the Secretary under this paragraph shall not be subject to sections 551, 553 through 559, and 701 through 706 of title 5, United States Code.

“(iv) CONSULTATION.—In carrying out clause (ii), the Secretary shall consult with the Director of National Intelligence and the Secretary of Defense.

“(v) CONSIDERATIONS.—In carrying out clause (ii), the Secretary shall consider—

“(I) state-of-the-art semiconductor technologies in the United States and internationally, including in foreign countries of concern; and

“(II) consistency with export controls relating to semiconductors.

“(B) DEFINITION OF SEMICONDUCTOR MANUFACTURING.—In this paragraph, the term ‘semiconductor manufacturing’—

“(i) has the meaning given the term by the Secretary, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense and the Director of National Intelligence; and

“(ii) includes front-end semiconductor fabrication.

“(C) REQUIRED AGREEMENT.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—On or before the date on which the Secretary awards Federal financial assistance to a covered entity under this section, the covered entity shall enter into an agreement with the Secretary specifying that, during the 10-year period beginning on the date of the award, subject to clause (ii), the covered entity may not engage in any transaction, as defined in the agreement, involving the expansion of semiconductor manufacturing capacity in the People’s Republic of China or any other foreign country of concern.

“(ii) EXCEPTIONS.—

“(I) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—For purposes of this clause, the term ‘appropriate congressional committees’ means—

“(aa) the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, the Select Committee on Intelligence, and the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate; and

“(bb) the Committee on Energy and Commerce, the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, and the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives.

“(II) APPLICATION OF EXCEPTIONS.—The prohibition in the agreement required under clause (i) shall not apply to—

“(aa) existing facilities or equipment of a covered entity for manufacturing legacy semiconductors; or

“(bb) significant transactions involving the material expansion of semiconductor manufacturing capacity that—

“(AA) produces legacy semiconductors; and

“(BB) predominately serves the market of a foreign country of concern.

“(III) NOTIFICATION.—If the Secretary grants an exception or otherwise becomes aware of any facility, equipment, or significant transaction that qualifies for an exception under subclause (II), the Secretary shall submit notice of the exception to the appropriate congressional committees not later than 10 days after the date on which the Secretary grants or becomes aware of the exception.”.

SA 5156. Mr. RUBIO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 4346, making appropriations for Legislative Branch for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2022, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ____ . ADDITIONAL “RIP AND REPLACE” FUNDING.

Section 4(k) of the Secure and Trusted Communications Networks Act of 2019 (47 U.S.C. 1603(k)) is amended by striking “\$1,900,000,000” and inserting “\$4,980,000,000”.

SA 5157. Mr. RUBIO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 4346, making appropriations for Legislative Branch for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2022, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in division B, insert the following:

SEC. ____ . COUNTERINTELLIGENCE AND NATIONAL SECURITY PROTECTIONS.

(a) COUNTERINTELLIGENCE SCREENING PROCESS.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Director of National Intelligence, the Director of the National Counterintelligence and Security Center, and the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation shall jointly establish a counterintelligence screening process to protect the United States against efforts of China and other foreign entities to engage in economic espionage and to misappropriate United States intellectual property, research and development, and innovation efforts.

(2) FUNCTIONS.—Subject to the joint direction and control of the Director of National Intelligence, the Director of the National Counterintelligence and Security Center, and the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the counterintelligence screening process established under paragraph (1) shall assess and screen all funds provided under this Act (including grants awarded under this Act) for potential national security threats.

(3) FUNDING.—Amounts required to carry out the process established under paragraph (1) shall be derived from amounts appropriated to carry out this Act.

(b) PROTECTIONS.—

(1) CERTIFICATION REQUIRED FOR RECEIPT OF AMOUNTS.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, no person may receive any amount (including an amount as part of a grant awarded under this Act) or purchase, lease, or otherwise obtain any intellectual property developed through a grant awarded under this Act, unless the Director of National Intelligence, the Director of the National Counterintelligence and Security Center, and the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation jointly certify that the person has sufficient protections in place to protect against misappropriation of United States intellectual property, research and development, and innovation efforts, and other threats from foreign governments and other entities.

(2) CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, no certification may be made under paragraph (1) with respect to a person unless such person discloses to the Director of National Intelligence, the Director of the National Counterintelligence and Security Center, and the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation the following:

(A) Any funding received by the person from a foreign source during the most recent 10-year period.

(B) Any financial or in-kind support received by the person from any entity—

(i) owned or controlled by the Government of the People’s Republic of China; or

(ii) in which the Government of the People’s Republic of China has an ownership interest.

(C) Any participation of the person in a foreign government talent recruitment program, consistent with sections 10631 and 10632.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. President, I have five requests for committees to meet during today’s session of the Senate. They have the approval of the Majority and Minority Leaders.

Pursuant to Rule XXVI, paragraph 5(a), of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the following committees are authorized to meet during today’s session of the Senate:

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

The Committee on Armed Services is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, July 21, 2022, at 9:30 a.m., to conduct a hearing on nominations.

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 21, 2022, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

The Committee on Energy and Natural Resources is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, July 21, 2022, at 10 a.m., to conduct a business meeting.

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 21, 2022, at 10:15 a.m., to conduct a hearing on a nomination.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

The Committee on the Judiciary is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, July 21, 2022, at 9 a.m., to conduct an executive business meeting.

PRIVILEGES OF THE FLOOR

Mrs. BLACKBURN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the following floor privileges from my office be granted for the remainder of the Congress: Isabella Andrews-Zachry and Eliza Roddy.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ORDERS FOR MONDAY, JULY 25, 2022

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn until 3 p.m., Monday, July 25, 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 resume consideration of the House message to accompany S. 3373; further, that the cloture motion filed during yesterday’s session ripen at 5:30 p.m. and that the mandatory quorum call be waived.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL MONDAY, JULY 25, 2022, AT 3 P.M.

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask that it stand adjourned under the previous order.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 4:21 p.m., adjourned until Monday, July 25, 2022, at 3 p.m.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate:

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

JEFFREY MATTHEW MAROOTIAN, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, TO BE AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF ENERGY (ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND RENEWABLE ENERGY), VICE DANIEL SIMMONS.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

SHAILEN P. BHATT, OF MICHIGAN, TO BE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION, VICE NICOLE R. NASON.

CHEMICAL SAFETY AND HAZARD INVESTIGATION BOARD

STEPHEN A. OWENS, OF ARIZONA, TO BE CHAIRPERSON OF THE CHEMICAL SAFETY AND HAZARD INVESTIGATION BOARD FOR A TERM OF FIVE YEARS, VICE KATHERINE ANDREA LEMOS, RESIGNING.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate July 21, 2022:

DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

SHEREEF M. ELNAHAL, OF NEW JERSEY, TO BE UNDER SECRETARY FOR HEALTH OF THE DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS.

CORPORATION FOR NATIONAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICE

LESLIE N. BLUHM, OF ILLINOIS, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE CORPORATION FOR NATIONAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICE FOR A TERM EXPIRING OCTOBER 6, 2023.

LISETTE NIEVES, OF NEW YORK, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE CORPORATION FOR NATIONAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICE FOR A TERM EXPIRING OCTOBER 6, 2022.

LISETTE NIEVES, OF NEW YORK, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE CORPORATION FOR NATIONAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICE FOR A TERM EXPIRING OCTOBER 6, 2027.

NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES

DEBORAH R. COEN, OF CONNECTICUT, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL ON THE HUMANITIES FOR A TERM EXPIRING JANUARY 26, 2028.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

REUBEN E. BRIGETY II, OF FLORIDA, TO BE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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.

FOREIGN SERVICE

FOREIGN SERVICE NOMINATION OF SARA C. SCHUMAN. FOREIGN SERVICE NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH ALYCE CAMILLE RICHARDSON AND ENDING WITH DIANE JONES, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON APRIL 7, 2022.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

INDIANA SUMMER 2022 COUNTY FAIRS

HON. GREG PENCE

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 21, 2022

Mr. PENCE. Madam Speaker, it is summer, and Hoosiers all over the great state of Indiana are renewing our proud and long-standing tradition of attending our great country fairs.

County fairs are a time for communities to gather, to celebrate, and to encourage young Hoosiers in agriculture.

My team and I have spent our summer attending county fairs across Indiana's Sixth District. We enjoyed ribeye sandwiches in Jefferson County, saw the livestock in Shelby and Henry counties, and cooled off with a lemon shakeup on Delaware County, among the many county fairs in southeast Indiana.

I hope to see many more constituents at the fairs in the weeks ahead and encourage all Hoosiers to attend their local county fair and the Indiana State Fair, which runs from July 29 through August 21.

HONORING COMMUNITY BRIDGES

HON. JIMMY PANETTA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 21, 2022

Mr. PANETTA. Madam Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the 45th anniversary of Community Bridges and its impact on Santa Cruz County. Community Bridges empowers people to reach their full potential by providing essential services and resources. With 10 programs, including specific initiatives for Children and Nutrition, Family Resources, and Seniors and Transportation, this organization serves more than 22,000 people a year across Santa Cruz County.

Since 1977, Community Bridges, also known as Puentes de la Comunidad, has provided invaluable resources to the people I represent. At 20 locations and outreach sites, its efforts make a difference in the lives of seniors, children, and countless families across Santa Cruz County, at no cost to the people it serves. The organization meets people where they are, providing bilingual and culturally competent services, respecting the dignity of those they serve, and helping everyone in Santa Cruz County reach their full potential. Moreover, it works to uplift the most vulnerable and historically underrepresented; 76 percent of its clients are people of color, and many of its programs are targeted to seniors and young families.

As a true institution in Santa Cruz County, Community Bridges has expanded its reach through strong connections with countless and equally valuable organizations and programs. With a guiding principle that together, anything is possible, Community Bridges facilitates

thousands of volunteers to come together and serve their neighbors and friends.

As the Central Coast continues to recover from the COVID-19 pandemic, the effects of wildfires, and rising living costs, Community Bridges plays an invaluable role as a leader in our community and a catalyst for positive engagement, recovery, and improvement.

Madam Speaker, it is my pleasure to recognize this impactful organization on the occasion of its 45th anniversary. I extend my appreciation to its committed Board Members and team of volunteers that continue to support the people of Santa Cruz County.

RECOGNIZING CHEF CAROLINE GLOVER

HON. JASON CROW

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 21, 2022

Mr. CROW. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the accomplishments of Chef Caroline Glover and congratulate her on receiving the 2022 James Beard Award for Best Chef in the Mountain Region.

A Chef with a passion for farming and cooking, Caroline combined both to open Annette: Scratch to Table, in the fall of 2016, in Aurora, Colorado. Annette is named for her Great Aunt Netsie who bestowed upon Caroline the need for a strong opinion and confidence in her own taste, which would carry her through 15 years in the restaurant industry.

A graduate of the Culinary Institute of America in Hyde Park, New York, Caroline developed her craft working as a sous chef in both New York and Denver in critically acclaimed restaurants. She has also spent an extensive amount of time on farms in Pennsylvania, Vermont, and Colorado, honing and developing her passion for locally-grown food.

Caroline's culinary creativity has not gone unnoticed. She was recognized as one of the "10 Best Chefs in America" by Food & Wine Magazine in 2019, and Bon Appetit Magazine named Annette one of the "50 Best New Restaurants in the Country" in 2017.

The awards don't stop there. Caroline was a finalist for the same James Beard Foundation Award in 2020 after being named a semifinalist in 2018 and 2019. This Award is presented annually to chefs and restaurants in the culinary industry who exemplify exceptional talent and excellency in their craft—alongside a commitment to racial and gender equity, sustainability, and community. Caroline focuses on sustainability and sourcing locally-grown food to honor food producers and nourish eaters in a creative way, and as such, I cannot think of a chef more deserving of this award.

Caroline's culinary contributions to our community are representative of the extensive and diverse selection of food Colorado's Sixth District has to offer. I congratulate Caroline on winning one of the most coveted awards in the

culinary industry—and I have no doubt this is just the start of a long and incredible career.

HONORING EVERETTE B. "OBIE" OBENSHAIN, JR.

HON. H. MORGAN GRIFFITH

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 21, 2022

Mr. GRIFFITH. Madam Speaker, I rise today in honor of Everett B. "Obie" Obenshain, Jr. of Salem, Virginia, who passed away on July 14, 2022, at the age of 82. Obie served the City of Salem as sheriff for 30 years.

Obie was born to Everett B. Obenshain, Sr. and Mildred Obenshain. He served as a Patrolman for the Salem Police Department from November 3, 1966, until July 4, 1969. That year, after Salem had become an independent city, he was elected city sergeant and supervised an office of four deputies. In 1971, the Code of Virginia changed and the post became sheriff. He held that position for decades. From 1981 to 1982, he also served as President of the Virginia Sheriffs' Association. In addition to his service as the elected sheriff, Obie held an appointment on the Salem Board of Elections for nineteen years.

Obie was an active citizen beyond his roles in Salem government. He belonged to the Edgewood Lions Club since 1965, the American Legion, and the Salem Sports Foundation. As a proud Republican, he was the first member of the party to win a citywide election. While he was often encouraged to run as an independent when he was on the ballot, he always ran on the party ticket and supported others who did the same.

I was honored to call Obie a friend. I knew him before my law career began and worked with him for years, including in his capacity as sheriff. During my terms in the Virginia House of Delegates, I heard from him often as he sought to raise the pay of his deputies. The loyalty he showed them was characteristic of the man.

Obie was preceded in death by his wife, Hazel. He is survived by son Everett "EB" Obenshain III; daughter Susan King; grandchildren Amber Cook (Justin), Sarah Sieloff and husband, Jack, Emily Obenshain, Rachel Brodrecht and husband, Lawson, Mason King, and Gia King; and great-granddaughter, Haleigh Cook. He is also survived by adoptive grandchildren Scott McCauley, wife Amanda, and daughter, Braleigh, Jordan McCauley and wife, Alexa, and DeAnna McCauley; and many nieces and nephews. I offer them condolences on the loss of a fine man and public servant.

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

RECOGNIZING REBECCA
LOCKRIDGE

HON. RASHIDA TLAI

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 21, 2022

Ms. TLAI. Madam Speaker, today I want to celebrate the life of Rebecca Lockridge, a long-time resident of Southwest Detroit in Michigan's 13th District Strong, on the occasion of her one hundredth birthday.

Mother Rebecca Lockridge was born on July 24, 1922 in Columbia, Tennessee, and later moved to Detroit, Michigan on February 9th, 1944 at the age of twenty-two with her sister, Martha. She married the love of her life, Albert B. Lockridge in 1946, raising five children in the home on Prairie Street that they bought as newlyweds. Mother Lockridge has remained an active and engaged neighbor through her work with the Midwest Civic Council, where she served as Treasurer for decades, as well the Tabernacle Missionary Baptist Church. She also served as a career counselor at Chadsey High School for more than two decades, guiding our community's youth in their college and career endeavors. Mother Lockridge has contributed so much value to her community, family, and friends. After her retirement, Mrs. Lockridge has maintained her good health by participating in a local exercise group, cooking healthy meals, and enjoying the sun with her friends and family, including her four grandchildren, and several great-grandchildren. May she continue to shine bright, surrounded by love and laughter in the years ahead.

Please join me in wishing a happy 100th birthday to Mother Rebecca Lockridge, a paragon of Detroit's perseverance and a figure of notable civic service in Michigan's 13th District Strong.

TRIBUTE IN HONOR OF KAREN
KELLY

HON. HAROLD ROGERS

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 21, 2022

Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky. Madam Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Karen Kelly, one of the most dynamic female leaders in Kentucky politics, who has worked with me through various roles in southern and eastern Kentucky over the last 28 years. She has served as my District Director for Kentucky's Fifth Congressional District since 2013, and as she moves on to the private sector, I want to honor her today before my House colleagues who understand the immense value of having a fierce and loyal leader on the frontlines in the district while we are working diligently on Capitol Hill for our people at home.

Karen is the most recent of many incredible female leaders that I have been blessed to have on staff, starting with my very first Chief of Staff in Washington, Marty Driesler. Marty was a force of nature and was instrumental in many of my early successes in Congress—just as Karen Kelly has been in Kentucky for nearly three quarters of my tenure in Congress. Much of my staff in Washington and in Kentucky have become long-tenured experts

in their respective fields, providing excellent aid to folks across Kentucky's Appalachian region, and trusted advisors during my public service in the U.S. House of Representatives—and chief among them being Karen Kelly.

British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher once said, "If you set out to be liked, you would be prepared to compromise on anything at any time, and you would achieve nothing." As we know well in Congress, the world of politics isn't for weak-minded, spineless individuals. To be effective, you must stand firm on the values you hold dear, even at the risk of losing popularity; however, Karen has managed to maintain both. In fact, she has become one of the most highly respected leaders in Kentucky because of her relentless commitment to her conservative values and her courage of conviction to do what's best for the people of our region, even when the going gets tough.

In 1994, Karen started out answering the phones and doing casework in my Pikeville office, quickly working her way up to become a Field Representative in my Hazard office. From day one she proved to be a highly motivated and promising visionary with an intense work ethic to accomplish any task that I set in her path. Soon after, I asked her to lead the Eastern Kentucky PRIDE organization, a non-profit environmental education and improvement task force to help clean up our hillsides, lakes, and streams across Kentucky's Fifth District. She quickly learned the complex ropes of grant funding and grew PRIDE's outreach operations in the schools. She also led the charge for more water and sewer project opportunities with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and exponentially grew volunteer cleanup participation.

In the early 2000s, I quickly realized that we had another crisis to clean up in Eastern Kentucky when a deadly scourge of prescription overdose deaths was ignited by a flood of overprescribed powerful painkillers in our rural region. When I considered the best person to give life to this multifaceted response, I tapped Karen to take on an unprecedented role and lead the nation's first rural holistic organization to combat the growing drug epidemic. Together, we named it Operation UNITE—Unlawful Narcotics Investigations, Treatment and Education. She formulated my vision into a comprehensive task force that become a model for the rest of the country—and she didn't stop in Eastern Kentucky. Karen helped me coordinate with like-minded leaders in Washington on the issue to launch the National Rx Drug Abuse Summit, putting Operation UNITE's efforts on the national stage. We welcomed approximately 750 attendees to the first Rx Summit in 2012 in Orlando, Florida, and today, it is the largest comprehensive convention of its kind, with four U.S. Presidents serving as keynote speakers, along with leaders from each of Nation's top agencies on illicit drug-related policies.

Nine years ago, I asked her to return to my Congressional office to help me reinvigorate and revitalize southern and eastern Kentucky just as the coal industry was targeted by a relentless regulatory war that led to the loss of more than 12,000 coal mining jobs. During that time, she helped me establish the bipartisan SOAR initiative—Shaping Our Appalachian Region, with former Governor Steve Beshear. Her diligent work and coordination

were invaluable to our early comprehensive efforts to formulate and lead the SOAR organization and gain the trust of our constituents as we worked hard to bring jobs and new industry opportunities to the region, including the state's largest rural broadband expansion project and much more.

I often remind folks that our best resource in Eastern Kentucky isn't coal, tobacco, or timber—it's our people—and Karen exemplifies that. Her sheer determination to improve our region through compassionate advocacy and excellence in project execution has made a resounding impact across our region. While she has rightfully earned recognition and many accolades for her public service, her quiet generosity behind the scenes is a testament to her heart for God. Over the years, she has personally taken some of our less fortunate youth under her wing, providing support and encouragement to help them take hold of their own destiny. Today, many of them are now following in her footsteps to become the next generation of bright young rising leaders.

I am personally grateful to have had such a wonderful leading lady by my side over the last 28 years and I wish Karen and her family the very best in years to come.

HONORING THE LIFE AND SERVICE
OF ELMER LEE DAVIDSON

HON. PAT FALLON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 21, 2022

Mr. FALLON. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor and commemorate the life and service of Elmer Lee Davidson who lived 99 extraordinary years before his passing on June 9, 2022. Mr. Davidson was born February 4, 1923 to G. Edgar and Minnie Bass Davidson. Shortly after the outbreak of WWII, Mr. Davidson and five of his high school buddies literally climbed out of a school window to enlist in the U.S. Army. At the age of 17, these brave young men lied about their age to answer the call to fight against the Nazis. Throughout their time in Europe, each of Mr. Davidson's five high school best friends lost their lives fighting in support of the Allies.

Elmer's first taste of battle was near Bizerte, Tunisia on October 18, 1943, against the infamous German Field Marshal Johannes Rommel. After their triumph the 933rd departed Tunisia for Naples, Italy. Shortly thereafter, the 933rd Field Artillery Battalion was merged into the 940th Field Artillery Battalion.

For almost 2 years in direct combat, Elmer served as a radio dispatcher/radio technician, Technical Sergeant in the 940th Field Artillery Battalion, under the command of General George Patton and later General Omar Bradley. Elmer was on the front lines in North Africa, Italy, France, Germany, and Austria. He participated in numerous historic battles including the breakthrough of the Gustav Line at Monte Cassino, one of the bloodiest, costliest, and coldest sieges in WWII. For his contributions, Elmer was awarded the French Croix de Guerre Silver Star. Then, the battalion shifted direction to support the Rome Amo Campaign for the liberation of Rome, Siena, and Florence.

Once secured, the 940th moved to Sarreguemines, France in support of the campaign to breach the Siegfried Line and cross

the Rhine River into Germany. Shortly after entering Germany, he was witness to the shocking tragedies of the Mannheim-Sandhofen concentration camp. He would also support the 45th Infantry Division's liberation efforts at the Dachau concentration camp in April 1945. After the surrender of Nazi Germany, Elmer arrived home in Dallas on August 15, 1945.

Once retired from the U.S. Army, Mr. Davidson worked at A.H. Belo Corporation newspaper company for over 43 years, later becoming its publisher. Mr. Davidson fully retired in 1988 to enjoy life with his beautiful wife Frankie. He also received multiple civic awards including Citizen of the Year from the City of Grand Prairie. Without a doubt, Mr. Davidson lived a life of dedicated service to his community and country.

Madam Speaker, I have shared with the House today only a small portion of this hero's life. I have requested the United States flag be flown over our Nation's Capital to recognize Elmer Lee Davidson, a member of the greatest generation. Furthermore, Madam Speaker, I extend my personal condolences to the Davidson family for the loss of such an extraordinarily brave and loving man. May God rest the soul of this great American.

HONORING ORLI SHEFFEY AND
SHEDDING LIGHT ON THE MEN-
TAL HEALTH CRISIS

HON. JANICE D. SCHAKOWSKY

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 21, 2022

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Madam Speaker, I am here to shed light on the unprecedented mental health crisis that is devastating countless families, including many in my own community.

Earlier this year, I attended the funeral of Orli Sheffey, an outstanding young constituent, and the daughter of my dear friend Steve Sheffey. She passed away at the age of 19 as a result of mental illness—an invisible illness that far too many Americans confront. I rise to honor Orli today. In Hebrew, Orli means “my light,” and Orli was a light to so many. She was a daughter, a sister, a classmate, and a friend, and while her time on this Earth was brief, her impact is lasting.

It is clear that we must confront the nationwide mental health crisis. Too many people feel like they are in darkness. Too many people feel alone and ashamed. And too many people cannot find the resources and health care that they need. According to reports, 4 in 10 Americans report suffering from anxiety or depression. It's not hard to see why. Americans have been forced to deal with a devastating pandemic, mass shootings, racial injustice, and increasing hate crimes and intolerance.

Congress and the Biden-Harris Administration recognize this crisis. I am proud that we passed the Dr. Lorna Breen Health Care Provider Protection Act, to improve mental health resources for healthcare workers. I am grateful that the 9–8–8 suicide and crisis lifeline is now LIVE. I urge anyone who is struggling with a mental health crisis to call the 9–8–8 lifeline. And we need to make sure that the resources that Congress has already created are known

and easily accessible. In 2016, my bill, the Mental Health on Campus Act was enacted through an appropriations package. It created a grant program to ensure that colleges and universities could provide vital mental health resources for students. We must make sure students can access these resources and do not feel ashamed or stigmatized for doing so. There is much more work to be done.

It is critical at this moment that we honor Orli. Part of what we can do is to work to shine light on this crisis. I will never stop fighting to ensure that the mental health needs of our communities are met.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JODY B. HICE

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 21, 2022

Mr. HICE of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I missed the below Roll Call Votes due to pending judicial matters.

Had I been present, I would have voted YEA on Roll Call No. 364, NAY on Roll Call No. 365 (Previous Question), and NAY on Roll Call No. 366 (Rule).

RECOGNIZING THE 2022 WORLD
COMING TOGETHER TO MAKE A
DIFFERENCE (WOCOTOMADI)
INTERNATIONAL KINGS DAY

HON. DARREN SOTO

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 21, 2022

Mr. SOTO. Madam Speaker, in recognition of World Coming Together to Make a Difference (WOCOTOMADI) International Kings Day 2022, I want to highlight the visit of the below dignitaries from Africa and the good work of this organization:

His Majesty Dada Awiyan Kokpon, Benin; Princess NIARE MAYE ASSANATOU and Dr. Boubacar Diakite, Mali; Bishop Kilem KASSi Daniel, His Majesty Tchiffi Zie Jean Gervais, Ivory Coast; His Majesty Nfonrifou Mbombo Njoya Mouhamed Nabil, His Royal Highness Sonkwe Djiotsa Adrien, His Majesty Soukoudjou Jean Rameaux, His Majesty Tchoua Kemajou Vincent, His Majesty Tanefo Jean Marie, His Majesty Njitack Ngompe Pelé, His Majesty Tchio Maurice, His Majesty Toto Bekombo Théodore, His Majesty Essoa Etoga Gabriel Sylvain, His Majesty Mbassi Bessala Prosper Parfait, His Majesty Elong Kotto Pierre Patrick, His Majesty Molive Molungu Otto, Her Majesty Mama Jean Marie, His Majesty Tsala Ndjomo Guy, His Majesty WEA TOUTOU Jean Jacques; His Majesty Roger II NKAMADJOU; His Majesty ONDIGUI ONANA Théodore; His Majesty DISSAKE MOUANGUE Alain Camille; His Majesty YONKEU Jean; His Majesty TATABONG Alexander; His Majesty Lamido Yacouba Mohamadou Mourtalla; His Majesty Soumbou Angoula, His Majesty Ndong Tchombe William, His Majesty Djarnou Tchanchouang Annick Julio, His Majesty SIKAM HAPPI V Sylvester, His Majesty Ibrahim El Rachidine, His Majesty Bakari Yerima Bouba Alioum, His Majesty Etundi Atanga Firmin Jean Benoît, His Majesty Effa

René Désiré, His Majesty Fon Jou Wilson, Her Majesty Asaba Fontem, His Majesty Ntsek Serge, Prince Théophile Tatsitsa Gha, Cameroon; S.M. TEINGNI DETIO Jean-From Bamboutos, His Majesty Dean Marie Mama Center Region. Hon Tchagna Jacqueline Reve Angeline, from Bazou, Nde, Cameroon, Hon Toukam Sandjio Tela Angele, from Mifi, Bafoussam, Cameroon, Hon Kan Souhaing Colette, from Koungki, Bandjoun, Cameroon, Hon Ayissi Sings from Monateli, Lekie, Cameroon; Eteme bijou Ursule epse Arroye From Kon Yambeta, Ndjornou epse Bendobal Claire from Nitoukoue, Ngonon Essomba Eliane Virginie from Akono, Eric Niat From Nde, Marie Angel Metenga from President of African Mayor Center Region, Zimthern in Bodio Marthe felecite from Bafia, Feuh Mbeugon, and Ngambou Vincent from Douala.

CELEBRATING POSSE LOS
ANGELES' 20TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. JIMMY GOMEZ

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 21, 2022

Mr. GOMEZ. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor Posse Los Angeles on their 20th Anniversary. Posse Los Angeles is headquartered in California's 34th Congressional District and is the Pacific Coast branch of the national Posse Foundation. The Posse Foundation was founded in 1989 and is dedicated to identifying and supporting public high school students with extraordinary academic and leadership potential who may be overlooked by traditional college selection processes.

The Foundation extends to students the opportunity to pursue personal achievement and academic excellence by placing them in supportive, multicultural teams (“Posses”).

Since 2002, Posse Los Angeles has selected numerous talented and diverse leaders to attend some of the nation's top colleges and universities. Posse Scholars are awarded full-tuition merit scholarships and begin a lifelong relationship with The Posse Foundation that will see them through to graduation and help them become leaders in the workforce.

Today, I am proudly share that the Posse Foundation has identified, recruited, and trained more than 10,000 students with extraordinary academic and leadership potential, and has been recognized as one of the most comprehensive college success and leadership development initiatives in the country.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring and celebrating Posse Los Angeles on their 20th Anniversary and in wishing them continued success for years to come.

HONORING GRANITE
CONSTRUCTION COMPANY

HON. JIMMY PANETTA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 21, 2022

Mr. PANETTA. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the contributions to the central coast of California's infrastructure and economy by the Granite Construction Company,

which celebrated its centennial on January 4, 2022. Founded 100 years ago, the Granite Construction Company is one of our Nation's largest civil infrastructure contractors and construction materials producers.

Pieces of its legacy came together in 1900 when John T. Porter, his son Warren, and A. R. Wilson partnered to buy the Logan Quarry and form the Granite Rock Company in Watsonville, California.

By 1922, the Granite Construction Company branched out as a wholly owned subsidiary. And since its founding, it has been guided by five core values: safety, integrity, excellence, inclusion, and sustainability. In 1990, Granite Construction Company entered the public market and reached the \$1 billion mark in annual revenues by the end of the decade. Over the past century, the company has expanded its projects across the United States, including the California Aqueduct system, highways for the 1960 and 1996 Olympic Games, transit projects in San Francisco and Oakland, California and Washington, D.C., as well as the remarkable rebuilding of the World Trade Center in New York City, New York.

Granite Construction Company and its devoted staff, which includes thousands of Central Coast community members, have created an innovative culture and exceptional team that delivers excellence for clients across the United States. Since 1922, the company has driven the creation of vital infrastructure that millions of people use every day. Granite Construction Company is one of the largest diversified construction and construction materials companies in the country, as well as a full-suite provider in the transportation, water infrastructure, and mineral exploration markets.

Granite Construction Company's headquarters in Watsonville is a source of pride for the Central Coast and has been for the past 100 years. Granite Construction Company contributes to California's 20th Congressional District's social, economic, and environmental success by providing career opportunities, operating ethically and responsibly, and engaging meaningfully for positive social impact.

In addition to being an industry leader in safety and sustainability, Granite Construction is dedicated to diversity from the top down. Its diverse board of directors includes three women, and its Granite Resources and Opportunities for Women initiative is committed to supporting women in a typically male-dominated industry.

Madam Speaker, it is my pleasure to commemorate this company that has grown into one of our Nation's largest civil infrastructure contractors and construction materials producers. I extend my appreciation to Granite Construction and its team members, subcontractors, suppliers, and partners for creating an innovative culture and exceptional team that delivers excellence for our national infrastructure.

RECOGNIZING MR. WILLIAM J. PEREZ

HON. NORMA J. TORRES

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 21, 2022

Mrs. TORRES of California. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor Mr. William J. Perez

on the occasion of his retirement after more than 47 years in the construction industry. After decades of leadership and supporting Inland Empire labor unions and helping to grow our economy, the Southern California community owes a debt of gratitude to Mr. Perez for his work.

Mr. Perez's career began in 1975 in an electrician apprenticeship program, and he graduated in 1979 from the program as a Journeyman Electrician. In 1995, Mr. Perez became a Business Manager for the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Local Union 440—a position he held for 11 years. His expertise and experience as a foreman, general foreman, estimator, prevailing wage compliance director, and organizer made him an invaluable member of local unions and the construction industry. He also served as the President of the California State Association of Electrical Workers and President of the I.B.E.W.—NECA Statewide Joint Apprenticeship Committee.

Since 2007, Mr. Perez has worked as the Executive Secretary-Business Manager for the Building and Construction Trades Council of San Bernardino & Riverside Counties. Through his role within the Council, Mr. Perez assisted with the representation of over 16,000 skilled craft workers—represented by 31 local construction unions and district councils in the Inland Empire. Mr. Perez's dedication to the working families and workers' rights is reflected in his current position as a board member for the State of California Building and Construction Trades Council, AFL—CIO.

Bill's dedication to his career is also reflected in his commitment to his family and his community. Bill has been married for over 30 years to his wife. They have two children and four grandchildren.

For his remarkable accomplishments, it is my honor to recognize William J. Perez. His decades of supporting the labor union community and the working families of the Inland Empire are worthy of the highest commendation.

TRIBUTE TO JESSE CHARLES ROMERO

HON. JOAQUIN CASTRO

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 21, 2022

Mr. CASTRO of Texas. Madam Speaker, today I rise in honor of Jesse Charles Romero who passed away on July 6, 2022. Mr. Romero dedicated his life to advancing minority rights and equal justice under the law. He is survived by his wife, Anna Alicia Romero, and sons Emiliano Sandino, Antonio Cesar, and Victor Aetius Emmanuel.

Jesse Charles Romero was born in Corpus Christi, Texas on November 4, 1960, to Juan Leos Romero and Amelia Ramirez Romero. Mr. Romero was a first-generation college student, earning his Bachelor of Arts degree from Southwest Texas State University. During his early career with the Texas State Legislature, he worked to address systemic inequalities facing minority groups, particularly among Hispanic and Latinos. Throughout his life, he held an enduring belief that inequality and injustice can be resolved through legislative solutions and hard work.

Later, as a grassroots organizer, Mr. Romero worked at the Southwest Voter Registra-

tion Education Project, where he grew under the mentorship of voting rights activists including Willie Velasquez, Antonio Gonzalez, and Andy Hernandez. As his career progressed, he served as Director of the Mexican American Legislative Caucus and a Policy Analyst for the Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund (MALDEF), where he championed equitable public school funding, college access, and healthcare for all. Some of his most rewarding work was in bilingual and dual language advocacy. Mr. Romero employed the motto, "educate, collaborate and advocate" and fought to improve education for non-English speakers.

Madam Speaker, I am proud to recognize the life and legacy of Jesse Charles Romero. I thank Mr. Romero for his many years of public service and advocacy for a more equitable world. He will be missed, but the contributions he made to our community have left a lasting impact.

CONGRATULATING GEORGE W. WALDROP, SR. ON HIS 100TH BIRTHDAY

HON. RALPH NORMAN

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 21, 2022

Mr. NORMAN. Madam Speaker, I rise today to congratulate George W. Waldrop, Sr., World War II veteran of Lancaster County, on the occasion of his 100th birthday and to wish him a joyous birthday celebration.

Mr. Waldrop was born on July 26, 1922, in Greenville, South Carolina to Claude Furman Waldrop and Lola Elizabeth Waldrop. He attended the Greenville city schools and graduated from the high school in 1940. He then began work at the Ottaray Hotel and the Poinset Hotel, both in Greenville, South Carolina.

On February 13, 1943, Mr. Waldrop married Harriet Louise Sistare. Throughout their 73 years of marriage, the pair raised two children, George W. Waldrop, Jr., and Harriett Waldrop Strom, and were blessed with four grandchildren.

On July 15, 1943, Mr. Waldrop was sworn into the United States Army at Fort Jackson where he trained as a combat infantryman. He courageously served the nation during World War II in the European Theatre and participated in combat in the Ardennes, the Rhineland, and Central Europe, including the Battle of the Bulge.

As a testament to his fearless service, Mr. Waldrop was awarded the World War II Victory Ribbon, the Good Conduct Medal, the American Theater Ribbon, the EAME Theater Ribbon, and three Bronze Service Stars.

He authored What "Poppy" Did in The War or as I Remember It, recounting his experiences serving in many locations during World War II. Mr. Waldrop is also a lifetime member of the American Legion Post 31 and is the oldest member of that American Legion post.

I am pleased to congratulate George W. Waldrop, Sr. on his life of service and sacrifice, and I wish him a very joyous 100th birthday celebration among his family and friends.

HONORING INDIANA STATE
REPRESENTATIVE TOM SAUNDERS

HON. GREG PENCE

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 21, 2022

Mr. PENCE. Madam Speaker, today I rise to honor State Representative Tom Saunders. Representative Saunders is retiring after nearly three decades of public service, and I am proud to join Hoosiers in celebrating a friend who has had an immeasurable impact on our beloved Indiana.

During his time of service, he had the honor of being recognized as Legislature of the Year by the Indiana Conservation Alliance. He also received the Distinguished Public Service Award from the Indiana Department of the American Legion.

Representative Tom Saunders has long served as a distinguished voice on behalf of the people of Henry County and our entire state. He worked hard to bring greater economic opportunity to Hoosiers and was a strong advocate for the improvement of local schools.

Therefore, Madam Speaker, I rise to honor State Representative Tom Saunders, wish him an enjoyable retirement, and to thank him for his many years of public service.

HONORING JAMES RUFUS REED OF
JASPER, ALABAMA

HON. ROBERT B. ADERHOLT

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 21, 2022

Mr. ADERHOLT. Madam Speaker, today I would like to recognize and honor the life of James Rufus Reed of Jasper, AL after his passing on June 4, 2022. Rufus Reed's dedication to his work, community, family, and especially his faith, serves as an example to us all of the love we should share for each other and those we hold dear to our hearts.

James Rufus Reed was born on August 21, 1940 in Cordova, Alabama. He attended Cordova High School, and upon his graduation in 1959, he went on to attend Walker College. Mr. Reed began working for the Alabama Power Company as an electrician, and retired as a Safety Specialist after 29 long years.

Alongside his career serving the customers of Alabama Power, Mr. Reed served as a trustee for his alma mater, Cordova High School, where he dedicated his time to improving the lives of young people.

He also served on the Walker County Civil Service Board where he was committed to bettering the community that he called home. We will always humbly remember Mr. Reed's service to Walker County and Alabama's Fourth Congressional District.

Most importantly, Mr. Reed was also a devoted servant of the Lord. He served as a deacon at Cordova First Baptist Church, and later as deacon at Jasper's First Baptist Church. In his efforts to teach the Word, he faithfully led Sunday School and served as a devout leader in the church throughout the years.

Mr. Reed was preceded in death by his grandparents, Joe and Alma Reed and Marion

and Susannah Wylie; and his parents, Leighton and Mendie Reed.

He is survived by his wife of 60 years, Patsy Collier Reed, who was his constant companion.; Rufus had two wonderful children, Alabama State Senator Greg Reed, who married, Mitsy; and Angie Reed Lum, who married George. His great legacy will also be cherished by his grandchildren, Andrew Reed; James Reed; John Michael Reed and his wife, Kalei Woodley Reed; Reed Lum; and his siblings, Doris Vines, Wilson Reed, Kay Williams, and Darlene Bell.

Madam Speaker, I ask that you join me in celebrating the life of James Rufus Reed and the love he shared for his community, his state, his family, and especially for his faith.

RECOGNIZING CHIEF FERNANDO
GRAY OF AURORA FIRE RESCUE

HON. JASON CROW

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 21, 2022

Mr. CROW. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the accomplishments of Fire Chief Fernando Gray of Aurora Fire Rescue, and to congratulate him on his upcoming retirement from the City of Aurora.

During his five exemplary years with Aurora Fire Rescue, Chief Gray remained dedicated to serving our community. He has surpassed expectations—striving to meet any and all challenges with innovative approaches and best practices, while emphasizing personnel safety.

As Aurora Fire Rescue's first Black fire chief, Gray was instrumental in recruiting more minority firefighters to the department, reflecting the diverse community it serves. Faced with an unprecedented pandemic, fire departments across the country were forced to restructure their operations almost instantaneously—a feat Chief Gray tackled seamlessly. He worked with the Colorado Attorney General's office to implement a consent decree agreement to restore public confidence in Aurora's public safety personnel after Elijah McClain was killed.

Chief Gray is a life-long public servant committed to making our community a better and safer place through his work in the fire service. Prior to his appointment as Fire Chief for the City of Aurora, Chief Gray worked for the City of Dallas for over 20 years—serving in nearly every capacity within the organization except Fire Chief. Further, city leadership affirms that Chief Gray's commitment to professionalism in the fire service is unmatched, and I have no doubt the City of Aurora has benefited greatly from his exemplary leadership.

Chief Gray's contributions to our community, Aurora Fire Rescue, and those around him have been enormous. I thank Chief Gray for his service to this community, and wish him the best on his next journey serving the Las Vegas community.

TRANSPORTATION, HOUSING AND
URBAN DEVELOPMENT, AND RE-
LATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION
ACT, 2023

SPEECH OF

HON. GWEN MOORE

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 19, 2022

Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin. Mr. Chair, I rise today in support of H.R. 8294, legislation that would authorize appropriations for Fiscal Year 2023 for a number of federal agencies and programs, including the Department of Housing and Urban Development, or HUD.

I want to thank Chairwoman DELAURO and Chairman PRICE, among others, for their support and leadership in putting together this strong package. While there are many good provisions in this package, I want to take a moment to highlight one of the key victories for our communities.

Americans nationwide have faced difficulties finding affordable housing long before the start of the COVID-19 pandemic, but the pandemic has exacerbated an existing crisis. As rent increases and wages stay stagnant, many members of our communities are facing the threat of homelessness.

Without stable housing, children face challenges in school, adults struggle to maintain employment, and those battling physical and mental health disorders, as well as substance abuse, lack the support they need to adequately address and treat these issues.

According to the Housing and Urban Development 2021 Annual Assessment Report, the number of sheltered individuals that identified as chronically homeless increased by 20 percent between 2020 and 2021. The report also identified that more than 326,000 people are still experiencing sheltered homelessness in the United States on any given night. Homeless Assistance Grants, like the Continuum of Care and the Emergency Solutions grants, help people who are at risk of or are currently experiencing homelessness through non-profits, community organizations, government agencies, or other providers. These programs are successfully used by state and local governments, as well as an extensive network of providers of shelter and housing services in hundreds of communities, to reduce homelessness.

I am delighted that the package that passed the House would provide \$3.6 billion for the Department of Housing and Urban Development's McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Grants program. Earlier this year, I led a letter, signed by 140 of my colleagues on both sides of the aisle, urging the inclusion of that amount.

McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Grants, like the Continuum of Care grant, have a profound impact on our communities, including my own city of Milwaukee. According to the City of Milwaukee, the Milwaukee Continuum of Care was able to track a 77 percent decrease in people experiencing chronic homelessness over the last 10 years. This decrease was made possible through robust federal funding of supportive housing programs to end homelessness, including the Homeless Assistance Grants program.

Given the lack of affordable housing across the Nation and the ongoing effects of the

COVID-19 pandemic, strong funding for HUD's McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Grants program is necessary to address homelessness and to get more people off the streets and into permanent housing. The increase in this bill is necessary and will provide much-needed resources to state and local governments to address the housing crisis. I look forward to working with the Chair and my colleagues to ensure this increase is maintained and even increased as the FY 2023 appropriations process moves forward.

RECOGNIZING KAREN ROSALES ON
HER ELECTION TO THE NAFCU
BOARD OF DIRECTORS

HON. DONALD S. BEYER, JR.

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 21, 2022

Mr. BEYER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Karen Rosales on her recent selection to the Board of Directors of the National Association of Federally-Insured Credit Unions (NAFCU).

Karen currently serves as the President and CEO of Arlington Community Federal Credit Union, serving the financial services industry for more than 30 years. As CEO, Ms. Rosales has guided the strategic direction, service delivery, and operational efficiency of ACFCU. Under her leadership, the credit union now serves more than 23,000 members who live, work, worship, volunteer, go to school, and do business in the Arlington area.

Karen has served on the Board of Directors for many community and Credit Union industry organizations, including Leadership Center for Excellence, Columbia Pike Revitalization Organization, and Credit Union Miracle Day. Ms. Rosales also currently serves on the Board of Directors for Callahan and Associates.

I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating Karen Rosales and wishing her the best of luck in her new role on the NAFCU Board of Directors. I look forward to working with her in this regard.

FARM BILL IMPACT SERIES NO. 13

HON. TRACEY MANN

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 21, 2022

Mr. MANN. Madam Speaker, I rise today to deliver the 13th installment of my Farm Bill Impact Series during a time when the effects of a poor wheat harvest in Kansas are only compounded by crushing inflation.

This is insult added to injury for Kansas wheat farmers. Producers are laboring under the burden of skyrocketing input costs while they work hard to keep our country fed, fueled, and clothed, and they deserve workable solutions to this inflation crisis before the situation gets any worse. Farming is already a risky, volatile business without the added burden of inflation, and USDA estimates that input costs will continue to rise to astronomical rates throughout 2022.

For an example of the risk and volatility—the wheat harvest just ended in Kansas, and the results were a fraction of the yield that

farmers in the Wheat State hope for and bank on during normal seasons. The Farm Bill (which Congress will reauthorize in 2023) exists, in part, specifically for situations like this past wheat season—to provide emergency assistance to the people who feed, fuel, and clothe the world even when mother nature doesn't cooperate.

The weather in Kansas can be extreme and unpredictable, which means that growing wheat in the wheat state can be a very difficult prospect sometimes. I had an intern in my office this summer named Parker Vulgamore who is a rising senior at Kansas State University where he serves as the student body president. He is also a member of the sixth generation of his family farm in Scott City, which lies in my district. Vulgamore Family Farms is a wheat, corn, and sorghum operation, with wheat being a staple. This year, due to an exceptional drought and extreme conditions throughout the growing season, much of the wheat never grew past three inches tall. So, what is typically a highly anticipated three-to-four-week wheat harvest only lasted a day and a half. Many wheat farmers in Kansas barely even ran their combines this year—they harvested what they could, cut their losses, and moved on.

This is where Farm Bill emergency assistance programs like crop insurance come in. Crop insurance serves producers and consumers alike because it helps prevent producers from going out of business and grocery store aisles from sitting empty. Farm Bill programs like crop insurance have secured our national food supply and helped generation after generation of producers avoid bankruptcy when times get tough. We're in one of those times right now. Inflation is skyrocketing in America, President Biden is trying to impose his Farm Killer Tax, and producers are going out of business. The chance to reauthorize the Farm Bill for 2023 has come at a critical moment in time.

The farm crisis isn't just about money. It's about morale and spirit. It's about joy. Missing wheat harvest time in Kansas doesn't just mean missing out on the yield of a cash crop—it means missing out on the special Kansas tradition of celebrating the culmination of all your family's hard work. It means missing out on grandma's casserole in the harvest field and missing out on seeing your mom in the semi, your dad in the combine, and your little brother getting to drive the grain cart for the first time. A bad wheat harvest in Kansas doesn't just create financial insecurity, it also leaves a void where a renewal of family camaraderie should be. American agricultural producers are hurting not only from the skyrocketing input costs that come with inflation, but also from the lowered morale that comes with drought, thin margins, and a broken supply chain. In 2023, Congress must reauthorize the Farm Bill with American farm families at the front of our minds, because they are in a crisis.

I'll be back on the floor soon to deliver another installment of my Farm Bill Impact Series and highlight more programs and titles within the Bill that I believe Congress must understand and support to ensure that agriculture thrives in America. The people who feed, fuel, and clothe us all deserve our unwavering support. They also deserve a robust safety net in the Farm Bill and workable solutions to the inflation crisis before it's too late.

HONORING DAVID KELLER

HON. JARED HUFFMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 21, 2022

Mr. HUFFMAN. Madam Speaker, I rise today in celebration of David Keller as he retires from the Friends of the Eel River (FOER) Board of Directors after 21 years of service.

Mr. Keller has long been committed to environmental stewardship and public service. During his tenure on the FOER board, he played a key role as an advocate for critical community projects and restoration initiatives, and as an expert on watershed and coastal programs.

Mr. Keller graduated from the City College of New York in 1967 cum laude, Phi Beta Kappa, with a BA in Psychology and Sociology, and completed his graduate degree in Social Psychology at the University of Michigan in 1969. His passion for woodworking brought him to Northern California, and since 1976, he has been the manufacturer of his own specialized woodworking tools, the Keller Dovetail System.

Mr. Keller's public service precedes his time on the FOER board. He served on the Petaluma City Council from 1996 to 2000. In this role, he helped pioneer the first U.S. adoption of form-based building codes for downtown redevelopment and led the defeat of the first full privatization of a municipal wastewater treatment plant in the U.S., which resulted in a city-owned wetland-based treatment facility. He also was a strong advocate for utility ratepayer protections in community choice aggregation programs. In addition to his service on the city council, Mr. Keller also served as an elected member of the Bolinas Fire Protection District Board of Directors, the Sonoma County Conservation Action Board of Directors, and is the founder and former Director of the Petaluma River Council. He also served on the Bolinas Lagoon Technical Advisory Committee where he led the campaign to reconstruct the Bolinas beach and groin after a 1982 storm disaster.

Mr. Keller's vast and successful service to the community was invaluable during his tenure on the FOER Board. After two years as a general board member, Mr. Keller took on the role of FOER Bay Area Director in 2003. He's worked tirelessly for dam removal on the Russian River, salmonid fisheries and watershed restoration, resolving inter-basin water transfer conflicts, and to help transform the defunct North Coast Railroad's line to the Great Redwood Trail. Mr. Keller also played a role on the Potter Valley Project Ad Hoc Committee where he represented Eel River interests to ensure the protection of salmon and steelhead populations.

Madam Speaker, David Keller exemplifies what it means to be a community-minded public servant and environmental steward. His dedicated service both in the City of Petaluma and to the Friends of the Eel River has played a significant role in community action and environmental stewardship in the North Bay. Therefore, please join us in congratulating him for decades of inspiring work and in wishing him a fulfilling and relaxing retirement.

DECATUR COUNTY BICENTENNIAL

HON. GREG PENCE

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 21, 2022

Mr. PENCE. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor Decatur County and its county seat, Greensburg, Indiana, in its Bicentennial celebration. Decatur County and the wonderful city of Greensburg were founded in the year of 1822 by veterans and war heroes of the war of 1812, and still stand today as a model county and city.

Decatur County is known for its Hoosier hospitality, industry, art filled streets, and rich history. Decatur County and the city of Greensburg will long stand as a beacon of hope, from the communities filled with hospitality to the famous "Tree City" courthouse.

Madam Speaker, today I honor Decatur County on its historic bicentennial.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. PETER WELCH

OF VERMONT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 21, 2022

Mr. WELCH. Madam Speaker, I was unable to vote on Rollcall No. 378. Had I been present, I would have voted Aye on Roll Call No. 378.

HONORING BEBE MOORE CAMPBELL NATIONAL MINORITY MENTAL HEALTH AWARENESS MONTH

HON. ADRIANO ESPAILLAT

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 21, 2022

Mr. ESPAILLAT. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor Bebe Moore Campbell National Minority Mental Health Awareness Month.

The COVID-19 pandemic brought on an unprecedented number of mental health issues for Americans across the nation. However, America has been dealing with a crisis for years.

This is particularly true for youth of color. Black children under the age of 12 are dying by suicide at twice the rate of their White peers. Suicide is the leading cause of death for Asian Pacific Islander youth ages 12 to 19 years old.

That is why I am proud to have introduced H. Res. 1217, urging mental health resources be provided for adolescents of color.

Similarly, I am proud to see that as of this past week, Americans can finally use the nationwide 988 Lifeline.

This will afford everyone in need 24/7 confidential support if they are experiencing suicidal or mental-health related stress.

Despite this stride forward in our fight to accessible mental health care, there are still systemic and institutional barriers to our children of color. Already, the lack of cultural understanding and competency by health care providers cause many to delay or forgo treatment and leads to 'underdiagnosis'.

We must commit to saving the lives of our children.

RECOGNIZING THE 75TH ANNIVERSARY OF BYNUM BAPTIST CHURCH

HON. MIKE ROGERS

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 21, 2022

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize The 75th Anniversary of the Bynum Baptist Church located in Bynum, Alabama.

The Bynum Baptist Church began organization on a Sunday afternoon on September 14, 1947 at Bynum Community Building, Desoto Manor.

The members of the Organizing Presbytery consisted of: Dr. B. Locke Davis, Pastor, Parker Memorial Baptist Church in Anniston; Rev. L.R. Perry, Pastor, Liberty & Bethel Baptist Church in Crossville; Rev. Otis C. Fincher of Wedowee; Rev. G.C. Shaddix, Pastor, New Haven Baptist Church, RFD 1 in Anniston; Bro. Ben Sawyer, Deacon, Parker Memorial Baptist Church; Bro. Fred B. Bryant, Deacon, Parker Memorial Baptist Church and Bro. S.L. Johnson, Moderator, Deacon, Parker Memorial Baptist Church.

The church was organized with a charter membership of 37 Baptists living in and near the Bynum Community who desired to organize a church. Today the church's pastor is Rev. Benjie K. Miller.

Madam Speaker, please join me in recognizing this milestone for Bynum Baptist Church.

HONORING THE 175TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE CITY OF TAYLOR, MICHIGAN

HON. DEBBIE DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 21, 2022

Mrs. DINGELL. Madam Speaker, I rise today in honor of the 175th Anniversary of the City of Taylor, Michigan, located in the Downriver area of Metro Detroit. The City of Taylor is strong and resilient—just like their residents. The city offers beautiful recreation areas, excellent educational opportunities, and a strong sense of community. Their nearly two centuries of excellence are worthy of commendation.

Named after former President Zachary Taylor, the city began as a small township. In the city's early days, it was part of Ecorse Township, but residents of the area found they were too spread out to fully participate in the necessary civic functions. Because of this, residents petitioned to form a separate community, which was approved in 1847. For what started as an agricultural area, Taylor has flourished into a diverse city of many industries and opportunities. Residents of Taylor can live, work, and shop all within a twenty-four square mile area. The city is well connected to the rest of Metro Detroit through highways and is just east of the Detroit Metropolitan Airport. As they say: "all roads lead to Taylor."

Taylor's talented residents are employed at various medical centers, retail locations, and transportation practices, providing essential services to the entire Downriver community. The city is home to the Taylor High School, Taylor Prep Charter High School, Trillium Academy, and the Downriver campus of Wayne County Community College where students thrive. Natives of Taylor include famous athletes, actors, and musicians—there is no shortage of talent coming from this city.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring the City of Taylor as they celebrate 175 fantastic years. Although much has changed over the years, the sense of resilience and community that is found in Taylor has never changed. We wish Mayor Tim Woolley and the entire Taylor community the very best during this time of recognition and celebration.

COMMEMORATING THE LIFE OF PROFESSOR JOHN F. STACK, JR.

HON. MARIO DIAZ-BALART

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 21, 2022

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Madam Speaker, it is with a heavy heart I rise today to commemorate a true academic scholar, Mr. John F. Stack, Jr. whose commitment to democracy in international and public affairs at the Florida International University has left an impressionable mark on the community and on me.

John began his career in 1976, as an instructor and shortly after Chair of the Department of Political Science at FIU and remained committed throughout his tenure to advancing FIU's core mission in providing high-quality teaching, state-of-the-art research, and collaborative engagement with our local and global communities. FIU's College of Law is credited in large part to John's leadership as Chair of the College of Law initiative in 2000 and his devotion to the rule of law in remaining part of the faculty for the past two decades. As if establishing a Law School wasn't enough, Professor Stack additionally served as the founding Director of the Jack D. Gordon Institute for Public Policy and as the founding Dean of the Steven J. Green School of International and Public Affairs.

Due in large part to his determination and vision for FIU, John led FIU to many firsts and has impacted thousands of students along the way. Under his leadership at FIU's Green School of International and Public Affairs, South Florida made history as the first university in Florida to achieve the designation of Association of Professional Schools of International Affairs, one of only 40 globally.

Throughout his extraordinary career, he has received numerous awards, including Doctor of Humane Letters in 2018 presented by his alma mater, Stonehill College. Among John's proudest moment was leading and advising FIU's Model UN team to rank Number 1 in the North American College Model U.N. Championship in 2019, a first in FIU history.

John was more than a professor; he became a personal mentor to me as well as to my Chief of Staff, Cesar Gonzalez. Before I began my professional career a friend recommended that I sit down with John to discuss my future. Although I was not one of

John's students, he agreed to sit down with me. After a number of conversations, he urged me to consider public service. Though he considered public service demanding, he implored on me that there is no greater honor than serving your neighbor, community, country and fellow man. I am forever grateful for his mentorship and guidance throughout my time in public service.

While the loss of John marks a sad day for FIU and South Florida, his legacy will remain. I am fortunate to have had the privilege of working with such a talented and honorable individual.

Madam Speaker, I am honored to pay tribute to my dear friend and mentor, Mr. John F. Stack, Jr., for his outstanding leadership and dedication to higher education and public service, and I ask my fellow colleagues to join me in recognizing this remarkable individual.

HONORING DIANE WINSTON

HON. H. MORGAN GRIFFITH

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 21, 2022

Mr. GRIFFITH. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor Diane Garner Winston of Wytheville, who passed away on July 7, 2022.

Mrs. Winston was born in Norfolk, Virginia, on December 31, 1928, to George Hayden Garner and Vera Duke Garner. She earned a bachelor's degree in medical technology from the Medical College of Virginia, now Virginia Commonwealth University School of Medicine. She married William Overton Winston and they raised four children.

God and country were foundational in Mrs. Winston's life. She was an active member of Draper's Valley Presbyterian Church. During World War II, she volunteered in Norfolk as an airplane spotter and nurse's aide. The faith and patriotism of individuals such as Mrs. Winston have often been the stable and steady pillars holding up families and communities across our land.

Mrs. Winston was preceded in death by her husband and a son, David C. Winston. Survivors include son Stephen Winston (Sandi); daughters Mary Blount (Tyler) and Rebecca Brewbaker (Bill); twelve grandchildren; and sixteen great-grandchildren. I offer them my condolences on their loss.

RECOGNIZING THE LIBERIAN
ASSOCIATION OF MICHIGAN

HON. RASHIDA TLAIB

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 21, 2022

Ms. TLAIB. Madam Speaker, today I want to recognize the Liberian Association of Michigan as they gather to celebrate the one hundred seventy-fifth anniversary of Liberia's independence and the contributions of Liberian Americans to Michigan and the 13th Congressional District Strong.

Founded in 1971, the Liberian Association of Michigan remains grounded in their mission

to provide assistance to those in need and to preserve Liberia's cultural heritage in our communities. In its commitment to these ideals, the Association hosts numerous events throughout the year, including African Heritage and Liberian Independence celebrations, as well as events that give back to the community, such as Thanksgiving and Back to School programs.

Beyond hosting numerous charitable and social events, Liberian Association of Michigan is "Doing the Right Thing for the Right Reason," the theme of this year's annual celebration, in its outreach and support to recent immigrants to our country. The Association and its members have created a welcoming space for new residents, while providing social and economic support. I commend their incredibly valuable work and I am incredibly proud of the Liberian Association of Michigan's many contributions to our richly diverse communities.

Please join me in recognizing the Liberian Association of Michigan as they celebrate more than fifty years of service, culture, and kinship across Michigan's 13th Congressional District.

HENRY COUNTY BICENTENNIAL

HON. GREG PENCE

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 21, 2022

Mr. PENCE. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor and celebrate the bicentennial of Henry County, Indiana. Henry County is rich in history and overflowing with Hoosier hospitality. Henry County was officially founded on June 1, 1822. Today it boasts museums to celebrate its past, parks and trails to discover its nature, and manufacturers, factories, and small businesses.

Henry County is home to the Indiana Basketball Hall of Fame and served as the home court to the movie Hoosiers in Knightstown. A museum and birthplace of the inspirational Wilbur Wright also find its home here, in Henry County. It is also the birthplace of the famous LOVE artist, Robert Indiana.

The rich history and beauty of Henry County stands proudly on 392 square miles and includes the Old National Road, the oldest of the great Crossroads of America.

So be it then, Madam Speaker, that all Hoosiers join us in celebrating Henry County's grand Bicentennial.

HONORING COMMANDER MATTHEW
MALDONADO

HON. JIMMY PANETTA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 21, 2022

Mr. PANETTA. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the retirement of Commander Matthew Maldonado from the Salinas Police Department after 29 years of service. The Salinas Police Department is an integral part of our community, ensuring the safety and wellbeing of all Salinas residents for more than 145 years.

Commander Maldonado demonstrated an early commitment to public safety and serving his community. Raised in the City of Salinas, he graduated from Salinas High School in 1989 and attended classes at Monterey Peninsula College and Hartnell College, going on to graduate from Union Institute and University with a bachelor's degree in Criminal Justice Management. Following in the footsteps of his father Richard Maldonado, who served with the Marina Department of Public Safety, he began his career with the Monterey County Sheriff's Department in 1992.

After graduating from the Gavilan Police Academy and a two-year assignment to the Correction Division, Commander Maldonado was hired by the Salinas Police Department and assigned to the Patrol unit working the midnight shift. While on the force, Commander Maldonado served in a variety of roles including patrol officer, crime scene investigator, and as a member of the Violence Suppression Unit/SWAT.

In 2004, he was promoted to Sergeant, where he supervised Patrol operations, the Violence Suppression Unit, the Narcotic Unit, and the Monterey County Joint Narcotics Team. Throughout his tenure, Commander Maldonado has been a strong leader with a commitment to public safety and education, having served as a firearms instructor for 17 years and as SWAT team leader-turned-commander for 18 years. He was also a founding sergeant of the California Department of Justice "STING" Task Force. Then-Sergeant Maldonado's teams were responsible for Operation Knock Out and Operation Snake Eyes, two successful wiretap cases into the Nuestra Familia criminal organization.

Matthew Maldonado was promoted to Commander in 2018. As a commander, he supervised patrol operations and served as the Hostage Negotiations Team Commander. For the last three years of his career, Commander Maldonado served as the SWAT Commander and was the commander in charge of the Northern California, South Bay Metro, High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area Salinas Violence Suppression Task Force. His team conducted successful narcotics and gang investigations spanning from Monterey County to the North Bay area and most recently worked closely with the Salinas Police Department's detectives on the wiretap case Operation Black Widow, which reached as far as Yuma, Arizona and the southern border of California and Mexico.

Throughout his career, Commander Maldonado has been recognized for his outstanding contributions to the community. Along with earning the Monterey County Peace Officer Association's Award of Merit three times, he was also awarded the Salinas Police Department Outstanding Duty Award twice.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join me in congratulating Commander Matthew Maldonado for his years of service to our community on the Central Coast. I extend my gratitude to all those who selflessly dedicate their lives to serving their community. I extend my personal appreciation to Commander Matthew Maldonado and his dedication to the community of Salinas.

Daily Digest

Senate

Chamber Action

Routine Proceedings, pages S3581–S3618

Measures Introduced: Twenty-four bills and three resolutions were introduced, as follows: S. 4577–4600, and S. Res. 715–717. **Pages S3611–12**

Measures Reported:

S. 3502, to establish an Office of Civil Rights, Equity, and Community Inclusion at the Federal Emergency Management Agency, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute. (S. Rept. No. 117–133)

S. 3655, to amend the Civil Rights Cold Case Records Collection Act of 2018 to extend the termination date of the Civil Rights Cold Case Records Review Board. (S. Rept. No. 117–134)

H.R. 1036, to amend the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 to authorize rewards under the Department of State’s rewards program relating to information regarding individuals or entities engaged in activities in contravention of United States or United Nations sanctions, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute.

H.R. 4693, to advance targeted and evidence-based interventions for the prevention and treatment of global malnutrition and to improve the coordination of such programs.

H.R. 6899, to prohibit the Secretary of the Treasury from engaging in transactions involving the exchange of Special Drawing Rights issued by the International Monetary Fund that are held by the Russian Federation or Belarus.

S. 552, to direct the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development to submit to Congress a report on the impact of the COVID–19 pandemic on global basic education programs, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute.

S. 3052, to promote free and fair elections, democracy, political freedoms, and human rights in Cambodia, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute.

S. 3317, to strengthen United States national security through the defense of democracy abroad and to address contemporary threats to democracy around

the world, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute.

S. 4216, to reauthorize the North Korean Human Rights Act of 2004, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute.

S. 4320, to enhance security at United States diplomatic facilities, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute.

S. 4466, to amend the Peace Corps Act by reauthorizing the Peace Corps, providing better support for current, returning, and former volunteers, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute.

Page S3609

Measures Passed:

Formula Act: Senate passed H.R. 8351, to amend the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States to suspend temporarily rates of duty on imports of certain infant formula products. **Pages S3593–94**

Countering International Parental Child Abduction Month: Senate agreed to S. Res. 568, supporting the goals and ideals of “Countering International Parental Child Abduction Month” and expressing the sense of the Senate that Congress should raise awareness of the harm caused by international parental child abduction. **Page S3602**

Commending the Women of Ukraine: Senate agreed to S. Res. 589, recognizing, honoring, and commending the women of Ukraine who have contributed to the fight for freedom and the defense of Ukraine, after agreeing to the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute. **Pages S3602–03**

House Messages:

Legislative Branch Appropriations Act: Senate continued consideration of the amendment of the House of Representatives to the amendment of the Senate to H.R. 4346, making appropriations for Legislative Branch for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2022, taking action on the following amendments and motions proposed thereto:

Pages S3581–89, S3590–93

Pending:

Schumer motion to concur in the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate to the bill, with Schumer Amendment No. 5135 (to the

House amendment to the Senate amendment), relating to the CHIPS Act of 2022. **Page S3581**

Schumer Amendment No. 5136 (to Amendment No. 5135), to add an effective date. **Page S3581**

Schumer motion to refer the bill to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, with instructions, Schumer Amendment No. 5137, to add an effective date. **Page S3581**

Schumer Amendment No. 5138 (to (the instructions) Amendment No. 5137), to modify the effective date. **Page S3581**

Protecting Our Gold Star Families Education Act—Agreement: Senate began consideration of the amendment of the House of Representatives to S. 3373, to improve the Iraq and Afghanistan Service Grant and the Children of Fallen Heroes Grant, taking action on the following amendments and motions proposed thereto: **Pages S3596–S3600**

Pending:

Schumer motion to concur in the House amendment to the bill. **Page S3596**

Schumer motion to concur in the House amendment to the bill, with Schumer Amendment No. 5148 (to the House amendment to the Senate amendment), to add an effective date. **Page S3596**

Schumer Amendment No. 5149 (to Schumer Amendment No. 5148), to modify the effective date. **Page S3596**

Schumer motion to refer the bill to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, with instructions, Schumer Amendment No. 5150, to add an effective date. **Page S3596**

Schumer Amendment No. 5151 (to the instructions (Schumer Amendment No. 5150) of the motion to refer), to modify the effective date. **Page S3596**

Schumer Amendment No. 5152 (to Amendment No. 5151), to modify the effective date. **Page S3596**

A unanimous-consent agreement was reached providing that Senate resume consideration of the House message to accompany the bill at approximately 3 p.m., on Monday, July 25, 2022; and that the motion to invoke cloture on the Schumer motion to concur in the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate to H.R. 4346, Legislative Branch Appropriations Act (the legislative vehicle for the CHIPS Act of 2022), with Schumer Amendment 5135, filed during the session of Thursday, July 20, 2022, ripen at 5:30 p.m., on Monday, July 25, 2022. **Page S3617**

Signing Authority—Agreement: A unanimous-consent agreement was reached providing that Senators Cortez Masto, Cardin, and Hickenlooper be au-

thorized to sign duly enrolled bills or joint resolutions from July 21, 2022, until July 25, 2022. **Page S3600**

Message from the President: Senate received the following message from the President of the United States:

Transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of the continuation of the national emergency that was originally declared in Executive Order 13581 of July 24, 2011, with respect to significant transnational criminal organizations; which was referred to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs. (PM–36) **Page S3608**

Nominations Confirmed: Senate confirmed the following nominations:

By 55 yeas to 40 nays (Vote No. EX. 266), Reuben E. Brigety II, of Florida, to be Ambassador to the Republic of South Africa. **Pages S3589–90**

By 66 yeas to 23 nays (Vote No. EX. 267), Shereef M. Elnahal, of New Jersey, to be Under Secretary for Health of the Department of Veterans Affairs. **Pages S3595–96**

Leslie N. Bluhm, of Illinois, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Corporation for National and Community Service for a term expiring October 6, 2023.

Lisette Nieves, of New York, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Corporation for National and Community Service for a term expiring October 6, 2022.

Lisette Nieves, of New York, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Corporation for National and Community Service for a term expiring October 6, 2027.

Deborah R. Coen, of Connecticut, to be a Member of the National Council on the Humanities for a term expiring January 26, 2028.

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.

Routine lists in the Foreign Service. **Page S3602**

Nominations Received: Senate received the following nominations:

Jeffrey Matthew Marootian, of the District of Columbia, to be an Assistant Secretary of Energy (Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy).

Shailen P. Bhatt, of Michigan, to be Administrator of the Federal Highway Administration.

Stephen A. Owens, of Arizona, to be Chairperson of the Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board for a term of five years. **Page S3618**

Messages from the House: **Pages S3608–09**

Measures Placed on the Calendar:	Page S3583
Executive Communications:	Page S3609
Executive Reports of Committees:	Pages S3609–11
Notice of a Tie Vote Under S. Res. 27:	Page S3604
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Authorities for Committees to Meet:	Page S3617
Privileges of the Floor:	Page S3617
Record Votes: Two record votes were taken today. (Total—267)	Pages S3590, S3596

Adjournment: Senate convened at 10 a.m. and adjourned at 4:21 p.m., until 3 p.m. on Monday, July 25, 2022. (For Senate's program, see the remarks of the Acting Majority Leader in today's Record on page S3617.)

Committee Meetings

(Committees not listed did not meet)

NOMINATIONS

Committee on Armed Services: Committee concluded a hearing to examine the nominations of Lieutenant General Bryan P. Fenton, USA, to be general and Commander, United States Special Operations Command, and Lieutenant General Michael E. Langley, USMC, to be general and Commander, United States Africa Command, both of the Department of Defense, after the nominees testified and answered questions in their own behalf.

BUSINESS MEETING

Committee on Armed Services: Committee ordered favorably reported 3,032 nominations in the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, and Space Force.

HOUSING IN AMERICA

Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs: Committee concluded a hearing to examine the state of housing in America, including S. 1991, to authorize a new type of housing choice voucher to help achieve the goals of ending homelessness among families with children, increasing housing opportunities, and improving life outcomes of poor children, S. 2361, to reauthorize the budget-neutral demonstration program for energy and water conservation at multifamily residential units, to establish a green retrofit program, S. 2616, to create livable communities through coordinated public investment and streamlined requirements, S. 3188, to establish

a manufactured housing community improvement grant program, and S. 2300, to direct the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development to establish a grant program to help revitalize certain localities, after receiving testimony from Lawrence Yun, National Association of REALTORS, and Douglas Holtz-Eakin, American Action Forum, both of Washington, D.C.; and Peggy Bailey, Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, Davidson, Maryland.

BUSINESS MEETING

Committee on Energy and Natural Resources: Committee ordered favorably reported the following business items:

S. 557, to establish a pilot program for native plant species, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute;

S. 1344, to redesignate the Pullman National Monument in the State of Illinois as the Pullman National Historical Park, with amendments;

S. 1538, to amend the Smith River National Recreation Area Act to include certain additions to the Smith River National Recreation Area, to amend the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act to designate certain wild rivers in the State of Oregon;

S. 1718, to amend the Rosie the Riveter/World War II Home Front National Historical Park Establishment Act of 200 to provide for additional areas to be added to the park, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute;

S. 1769, to adjust the boundary of the Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area to include the Rim of the Valley Corridor, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute;

S. 2130, to modify the disposition of certain outer Continental Shelf revenues and to open Federal financial sharing to heighten opportunities for renewable energy, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute;

S. 2367, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to acquire land in Frederick County, Maryland, for the Historic Preservation Training Center of the National Park Service;

S. 2561, to amend the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974 and the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 to provide that a land resource management plan or land use plan approved, amended, or revised under those Acts shall not be considered to be a continuing Federal agency action or constitute a discretionary Federal involvement or control for a distinct Federal purpose, with amendments;

S. 2693, to amend the Reclamation Projects Authorization and Adjustment Act of 1992 to authorize additional projects related to the Salton Sea, with amendments;

S. 2708, to provide for greater consultation between the Federal Government and the governing bodies and community users of land grant-mercedes in New Mexico, to provide for a process for recognition of the historic-traditional uses of land grant-mercedes;

S. 2996, to provide for the distribution of certain outer Continental Shelf revenues to the State of Alaska, with amendments;

S. 3046, to codify the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior to conduct certain landscape-scale forest restoration projects, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute;

S. 3129, to amend the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act to designate certain segments of the Gila River system in the State of New Mexico as components of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, to provide for the transfer of administrative jurisdiction over certain Federal land in the State of New Mexico, with an amendment;

S. 3141, to establish the New Philadelphia National Historical Park in the State of Illinois as a unit of the National Park System, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute;

S. 3185, to amend the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area Improvement Act to extend the exception to the closure of certain roads within the Recreation Area for local businesses;

S. 3240, to waive the application fee for applications for special use permits for veterans' special events at war memorials on land administered by the National Park Service in the District of Columbia and its environs;

S. 3307, to modify the boundary of the Wilson's Creek National Battlefield in the State of Missouri, with amendments;

S. 3338, to revise the boundary of the Ste. Genevieve National Historical Park in the State of Missouri, with amendments;

S. 3370, to release the reversionary interest of the United States in certain non-Federal land in Salt Lake City, Utah;

S. 3404, to provide the consent of Congress to an amendment to the Constitution of the State of New Mexico;

S. 3450, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain facilities in the Sun River project, Montana, for the purpose of hydroelectric power generation;

S. 3667, to amend title 54, United States Code, to establish within the National Park Service the United States African-American Burial Grounds Preservation Program;

S. 3685, to direct the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a special resource study to determine the

suitability and feasibility of establishing the John P. Parker House in Ripley, Ohio, as a unit of the National Park System;

S. 3997, to amend the Land Between the Lakes Protection Act of 1998 to clarify the administration of the Land Between the Lakes National Recreation Area, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute;

S. 4080, to modify the boundary of the Berryessa Snow Mountain National Monument to include certain Federal land in Lake County, California;

S. 4114, to amend Public Law 99-420 to provide for the conveyance of certain Federal land in the State of Maine for use for affordable workforce housing, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute;

S. 4121, to designate the Kol Israel Foundation Holocaust Memorial in Bedford Heights, Ohio, as a national memorial;

S. 4176, to amend the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act to modify the eligibility requirements for certain small water storage and groundwater storage projects and to authorize the use of funds for certain additional Carey Act projects, with an amendment;

H.R. 1931, to provide competitive grants for the promotion of Japanese American confinement education as a means to understand the importance of democratic principles, use and abuse of power, and to raise awareness about the importance of cultural tolerance toward Japanese Americans, with an amendment;

H.R. 3531, to authorize the Women Who Worked on the Home Front Foundation to establish a commemorative work in the District of Columbia and its environs;

H.R. 5001, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to continue to implement endangered fish recovery programs for the Upper Colorado and San Juan River Basins;

H.R. 6201, to extend the authority for the establishment of a commemorative work to honor enslaved and free Black persons who served in the American Revolution;

H.R. 6434, to direct the Secretary of the Interior to establish, within the National Park Service, the Japanese American World War II History Network; and

S. 4227, to streamline the oil and gas permitting process and to recognize fee ownership for certain oil and gas drilling or spacing units, with amendments.

NOMINATION

Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs: Committee concluded a hearing to examine the nomination of David P. Pekoske, of Maryland, to be

Administrator of the Transportation Security Administration, Department of Homeland Security, after the nominee testified and answered questions in his own behalf.

BUSINESS MEETING

Committee on the Judiciary: Committee ordered favorably reported the nominations of Florence Y. Pan, to be United States Circuit Judge for the District of Columbia Circuit, Elizabeth Wilson Hanes, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District

of Virginia, Carlton W. Reeves, of Mississippi, to be a Member, and to be Chair, and Laura E. Mate, of Iowa, Claire McCusker Murray, of Maryland, Luis Felipe Restrepo, of Pennsylvania, Claria Horn Boom, of Kentucky, John Gleeson, of New York, and Candice C. Wong, of the District of Columbia, each to be a Member, all of the United States Sentencing Commission, and Carlos Felipe Uriarte, of California, to be an Assistant Attorney General, Department of Justice.

House of Representatives

Chamber Action

Public Bills and Resolutions Introduced: 31 public bills, H.R. 8454–8484; and 3 resolutions, H. Res. 1243–1245 were introduced. **Pages H7065–66**

Additional Cosponsors: **Pages H7067–68**

Report Filed: A report was filed today as follows:

H.R. 3771, to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for research and improvement of cardiovascular health among the South Asian population of the United States, and for other purposes, with an amendment (H. Rept. 117–427). **Page H7065**

Right to Contraception Act: The House passed H.R. 8373, 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, by a yea-and-nay vote of 228 yeas to 195 nays with two answering "present", Roll No. 385. **Pages H6927–40**

Rejected the Hinson motion to recommit the bill to the Committee on Appropriations, by a yea-and-nay vote of 190 yeas to 234 nays, Roll No. 384. **Pages H6939–40**

Pursuant to the Rule, the amendment printed in part B of H. Rept. 117–420 shall be considered as adopted. **Pages H6927–28**

H. Res. 1232, the rule providing for consideration of the bills (H.R. 8294), (H.R. 8373), and (H.R. 8404) was agreed to Tuesday, July 19th.

Moment of Silence: The House observed a moment of silence in memory of Officer Jacob J. Chestnut and Detective John M. Gibson of the United States Capitol Police who were killed in the line of duty defending the Capitol on July 24, 1998. **Page H6940**

Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure—Communication: Read a letter from Chair-

man DeFazio wherein he transmitted copies of nineteen resolutions included in the General Services Administration's Capital Investment and Leasing Programs. The resolutions were adopted by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure on July 20, 2022. **Pages H6950–H7062**

Presidential Message: Read a message from the President wherein he notified Congress that the national emergency declared in Executive Order 13581 with respect to significant transnational criminal organizations is to continue in effect beyond July 24, 2022 Coreferred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed (H. Doc. 117–133). **Pages H6940–41**

Senate Referral: S. 3895 was held at the desk. **Page H7064**

Senate Message: Message received from the Senate today appears on page H7064.

Quorum Calls—Votes: Two yea-and-nay votes developed during the proceedings of today and appear on pages H6939 and H6940.

Adjournment: The House met at 9 a.m. and adjourned at 1:57 p.m.

Committee Meetings

THE PATENT TRIAL AND APPEAL BOARD AFTER 10 YEARS, PART II: IMPLICATIONS OF ADJUDICATING IN AN AGENCY SETTING

Committee on the Judiciary: Subcommittee on Courts, Intellectual Property, and the Internet held a hearing entitled "The Patent Trial and Appeal Board After 10 Years, Part II: Implications of Adjudicating in an Agency Setting". Testimony was heard from Candice Wright, Director, Science, Technology Assessment,

and Analytics Team, Government Accountability Office; and public witnesses.

LEGISLATIVE MEASURES

Committee on Natural Resources: Subcommittee on Water, Oceans, and Wildlife held a hearing on H.R. 4951, the “Canyon’s Law”; H.R. 7918, the “Sea Turtle Rescue Assistance Act of 2022”; H.R. 7975, the “Great Lakes Restoration Semipostal Stamp Act of 2022”; and H.R. 8090, to reauthorize funding for the Reclamation Climate Change and Water Program. Testimony was heard from Joseph D. Robison, Southeast Regional Supervisor, Wildlife Division, Michigan Department of Natural Resources; and public witnesses.

THE FUTURE OF FEDERAL WORK II

Committee on Oversight and Reform: Subcommittee on Government Operations held a hearing entitled “The Future of Federal Work II”. Testimony was heard from Kiran A. Ahuja, Director, Office of Personnel Management; and Jason S. Miller, Deputy Director for Management, Office of Management and Budget.

JANUARY 6TH INVESTIGATION

Select Committee to Investigate the January 6th Attack on the United States Capitol: Full Committee held a hearing entitled “January 6th Investigation”. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

Joint Meetings

No joint committee meetings were held.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS FOR FRIDAY, JULY 22, 2022

(Committee meetings are open unless otherwise indicated)

Senate

No meetings/hearings scheduled.

House

Committee on Rules, Full Committee, hearing on H.R. 3771, the “South Asian Heart Health Awareness and Research Act of 2022”; H.R. 5118, the “Continental Divide Trail Completion Act” (Wildfire Response and Drought Resiliency Act); and H.R. 6929, the “Susan Muffley Act of 2022”, 1 p.m., H-313 Capitol and Webex.

Next Meeting of the SENATE

3 p.m., Monday, July 25

Senate Chamber

Program for Monday: Senate will resume consideration of the House message to accompany S. 3373, Protecting Our Gold Star Families Education Act (the legislative vehicle for the Honoring Our PACT Act).

At 5:30 p.m., Senate will vote on the motion to invoke cloture on the Schumer motion to concur in the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate to H.R. 4346, Legislative Branch Appropriations Act (the legislative vehicle for the CHIPS Act of 2022), with Schumer Amendment 5135.

Next Meeting of the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

9 a.m., Friday, July 22

House Chamber

Program for Friday: House will meet in Pro Forma session at 9 a.m.

Extensions of Remarks, as inserted in this issue

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