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House of Representatives

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

DESIGNATION OF THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

WASHINGTON, DC,
July 27, 2022.

I hereby appoint the Honorable TONY CÁRDENAS to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

NANCY PELOSI,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

PRAYER

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

Holy God, our redeemer, we look to You, ''the rock from which Your people have been cut, the quarry from which we have been hewn.'' You are our foundation, the source of our lives, and the inspiration of our breath.

Lord, 5 months have passed since your people in Ukraine have been besieged by the enemy of your desire for creation. Deliver Ukraine from the hands of tyranny. Speedily may Your righteousness draw near. With Your strong arm, bring justice to the nations. Grant salvation to those whose faithfulness has remained steadfast in the face of extreme hardship.

Respond to their abiding hope, with the comfort You surely offer. Look with compassion on her ruins, make her deserts like Eden, her wastelands Your own garden. Free the bounty of her fields from the devastation of despotism. Allow the produce of her rich land to provide for those across the globe who desperately depend on the yield of her harvest.

Then may joy and gladness be once again found in Ukraine's cities. May the songs of thanksgiving rise up from the hearts of her people.

In the saving power of Your name we pray.

Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

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

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. TORRES) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mrs. TORRES of California 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 PRO TEMPORE

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

HONORING THE LIFE AND LEGACY OF ROMAY CATHERINE JOHNSON DAVIS

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

Ms. SEWELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the extraordinary life and legacy of Mrs. Romay Catherine Johnson Davis, who was awarded the Congressional Gold Medal for her extraordinary service to our Nation as one of the women of the ''Six Triple Eight'' postal battalion during World War II.

At the age of 102, Mrs. Davis is the oldest living member of the 6888th Central Postal Directory Battalion of the United States Army. Throughout World War II, this dedicated group of African-American women sorted mail and care packages to maintain the morale of American soldiers stationed abroad.

Helping to sort 65,000 pieces of mail every shift, Mrs. Davis and her colleagues worked tirelessly to uphold the battalion's motto: ''No mail, low morale.''

Mrs. Davis is a trailblazer for African-American women everywhere, and it is befitting that her award comes on the 74th anniversary of the integration of the armed services.

I was proud to vote in favor of the bill to award the Six Triple Eight postal battalion to receive the Congressional Gold Medal, the highest civilian honor Congress can bestow.

I ask my colleagues to join me and the Montgomery community in celebrating the extraordinary life and legacy of Mrs. Romay Catherine Johnson Davis.

VIOLENT CRIME CRISIS

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

Mr. ROSE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to address the violence plaguing so many American communities.

2021 was a historic year for crime in major cities like New York City, Los Angeles, and even Washington, D.C. This year is on track to be even worse. Homicides alone are up nearly 50 percent nationwide from 2020.

We have seen more than 80 inexcusable acts of violence against pro-life pregnancy centers and churches in recent months. 178 police officers have

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tragically been shot so far this year, with 33 of them losing their lives. It is no wonder so many are retiring or resigning; 1,500 men and women in blue have stepped down just from the New York City Police Department this year.

Congressional Democrats need to take a stand against those in their party who push radical soft-on-crime policies, such as defunding the police, and, instead, leave wokeness behind to support our men and women of law enforcement to the fullest extent possible.

EVERY AMERICAN NEEDS A STABLE WATER SUPPLY

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

Mrs. LEE of Nevada. Mr. Speaker, I rise as the water level in Lake Mead sits at yet another all-time low. Today, Lake Mead, which provides water for 25 million Americans, holds just 27 percent of its capacity.

Just 40 years ago, as you can see here, Lake Mead was actually above full capacity. But now we face the threat of the worst megadrought in 12 centuries.

The clock is ticking, and we must act now.

That is why I am supporting the Wildfire Response and Drought Resiliency Act. This package includes three of my bills to tackle our drought, conserve water, enhance our research capabilities, and keep more water in Lake Mead for Nevadans.

We cannot let politics get in the way of this. Water is not a partisan issue.

Every Nevadan, every American, whether Democrat, Republican, or Independent, needs a stable water supply.

Let's pass this package and help secure our future.

WHERE IS YOUR MONEY

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

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, the Biden administration is canceling massive amounts of student debt. Many borrowers have seen thousands of dollars of debt canceled through Biden's actions, and that is just the start. The administration is getting ready to hand out more money courtesy of taxpayers.

So, for the two-thirds of Americans who never earned a degree, where is your money? Where is the money for the construction worker in North Carolina or the stay-at-home mom in Tennessee? Why should these Americans pay for someone else's degree when they never went to college?

You know who is getting the money, though? Doctors, lawyers, and graduate students. Many of these borrowers will receive $100,000 or more.

It is unfair for taxpayers to pay the debts of lawyers and doctors who earn six figures.

By appeasing the progressives, President Biden is throwing the middle class under the bus.

CONFLICTS OF INTEREST LEAD TO A CRISIS OF CONFIDENCE

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

Ms. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, conflicts of interest lead to a crisis of confidence.

Government officials shouldn't be able to use their Federal contracting authority to line their own pockets. Pentagon officials owning stock in big defense contractors not only invites waste and abuse, it causes Americans to doubt whether the Department of Defense always spends taxpayer dollars in the public interest.

I am proud that the House passed my proposal to ban Pentagon officials from owning stock in companies that receive over $1 billion in defense contracts.

This safeguard will better protect the hundreds of billions of taxpayer dollars we send to the Pentagon each year. It will help prevent sweetheart deals for big defense contractors, and it will reduce the self-dealing that erodes trust in our government and undermines national security.

Americans deserve confidence that their government is working for them.

HONORING BUCK O'NEIL

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

Mr. DUNN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the newest Baseball Hall of Fame inductee, Buck O'Neil.

John Jordan ''Buck'' O'Neil is a native of Carrabelle, Florida, and signed with the Memphis Red Socks in 1937, then with the Kansas City Monarchs the next year.

O'Neil was a three-time all-star and became a Negro World Series champion in 1942.

O'Neil later served as manager of the Monarchs and a scout for the Chicago Cubs.

Buck made history as the first Black National League coaching staff member and was determined to keep the memory of the Negro Leagues alive and helped establish the Negro Leagues Baseball Museum.

Last Sunday, Buck was inducted posthumously into the National Baseball Hall of Fame, a well-deserved and long-overdue honor.

Because of legends like Buck O'Neil, America's favorite pastime is what it is today.

CELEBRATING BYRON BUXTON

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

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate Byron Buxton being named to the Major League Baseball All-Star roster this season.

This great accomplishment is the culmination of a life dedicated to the perfection of his craft.

Byron is a great example of hard work paying off. At Appling County High School, Byron was a top player on his team, and was considered by many to be the top prospect entering the 2012 Major League Baseball draft.

While at Appling County High School, Byron played baseball, basketball, and football.

He eventually committed to play baseball at the University of Georgia with the intention of playing both baseball and football.

The Minnesota Twins selected Byron with the second overall pick of the 2012 Major League Baseball draft.

Byron is having an excellent season this year in which he was selected to participate in the Major League Baseball All-Star Game.

We are so proud of everything Byron has accomplished and will continue to accomplish. It has been a blast following your career, Byron. We are looking forward to big things to come.

AMERICA IS AT A CROSSROADS

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

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, our Nation is at a crossroads.

After 1½ years of one-party Democrat rule, America is on the brink of a recession, violent crime is on the rise, and our freedoms are under attack like never before.

Homicide rates across the Nation are up nearly 50 percent compared to 2020. There have been at least 80 incidents of pro-abortion vandalism, intimidation, and violence since May.

At a time when 85 percent of Americans are concerned about rising crime rates, the left is pushing to ban one of the most popular firearms in America. Not only is this reckless, it is a violation of America's Second Amendment rights.

Our country needs leadership. When the left is in charge, the only thing Americans get is an attack on our freedoms.

I will never stop fighting for Missourians and our conservative values.

CHILDREN MUST BE PROTECTED

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

Mr. CLINE. Mr. Speaker, as a former prosecutor, I saw many different types of crimes committed and many different criminals through court, but

none so heinous as the targeting and abuse of our Nation's children.

That is why I urge the House to consider legislation that I introduced last year, the Child Rescue Act, which is currently in the House Judiciary Committee.

This bipartisan bill, which I introduced with Congresswoman SPANBERGER, requires the Department of Justice to convene with experts to focus on protecting children who are suffering abusive situations, whether this be trafficking, sexual abuse by family and trusted adults, or pornography.

Technology companies report more than 45 million photos and videos online of children being sexually abused in 2018, and the U.S. Sentencing Commission also released a report last year which studied child sexual abuse image producers and found that these crimes had increased by 422 percent over the last 15 years.

I am proud to join this bipartisan effort to develop proactive solutions to protect our Nation's youth and safeguard them from heinous predators. The Child Rescue Act is a targeted solution supported by child protection advocacy organizations, and I urge Chairman NADLER and the Judiciary Committee to act on this legislation as quickly as possible.

□ 1015

RECOGNIZING DR. JON PAUL RODRIGUEZ

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

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, the American Humane Association, the country's first national humane organization, is saving, sheltering, feeding, and protecting more than 1 billion animals around the world each year.

In honor of noted conservationist Wolfgang Kiessling, the American Humane Association created the Wolfgang Kiessling International Prize for Species Conservation, recognizing and supporting the work of those who achieve significant positive change in the field of conservation practice, theory, and research.

After considering the achievements of extraordinary candidates from 16 countries, Dr. Paul Rodriguez, chairman of the International Union of the Conservation of Nature Species Survival Commission, was selected as the inaugural honoree of the Wolfgang Kiessling International Prize for Species Conservation.

I recognize and commend the efforts of the American Humane Association, Wolfgang Kiessling, and the 2022 award winner, Dr. Jon Paul Rodriguez, for their outstanding work on behalf of the endangered animals which enrich our world.

AMERICANS DETAINED IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES DESERVE ANSWERS

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

Mr. BURCHETT. Mr. Speaker, dozens of Americans are being detained in foreign countries, and this has been brought to everybody's attention by the latest deal in Russia. These families deserve answers from our State Department about what is being done for their cases.

One of these folks is an east Tennessean, a marine named Matthew Heath, who is being held in communist Venezuela. Right now, his family is back in Tennessee, wondering when their boy will come home and what will happen to him in the future.

Mr. Speaker, they deserve real answers from the State Department, not just some bureaucratic nonsense. When it comes to cases like this, the Federal Government needs to be totally transparent, at least with folks' families.

On the poster beside me, you can see a picture of a mural placed here in Washington, D.C., by artist Isaac Campbell. I spoke with Isaac this week. The mural is meant to draw attention to the dire situation. It depicts 18 of the 64 detained Americans, including Matthew Heath.

The mural isn't permanent. It will wash away with the rain and with normal wear and tear. That is what it is meant to do. As we watch the mural deteriorate, we are left to wonder what is going to happen to these individuals by the time it disappears. Are they going to come home, or will they be abandoned by our government?

Their moms and dads, brothers and sisters, loved ones and kids deserve answers from our State Department about what is really happening to their loved ones.

CHINA NOT KEEPING TRADE AGREEMENTS

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

Mr. LAMALFA. Mr. Speaker, in January 2020, the United States signed a Phase 1 trade agreement with China in which China agreed to purchase at least $80 billion worth of U.S. agricultural products through 2020 and 2021. In 2020, the U.S. exported over $27 billion worth of ag products to China, including soybeans, corn, pork, and wheat.

America's farmers and ranchers were eager to get back to business globally, and restoring our ability to be competitive in China was key to that. Unfortunately, China has deflected on their part of the agreement, thanks in part to President Biden's softness on the world stage.

Now, President Biden is considering rolling back tariffs on cheap Chinese-made import products. Let's be clear. Rolling back these tariffs won't reduce inflation; it will only reward bad policy.

Instead, the Biden administration should be rolling back the regulatory assault on American manufacturing and production to encourage innovation here on U.S. soil, as well as moving forward on energy production domestically.

In the meantime, China should start pulling their weight and import the American products that they agreed to. Otherwise, why do we import so much stuff from China?

We need to send the signal to China and others that we will not stand for the predatory economic policies that we are enduring and that are hurting American jobs and hurting the American economy.

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 263, BIG CAT PUBLIC SAFETY ACT; PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 4040, ADVANCING TELEHEALTH BEYOND COVID–19 ACT OF 2021, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Mrs. TORRES of California. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 1256 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 1256

Resolved, That upon adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to consider in the House the bill (H.R. 263) to amend the Lacey Act Amendments of 1981 to clarify provisions enacted by the Captive Wildlife Safety Act, to further the conservation of certain wildlife species, and for other purposes. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. The amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on Natural Resources now printed in the bill shall be considered as adopted. The bill, as amended, shall be considered as read. All points of order against provisions in the bill, as amended, are waived. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill, as amended, and on any further amendment thereto, to final passage without intervening motion except: (1) one hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Natural Resources or their respective designees; (2) the further amendment printed in part A of the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution, if offered by the Member designated in the report, which shall be in order without intervention of any point of order, shall be considered as read, shall be separately debatable for the time specified in the report equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question; and (3) one motion to recommit.

SEC. 2. Upon adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to consider in the House the bill (H.R. 4040) to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to extend telehealth flexibilities under the Medicare program, and for other purposes. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. An amendment in the nature of a substitute consisting of the text of Rules Committee

Print 117–59, modified by the amendment printed in part B of the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution, shall be considered as adopted. The bill, as amended, shall be considered as read. All points of order against provisions in the bill, as amended, are waived. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill, as amended, and on any further amendment thereto, to final passage without intervening motion except: (1) one hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Energy and Commerce or their respective designees; and (2) one motion to recommit.

SEC. 3. House Resolution 517 is hereby adopted.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentlewoman from California is recognized for 1 hour.

Mrs. TORRES of California. Mr. Speaker, for the purpose of debate only, I yield the customary 30 minutes to the gentlewoman from Minnesota (Mrs. FISCHBACH), pending which I yield myself such time as I may consume. During consideration of this resolution, all time yielded is for the purpose of debate only.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. TORRES of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask for unanimous consent that all Members be given 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks.

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

There was no objection.

Mrs. TORRES of California. Mr. Speaker, the Rules Committee met and reported a rule, House Resolution 1256, providing for consideration of H.R. 263, the Big Cat Public Safety Act, under a structured rule.

It provides 1 hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Natural Resources, makes in order one amendment, and provides one motion to recommit.

The rule also provides for consideration of H.R. 4040, the Advancing Telehealth Beyond COVID–19 Act, under a closed rule.

The rule self-executes a manager's amendment from Chairman PALLONE, provides 1 hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and provides one motion to recommit.

Finally, the rule deems as passed H. Res. 517.

First, the Advancing Telehealth Beyond COVID–19 Act, led by Representative CHENEY, and I am a proud cosponsor, will extend critical telehealth policies implemented during the pandemic while making it easier for seniors to access telehealth services.

We know that because of the pandemic, healthcare visits to the doctor drastically changed, and these health services have become critical to patients in accessing care. The pandemic made access to healthcare difficult, but telehealth turned this negative into a positive.

To avoid exposure, many patients, including high-risk, vulnerable people, choose to visit their doctor by video or telephone to receive care. In response to the COVID–19 public health emergency, we in Congress authorized bipartisan legislation expanding telehealth services for Medicare beneficiaries in March 2020. This was especially important for our seniors and underserved areas, where it is already significantly more challenging to access in-person care.

Telehealth is a very popular program among populations living in both remote and rural areas and in highly populated areas. According to a recent study, nearly a quarter of U.S. adults over 65 had a video doctor's visit during the pandemic.

In November 2021, Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services announced that it would extend some telehealth coverage through 2023. However, certain telehealth services are scheduled to end when the declared public health emergency expires.

Why should we end something, a program, that is helping vulnerable people access medical care?

Telehealth is no longer an innovative option for accessing healthcare services. For many, these services are a lifeline.

H.R. 4040 would extend critical telehealth policies under Medicare that were initially authorized at the start of the COVID–19 pandemic through 2024. Specifically, H.R. 4040 would provide patients with better access to telehealth regardless of where they are by removing geographic barriers.

It would expand the availability of telehealth services for patients by increasing the number of health clinics' eligibility, including federally qualified health centers and rural health clinics.

It will allow flexibility for Medicare beneficiaries to access mental health telehealth and ensure audio-only telehealth services under Medicare continue to be covered.

These provisions will help increase access to care and allow Medicare to adapt to innovations in medical technology, all while reducing healthcare costs and significantly reducing wait times for patient care.

H.R. 263, the Big Cat Public Safety Act, will improve public safety and protect wild animals by prohibiting the private possession of lions, tigers, leopards, cheetahs, jaguars, cougars, or any hybrid of these species.

In short, this bill prevents people from keeping big cats as pets and helps ensure that these animals are not kept in inhumane conditions. Many law enforcement and first responder groups are supportive of this legislation and are asking Congress to pass this bipartisan bill to protect themselves and the general public.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support these two bipartisan bills, and I reserve the balance of my time.

□ 1030

Mrs. FISCHBACH. Mr. Speaker, I thank the Representative from California and my colleague on the Rules Committee for yielding me the customary 30 minutes, and I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Today, we are here to discuss the rule providing for consideration of H.R. 4040, the Advancing Telehealth Beyond COVID–19 Act, and H.R. 263, the Big Cat Public Safety Act.

First, H.R. 4040 will extend several Medicare telehealth flexibilities that were initially utilized during the pandemic.

Telehealth has allowed many Americans to receive needed healthcare across the Nation. While my Republican colleagues and I appreciate the extension of these important programs, we believe that permanently authorizing them is the better option.

Once again, the Democrats have decided to skip the committee process and refuse Republican input or look at any possible improvements to the bill. I know that many Members will be supporting this bill, but I still must mention this missed opportunity to strengthen healthcare and telehealth, especially for rural Minnesota and rural America.

Second, H.R. 263, the Big Cat Public Safety Act, would make it illegal for any person to trade, breed, or possess any prohibited wildlife species, specifically exotic big cat species like lions, tigers, snow leopards, et cetera. The bill would impose civil and criminal penalties for violators and grant the Federal Government the authority to order forfeiture of big cats held in private captivity. Many of the provisions of this legislation already exist under the USDA regulatory scheme.

More than anything, Mr. Speaker, I am wholeheartedly disappointed in how my colleagues are managing the remaining time left in this Congress. The absence of any sense of urgency to fix the real problems facing this country is incredibly frustrating.

This country is at the doorstep of a recession, but instead of addressing it, the U.S. House of Representatives is spending time on the regulation of big cats. My constituents are calling my office because their families are struggling to pay for basic needs like food and gas. They are calling because they want us to secure national borders and address the fentanyl epidemic. They are calling because they want to know what Congress is doing about rampant crime in cities across the country. These are the issues facing our constituents. These are the issues they are calling about because they are the issues affecting their everyday lives and the ones we should be focusing on.

It is because of the irresponsible policies by Democrats that we have such a big hole to dig ourselves out of, and now they want to ignore these problems altogether and take up our precious time left in Congress to consider legislation built off reality TV.

Mr. Speaker, I oppose the rule, I ask Members to do the same, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. TORRES of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. DOGGETT).

Mr. DOGGETT. Mr. Speaker, telehealth is good. Telehealth fraud is not. The Cheney bill is remarkably similar to a bipartisan measure that I worked on last year and got the support of 22 health-related stakeholders after holding a productive bipartisan hearing.

I applaud Representative CHENEY's support for telehealth and her valued service to our Nation in general. Through no fault of hers, this bill contains a glaring omission.

Whenever billions of Federal dollars are available anywhere, some will try to steal it. That is what has happened with telehealth. The Justice Department has brought one charge after another against hundreds of defendants for stealing through fraud billions of taxpayer dollars, including charges that they brought last week.

What happens is that someone using the telehealth mechanism is ordering expensive genetic tests, allergy tests, and medical equipment that the patient does not need and billing the taxpayer through Medicare.

My effort to address this is not just to see a prosecution of theft after it has occurred, but to prevent it and to protect taxpayers with an amendment that was designed to employ the recommendations of a nonpartisan commission to prevent and reduce this kind of fraud.

It enjoyed bipartisan support. I saw that it was not included under this rule. I think that is unfortunate. Accordingly, Mr. Speaker, I do not support the rule or the bill.

Mrs. FISCHBACH. Mr. Speaker, if we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule to immediately consider H.R. 8488, a bill to prohibit the Secretary of Energy from sending petroleum products from the Strategic Petroleum Reserve to China.

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

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

There was no objection.

Mrs. FISCHBACH. Mr. Speaker, the Strategic Petroleum Reserve, or SPR, is an important national security tool and safety net for this country. The United States has already been improperly depleting the Strategic Petroleum Reserve under this administration since it is refusing to increase domestic production during an energy crisis.

We most certainly should not be selling our emergency supply to an adversary like China.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. DUNCAN) to speak further on the amendment.

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from Minnesota for yielding time.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to the previous question so that we can amend the rule to immediately consider the Protecting America's Strategic Petroleum Reserve from China Act.

H.R. 8488 is a bill introduced by Ranking Member RODGERS and me, and it is simple. It would prohibit the Department of Energy from sending America's emergency oil reserves, known as the Strategic Petroleum Reserve, to China.

Now the Democrats are in denial about why their constituents are paying so much at the pump for gas and diesel fuel. It is directly a result of the Biden administration and Democrat policies that began the day that Joe Biden was sworn in as the President of the United States. Because of his war on the oil and gas industry, our domestic production and our refining capacity has declined by more than 1 million barrels per day since President Trump was in office.

Americans know what they were paying for gas in January of 2021. They know what they are paying for gas today. They know they had more money in their pocket to spend on things for their family. They know they are having to make decisions now about their travel. It is affecting their cost to go to work, to take their kids to school, or to go to their place of worship.

Energy prices have surged past historic records. People have been forced to pay more than $6 per gallon in some regions of the country. Now President Biden and the Democrats are looking for cover. He is looking to distract the American voters from the painful realities of his anti-fossil fuel agenda by releasing an unprecedented 260 million barrels of oil from the SPR, or the Strategic Petroleum Reserve. Releasing this oil is going to be no more than a blip for gasoline prices.

It seems as if the White House and Democrats are taking victory laps over a temporary decrease in the price of gasoline. It is because Americans are on vacation, they are not driving as much, they are staying home—staycations—and they are not using as much. It is a supply and demand issue.

But it is also a cause and effect issue. The cause is the Biden administration's Democrat policies against fossil fuels because they have some sort of utopian ideal that Americans are just going to—let's see, in the words of Secretary Granholm: transition to electric vehicles.

Let me be clear: I like electric vehicles. I think they ought to be a part of the mix. In fact, more electric vehicles on the road means less emissions and better air quality.

But instead of forcing it, why not let the free market work?

Why not let the free market come up with alternatives and more cost-effective modes of transportation for Americans versus government policies trying to push this utopian ideal?

It is not the solution to the energy crisis Americans are facing today. Releasing oil from the Strategic Petroleum Reserve is not the answer either. In fact, the Biden administration is releasing more than 1 million barrels per day, but it really has nowhere to go because our refineries are at capacity and our pipelines are full. As a result, America's emergency reserves are being sent to China which is using it to build up its own strategic reserves.

The irony is that when prices plummeted at the onset of COVID, President Trump's Department of Energy wanted to buy oil and fill up the SPR. Democrats opposed that. Let's see, buy low, sell high. Oil was really cheap. President Trump wanted to fill up the SPR. Now that oil is really high, this President wants to release it and give it to China.

We are going to have to replace it.

Are we going to replace it at a high price?

The other irony is that this isn't about fossil fuels because President Biden traveled 11,000 miles roundtrip to Saudi Arabia to beg the Saudis for oil. He didn't beg them for batteries for electric cars. He begged them for oil which is going to be refined into the transportation fuels that we use.

I have got an idea for President Biden and for Democrats: How about embrace American energy production?

How about President Biden travel down to Port Fourchon, Louisiana, or to Midland, Texas, and talk to American energy producers and ask them the question: How can we meet the domestic demand that we have here in this country?

How can we, with American energy production, lower the costs for moms and dads, American families, here at home by American production, providing American jobs, and producing American resources?

We have been blessed in this country with abundant resources in oil and gas. Unfortunately, we have been cursed by liberal politicians.

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

Mrs. FISCHBACH. Mr. Speaker, I yield an additional 1 minute to the gentleman from South Carolina.

Mr. DUNCAN. We have been cursed by liberal politicians who want to take those abundant resources off the table and continue to hurt American families who are trying to fill up their car just to travel to work, to school, and to church.

Mr. Speaker, we need to defeat the previous question, we need to stop selling or giving, or whatever, oil to China—an adversary—and we need to focus on domestic energy production.

So, Mr. Speaker, I urge a ''no'' vote on the previous question so that the House can immediately consider this important bill. I urge my colleagues to vote against this previous question and for the replacement.

Mrs. TORRES of California. Mr. Speaker, today Democrats are talking about expanding access to healthcare and helping our constituents live healthy lives. That is what Democrats are bringing to the floor today in a bipartisan way.

But yet here we are with some Republican colleagues across the aisle continuing to insert divisive politics into a debate about healthcare, about being able to see your doctor, and about being able to live a healthy life. Perhaps it is because there are billions to be made in gun sales or oil sales. But Democrats will continue to try to find Republicans on the other side to save American lives.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GREEN).

Mr. GREEN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I also thank Mrs. TORRES for being very generous with the time of the Rules Committee.

I support all aspects of what I consider to be historic legislation. I would like to also thank Mr. HOYER who has worked tirelessly to help us to bring this legislation to the floor. It will mean a lot to many people. It will mean an awful lot to me.

I appreciate anyone who is going to vote for it, and I encourage everyone to vote for it.

Today is a unique day in history, and I trust that this bipartisan legislation will prove such to be the case.

I am not going to prolong my time. I just want to be grateful to all Members of the House, including the Speaker, the whip, the caucus chair, persons on both sides, and the minority leader—everyone. I am grateful. I trust that we will vote to pass the legislation.

Mrs. FISCHBACH. Mr. Speaker, I would like to remind my colleague from the Rules Committee that, as I mentioned before, many of the Republicans plan on supporting the telehealth bill, although I think we missed the opportunity to have Republican input and have an improved bill. But we are able to do more than one thing.

My colleague mentioned that this is very partisan. Gas and oil prices are a serious, serious issue for our constituents. As I mentioned before, it is about their getting to work, it is about their getting to school, and it is about their getting to church. They need us to address the cost of oil and gas.

The Democrats have really just simply tried to distract from this issue and tried to distract us with all kinds of other things and not really talk about the issues facing our constituents.

□ 1045

And like I said earlier, we certainly do have Republican support for the telehealth bill. As a matter of fact, I believe that there are Republican sponsors of that bill.

But I think that what is happening now is the Democrats are truly trying to distract from the issues that are really facing our constituents.

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

Mrs. TORRES of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I absolutely agree that we can do more than one thing at a time. But unfortunately, today should be a day that we are working together in a bipartisan way, again, to expand access to healthcare for fragile Americans that want to have an opportunity and deserve to have an opportunity to see their doctor.

So, while my colleagues continue to talk about the millions and billions of dollars that gun manufacturers and oil folks are making, we want to talk about expanding healthcare.

But let me remind my colleagues, too, that it is easy to come to the floor and rant and rave when you have no real ideas to offer or solutions.

But let's take a look at the facts. The current drop in gas prices is one of the fastest declines in over a decade. Gas prices have declined by an average of 50 cents per gallon over the past 34 days. The most common price at gas stations across the country is now $3.99, with around 20,000 gas stations across over 30 States.

But, you see, it is not just about gasoline. We are also increasing availability and options for Americans to drive electric vehicles. So we can do more than one thing.

But I urge my colleagues across the aisle, if they truly care about telehealth, if they truly care about improving healthcare options for Americans, that we focus on the two bills, the rule that we have in front of us.

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

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

I just have to say that the calls for working together ring hollow to me because working together should be happening in markup. Working together should be happening in committee meetings. But the Democrats have repeatedly and consistently chosen to skip the committee process and bring things directly to the Rules Committee and directly to the floor. And so when they call for working together, I think that that starts at the committee process.

And as for bringing solutions to the floor, the Westerman-McMorris Rodgers bill that would address the energy costs has been brought repeatedly as a PQ to the floor. The Democrats had the opportunity to take a look at that and to vote on it.

With a more exact answer, I yield 1 minute to my colleague from South Carolina (Mr. DUNCAN).

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, you know, there are some bipartisan issues in this bill. There is no doubt about that, if the Democrats were to reach across the aisle and actually work with us. Issues like telehealth are important.

But we are getting ready to break for the August recess, and American families are hurting because of what they are paying at the pump for the price of gas. We have the opportunity to stop the sale of oil to China and help Americans maintain their strategic national resource and not give it to China. That is what we are asking for.

Unless we are focused on energy policies before we go home for recess, there are a lot of other things we could do to address the pain that Americans are feeling right now, this week, before we break for the August recess.

Instead, we are going to have some feel-good legislation that won't even pass the Senate.

We could help American families today, yet the Democrats continue wanting to try to hoodwink the American people; place blame on Putin and others for energy prices, when we know what is causing the price at the pump; and that is the Biden administration's policies on energy.

Let's quit giving oil to China, let's hold that strategic asset, and let's lessen the price at the pump by passing good energy policy in this country.

Mrs. TORRES of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Working together means meeting each other in the middle when we agree or disagree on an issue, finding middle ground. That is what this bill does because some Republicans and Democrats agree that the healthcare of the American people is worth so much more than nonsense political headlines.

So today, once again, we come together, some of us, to help continue to save lives by passing this bill.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I would just like to mention that finding middle ground actually starts with allowing the minority input into bills, whether that be in committee or offering amendments on the floor. But that is where finding middle ground and that is where finding bipartisan solutions starts.

I would also like to remind my colleague from the Rules Committee that this PQ would not stop consideration of the bills in the rule. It would simply allow consideration of the amendment that was proposed.

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

Mrs. TORRES of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

It is unfortunate that we fail—some of us on this floor—to recognize that the lead author of this bill is a Republican member of their caucus. Unfortunately, it is a Republican member of their caucus that they no longer find conveniently friendly to their agenda of hate and division.

Today, we stand together, and I urge my Republican colleagues to support this bill, to, again, help Americans find the doctor and the healthcare that they need in order to live a better life.

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

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

I have to just mention again, because I am confused, and I want it stated very clearly what I have said repeatedly. There are many Republicans who will be supporting the telehealth bill.

Mr. Speaker, there are many Republicans that will be supporting the telehealth bill. That is not where I am concerned that we are not addressing constituents' issues with.

Where I am concerned about our constituents is the price of gas and the inflation that they are facing, and that we need to be addressing those issues; and that is why we offered the PQ that we did. And that is why we have offered repeated solutions to the cost of gas and the inflation facing our constituents.

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

Mrs. TORRES of California. Mr. Speaker, I am prepared to close. I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, I do continue to be disappointed in my colleagues. It is possible that they are really this out of touch.

The typical family is now spending almost $500 per month. Across the country, people are making changes like skipping meals, changing driving patterns, and even delaying retirement to adjust their lives to cope with the accelerating inflation; inflation caused by out-of-control government spending and regulation.

Cities across the country are experiencing record crime waves. We have a serious immigration crisis leading to the deaths of countless people at our southern border and in our hometowns because of the fentanyl drug crisis crossing along with them.

I know that, like mine, your offices are getting daily calls about all of these. Why are we spending time on anything that does not work directly to solve those devastating problems in our country?

Maybe it is because Democrats want to distract us from the fact that their policies got us here, rather than fix them. We could be discussing genuine efforts to stop crime or increase domestic energy production or alleviate pressure points to the supply chain.

But, for the sake of the Green New Deal and rampant government spending, Americans are going to have to suffer through inaction on real issues facing Americans by this Congress.

Mr. Speaker, I oppose the rule, and I ask Members to do the same.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mrs. TORRES of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

The two bills before us for consideration, H.R. 263 and H.R. 4040, will increase access to critical healthcare services and improve public safety. I am proud of Representative LIZ CHENEY.

And while my colleagues continue to argue and work against the healthcare of the American people, we will stand together with those Republicans that have the courage to stand up for healthcare and healthcare options.

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

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

AMENDMENT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 1256

At the end of the resolution, add the following:

SEC. 4. Immediately upon adoption of this resolution, the House shall proceed to the consideration in the House of the bill (H.R. 8488) to prohibit the Secretary of Energy from sending petroleum products from the Strategic Petroleum Reserve to China, and for other purposes. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. The bill shall be considered as read. All points of order against provisions in the bill are waived. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and on any amendment thereto to final passage without intervening motion except: (1) one hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Energy & Commerce; and (2) one motion to recommit.

SEC. 5. Clause 1(c) of rule XIX shall not apply to the consideration of H.R. 8488.

Mrs. TORRES of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time, and I move the previous question on the resolution.

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

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

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

The 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 adoption of the resolution.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 218, nays 208, not voting 4, as follows:

[Roll No. 394]

YEAS—218

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

NAYS—208

Aderholt
Allen
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bentz
Bergman
Bice (OK)
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Bost
Brady
Brooks
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Calvert
Cammack
Carey
Carl
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Cawthorn
Chabot
Cheney
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Cole
Comer
Conway
Crawford
Crenshaw
Curtis
Davidson
Davis, Rodney
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Donalds
Duncan
Dunn
Ellzey
Emmer
Estes
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Flood
Flores
Foxx
Franklin, C. Scott
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Garbarino
Garcia (CA)
Gibbs
Gimenez
Gohmert
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez (OH)
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Greene (GA)
Griffith
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Harris
Harshbarger
Hern
Herrell
Herrera Beutler
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Hill
Hinson
Hollingsworth
Hudson
Huizenga
Issa
Jackson
Jacobs (NY)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Katko
Keller
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Kim (CA)
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Latta
LaTurner
Lesko
Letlow
Long
Loudermilk
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Mace
Malliotakis
Mann
Massie
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McHenry
McKinley
Meijer
Meuser
Miller (IL)
Miller (WV)

Miller-Meeks
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Mullin
Murphy (NC)
Nehls
Newhouse
Norman
Obernolte
Owens
Palazzo
Palmer
Pence
Perry
Pfluger
Posey
Reschenthaler
Rice (SC)
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Rosendale
Rouzer
Roy
Rutherford
Salazar
Scalise
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sessions
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smucker
Spartz
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stewart
Taylor
Tenney
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Turner
Upton
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Wagner
Walberg
Walorski
Waltz
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams (TX)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Zeldin

NOT VOTING—4

Casten
Hartzler
Kinzinger
Mast

□ 1147

Messrs. CAREY and CALVERT changed their vote from ''yea'' to ''nay.''

So the previous question was ordered.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:

Mr. CASTEN. Mr. Speaker, I missed Roll Call vote number 394. Had I been present, I would have voted YEA on motion to move the previous question on H. Res. 1256.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Babin (Jackson)
Bass (Neguse)
Blumenauer (Beyer)
Bourdeaux (Correa)
Brown (MD) (Trone)
Bush (Jeffries)
Carter (TX) (Weber (TX))
Crist (Wasserman Schultz)
DeSaulnier (Beyer)
Evans (Beyer)
Guthrie (Barr)
Jones (Beyer)
Kahele (Correa)
Kirkpatrick (Pallone)
Meeks (Jeffries)
Moore (WI) (Beyer)
Payne (Pallone)
Ruppersberger (Trone)
Rush (Bishop (GA))
Ryan (Kuster)
Scott, David (Correa)
Sires (Pallone)
Stevens (Kuster)
Stewart (Garbarino)
Taylor (Fallon)
Thompson (CA) (Beyer)
Thompson (MS) (Bishop (GA))
Vargas (Correa)
Walorski (Banks)
Welch (Pallone)
Williams (GA) (Neguse)
Wilson (SC) (Norman)

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. QUIGLEY). The question is on adoption of the resolution.

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 218, nays 207, not voting 5, as follows:

[Roll No. 395]

YEAS—218

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

NAYS—207

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

NOT VOTING—5

Emmer
Hartzler
Kinzinger
Mfume
Nehls

□ 1159

So the resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Babin (Jackson)
Bass (Neguse)
Blumenauer (Beyer)
Bourdeaux (Correa)
Brown (MD) (Trone)
Bush (Jeffries)
Carter (TX) (Weber (TX))
Casten (Neguse)
Crist (Wasserman Schultz)
DeSaulnier (Beyer)
Evans (Beyer)
Guthrie (Barr)
Jones (Beyer)
Kahele (Correa)
Kirkpatrick (Pallone)
Mast (Salazar)
Meeks (Jeffries)
Moore (WI) (Beyer)
Payne (Pallone)
Ruppersberger (Trone)
Rush (Bishop (GA))
Ryan (Kuster)
Scott, David (Correa)
Sires (Pallone)
Stevens (Kuster)
Stewart (Garbarino)
Taylor (Fallon)
Thompson (CA) (Beyer)
Thompson (MS) (Bishop (GA))
Vargas (Correa)
Walorski (Banks)
Welch (Pallone)
Williams (GA) (Neguse)
Wilson (SC) (Norman)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. KUSTER). Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will postpone further proceedings today on the motions to suspend the rules if a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered, or if the vote is objected to under clause 6 of rule XX.

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

ORIGINAL SLAVERY REMEMBRANCE DAY RESOLUTION OF 2021

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 1256, H. Res. 517 is considered as agreed to.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 517

Whereas this resolution may be cited as the ''Original Slavery Remembrance Day Resolution of 2021'';

Whereas the House of Representatives recognizes August 20, 2021, as ''Slavery Remembrance Day'' and commemorates the lives of all enslaved people while also condemning the act and perpetuation of slavery in the United States of America and across the world;

Whereas we posthumously recognize the following Members of Congress, who served during and after the Reconstruction era, as honorary cosponsors of this resolution: the Honorable Joseph Hayne Rainey (SC–01), Member of Congress from 1870 to 1879, Jefferson Franklin Long (GA–04), Member of Congress from January 1871 to March 1871, Robert Carlos De Large (SC–02), Member of Congress from 1871 to 1873, Robert Brown Elliott (SC–3), Member of Congress from 1871 to 1874, Benjamin Sterling Turner (AL–01), Member of Congress from 1871 to 1873, Josiah Thomas Walls (FL-At Large), Member of Congress from 1871 to 1876, Alanzo Jacob Ransier (SC–02), Member of Congress from 1873 to 1875, Richard Harvey Cain (SC-At Large), Member of Congress from 1873 to 1875 and 1877 to 1879, John Roy Lynch (MS–06), Member of Congress from 1873 to 1877 and 1882 to 1883, James Thomas Rapier (AL–02), Member of Congress from 1873 to 1875, Jeremiah Haralson (AL–01), Member of Congress from 1875 to 1877, John Adams Hyman (NC–02), Member of Congress from 1875 to 1877, Roberts Smalls (SC–07), Member of Congress from 1875 to 1879 and 1882 to 1883 and 1884 to 1887, James Edward O'hara (NC–02), Member of Congress from 1883 to 1887, Herney Plummer Cheatham (NC–02), Member of Congress from 1889 to 1893, John Mercer Langston (VA–04), Member of Congress from 1890 to 1891, Thomas Ezekiel Miller, Member of Congress from 1890 to 1891, George Washington Murray (SC–01), Member of Congress from 1893 to 1895 and 1896 to 1897, and George Henry White (NC–02), Member of Congress from 1897 to 1901;

Whereas, on August 20, 1619, the first 20 enslaved Africans were brought to what is now Fort Monroe, then Point Comfort, in Hampton, Virginia against their will;

Whereas the House of Representatives recognizes August 20, 2021, as ''Slavery Remembrance Day'' and commemorates the lives of all enslaved people while also condemning the act and perpetuation of slavery in the United States of America and across the world;

Whereas African tribal chiefs captured, enslaved, and sold their captives to transatlantic slave traders;

Whereas, over the period of the Atlantic slave trade, from approximately 1526 to 1867, millions of humans were abducted and shipped from Africa, and 10,700,000 arrived in the Americas as personal property;

Whereas the majority of enslaved Africans brought to British North America arrived between 1720 and 1780;

Whereas about 6 percent of African captives were sent directly to British North America;

Whereas, by 1825, the population of the United States included about one quarter of the people of African descent in what has been called the New World;

Whereas the Middle Passage from West Africa to the West Indies was dangerous and horrific for enslaved people;

Whereas the Middle Passage carried mothers, fathers, children, sisters, brothers, aunts, uncles, cousins, and individuals from all walks of life to slavery in the Americas;

Whereas, although the sexes were separated, men, women, and children were kept naked, packed close together, and the men were chained for long periods;

Whereas, according to some historians, about 12 percent of those who embarked did not survive the voyage;

Whereas sharks followed the slave ships to feed on bodies of slaves thrown overboard;

Whereas enslaved people suffered a variety of miserable and often fatal maladies due to the Atlantic slave trade, and to inhumane living and working conditions;

Whereas infant and child mortality rates were twice as high among slave children as among Southern White children;

Whereas enslaved people often worked from before sunup to after sundown, 6 to 7 days a week often without food for long periods of time;

Whereas enslaved Black families lived with the perpetual possibility of separation caused by the sale of one or more family members;

Whereas it is estimated that approximately one third of enslaved children in the upper South States of Maryland and Virginia experienced family separation in one of three possible scenarios: sale away from parents, sale with mother away from father, or sale of mother or father away from child;

Whereas Nat Turner was born into slavery in Southampton County, Virginia, in 1800;

Whereas Southampton County was home to many plantations, and enslaved people outnumbered free Whites;

Whereas Turner learned to read and write at a young age, becoming deeply religious;

Whereas Turner was sold to several different masters over the course of his life, the last time in 1830;

Whereas Turner preached to his fellow enslaved people, developing a loyal following;

Whereas Turner began planning a revolt with a few trusted fellow enslaved men from neighboring plantations;

Whereas Turner's rebellion began in August 1831, quickly growing from a small handful of enslaved individuals to more than 70 enslaved and free Blacks;

Whereas the rebels went from house to house in Southampton County, freeing enslaved people;

Whereas the rebels were ultimately defeated by a State militia that had over twice the manpower of the rebels, with three artillery companies reinforcing it;

Whereas Turner was captured 6 weeks after the rebellion was put down, whereupon he was promptly convicted and sentenced to death;

Whereas, in retaliation for the uprising, Virginia officially executed 56 Black people, with at least 100 more killed by militias through extrajudicial violence;

Whereas the rebellion caused widespread panic among slaveholders throughout the South, resulting in widespread violence against enslaved people;

Whereas, in the wake of the rebellion, the Virginia General Assembly passed legislation making it illegal to teach enslaved or free Blacks to read and write;

Whereas the Underground Railroad was a network of individuals who helped around 100,000 slaves escape North;

Whereas the railroad began when a ''conductor'' often posing as a slave would enter a plantation and attempt to guide runaways;

Whereas escapees would travel 10 to 20 miles each night between safe houses or ''stations'' to avoid detection, waiting in safe houses for the next along the line to be alerted to their presence;

Whereas individuals running each station, many of whom were White, knew only of local efforts and not the entire operation;

Whereas Harriet Tubman, born Araminta Ross, lived as an enslaved person through her young life where she endured regular whippings and suffered a traumatic head injury at the hands of an overseer, causing her narcoleptic episodes and migraines throughout her life;

Whereas Ms. Tubman escaped from slavery along the Underground Railroad, a network of abolitionists who guided escaped slaves to the North traveling primarily at night to avoid bounty hunters;

Whereas Ms. Tubman returned to the South no less than 13 times to free 70 enslaved persons, including much of her family, for which she would be given the name ''Moses'';

Whereas Ms. Tubman deftly led those she saved North during the fall and winter when their would-be captors stayed inside to avoid the cold;

Whereas, in Ms. Tubman's own words, ''I never ran my train off the track and I never lost a passenger'';

Whereas, during the Civil War, Ms. Tubman served as a nurse, scout, and spy in the Union army, becoming the first woman to plan and lead a military operation in the United States, liberating 700 enslaved people in South Carolina;

Whereas, later in life, Ms. Tubman continued working to improve the lives of oppressed people, raising funds for and building schools as well as a hospital in the name of formerly enslaved people while participating in the women's suffrage movement;

Whereas John Brown, an abolitionist who ran an important stop on the Underground Railroad, dedicated his life to ending slavery;

Whereas Brown lead a militia in guerrilla attacks on proslavery towns in Kansas, losing one of his sons in the struggle;

Whereas Brown, with the help of Harriet Tubman, planned and organized an invasion of the South to free all slaves;

Whereas Brown began his invasion at Harpers Ferry, West Virginia, but was surrounded and captured by Federal troops led by Robert E. Lee, losing two more sons in the fighting;

Whereas the 13th Amendment was passed by Congress on January 31, 1865, and ratified on December 6, 1865, and provides that ''Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.'';

Whereas, beginning in the 20th century, African Americans began to relocate from Southern farms to Southern cities, from the South to the Northeast, Midwest, and West, in a movement known as the ''Great Migration'';

Whereas the relocation of formerly enslaved individuals and their descendants also included unfavorable and at times unjust interactions with law enforcement that often resulted in imprisonment and convict leasing;

Whereas convict leasing, also known as slavery by another name, was a system that allowed prisons to lease imprisoned individuals to private entities, often corporations and plantations;

Whereas the remains of 95 persons, thought to be of African ancestry, who were subjected to the State of Texas' convict leasing system were discovered in 2018 at the construction site of Fort Bend Independent School District's James Reese Career and Technical Center in Sugar Land, Texas;

Whereas, while slavery was abolished, descendants of the enslaved continue to live with the effects of slavery's progenies: Jim Crow, mass lynching, segregation, police brutality, mass incarceration, and institutionalized racism; and

Whereas, despite the horrors of slavery and against all odds, enslaved people became thought leaders and revolutionaries and

changed the course of American history: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This resolution may be cited as the ''Original Slavery Remembrance Day Resolution of 2021''.

SEC. 2. SLAVERY REMEMBRANCE DAY.

That the House of Representatives—

(1) supports the designation of a ''Slavery Remembrance Day'' to serve as a reminder of the evils of slavery;

(2) condemns slavery and its evil progenies; and

(3) encourages all to acknowledge the importance of slavery remembrance.

INSTITUTE FOR TELECOMMUNICATION SCIENCES CODIFICATION ACT

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4990) to codify the Institute for Telecommunication Sciences and to direct the Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Communications and Information to establish an initiative to support the development of emergency communication and tracking technologies, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 4990

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 ''Institute for Telecommunication Sciences Codification Act'' or the ''ITS Codification Act''.

SEC. 2. INSTITUTE FOR TELECOMMUNICATION SCIENCES.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) The test center within National Telecommunications and Information Administration (in this subsection referred to as the ''NTIA'') represents executive branch agencies on spectrum issues before the Federal Communications Commission.

(2) Understanding radio frequency propagation characteristics and modeling is a critical component of making spectrum decisions.

(3) Federal agencies rely on expert engineering studies, simulations, and analyses to make determinations about how to make spectrum available for commercial use, including through system relocations and identifying spectrum sharing opportunities through the NTIA.

(4) Clearing of Federal spectrum, when feasible, is the priority action to take to make Federal spectrum available for commercial uses as required by section 113(j)(1) of the National Telecommunications and Information Administration Organization Act (47 U.S.C. 923(j)(1)).

(5) Sharing of Federal spectrum between Federal entities and commercial entities provides access to Federal spectrum for commercial uses in circumstances where clearing is not feasible.

(6) The test center within NTIA, is the Government's premier expert laboratory for spectrum research activities, spectrum sharing innovation and testing, spectrum interference studies, and all activities related to advancing next generation wireless technologies.

(7) The test center within NTIA is critical for undertaking engineering studies and analyses that inform clearing or sharing opportunities and facilitate policy decisions to maximize the efficient use of spectrum resources.

(b) OPERATION OF TEST CENTER.—Part A of the National Telecommunications and Information Administration Organization Act (47 U.S.C. 901 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''SEC. 106. INSTITUTE FOR TELECOMMUNICATION SCIENCES.

''(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Under the authority provided to the Assistant Secretary under section 103, the Assistant Secretary shall operate a test center to be known as the Institute for Telecommunication Sciences (in this section referred to as 'ITS').

''(2) FUNCTIONS.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—In addition to any functions delegated by the Assistant Secretary under subparagraph (B), ITS shall serve as the primary laboratory for the executive branch of the Federal Government to—

''(i) study radio frequency emissions, including technologies and techniques to control such emissions and interference caused by such emissions;

''(ii) determine spectrum propagation characteristics;

''(iii) conduct tests on technology that enhances the sharing of electromagnetic spectrum between Federal and non-Federal users;

''(iv) improve the interference tolerance of Federal systems operating with, or using, Federal spectrum;

''(v) promote activities relating to access to Federal spectrum by non-Federal users and the sharing of Federal spectrum between Federal and non-Federal users; and

''(vi) conduct such other activities as determined necessary by the Assistant Secretary.

''(B) ADDITIONAL FUNCTIONS.—The Assistant Secretary may delegate to ITS any of the functions assigned to the Assistant Secretary under section 103(b)(1).

''(3) AGREEMENTS AND TRANSACTIONS.—In carrying out the functions described in paragraph (2), the Assistant Secretary, acting through the head of ITS, may enter into agreements as provided under the following authorities:

''(A) Sections 11 and 12 of the Stevenson–Wydler Technology Innovation Act of 1980.

''(B) Section 1535 of title 31, United States Code.

''(C) Sections 207 and 209 of title 35, United States Code.

''(D) Section 103(b)(2) of this Act.

''(E) Section 113(g) of this Act.

''(F) The first undesignated section of Public Law 91–412.

''(G) As authorized in any other Federal statute.

''(4) FEDERAL SPECTRUM DEFINED.—In this subsection, the term 'Federal spectrum' means frequencies assigned on a primary basis to a Federal entity (as defined in section 113(l)).

''(b) EMERGENCY COMMUNICATION AND TRACKING TECHNOLOGIES INITIATIVE.—

''(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Assistant Secretary, acting through the head of ITS, shall establish an initiative to support the development of emergency communication and tracking technologies for use in locating trapped individuals in confined spaces, such as underground mines, and other shielded environments, such as high-rise buildings or collapsed structures, where conventional radio communication is limited.

''(2) ACTIVITIES.—In order to carry out this subsection, the Assistant Secretary, acting through the head of ITS, shall work with private sector entities and the heads of appropriate Federal agencies, to—

''(A) perform a needs assessment to identify and evaluate the measurement, technical specifications, and conformity assessment needs required to improve the operation and reliability of such emergency communication and tracking technologies; and

''(B) support the development of technical specifications and conformance architecture to improve the operation and reliability of such emergency communication and tracking technologies.

''(3) REPORT.—Not later than 18 months after the date of the enactment of this section, the Assistant Secretary shall submit to Congress, and make publicly available, a report on the assessment performed under paragraph (2)(A).''.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) and the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. CARTER) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey.

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 include extraneous material on H.R. 4990.

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. 4990, the ITS Codification Act.

The Institute for Telecommunication Sciences, or ITS, is the premier engineering laboratory of the National Telecommunications and Information Administration, or NTIA. Amongst its many responsibilities, ITS manages various technology development programs for NTIA and the Department of Commerce and oversees cutting-edge studies concerning the use of our country's airwaves. ITS has played a significant role in furthering telecommunication advancements for our country's benefit.

H.R. 4990 recognizes the numerous contributions of ITS by providing it with additional statutory authority. Specifically, under this legislation, ITS will serve as the primary laboratory for the executive branch of the Federal Government. It will be charged with studying the use of innovative sharing technologies for our airwaves and improving the interference tolerance of Federal systems operating with, or using, Federal spectrum. The legislation also will allow the Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Communications and Information, acting through the head of ITS, to enter into agreements needed to carry out the functions of ITS.

This bill also requires the Assistant Secretary to establish an initiative to support the development of emergency communication and tracking technologies. These technologies would then be used to locate individuals

trapped in areas where mobile connectivity may not be available due to natural disasters or other devastating events.

I commend Representatives O'HALLERAN and CARTER for their bipartisan work on this bill. This is a good bill as it ensures that one of our Nation's key telecommunications facilities has the necessary tools and resources to not only continue to do its work but also expand its activities, including by enhancing rescue efforts for Americans trapped in disaster areas.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this bill, and I look forward to its consideration in the Senate.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of my bill, H.R. 4990, the ITS Codification Act.

As demand for wireless technology continues to grow, we must continue to focus on identifying potential opportunities to make more spectrum available for commercial use, including reallocating and sharing spectrum from Federal users.

In order to protect Federal missions, these reallocation decisions rely on complex technical testing and analysis that experts at the Federal Communications Commission and National Telecommunications and Information Administration evaluate. As policymakers consider reallocating Federal spectrum for commercial use, it is critical that the FCC and NTIA have the information they need to make these decisions.

The Institute for Telecommunication Sciences, or ITS, within NTIA plays an essential role in conducting the radiofrequency tests that provide this technical information. The work ITS performs has led to innovative advancements in the way we manage our airwaves.

These airwaves power faster mobile connectivity for Americans, and making more spectrum available in the future is critical to beating China and others in wireless and technological innovation.

The ITS Codification Act will strengthen statutory authority for ITS and ensure that the work they do to advance United States wireless leadership remains a critical ingredient to our success.

Furthermore, I am proud that H.R. 4990 went through regular order and enjoyed unanimous support in both the subcommittee and full committee markups of the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

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

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, I would do the same. This is a significant bill. I urge everyone to support it on a bipartisan basis, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4990, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SOUTH ASIAN HEART HEALTH AWARENESS AND RESEARCH ACT OF 2022

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 1254, I call up the bill (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, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. CHU). Pursuant to House Resolution 1254, in lieu of the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on Energy and Commerce printed in the bill, an amendment in the nature of a substitute consisting of the text of Rules Committee Print 117–58 is adopted, and the bill, as amended, is considered read.

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

H.R. 3771

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''South Asian Heart Health Awareness and Research Act of 2022''.

SEC. 2. HEART HEALTH PROMOTION GRANTS.

Title III of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 241 et seq.) is amended by inserting after section 317U (42 U.S.C. 247b–23) the following new section:

''SEC. 317V. HEART HEALTH PROMOTION GRANTS.

''(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may make grants to States for the purpose of promoting awareness of the increasing prevalence of heart disease, including, where appropriate, its relationship to type 2 diabetes, in communities disproportionately affected by heart disease such as South Asian communities in the United States.

''(b) USE OF FUNDS.—A State that receives a grant under subsection (a) shall use such grant funds—

''(1) to develop culturally appropriate materials on evidence-based heart health promotion topics, such as nutrition education, optimal diet plans, and programs for regular exercise;

''(2) to support heart health promotion activities of community organizations that work with or serve communities disproportionately affected by heart disease, such as South Asian communities in the United States; or

''(3) to support, with respect to research conducted relating to heart disease, conferences and workshops on how practices, methodologies, and designs of such research should be changed to include in such research more members of communities disproportionately affected by heart disease, such as South Asian communities in the United States.

''(c) ANNUAL REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of the South Asian Heart Health Awareness and Research Act of 2022, and annually thereafter, the Secretary shall submit to Congress a report on outreach efforts and data relating to heart disease in communities disproportionately affected by heart disease, such as South Asian communities in the United States.

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

SEC. 3. HEART HEALTH RESEARCH.

Part B of title IV of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 284 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

''SEC. 409K. HEART HEALTH RESEARCH.

''(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may—

''(1) conduct or support research and related activities regarding cardiovascular disease, type 2 diabetes, and other heart health-related ailments among at-risk populations, including South Asian communities in the United States; and

''(2) establish an internet clearinghouse to catalog existing evidence-based heart health research and treatment options for communities disproportionately affected by heart disease, such as South Asian communities in the United States, to prevent, treat, or reverse heart disease and diabetes.

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

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

After 1 hour of debate on the bill, as amended, it shall be in order to consider the further amendment printed in part A of House Report 117–432, if offered by the Member designated in the report, which shall be considered read, shall be separately debatable for the time specified in the report equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, and shall not be subject to a demand for a division of the question.

The gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) and the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. CARTER) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey.

□ 1215

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. 3771.

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 today in support of H.R. 3771, the South Asian Heart Health Awareness and Research Act of 2022. I thank Representative

JAYAPAL and the bill's bipartisan sponsors for their work on this important piece of legislation.

Heart disease, Madam Speaker, claims a life in the United States every 34 seconds. In 2020 alone, heart disease resulted in the deaths of 697,000 Americans. These statistics, which are troubling by themselves, are further shaped by systemic health disparities. Black men have a 70 percent higher risk of heart failure compared to White men, and Black women have a 50 percent higher risk compared to White women. Heart disease is the leading cause of death among Hispanic men, and for Hispanic women, heart disease is second only to cancer.

The South Asian community is also disproportionately impacted by this deadly disease. While South Asians comprise 23 percent of the world's population as of 2020, they carry approximately 60 percent of the world's global burden of heart disease. The increased risk and disproportionate impact that heart disease has on the South Asian-American community in this country is often obscured by the lack of data specificity, as South Asian Americans are often grouped with other Asian Americans.

So H.R. 3771 takes a multipronged approach to address these trends. The legislation allows States to direct culturally appropriate resources to communities that are disproportionately impacted by heart disease through grants, with the goal of increasing awareness and promoting prevention. The legislation also supports research efforts on cardiovascular disease, type 2 diabetes, and other heart-related ailments among at-risk populations.

H.R. 3771 is a bipartisan, commonsense approach to an undeniable heart health and research gap for the South Asian-American community. These important investments will ensure a greater understanding with respect to individuals disproportionately at risk for heart-related disease and will help in our efforts to address disparities in heart health currently experienced by many Americans.

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

I just want to thank Representative JAYAPAL, again, because, as you know, Madam Speaker, I have a very large Asian-American community, and many of them, particularly the healthcare providers, have pointed to the problems disproportionately with heart disease.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise today to express my concerns with H.R. 3771, the South Asian Heart Health Awareness and Research Act of 2022.

Investing in the health of all Americans through innovative and targeted programming has been a priority for House Republicans. We have been steadfast in our support for heart health promotion and cardiovascular research through consistent and robust funding of the National Institutes of Health and most recently through passage of Congressman BARR's H.R. 1193, the Cardiovascular Advances in Research and Opportunities Legacy Act.

Unfortunately, H.R. 3771, the South Asian Heart Health Awareness and Research Act of 2022, that we are discussing today will do nothing to meaningfully improve cardiovascular health of Americans.

Energy and Commerce Committee Republicans have repeatedly expressed concerns throughout the entire legislative process. There are already numerous Federal initiatives at the CDC, the NIH, and the Patient-Centered Outcomes Research Institute which are already dedicated to cardiovascular health. What the CDC really needs to do is refocus on its original mission of controlling and responding to infectious diseases.

After extending itself in so many directions in their interest of prevention and public health, the CDC has become nearly incapable of adequately addressing serious threats posed by infectious diseases, especially novel ones for which there is little information about risks, spread, and treatment. Now is not the time to create duplicative programs when the CDC's management of an ongoing pandemic and the current monkeypox outbreak has arguably been abysmal.

Former FDA Commissioner Scott Gotttlieb was recently quoted as saying that it may be too late to control and contain the monkeypox and compared CDC's response to the start of the COVID–19 pandemic saying that the U.S. is making a lot of the same mistakes, such as a lack of testing and not enough vaccines.

I couldn't agree more.

The window to getting this under control is closing fast. There are other concerning infectious diseases that need to be addressed. Ghana just recently declared an outbreak of Marburg virus, an incredibly infectious and deadly virus that needs to be addressed by the global health community immediately before it gets out of hand.

Addressing and preventing heart disease is important. Make no mistake about that. But the ever-expanding portfolio of public health issues is simply not sustainable. We don't need another duplicative public health prevention initiative that further erodes the CDC's focus.

Madam Speaker, I urge a ''no'' vote on this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from Washington (Ms. JAYAPAL), who is the bill's sponsor.

Ms. JAYAPAL. Madam Speaker, I thank Chairman PALLONE for all the work he has done. I know he has a big API community in his district, so we appreciate his attention to these issues.

I am very proud to rise in support of my bipartisan bill, the South Asian Heart Health Awareness and Research Act, and I thank my colleague from the other side of the aisle, Representative JOE WILSON, as well as several other Republicans who have cosponsored this bill and for leading on this issue with me.

Every 38 seconds, a person in the United States dies from cardiovascular disease. It is the leading cause of death, regardless of gender, for most racial and ethnic groups in America. But within those groups, South Asian Americans have the highest death rate from heart disease nationwide.

Now, one of the things I love about Congress is that when we have representation of various diverse communities, we are able to bring up issues that our constituents raise to us or that we feel very viscerally. I first introduced this bill in 2017 after the mother of Ven Neralla, my then-legislative director and who is still a staff member here in Congress, tragically died suddenly of heart disease. As we started researching the issue what we learned is that South Asian Americans are four times more likely to develop heart disease than the general population.

As the first South Asian-American woman in the House of Representatives, I am aware of the barriers that our communities experience to address this epidemic. Much of our knowledge about the risks within this community is actually thanks to relatively new research and personal experience. We just don't exhibit the typical risk factors for heart disease, which hinders early diagnosis and prevention measures, not only within our own community but within the broader group of people who have heart disease.

So while my bill does focus on the South Asian community, it benefits all Americans, and it is careful in the bill—in working through language with Republicans last year and in this Congress—to make sure that we have that multipronged approach. It is even more important as we continue to grapple with the lasting impacts of COVID–19. The American Heart Association says that heart disease will likely continue to kill more Americans than any other cause as '' . . . the influence of COVID–19 will directly and indirectly impact rates of cardiovascular disease prevalence and deaths for years to come. . . .''

Ven's mom would have turned 80 this year. His family is just one of millions who have lost a loved one because of heart disease. But her death will not be in vain. This bill will help prevent other families from undergoing this same tragedy. By passing this bill, not only will we prevent deaths within the South Asian community, but we will also increase awareness and understanding of cardiovascular disease that

will benefit the health and well-being of every American.

Again, I am grateful to my colleagues on the other side of the aisle who understand the importance of this bill and have really stepped up to help me pass this legislation on the floor today.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote ''yes'' on passing this bill and saving lives.

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Iowa (Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS). Dr. MARIANNETTE MILLER-MEEKS is someone who is no less than an expert in public health.

Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS. Madam Speaker, I thank Representative CARTER for yielding me time.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of the Republican motion to recommit H.R. 3771.

We can all agree that preventing myocardial events in Asian Americans and all populations is important, but the health of our children coming through the pandemic is critical.

The Republican motion to recommit would require the Department of Health and Human Services to submit a report to Congress on the education crisis in K–12 public schools as a result of the COVID–19 pandemic. This report would include the total number of days schools were closed, the impact that school closures had on our most vulnerable population—which includes both academic achievement and mental health—and the amount of classroom instruction time that was lost.

As a mother of two children, I understand how important it is for all kids to be in school and learning among their peers. Unfortunately, throughout the COVID–19 pandemic, many schools had vaccine mandates, masking requirements, and virtual-only learning which has resulted in students paying the price through learning loss. The report to Congress this motion to recommit authorizes will provide us with the data that will help us move forward from this pandemic.

Early in the pandemic there was a lot of focus on limiting people's interactions with others. However, by summer of 2020, I would argue that the risk of keeping schools closed and how to reopen them as safely as possible was known. In fact, this was widely the practice in Europe.

As a physician and former Iowa director of public health, I recognize that children are at infinitesimally low risk of severe illness with COVID. In fact, in February of 2021, The New York Times reported that 86 percent of pediatric disease experts recommended in-person schooling regardless of vaccination status. In addition, a recent study found that grade-schoolers are at a lower risk than vaccinated adults.

By using transparent data from the CDC, we can make the best decisions for students when it comes to in-person instruction, vaccine and masking mandates, and their mental health, given the startling rise in youth suicide.

I believe that it is imperative for students to go to school and have in-person instruction. Our future leaders depend on the best education possible, which starts in the classroom. Let me repeat that: in the classroom.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote in support of the Republican motion to recommit. As we are entering a new school year after 2 years of a pandemic, our students deserve to be back in the classroom among their peers.

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, I yield such time as she may to consume to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. CHU).

Ms. CHU. Madam Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 3771, the bipartisan South Asian Heart Health Awareness and Research Act, which will not only raise awareness about the prevalence of heart disease in the South Asian community but save lives across our country.

I thank Congresswoman JAYAPAL for introducing this very important bill.

Language barriers, stigma, a lack of data surrounding AANHPI health, and the rise in anti-Asian rhetoric and violence are just some of the challenges communities of color face in accessing healthcare. South Asian Americans, in particular, have four times the risk of heart disease compared to the general population.

The factors behind this epidemic of heart disease among this community are not understood, and, more importantly, preventative measures are rarely shared. This bill before us today will tackle these issues and help to reverse these frightening trends and better protect South Asian-American communities nationwide, as well as patients of all races and ethnicities.

Specifically, this bill will create heart health promotion grants at the Centers for Disease Control to develop culturally appropriate materials to promote heart health, so that no one loses out on lifesaving information just because of the language they speak. It would also establish a clearinghouse of information on heart health through the NIH and conduct research on cardiovascular disease and other heart ailments among communities disproportionately affected by heart disease, such as South Asian Americans.

I am proud to be a cosponsor of this legislation and have been proud to support its endorsement by the Congressional Asian Pacific American Caucus which I chair. This bill is going to save lives, and we must pass it today.

□ 1230

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

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

Let me just thank, again, Ms. JAYAPAL and others on a bipartisan basis. This is a very important bill for my district in many areas where we have a large South Asian community.

And one of the things that Ms. CHU mentioned was the data. Oftentimes, we don't have the data, and just getting the information, in itself, is going to be significant as a result of this bill. I ask for support on both sides, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 3771, known as the South Asian Heart Health Awareness and Research Act of 2021.

This bill establishes programs that support heart-disease research and awareness among communities disproportionately affected by heart disease, like the South Asian community within the United States.

The South Asian American community across the United States grew by nearly 40 percent between 2010 and 2017. Today, there are over 5 million South Asian Americans in the United States.

South Asian Americans are four times more likely to suffer from heart disease than other ethnic groups, and experience heart problems nearly a decade earlier on average.

Globally, South Asians have emerged as the ethnic group with the highest prevalence of Type 2 diabetes, which is a leading cause of heart disease.

Type 2 diabetes often occurs due to a combination of a patient's genetics, and environment. Those with South Asian heritage contain a genetic predisposition that places them at an even greater risk for Type 2 diabetes, and by extension, heart disease.

Studies have shown that South Asians in the United States—people who immigrated from or whose families immigrated from countries including India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka and Nepal—are experiencing dramatic rises in rates of heart disease when compared to other immigrant groups within the United States.

As a co-chair of the Congressional Pakistan Caucus and a member of the Congressional India Caucus, I've had the pleasure of engaging with members of the South Asian community, especially within my hometown of Houston. Texas has one of the highest populations of South Asian Americans, along with California and New Jersey.

This bill would direct the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) Secretary to create grants to provide funding for community groups involved in South Asian heart health advocacy, while also developing culturally appropriate materials to promote heart health in the South Asian community.

These culturally appropriate materials to promote heart health would be tailored by health care providers who best understand the specific needs of the South Asian community within the United States.

It would also direct the HHS Secretary to fund grants through the National Institutes of Health (NIH) to conduct research on cardiovascular disease and other heart ailments.

Organizations like the South Asian Heart Center and the South Asian Health Initiative would be eligible for these opportunities.

These organizations work to educate members of the South Asian American community

about their increased risk for heart disease, lead prevention efforts through programs that promote healthy lifestyles, and work on research towards understanding why South Asian Americans are at an increased risk for heart disease.

This legislation would be instrumental in improving the health and wellbeing of millions of Americans. It is endorsed by a number of health organizations such as:

the American College of Cardiology,

American Heart Association,

American Medical Association,

American Stroke Association,

WomenHeart: The National Coalition for Women with Heart Disease,

American Association of Physicians of Indian Origin,

South Asian Public Health Association,

Hindu American Foundation,

Hindu American Physicians in Seva,

South Asian Health Lifestyle Intervention,

Bangladsh Medical Association of North America, and

South Asian Heart Center.

I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 3771.

Ms. ESHOO. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 3771, the ''South Asian Heart Health Awareness and Research Act of 2022.'' As Chairwoman of the House Health Subcommittee, I'm proud to have advanced this bipartisan bill and I'm pleased to support it on the Floor today.

''The South Asian Heart Health Awareness and Research Act of 2022'' sponsored by Representatives JAYAPAL and FITZPATRICK promotes research and awareness of heart health for communities that are disproportionately affected by heart disease.

Cardiovascular disease is the leading cause of death in the U.S., but it is a disproportionate killer. According to the American College of Cardiology, South Asian Americans are four times more likely to die from cardiovascular disease than any other ethnic group in the U.S. Despite these alarming statistics, researchers still do not fully understand why it is such a targeted threat.

This legislation provides $1 million annually for the next five years to advance research and awareness of heart health for the most vulnerable American communities.

''The South Asian Heart Health Awareness and Research Act'' was introduced in the 115th Congress, passed the House in 116th Congress, and is past-due to become law in the 117th Congress. I urge my colleagues to help close this health disparity gap in our country and support this important bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. All time for debate on the bill has expired.

AMENDMENT NO. 1 OFFERED BY MR. PALLONE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 1 printed in part A of House Report 117–432.

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, I have an amendment at the desk that was made in order by the rule.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Does the gentleman from New Jersey rise as the designee for the gentlewoman from New Jersey?

Mr. PALLONE. Yes, I will be the designee in lieu of Ms. SHERRILL.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 2, strike lines 15 through 22 and insert the following:

''(c) REPORTS TO CONGRESS.—

''(1) STUDY ON RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CERTAIN RATES OF MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY AS A RESULT OF HEART DISEASE IN AT-RISK POPULATIONS.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this section, the Secretary shall seek to enter into an agreement with the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine (or, if the National Academies decline to enter into the agreement, another appropriate entity) under which the National Academies (or other appropriate entity) will conduct a study of the relationship between COVID–19 and rates of morbidity and mortality as a result of heart disease in at-risk populations, such as South Asian communities in the United States.

''(B) REPORT.—Not later than 5 years after the date of enactment of this section, the Secretary shall submit to the Congress a report on the results of the study under subsection (a).

''(2) REPORT ON OUTREACH.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this section, and annually thereafter, the Secretary shall submit to Congress a report on outreach efforts and data relating to heart disease in communities disproportionately affected by heart disease, such as South Asian communities in the United States.''.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 1254, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of the underlying bill, H.R. 3771, and to offer an amendment that focuses on the impact of COVID–19 on rates of heart disease in at-risk communities.

The COVID–19 pandemic has taken an immeasurable toll on the American people. Over one million people have lost their lives, and countless more will suffer long-term health impacts as a result of the disease.

There is an undeniable link between COVID–19 infections and ongoing heart complications. A study published in Nature Medicine in February of this year concluded the risk of heart problems 1 year after COVID–19 infection is substantial.

COVID–19 can indirectly attack the heart through lack of oxygen, causing the heart to overwork and contributing to cell death and tissue damage in the heart and other organs. It can also infect the heart's muscle tissue, leading to tissue damage and inflammation, stress cardiomyopathy, and blood clots.

And as a result, COVID–19 has only widened heart health disparities around the country. During the pandemic, Black, Hispanic, and Asian populations in the U.S. experienced a disproportionate rise in deaths caused by heart disease.

This amendment directs the Secretary of HHS to enter into an agreement with the National Academies of Science, Engineering, and Medicine, or another appropriate entity, to conduct a study on the relationship between COVID–19 and rates of morbidity and mortality as a result of heart disease in at-risk communities.

We must take steps now to understand the scope of the relationship between COVID–19 and heart disease in our most vulnerable populations.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I rise to express my concerns with the amendment offered by Representative SHERRILL to H.R. 3771, the South Asian Heart Health Awareness and Research Act of 2022.

The amendment requires the Secretary to enter into an agreement with the National Academies of Science, Engineering, and Medicine, to study the relationship between COVID–19 and rates of morbidity and mortality as a result of heart disease in at-risk populations.

This amendment is highly duplicative of ongoing work at the National Institutes of Health. A basic web search for research on this issue on the National Library of Medicine's PubMed yields over 13,000 publications, reviews, and clinical trial data.

Furthermore, the NIH has an entire resource page titled ''How Does COVID–19 Affect the Heart.'' That page links to several studies funded by the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute.

This duplicative amendment will add additional costs to the bill, as authorizing the National Academies generally requires about $1 to $2 million to conduct studies. What a waste of precious taxpayer dollars.

Madam Speaker, I urge a ''no'' vote on this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from Washington (Ms. JAYAPAL), the sponsor of the bill.

Ms. JAYAPAL. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of Representatives SHERRILL's amendment to study the relationship between COVID–19 and rates of morbidity and mortality due to heart disease.

And while it is true the gentleman is correct, that there is research out there, the reality is also that there needs to be more, and that the studies that are out there right now prove some elements, but not the entire causal relationship.

In a large study of COVID–19 survivors conducted by the VA, researchers found increased frequency of abnormal heart rhythms, heart muscle inflammation, blood clots, strokes, heart attacks, and heart failure in patients who had COVID–19. The cardiac effects of COVID–19, however, are extremely widespread, and not broadly understood.

I am just going to say, I also have personal experience with this. After my husband contracted COVID–19 from me, after I got it when some colleagues on the other side of the aisle did not want to wear masks on January 6 in the safe room, he, unfortunately had a series of heart attacks and had to have a series of heart operations last year.

Every single doctor said to us, we need more research on exactly what the causal relationship is. And this is the reality of where we are today; and I think that this amendment by Representative SHERRILL is a very good addition to the bill.

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I oppose this amendment. I think it is duplicative, and I think it is a waste of taxpayers' money.

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

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, I would urge support for the amendment, as well as the underlying bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the previous question is ordered on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE).

The question is on the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

MOTION TO RECOMMIT

Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS. 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. MILLER-MEEKS of Iowa moves to recommit the bill H.R. 3771 to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

The material previously referred to by Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS is as follows:

At the end of the bill, add the following new section:

SEC. 4. REPORT ON THE COVID–19 EDUCATION CRISIS IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Not later than 6 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Health and Human Services shall provide to Congress a report on the COVID–19 education crisis in public schools during the period between March 1, 2020, and March 1, 2022. Such report shall include—

(1) the average number of days elementary and secondary education schools were closed to in-person classroom instruction;

(2) the average amount of time intended for in-person classroom instruction that was lost;

(3) the participation rates in remote-learning programs;

(4) the impact of school closures on children, including the disproportionate impact on children in low-income, disadvantaged, or vulnerable communities, with regard to—

(A) academic achievement;

(B) mental health and well-being; and

(C) social development;

(5) a detailed accounting of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's decision-making process and data used for the creation of the ''Operational Guidance for K–12 Schools and Early Care and Education Programs to Support Safe In-Person Learning''; and

(6) a detailed accounting of unspent Federal dollars directed to school districts that were authorized by the American Rescue Plan Act.

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. MILLER-MEEKS. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this question will be postponed.

ADVANCING TELEHEALTH BEYOND COVID–19 ACT OF 2021

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 1256, I call up the bill (H.R. 4040) to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to extend telehealth flexibilities under the Medicare program, and for other purposes, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 1256, an amendment in the nature of a substitute consisting of the text of Rules Committee Print 117–59, modified by the amendment printed in part B of House Report 117–444, is adopted. The bill, as amended, is considered read.

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

H.R. 4040

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 ''Advancing Telehealth Beyond COVID–19 Act of 2022''.

SEC. 2. REMOVING GEOGRAPHIC REQUIREMENTS AND EXPANDING ORIGINATING SITES FOR TELEHEALTH SERVICES.

Section 1834(m) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395m(m)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2)(B)(iii)—

(A) by striking ''With'' and inserting ''In the case that the emergency period described in section 1135(g)(1)(B) ends before December 31, 2024, with''; and

(B) by striking ''that are furnished during the 151-day period beginning on the first day after the end of the emergency period described in section 1135(g)(1)(B)'' and inserting ''that are furnished during the period beginning on the first day after the end of such emergency period and ending December 31, 2024''; and

(2) in paragraph (4)(C)(iii)—

(A) by striking ''With'' and inserting ''In the case that the emergency period described in section 1135(g)(1)(B) ends before December 31, 2024, with''; and

(B) by striking ''that are furnished during the 151-day period beginning on the first day after the end of the emergency period described in section 1135(g)(1)(B)'' and inserting ''that are furnished during the period beginning on the first day after the end of such emergency period and ending on December 31, 2024''.

SEC. 3. EXPANDING PRACTITIONERS ELIGIBLE TO FURNISH TELEHEALTH SERVICES.

Section 1834(m)(4)(E) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395m(m)(4)(E)) is amended by striking ''and, for the 151-day period beginning on the first day after the end of the emergency period described in section 1135(g)(1)(B)'' and inserting ''and, in the case that the emergency period described in section 1135(g)(1)(B) ends before December 31, 2024, for the period beginning on the first day after the end of such emergency period and ending on December 31, 2024''.

SEC. 4. EXTENDING TELEHEALTH SERVICES FOR FEDERALLY QUALIFIED HEALTH CENTERS AND RURAL HEALTH CLINICS.

Section 1834(m)(8)(A) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395m(m)(8)(A)) is amended by striking ''during the 151-day period beginning on the first day after the end of such emergency period'' and inserting ''in the case that such emergency period ends before December 31, 2024, during the period beginning on the first day after the end of such emergency period and ending on December 31, 2024''.

SEC. 5. DELAYING THE IN-PERSON REQUIREMENTS UNDER MEDICARE FOR MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES FURNISHED THROUGH TELEHEALTH AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY.

(a) DELAY IN REQUIREMENTS FOR MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES FURNISHED THROUGH TELEHEALTH.—Section 1834(m)(7)(B)(i) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395m(m)(7)(B)(i)) is amended, in the matter preceding subclause (I), by striking ''on or after the day that is the 152nd day after the end of the period at the end of the emergency sentence described in section 1135(g)(1)(B))'' and inserting ''on or after January 1, 2025 (or, if later, the first day after the end of the emergency period described in section 1135(g)(1)(B))''.

(b) MENTAL HEALTH VISITS FURNISHED BY RURAL HEALTH CLINICS.—Section 1834(y) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395m(y)) is amended—

(1) in the heading, by striking ''TO HOSPICE PATIENTS''; and

(2) in paragraph (2), by striking ''prior to the day that is the 152nd day after the end of the emergency period described in section 1135(g)(1)(B))'' and inserting ''prior to January 1, 2025 (or, if later, the first day after the end of the emergency period described in section 1135(g)(1)(B))''.

(c) MENTAL HEALTH VISITS FURNISHED BY FEDERALLY QUALIFIED HEALTH CENTERS.—Section 1834(o)(4) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395m(o)(4) is amended—

(1) in the heading, by striking ''TO HOSPICE PATIENTS''; and

(2) in subparagraph (B), by striking ''prior to the day that is the 152nd day after the end of the emergency period described in section 1135(g)(1)(B))'' and inserting ''prior to January 1, 2025 (or, if later, the first day after the end of the emergency period described in section 1135(g)(1)(B))''.

SEC. 6. ALLOWING FOR THE FURNISHING OF AUDIO-ONLY TELEHEALTH SERVICES.

Section 1834(m)(9) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395m(m)(9)) is amended by striking ''The Secretary shall continue to provide coverage and payment under this part for telehealth services identified in paragraph (4)(F)(i) as of the date of the enactment of this paragraph that are furnished via an audio-only telecommunications system during the 151-day period beginning on the first day after the end of the emergency period described in section 1135(g)(1)(B)'' and inserting ''In the case that the emergency period described in section 1135(g)(1)(B) ends before December 31, 2024, the Secretary shall continue to provide coverage

and payment under this part for telehealth services identified in paragraph (4)(F)(i) that are furnished via an audio-only communications system during the period beginning on the first day after the end of such emergency period and ending on December 31, 2024''.

SEC. 7. USE OF TELEHEALTH TO CONDUCT FACE-TO-FACE ENCOUNTER PRIOR TO RECERTIFICATION OF ELIGIBILITY FOR HOSPICE CARE DURING EMERGENCY PERIOD.

Section 1814(a)(7)(D)(i)(II) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395f(a)(7)(D)(i)(II)) is amended by striking ''and during the 151-day period beginning on the first day after the end of such emergency period'' and inserting ''and, in the case that such emergency period ends before December 31, 2024, during the period beginning on the first day after the end of such emergency period described in such section 1135(g)(1)(B) and ending on December 31, 2024''.

SEC. 8. FUNDING FROM MEDICARE IMPROVEMENT FUND.

Section 1898(b)(1) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395jjj(b)(1)) is amended by striking ''$7,500,000,000'' and inserting ''$5,153,000,000''.

SEC. 9. PROGRAM INSTRUCTION AUTHORITY.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of Health and Human Services may implement the provisions of, including amendments made by, sections 2 through 7 through program instruction or otherwise.

SEC. 10. DETERMINATION OF BUDGETARY EFFECTS.

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

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

The gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) and the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. CARTER) 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. 4040.

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

There was no objection.

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

I rise in support of H.R. 4040, the Advancing Telehealth Beyond COVID–19 Act, bipartisan legislation, introduced by Representatives CHENEY and DINGELL.

Over the course of this pandemic, telehealth has served as an important tool for staying connected to care without increasing the risk of exposure to COVID–19. And in the Medicare program, millions have utilized telehealth for the first time during the pandemic, thanks to actions taken early on by Congress and the administration.

When the pandemic was beginning to take hold in America, Congress moved quickly to significantly expand access to telehealth for Medicaid beneficiaries. And this was critically important because Medicare beneficiaries are some of the most vulnerable to COVID–19.

The waiver of Medicare's originating site and geographic restrictions during the public health emergency has allowed millions of Medicare beneficiaries nationwide to receive telehealth services, including audio-only services, without ever having to leave their homes.

Now, the Energy and Commerce Committee has a long history of working to expand access to telehealth services in the Medicare program. For example, the SUPPORT Act expanded access to substance use disorder services delivered via telehealth.

The Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2021 permanently expanded access to telemental health services and Medicare. And most recently, the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2020 extended key telehealth flexibilities for an additional 5 months after the end of the public health emergency.

So H.R. 4040 builds on the bipartisan telehealth extension included in the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2022. The bill extends the same key telehealth flexibilities as the previous legislation, but now would extend them until December 31, 2024, essentially 2 more years. And this longer-term extension will provide beneficiaries and stakeholders with more certainty.

It will also give policymakers time to assess the impact expanded telehealth services have had on the Medicare program and on beneficiaries' health and well-being, and the quality of care that they are receiving.

So I thank the many Energy and Commerce Committee members who have been leaders on this issue over the years, such as Representatives DINGELL, ESHOO, MATSUI, WELCH, BLUNT-ROCHESTER, KELLY, and many more.

And I also commend Representative CHENEY and DINGELL for their bipartisan leadership on this legislation today.

I look forward to working with all Members on a permanent solution to address telehealth coverage under Medicare but, in the meantime, this multi-year extension is critical for preserving access to telehealth services.

The language included in the bill is the same bipartisan language previously negotiated by the House and Senate committees and the bill—and I stress, Madam Speaker, that the bill is fully paid for.

So I hope we can, once again, extend these flexibilities with strong bipartisan support.

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

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, one of my top priorities since I have been a Member of Congress has been to make sure that healthcare is accessible and available for all Americans. Telehealth has played a critical role for patients to access the care they desperately need.

□ 1245

On the Energy and Commerce Committee, we have been discussing the importance of telehealth flexibilities for years. It is bringing doctors right into families' living rooms and is an example of how innovation can improve and save people's lives.

As the coronavirus spread and providers closed their doors, patients and providers were forced to adapt and utilize telehealth services. Just months into the public health emergency, Medicare was receiving over a million telehealth visits a week, an almost 3,000 percent increase. Those without adequate transportation or in rural areas were still able to visit with their doctor.

While we have made great strides in making telehealth more broadly available, we know that Congress can do more. Increasing access to telehealth means increasing access to quality care for all patients.

I often discuss how, before the pandemic, we had a lot of regulations and red tape that piled up over the years. So while I will support this legislation, it is a shame that we did not take something as important as this through committee to make sure it could be the best possible product.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Michigan (Mrs. DINGELL).

Mrs. DINGELL. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of this legislation, which would provide critical extensions of existing telehealth flexibilities that have been in place during the COVID–19 pandemic.

The Advancing Telehealth Beyond COVID–19 Act of 2021, which I co-led with my colleague, Congresswoman CHENEY, will do just that. It will extend a broad range of telehealth flexibilities that are central to enabling access to care via telehealth from any location through December 31, 2024.

This includes allowing any site in the United States, including a patient's home, to be considered an eligible originating site for the delivery of telehealth services. It also extends other vital services, including coverage of certain telehealth services delivered via audio-only format.

Collectively, these changes will build on what has worked during the pandemic. It will expand access to quality, affordable healthcare across the country, particularly in rural and underserved communities.

It will also, Madam Speaker, allow those who have been afraid to go to the doctor, who haven't been able to get in, to be able to consult with medical professionals as they need it.

I thank my colleague, Congresswoman CHENEY, for partnering with me on this effort, as well as Chairman PALLONE for his thoughtful leadership and input on the legislation before us today.

It is also important to recognize other leading voices on the telehealth issue in the Congress, including Congressman MIKE THOMPSON for his pioneering efforts on this issue.

This legislation is a bipartisan win for the American people. Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support it.

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Washington (Mrs. RODGERS), the ranking member of the Energy and Commerce Committee.

Mrs. RODGERS of Washington. Madam Speaker, I appreciate the gentleman yielding.

I grew up in a small town, Kettle Falls, and I have lived through the challenges that people face in rural communities.

I have also visited hospitals and healthcare facilities all throughout my district. During the pandemic, Providence Health System scaled up their telehealth services with a 1,000 percent increase in volume.

Telehealth visits by seniors on Medicare increased from 840,000 in 2019 to 52.7 million in 2020 nationwide. Many of these visits were from seniors' homes, which were not paid for by Medicare prior to the pandemic.

Congress and the Trump administration, by action, required Medicare to pay for more telehealth services, reducing out-of-pocket costs and expanding the availability of telehealth services and long-term care where people are especially vulnerable to COVID–19. This bill today makes some of those actions last beyond the public health emergency through 2024.

While I support this legislation, I do think this is a missed opportunity to do more. Republicans on the Energy and Commerce Committee have many solutions to not just look at telehealth and Medicare for a couple of years but to look also at how we incentivize employers to provide access to telehealth for an estimated 156 million people with employer health insurance.

We have examined and worked on solutions to address both where telehealth may not be appropriate and where it drives better outcomes for patients.

Healthcare providers and patients need certainty. The pandemic has made it clear that telehealth can and should be a part of modernizing healthcare.

I plan to support this legislation and hope to continue to work to unwind the public health emergency in a way that provides patients and our healthcare providers the certainty that they need. I do think that we could have done more on this and hope that this process won't be a model for the rest.

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. MATSUI), a member of the Energy and Commerce Committee.

Ms. MATSUI. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 4040, the Advancing Telehealth Beyond COVID–19 Act, legislation to further extend telehealth policies that have been critical to providing care during the pandemic through the end of 2024.

Since long before the COVID pandemic, I worked closely with my Energy and Commerce Committee colleague, Representative BILL JOHNSON, in crafting legislation to remove barriers to telehealth and advancing policies that expand access and improve the quality of care for Medicare beneficiaries.

As a cosponsor of this bill, I am pleased to see some of that important work make progress today. This legislation builds on Congress' efforts to give patients and providers the certainty they need that telehealth is here to stay.

While this bipartisan telehealth bill meets many of our shared objectives, we also must recognize that our work on telehealth is not done. There are vital telehealth priorities still demanding our attention that will truly shape care delivery for the future, including the need to extend the DEA in-person waiver for remote prescribing of controlled substances after the public health emergency ends.

Likewise, while this bill continues a crucial delay of the in-person telemental health requirement, we cannot allow an arbitrary and clinically unsupported in-person requirement to act as a barrier to mental health care when the pandemic extensions run out.

I look forward to continuing this work with my colleagues. This is a really good bill, but we want to ensure that permanent Medicare policy supports telehealth in ways that ensure beneficiaries can continue to get the right care in the right place at the right time.

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Utah (Mr. CURTIS), an important member of the Energy and Commerce Committee.

Mr. CURTIS. Madam Speaker, I thank Mr. CARTER for his support.

I rise today in support of the Advancing Telehealth Beyond COVID–19 Act. There is no putting the genie back in the bottle. COVID–19 highlighted the importance of telehealth, especially in providing quality care for rural communities. This bill would extend telehealth offered through Medicare through the end of 2024.

Like many of my colleagues, I would like to see that go longer. This bill includes a provision I have supported in my bill, the Protecting Mental Health Services Act, which extends mental health services delivered through telehealth.

While Utah has, for the most part, returned to regular life, it is important that we keep in place those flexibilities that give Utahns control over their healthcare decisions.

I support this bill and am pleased the Protecting Mental Health Services Act was included. Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support its passage.

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from Wyoming (Ms. CHENEY).

Ms. CHENEY. Madam Speaker, I thank the chairman for yielding. I appreciate it.

I am very pleased, Madam Speaker, that today the House will have the opportunity to vote on this important bipartisan legislation. It is an unusual circumstance to have a bill that has such broad bipartisan support.

I know many of my colleagues have worked on many different aspects of the bill that we are going to consider and vote on today. I am honored to be an original cosponsor of this bill, along with my good friend from Michigan, Congresswoman DINGELL, who spoke earlier.

All of us, I think, around the country, especially in rural America, saw the impact of COVID on the ability of our constituents to get the treatment that they need. We first began working on legislation to expand telehealth capabilities more than 2 years ago, following the onset of the pandemic.

In Wyoming, we have long known how important it is for citizens to be able to take advantage of the technology that exists today, how crucial telehealth services are in allowing all of our citizens to interact with their doctors and their other healthcare providers, and we saw this, in particular, during the pandemic.

We know it is vital that Medicare adapt to the ever-changing innovation in medical technology that allows telehealth services, and this legislation really will expand freedom for patients by giving them more flexibility and more capability to use telehealth services.

Specifically, the legislation removes geographic requirements, and it expands originating sites so that Medicare beneficiaries can receive care at any site. It can expand the practitioners who are able to furnish telehealth services, and it also provides for audio-only telehealth.

I am very pleased that this extension through 2024 was fully paid for using the Medicare Improvement Fund, and the CBO has shown that it will not increase direct spending.

Madam Speaker, in Wyoming, especially, we know how important this is, how important telehealth access is. Many of our citizens live hours away, hundreds of miles away, from their closest medical provider. I am very proud that this bill has the support of the Wyoming Hospital Association, in addition to the American Medical Association and a number of other crucial groups whose mission is to serve patients and provide quality care.

While I know we in this body will continue to have legitimate and important ongoing policy debates about

healthcare, there is, as I said, broad bipartisan agreement for expanding access so that all of our citizens can receive high-quality care. That needs to continue to be a top priority. This bill does just that by allowing more Americans to utilize telehealth services.

Madam Speaker, I thank my colleagues from both sides of the aisle for joining me in advancing our bill to this point, and I urge all Members to vote in favor of this legislation so more citizens can connect and receive care from the medical professionals of their choice.

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BURGESS).

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

One of the many lessons we learned during the pandemic is the ability to take care of patients who are safely in their own homes. It was truly a highlight.

Understanding that we will not be going back to the status quo of 2019, we must recognize how telehealth has allowed our country to take a monumental step forward toward digitally enabled care.

Telehealth has allowed Americans to take care of immediate and necessary health needs from their homes without the costs and health risks that are often associated with an in-person visit. They don't incur costs for parking. They don't have to take time off from work. They don't have to hire a babysitter.

While I am in support of this legislation, it does not go far enough. We do need to provide a permanent solution for Medicare providers and, most importantly, their patients.

It is important that providers are given long-term certainty when taking care of their Medicare patients and are technologically capable of delivering the best care possible.

Yesterday, I introduced, along with Representatives GREG MURPHY and YVETTE HERRELL, H.R. 8506 to permanently extend Medicare coverage of telehealth services for federally qualified health centers and rural health clinics.

This important permanent extension would ensure that following the pandemic, providers and patients continue to have access to telehealth flexibilities, especially in rural and underserved areas. These are arguably communities that have benefited the most from an increase in telehealth access.

We will continue to see innovation and technology that will further influence how we deliver care to American patients. We need to keep up with the times. This bill is an important step, but it is not the end of the discussion.

□ 1300

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. DOGGETT).

Mr. DOGGETT. Madam Speaker, with telehealth helping so many throughout this pandemic, we should certainly continue its benefits, as I proposed in bipartisan legislation last year, and for which I secured the support of 22 health-related stakeholders. But we don't have to accept billions of dollars of fraud, of theft of taxpayer funds as the price for maintaining telehealth.

Here is what has been happening: Information for some patients who wanted a COVID–19 test was used fraudulently to bill Medicare for expensive cancer genetic tests and allergy tests without any medical necessity or any knowledge of the patient. In other cases, expensive medical equipment in no way needed by the patient was ordered.

The wrongdoing has been exposed by the General Accountability Office, the Health and Human Services inspector general, and is the subject of Justice Department prosecutions for literally billions of taxpayer dollars. Through no fault of the gentlewoman from Wyoming (Ms. CHENEY) or Chairman PALLONE, this bill fails to address this theft. I offered an amendment to the bill that was recommended by an independent, nonpartisan commission called MedPAC, mandating reasonable steps to prevent or at least significantly reduce this telehealth fraud. Outrageous interference with the consideration of this bill is denying the House today any opportunity to consider this antifraud amendment.

My amendment would have required in-person visits within 6 months prior to ordering this high-cost lab testing or DME—medical equipment—as well as an audit of outlier clinicians whose orders for these very high-cost services and devices are largely made through a telehealth appointment. This has to stop, and we need to prevent the fraud, not just prosecute it and get back a few pennies for the taxpayer per dollar after it has occurred.

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

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, I yield the gentleman an additional 1 minute.

Mr. DOGGETT. Madam Speaker, this bill costs $132 million per month. Without these targeted provisions to prevent Medicare from being looted, I must vote against it.

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I yield 2½ minutes to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. JOHNSON), another valuable member of the Energy and Commerce Committee.

Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio. Madam Speaker, this should be a happy occasion because major telehealth legislation is being brought to the floor on its own. Finally.

As a co-chair of the bipartisan Congressional Telehealth Caucus, my fellow caucus members and I have been pushing for telehealth to be recognized for its true value for years. Years.

So here we are, and those of us who are leaders on the Congressional Telehealth Caucus, the Energy and Commerce Committee, Ways and Means, and are all longtime champions for telehealth reforms, we have been completely left out of the process.

The product we have before us today is a small step in the right direction, but the American people deserve better. This legislation, conceived in a last-minute deal, is, sadly, a missed opportunity.

This legislation, well, frankly, it looks familiar. It removes geographic restrictions, enables telehealth access in the home, protects telemental health services—reforms we have been seeking for years now.

But it is time to decouple important telehealth reforms from this never-ending public health emergency. Kicking the can down the road another year-and-a-half, as this legislation does, just isn't sufficient.

During COVID–19, temporary telehealth expansion was a real bright spot. It eased burdens on a strained medical system, protected at-risk patients, and in rural Appalachian districts like mine, I heard from countless constituents who were very relieved that they could access care from their home instead of the common half hour or even longer to drive to the appointments they needed.

Now, Madam Speaker, it is time for permanent reforms. I am proud to have introduced H.R. 8493 with my colleagues VERN BUCHANAN and MICHELLE STEEL to make real long-term reforms to telehealth. This, coupled with the additional alternative proposals my colleagues have offered today, would do just that.

Clearly, as you can see, Madam Speaker, the Speaker of the House has the will to take on this challenge. But this bill on the floor today? Well, I am going to support it, but I am afraid it is just a start. We have more to do.

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, I have no additional speakers at this time. We may have one more, but not at this time. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from California (Mr. VALADAO).

Mr. VALADAO. Madam Speaker, I appreciate the opportunity to speak on this. Telehealth is critical for rural and low-income communities like many in my district, and I absolutely support this bill.

Throughout the COVID–19 pandemic, telehealth was widely used since we were not able to see our healthcare providers in person. Even before the pandemic, many of my constituents were not able to go to their health appointments because oftentimes the office was way too far, or they did not have the transportation to get to their provider.

Through this legislation, the Advancing Telehealth Beyond COVID–19 Act, some of the healthcare flexibilities we have seen since 2020 would be extended for another 2 years. This action is very necessary, but I also believe it is in the

best interests of our constituents to take these flexibilities and make them permanent.

I introduced a companion bill with my colleagues that would make permanent the expanded list of practitioners eligible to provide telehealth services.

Congresswoman CHENEY's bill is a great starting point, but I encourage my colleagues to make these flexibilities permanent so our constituents can have access to the care even after the public health emergency declaration has ended.

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, I am prepared to close, but I think Republicans may have additional speakers.

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Again, let me be clear about my standing on this bill. I support this bill. We support telehealth. We are all in favor of telehealth, but we also support the fact that we have committees that this type of legislation needs to go through, and we missed an opportunity here to make this a better bill. That is simply what we are saying.

No one is saying they are not in favor of telehealth. Telehealth has become an integral part of our healthcare system during this pandemic. There is no question about that. All of us agree on that. It needs to be extended.

But, again, the committee process is exceptionally important, and we need to make sure that we follow that, particularly when we are talking about subject matter as important as this because it is important.

Again, since I have been a Member of Congress, I have been working to make healthcare accessible and available, and telehealth does just that. This is exactly what we want, but there are ways that we could have made this better.

One example is that we need to make sure there is no waste, fraud, and abuse. That is one thing that could have been tightened up in this legislation.

Another example is to make sure that we are not having any information that is inadvertently or intentionally being released. That is extremely important as well.

So again, there are ways that we could have made this legislation better if we had gone through the committee process, which is a process that is extremely important.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Nebraska is recognized and controls the time.

Mr. SMITH of Nebraska. Madam Speaker, may I inquire how much time is remaining?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman has 19 minutes remaining.

Mr. SMITH of Nebraska. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Iowa (Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS).

Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 4040. This bill would extend telehealth flexibilities under Medicare until 2024. These flexibilities allow physicians to be more widely available to patients who no longer need to wait weeks for a visit or take hours off work to sit in a doctor's office.

While I support this bill, I am disappointed that the majority did not follow the regular committee process, which could have further improved the bill in a bipartisan way.

For example, the committee could have incorporated elements of the Greater Access to Telehealth Act, which I am proud to co-lead with the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. SCHWEIKERT) and the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. CARTER). This bill would extend the telehealth flexibility until 2026 and includes policies to support health savings accounts. But the majority did not follow regular order, and that is a great disservice to a commonsense bill like H.R. 4040.

Regardless, and despite the procedural irregularities, I support the bill, and I encourage my colleagues to vote for H.R. 4040.

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SMITH of Nebraska. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. MURPHY).

Mr. MURPHY of North Carolina. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 4040. There have been a few silver linings that we have seen in the pandemic, and definitely telehealth has been one of them.

I will submit, I am personally thankful for this bill because I will say, maybe, perhaps I am the only sitting Member of Congress who, as a physician, has actually used telehealth.

In my surgical practice, I see patients from 2 hours north, 2 hours south, and sometimes 5 hours east out on the eastern North Carolina coast. So many of my patients who come from rural eastern North Carolina can't even afford gas in the inflationary environment we have to even travel these distances, much less sometimes across town.

While this bill is a good start, it is a very, very good start, it does not go far enough, and that is why I, with Dr. BURGESS and Congresswoman HERRELL, introduced a bill to permanently extend telehealth for federally qualified health centers and rural health centers. These are the medical practices that take care of our poorest and the most at-risk patients. These individuals need to be able to access telehealth because they have to travel long distances and don't have the resources that they need to be able to access physician care.

I subsequently urge my colleagues to support this initiative and urge them that we can do much more.

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SMITH of Nebraska. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume. I will be brief in my remarks here.

I know that you have heard several concerns expressed about this entire process, and I would certainly share those concerns.

I do think that this is a great opportunity to address a bipartisan issue that is important across America. But it appears this bill was negotiated quickly, in secret, and outside the committees of jurisdiction. Neither outside stakeholders nor Members who have worked extensively on telehealth policy were consulted, as far as I can tell, and the closed rule under which this is being considered has precluded any opportunity to improve or amend the bill.

An issue this important deserves an open and transparent process that follows regular order, allowing Members to offer input and highlight important needs which might otherwise have been overlooked. We call this legislating.

If we had worked together on the Ways and Means Committee with our Energy and Commerce friends and had included the various ideas and innovations, this would have been a true and real bipartisan bill. I am confident that the telehealth extension we are considering today would be even better, as has been mentioned by my colleagues.

In fact, back in May, I introduced a bipartisan bill almost identical to this one called the Connecting Rural Telehealth to the Future Act. That bill extended all the provisions included in the FY22 omnibus through at least 2024 and also included provisions to ensure critical access hospitals can continue to provide telehealth services to their patients. It also corrects a flaw in the CARES Act which shortchanges federally qualified health centers and rural health clinics which offer telehealth services.

Madam Speaker, I include in the RECORD two letters from the National Rural Health Association and the National Association of Rural Health Clinics expressing their support for both the aims of H.R. 4040 as well as the need to extend critical rural health provisions from the Connecting Rural Telehealth to the Future bill.

NATIONAL RURAL
HEALTH ASSOCIATION,
July 26, 2022.

Hon. NANCY PELOSI,
Speaker, House of Representatives.
Hon. KEVIN MCCARTHY,
Minority Leader, House of Representatives.

DEAR SPEAKER PELOSI AND MINORITY LEADER MCCARTHY: The National Rural Health Association (NRHA) applauds the House of Representatives for prioritizing telehealth flexibilities by scheduling a vote on H.R. 4040, the Advancing Telehealth Beyond COVID–19 Act of 2022. This legislation will extend important telehealth flexibilities enacted in the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act, and extended for 151 days post-public health emergency in the Consolidated Appropriations

Act (CAA), 2022, until December 31, 2024. NRHA supports the extension of telehealth flexibilities to show providers that telehealth is here to stay but urges rural friendly tweaks to the legislation.

NRHA is a non-profit membership organization with more than 21,000 members nationwide that provides leadership on rural health issues. Our membership includes every component of rural America's health care, including rural community hospitals, critical access hospitals, doctors, nurses, and patients. We provide leadership on rural health issues through advocacy, communications, education, and research.

As the text is currently written, H.R. 4040 includes the extension of distant-site status for Federally Qualified Health Centers (FQHC) and Rural Health Clinics (RHC) at their current reimbursement level. While continuation of this flexibility is necessary, the reimbursement level for virtual services is significantly lower than in-person services under current statute. Should reimbursement remain as it is currently written, by 2028 there will be nearly a $100 discrepancy between services provided in-person and virtually at RHCs. NRHA believes this will cause rural communities to utilize these important services less often than their urban and suburban counterparts moving forward and will cause harm to an already fragile rural safety net.

To remedy this discrepancy, NRHA urges this text be amended to incorporate reimbursement updates as reflected in Section 9 of H.R. 7876, the Connecting Rural Telehealth into the Future Act, introduced by Representatives Adrian Smith (R–NE) and Terri Sewell (D–AL). Incorporating this legislative text will bring payment parity between in-person and virtual care at RHCs and FQHCs and ensure that rural communities have access to the same health care delivery methods as their urban and suburban counterparts.

NRHA applauds the House of Representatives for acting on telehealth to show providers long-term stability. However, to ensure that rural providers, and their patients, can properly utilize these services tweaks are needed.

Sincerely,

ALAN MORGAN,
Chief Executive Officer.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF RURAL HEALTH CLINICS,
July 26, 2022.

Hon. NANCY PELOSI,
Speaker, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.
Hon. KEVIN MCCARTHY,
Republican Leader, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR SPEAKER PELOSI AND LEADER MCCARTHY: The National Association of Rural Health Clinics (NARHC) is grateful that the House of Representatives is considering extending Medicare coverage of telehealth through 2024 but we are concerned that the current language in H.R. 4040 will perpetuate inequitable payment policies for safety-net providers.

Presently, our peers in traditional office settings are able to bill for telehealth services as if the service was provided physically in the office. In other words, they have coding and reimbursement parity between telehealth services and in-person services.

On the other hand, Rural Health Clinics (RHCs) and Federally Qualified Health Centers (FQHCs) do not use their normal coding and reimbursement rules for telehealth. RHCs and FQHCs instead have a ''special payment rule'' that requires them to bill a single code, G2025, for all telehealth services which is then reimbursed at a single nationwide rate (currently $97.24).

We are concerned with this ''special payment rule'' methodology for a whole host of reasons. First and foremost, the payment is significantly less than what most RHCs and FQHCs would receive for providing the same service in person, disincentivizing safety-net providers from offering the service via telehealth. Second, the current rules require RHCs and FQHCs to ''carve-out'' all telehealth costs from their cost report, which adds significant administrative burden to the cost-reporting process. Third, the use of a single telehealth code, G2025, has prevented RHCs from tracking annual wellness visits and other services provided via telehealth severely hindering their ability to properly participate in ACOs and other quality programs.

Complicating matters is the fact that for mental health services provided via telehealth, RHCs and FQHCs do use their normal coding and reimbursement mechanisms. This policy is working well, and we believe that is should work this way for all services, not just mental health services.

NARHC strongly believes that the best way to encourage telehealth usage in underserved communities is to create parity between in-person and telehealth policies. We strongly encourage Congress to amend H.R. 4040 to include the payment policy enumerated in Section 9 of H.R. 7876, the Connecting Rural Telehealth to the Future Act introduced by Representative Adrian Smith and Representative Terri Sewell.

Please feel free to contact me if you would like to discuss this issue further.

Sincerely,

NATHAN BAUGH,
Executive Director,
National Association of Rural Health Clinics.

Mr. SMITH of Nebraska. Madam Speaker, these organizations fully understand the vital role that rural health clinics and FQHCs and critical access hospitals play in ensuring access to care for those in rural and underserved areas.

Even with the passage of this bill, the future of telehealth after the government-designated public health emergency is uncertain. More work needs to be done to assess what has worked well over the last 2 years, what can be improved, and what can safely be left behind.

While I do encourage Members to vote ''yes'' on this bill, I hope in the future we can work in a true bipartisan fashion under regular order to address the gaps that we know exist in policy and set a long-term, sustainable course for telehealth well beyond 2024.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

□ 1315

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

Mr. SMITH of Nebraska. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. HERN), a member of the Ways and Means Committee.

Mr. HERN. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 4040, which will maintain seniors' access to telehealth, or what should be more appropriately called virtual health.

In 2020, the Trump administration eliminated bureaucratic red tape so seniors could access healthcare virtually from the comfort of their homes. As a result, 52 million seniors sought their medical care virtually in 2020.

I am proud to see my bill, the Protecting Mental Health Services Act, included in this legislation to ensure seniors have virtual access to mental health and substance abuse treatment. My bill ensures all Oklahomans can access high-quality care, regardless of their physical location.

While this legislation is a step forward, it is unfortunate that it excludes employer-sponsored healthcare from the same low-cost access to telehealth. It is critical to provide folks on the job with the ability to seek flexible treatment, and I look forward to working with my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to pass this provision at a later date.

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

Mr. SMITH of Nebraska. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from New Mexico (Ms. HERRELL).

Ms. HERRELL. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of the Advancing Telehealth Beyond COVID–19 Act, which would extend vital telehealth flexibilities through 2024. Expanding telehealth during the pandemic was a resounding success and has been recognized by many New Mexicans and rural Americans as a lifesaver.

Telehealth provided Americans continued access to healthcare services without being physically present and also allowed healthcare providers to remain in practice.

While this bill is an important step in the right direction, my Republican colleagues and I wish to go one step further by offering another bill, which would make permanent the extension of telehealth services for federally qualified health clinics and rural health clinics.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support the bill on the floor, as well as our subsequent bill to permanently expand telehealth services to all Americans, regardless of ZIP Code. Access to the care they deserve is crucial.

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

Mr. SMITH of Nebraska. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. STEEL).

Mrs. STEEL. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of the Advancing Telehealth Beyond COVID–19 Act.

Telehealth has been life changing for so many, especially during the COVID–19 pandemic. Increased access to telehealth has benefited a wide range of Americans, from seniors to high-risk patients.

We must ensure that the millions of Americans who have utilized flexibility provisions authorized during the pandemic do not lose their access to telemedicine.

Right now, regardless of where you live, you have access to telehealth and virtual care. This bill ensures that this can continue for millions of Americans, but we should ensure that this flexibility is permanent.

That is why I introduced legislation with Mr. BUCHANAN and Mr. JOHNSON to permanently remove any geographic restrictions on telehealth services.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support our legislation and to vote ''yes'' on today's bill so that we can continue to expand access to quality, affordable healthcare solutions.

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

Mr. SMITH of Nebraska. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from California (Mr. OBERNOLTE).

Mr. OBERNOLTE. Madam Speaker, I represent one of the largest geographic districts in the country. Access to healthcare is a very real problem for the people I represent because many of them live hours away and hundreds of miles away from specialized healthcare.

For my constituents, one of the few positive developments that came out of COVID–19 was the expansion of the way that telehealth can be used to provide quality healthcare in districts like mine.

This bill, H.R. 4040, would take a very meaningful step in making permanent the changes to law that enable the provision of that telehealth, and I strongly urge its adoption.

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

Mr. SMITH of Nebraska. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. SCHWEIKERT).

Mr. SCHWEIKERT. Madam Speaker, you hear everyone here all say something nice. We all like telehealth. I am frustrated because I can't get my head around why we are not going further.

Outside the internal political theater, those of us who have worked on this legislation since the day we got here and then all of a sudden wake up one day and it is a different bill with someone who I have never even heard of working on it, God bless. The majority gets to do things like that.

We want a change in the price of healthcare. Can we come together and unleash technology? Telehealth is more than just looking at the phone and doing FaceTime or now talking. It is the wearable. It is the thing. It is the thing you lick.

There is technology with which we could be crushing the price of healthcare, and instead, we are doing little incremental steps here.

There are a couple of problems with the bill the Democrats decided to bring to the floor. It is for 2 years. We compromised to 4. If you want capital investments in the technology, you have to give us at least 4. It should be permanent.

There is also something in here that is just frustrating. You missed the language on health savings accounts. You have 32 million people now who functionally are not going to have access to be able to use those accounts for their telehealth.

Madam Speaker, there is just a frustration here because we all talk pretty about this, and then we are unwilling to do the things that could potentially help us all by disrupting the price of healthcare and increasing access, maybe making people's lives better. Instead, it just became more political theater. We should be ashamed of ourselves.

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. SCHWEIKERT. Madam Speaker, if I came to the body and said the bill we had all been working on, H.R. 8489—when you have someone like LLOYD DOGGETT and someone like me, and we are actually working together, we are working on some of the antifraud provisions, program integrity provisions, you actually had something this body was doing where we weren't beating the crap out of each other. It was something that actually might be good for people in the country. Instead, we turned it back into another opportunity for political gamesmanship.

It is my intense disappointment because it is our language, substantially something I have worked on for years, that was grabbed for the pandemic. We all know it expires the day the pandemic is declared over. It is time to take this opportunity—I know there is an army of lobbyists out there that despise telehealth because it changes the populations that walk in the threshold. To hell with them. Let's finally do what is right.

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

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

I think we have had a good discussion here today. I think we have laid out that we are acting in good faith, supporting an issue, moving it forward, but also posing the scenario that there are so many other things we can do to address the very matter that we are taking up here today.

The surrounding details about how this bill came up and everything, I think it is problematic for the institution. But the fact of the matter is, we have an issue here that we need to address. I hope that we can work to continue to make it permanent in the future so that we can encourage investment, as was outlined previously, and encourage bending of the cost curve, ultimately, on healthcare, which is lacking at this point in time.

Madam Speaker, I urge a ''yes'' vote on this bill, and I urge a different kind of cooperation moving forward.

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

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

Since I heard every Republican who spoke say that they support the bill, I was certainly reluctant to suggest that we would have any kind of significant debate about the bill. I generally feel that if I have both sides of the aisle saying it is a good bill, I should leave well enough alone.

But I do want to say this in response to some of the comments that were made by the Republican Members. We were reluctant in the committee to move to have permanent authorization of the telehealth flexibility expansion for several reasons.

First of all, it is expensive. In other words, the Congressional Budget Office scored this bill. As I said, the bill for the 2 years is paid for. If you wanted to go permanent, I think they would have said that we needed another $20 billion. I feel very strongly that the bill should be paid for. That is part of what we believe as Democrats. We were able to get agreement with the Republicans on a pay-for for the 2 years, so that was a factor as to why it is for 2 years instead of permanent.

Beyond that, and more importantly, really, is the fact that a permanent expansion is a major change. I think it needs a lot of study, a lot of oversight and investigation. One of the things that I mentioned in Rules is that both HHS and the inspector general have been tasked to report back to us this spring with a report on a lot of the things that were mentioned here today, integrity issues, in terms of fraud and abuse, that were mentioned by both sides of the aisle.

I think the feeling of the committee was that this was something that needed more study before we went ahead and made this permanent. That is what we do. In other words, right now, the concern is that because the omnibus appropriations bill basically expanded the telehealth program until 5 months after the public health emergency for COVID ends, that would take us to the end of this year. But we don't have a lot of legislative days left. We figured the best thing was to at least extend it for another 2 years. We can pay for it, as was mentioned by Ms. CHENEY.

This, I think, is the best way to resolve this: Do a 2-year extend, pay for it, and let's spend the time between now and next spring having some more hearings and opportunities to talk about a further extension or possibly making it permanent.

Again, I appreciate the fact that everyone on the Republican side supports the bill, but I do want to address some of the things that you mentioned.

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

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 4040 the Advancing Telehealth Beyond COVID–19 Act of 2021, which would make permanent several telehealth flexibilities under Medicare that were initially authorized during the COVID–19 public health emergency.

This bill would extend the life-saving measures put in place by Congress during the

COVID–19 pandemic that allowed millions of American people to access telehealth-care.

Specifically, H.R. 4040 would:

permanently remove originating site and geographical restrictions that limited telehealth services to designated clinics in the event of a physician shortage,

give rural providers the ability to serve patients remotely while being properly compensated for their work,

empower providers to provide access to smart devices and innovative digital technology to their patients for monitoring purposes, and

provide coverage for audio-only evaluation, management, and behavioral health services.

H.R. 4040 would codify critical telehealth policies implemented during the pandemic for the continued benefit of all, but especially those in isolated communities, people with disabilities, and seniors.

Telehealth has dramatically improved the medical industry by making healthcare more accessible to people in rural areas, those with mobility concerns, and individuals whose work or family schedules may not accommodate an appointment at a physical location.

During the height of the pandemic, while more than 3,000 people were dying per day of the virus, telehealth served as an invaluable weapon against the spread of infectious disease.

Remote screening and care prevented undue burden on our already exhausted medical professionals and allowed patients to get the care they needed without putting themselves or their families at risk.

What began as emergency protocol then, has now emerged as best practice.

Currently, 76 percent of hospitals in the U.S. connect doctors and patients remotely via telehealth.

This is up from 35 percent a decade ago.

Remote healthcare allows for greater flexibility for patients, enables certain physicians like allergists or occupational therapists to access an individual's environmental needs, and streamlines the scheduling process to prevent long wait times and wasted time.

Telehealth has allowed doctors to monitor their patients' chronic conditions more closely, like heart or lung disease.

Better monitoring can improve patients' quality-of life and reduce hospital admissions and deaths from chronic diseases.

Additionally, telehealth is a good way to deliver care quickly in an emergency, such as a stroke or heart attack.

Telehealth has also played a significant role in expanding pediatric mental healthcare access.

As of April 2019, there were only 8,300 practicing child and adolescent psychiatrists in the U.S.

This number is dwarfed by the more than 15 million kids and teens in need of a psychiatric provider.

For over a decade, The University of Texas Medical Branch has offered telehealth services for rural patients.

After initially partnering with community mental health clinics in fringe counties, the program has since been able to expand adolescent mental health services directly to school districts.

This means children without access to a local psychiatrist can receive the care they need without being pulled from school or traveling long distances.

It also means psychiatrists can observe children in their natural setting at home or in school, rather than in an inorganic hospital environment.

Telehealth allows children to be where they ought to be—in the classroom getting an education.

These are just some of the many examples of how telehealth has aided our healthcare system in providing the quality medical services that our constituents deserve.

The passage of H.R. 4040, the Advancing Telehealth Beyond COVID–19 Act of 2021, would ensure that these positive developments continue to benefit communities across the country.

It is important to note, however, that telehealth has not always served all people equally.

Historical data shows that People of Color have long faced obstacles to getting the critical health care services they need.

Unfortunately, the rapid implementation of telemedicine hasn't bridged the equality divide as much as one would have hoped.

A study led by the University of Houston College of Medicine found that African Americans were 35 percent less likely to use telemedicine compared to White Americans, and those in Hispanic communities were 51 percent less likely to use it.

Only 66 percent of African American and 61 percent of Hispanic households have access to broadband internet compared to 79 percent of white households.

Additionally, only a quarter of families earning $30,000 or less have smart devices, such as a phone, tablet, or laptop at home, limiting their access to telehealth services.

So, while telehealth has reduced many barriers to adequate healthcare, we must stay vigilant to the needs of our most disadvantaged community members.

We are a long way from full medical equality in this country, however, I believe that the Advancing Telehealth Beyond COVID–19 Act of 2021 is an important step in bringing us closer to that goal.

H.R. 4040 is an opportunity to connect our healthcare providers with patients who might otherwise go without the medical care they so desperately need.

It is an opportunity to lift our nation's healthcare into the 21st century and to utilize technology as a medical equalizer.

I urge all my colleagues to support H.R. 4040 the Advancing Telehealth Beyond COVID–19 Act of 2021.

Ms. ESHOO. Madam Speaker, as the Chairwoman of the Health Subcommittee and a senior member of the Communications and Technology Subcommittee, I've advanced the importance of telehealth for years.

Over the last several months, as I've talked to health care professionals and providers in my district, I've heard how the wide adoption of telehealth has been the bright spot during the pandemic.

One reason for that bright spot is that HHS waived many rules and payment policies surrounding telehealth coverage in traditional Medicare during the public health emergency. A recent HHS Office of the Inspector General report found that over 28 million Medicare beneficiaries used telehealth during the first year of the pandemic, demonstrating the long-term potential of telehealth to increase access to health care for beneficiaries.

Now that beneficiaries have received this important benefit, they fully appreciate what telehealth does for them. We must find a way to continue telehealth access for seniors and all Americans. That's why I'm proud to support Representatives LIZ CHENEY and DEBBIE DINGELL's bipartisan H.R. 4040, the ''Advancing Telehealth Beyond COVID–19 Act of 2022.'' The bill will allow Medicare beneficiaries to use telehealth services after the public health emergency ends by eliminating geographical restrictions on Medicare coverage for telehealth services and expand Medicare coverage to include audio-only telehealth. I urge my colleagues to support this important, bipartisan bill.

Mr. THOMPSON of California. Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of this legislation.

I have been working on telehealth and telemedicine for nearly three decades, since my time in the California State Senate.

As founder and Co-Chair of the Congressional Telehealth Caucus, I have repeatedly introduced multiple bipartisan bills expanding access to telehealth, and have worked with my colleagues on the caucus—including Ms. Matsui, Mr. Welch, Mr. Schweikert, and Mr. Johnson of Ohio—to ensure that access to telehealth services does not disappear at the conclusion of the COVID–19 Public Health Emergency.

I was proud to author legislation two years ago expanding telehealth in Medicare for the duration of the COVID–19 pandemic. That legislation—which was included in the very first COVID–19 relief measure advanced by Congress—has allowed millions of seniors on Medicare to see their doctors over the past two years without leaving their homes.

By allowing these patients to receive the care they need remotely, we've been able to minimize transmission risk while maximizing safety for both patients and providers.

In my view, the expansion and widespread adoption of telehealth services is one of the few silver linings of COVID–19.

Americans across our country now know firsthand that by integrating technology with health care, we can bring care to underserved areas, reduce burdens on parents and caregivers, increase the efficiency of our health care system and, in many cases, save money: by ensuring that patients receive care swiftly, we can treat medical conditions early on—thereby warding off worse (and more expensive) complications down the road.

However, while the value of telehealth is particularly evident amidst a pandemic, its utility is not limited to the present circumstances.

It is critical that Congress extend telehealth flexibilities in Medicare beyond the COVID–19 public health emergency.

And that's what this bill does.

This bill includes numerous provisions of mine ensuring that seniors can continue to visit providers remotely, regardless of zip code, for two more years. It allows us to continue amassing and analyzing data, and sets the stage for telehealth to become a permanent part of the Medicare program—a goal I've long sought.

I want to thank the many, many colleagues of mine who have worked with me on this critical issue.

I urge my colleagues to vote yes.

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

Pursuant to House Resolution 1256, the previous question is ordered on the bill, as amended.

The question is on 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

Mr. SCHWEIKERT. 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:

Mr. Schweikert of Arizona moves to recommit the bill H.R. 4040 to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

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

Strike all after the enactment clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''Greater Access to Telehealth Act''.

SEC. 2. REMOVING GEOGRAPHIC REQUIREMENTS AND EXPANDING ORIGINATING SITES FOR TELEHEALTH SERVICES.

Section 1834(m) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395m(m)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2)(B)(iii)—

(A) by striking ''With'' and inserting ''In the case that the emergency period described in section 1135(g)(1)(B) ends before December 31, 2026, with''; and

(B) by striking ''that are furnished during the 151-day period beginning on the first day after the end of the emergency period described in section 1135(g)(1)(B)'' and inserting ''that are furnished during the period beginning on the first day after the end of such emergency period and ending December 31, 2026''; and

(2) in paragraph (4)(C)(iii)—

(A) by striking ''With'' and inserting ''In the case that the emergency period described in section 1135(g)(1)(B) ends before December 31, 2026, with''; and

(B) by striking ''that are furnished during the 151-day period beginning on the first day after the end of the emergency period described in section 1135(g)(1)(B)'' and inserting ''that are furnished during the period beginning on the first day after the end of such emergency period and ending on December 31, 2026''.

SEC. 3. EXPANDING PRACTITIONERS ELIGIBLE TO FURNISH TELEHEALTH SERVICES.

Section 1834(m)(4)(E) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395m(m)(4)(E)) is amended by striking ''and, for the 151-day period beginning on the first day after the end of the emergency period described in section 1135(g)(1)(B)'' and inserting ''and, in the case that the emergency period described in section 1135(g)(1)(B) ends before December 31, 2026, for the period beginning on the first day after the end of such emergency period and ending on December 31, 2026''.

SEC. 4. EXTENDING TELEHEALTH SERVICES FOR FEDERALLY QUALIFIED HEALTH CENTERS AND RURAL HEALTH CLINICS.

Section 1834(m)(8)(A) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395m(m)(8)(A)) is amended by striking ''during the 151-day period beginning on the first day after the end of such emergency period'' and inserting ''in the case that such emergency period ends before December 31, 2026, during the period beginning on the first day after the end of such emergency period and ending on December 31, 2026''.

SEC. 5. DELAYING THE IN-PERSON REQUIREMENTS UNDER MEDICARE FOR MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES FURNISHED THROUGH TELEHEALTH AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY.

(a) DELAY IN REQUIREMENTS FOR MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES FURNISHED THROUGH TELEHEALTH.—Section 1834(m)(7)(B)(i) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395m(m)(7)(B)(i)) is amended, in the matter preceding subclause (I), by striking ''on or after the day that is the 152nd day after the end of the period at the end of the emergency sentence described in section 1135(g)(1)(B))'' and inserting ''on or after January 1, 2027 (or, if later, the first day after the end of the emergency period described in section 1135(g)(1)(B))''.

(b) MENTAL HEALTH VISITS FURNISHED BY RURAL HEALTH CLINICS.—Section 1834(y) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395m(y)) is amended—

(1) in the heading, by striking ''TO HOSPICE PATIENTS''; and

(2) in paragraph (2), by striking ''prior to the day that is the 152nd day after the end of the emergency period described in section 1135(g)(1)(B))'' and inserting ''prior to January 1, 2027 (or, if later, the first day after the end of the emergency period described in section 1135(g)(1)(B))''.

(c) MENTAL HEALTH VISITS FURNISHED BY FEDERALLY QUALIFIED HEALTH CENTERS.—Section 1834(o)(4) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395m(o)(4) is amended—

(1) in the heading, by striking ''TO HOSPICE PATIENTS''; and

(2) in subparagraph (B), by striking ''prior to the day that is the 152nd day after the end of the emergency period described in section 1135(g)(1)(B))'' and inserting ''prior to January 1, 2027 (or, if later, the first day after the end of the emergency period described in section 1135(g)(1)(B))''.

SEC. 6. ALLOWING FOR THE FURNISHING OF AUDIO-ONLY TELEHEALTH SERVICES.

Section 1834(m)(9) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395m(m)(9)) is amended by striking ''The Secretary shall continue to provide coverage and payment under this part for telehealth services identified in paragraph (4)(F)(i) as of the date of the enactment of this paragraph that are furnished via an audio-only telecommunications system during the 151-day period beginning on the first day after the end of the emergency period described in section 1135(g)(1)(B)'' and inserting ''In the case that the emergency period described in section 1135(g)(1)(B) ends before December 31, 2026, the Secretary shall continue to provide coverage and payment under this part for telehealth services identified in paragraph (4)(F)(i) that are furnished via an audio-only communications system during the period beginning on the first day after the end of such emergency period and ending on December 31, 2026''.

SEC. 7. USE OF TELEHEALTH TO CONDUCT FACE-TO-FACE ENCOUNTER PRIOR TO RECERTIFICATION OF ELIGIBILITY FOR HOSPICE CARE DURING EMERGENCY PERIOD.

Section 1814(a)(7)(D)(i)(II) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395f(a)(7)(D)(i)(II)) is amended by striking ''and during the 151-day period beginning on the first day after the end of such emergency period'' and inserting ''and, in the case that such emergency period ends before December 31, 2026, during the period beginning on the first day after the end of such emergency period described in such section 1135(g)(1)(B) and ending on December 31, 2026''.

SEC. 8. EXTENSION OF SAFE HARBOR FOR ABSENCE OF DEDUCTIBLE FOR TELEHEALTH.

Section 223(c)(2)(E) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by striking ''and before January 1, 2023,'' and inserting ''and before January 1, 2027,''.

SEC. 9. FUNDING FROM MEDICARE IMPROVEMENT FUND.

Section 1898(b)(1) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395jjj(b)(1)) is amended by striking ''$7,500,000,000'' and inserting ''$0''.

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.

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this question are postponed.

RECESS

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

Accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 28 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1534

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Ms. KAPTUR) at 3 o'clock and 34 minutes p.m.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, July 27, 2022.

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

DEAR MADAM SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 2(h) of Rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received the following message from the Secretary of the Senate on July 27, 2022, at 2:09 p.m.

That the Senate agrees to the House amendment to the Senate amendment with an amendment H.R. 4346.

With best wishes, I am,

Sincerely,

CHERYL L. JOHNSON,
Clerk.

MOTION TO SUSPEND THE RULES AND PASS CERTAIN BILLS

Mr. KILDEE. Madam Speaker, pursuant to section 5 of House Resolution 1254, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bills: H.R. 623, H.R. 3952, H.R. 3962, H.R. 4551, H.R. 5313, H.R. 6933, H.R. 7132, H.R. 7361, H.R. 7569, H.R. 7624, H.R. 7733, and H.R. 7981.

The Clerk read the titles of the bills.

The text of the bills are as follows:

GABRIELLA MILLER KIDS FIRST RESEARCH ACT 2.0

H.R. 623

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 ''Gabriella Miller Kids First Research Act 2.0''.

SEC. 2. FUNDING FOR THE PEDIATRIC RESEARCH INITIATIVE.

The Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 201 et seq.) is amended—

(1) in section 402A(a)(2) (42 U.S.C. 282a(a)(2))—

(A) in the heading—

(i) by striking ''10-YEAR''; and

(ii) by striking ''THROUGH COMMON FUND'';

(B) by striking ''to the Common Fund'' and inserting ''to the Division of Program Coordination, Planning, and Strategic Initiatives'';

(C) by striking ''10-Year'';

(D) by striking ''and reserved under subsection (c)(1)(B)(i) of this section''; and

(E) by inserting before the period the following: '', and $25,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2023 through 2027'';

(2) in each of paragraphs (1)(A) and (2)(C) of section 402A(c) (42 U.S.C. 282a(c)), by striking ''section 402(b)(7)(B)'' and inserting ''section 402(b)(7)(B)(i)''; and

(3) in section 402(b)(7)(B)(ii) (42 U.S.C. 282(b)(7)(B)(ii)), by striking ''the Common Fund'' and inserting ''the Division of Program Coordination, Planning, and Strategic Initiatives''.

SEC. 3. COORDINATION OF NIH FUNDING FOR PEDIATRIC RESEARCH.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of the Congress that the Director of the National Institutes of Health should continue to oversee and coordinate research that is conducted or supported by the National Institutes of Health for research on pediatric cancer and other pediatric diseases and conditions, including through the Pediatric Research Initiative Fund.

(b) AVOIDING DUPLICATION.—Section 402(b)(7)(B)(ii) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 282(b)(7)(B)(ii)) is amended by inserting ''and shall prioritize, as appropriate, such pediatric research that does not duplicate existing research activities of the National Institutes of Health'' before ''; and''.

SEC. 4. REPORT ON PROGRESS AND INVESTMENTS IN PEDIATRIC RESEARCH.

Not later than 5 years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Health and Human Services shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report that—

(1) details pediatric research projects and initiatives receiving funds allocated pursuant to section 402(b)(7)(B)(ii) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 282(b)(7)(B)(ii)); and

(2) summarizes advancements made in pediatric research with funds allocated pursuant to section 402(b)(7)(B)(ii) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 282(b)(7)(B)(ii)).

NOAA CHIEF SCIENTIST ACT

H.R. 3952

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''NOAA Chief Scientist Act''.

SEC. 2. AMENDMENT TO REORGANIZATION PLAN NO. 4 OF 1970 RELATING TO CHIEF SCIENTIST OF THE NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subsection (d) of section 2 of Reorganization Plan No. 4 of 1970 (5 U.S.C. App) is amended to read as follows:

''(d)(1) There is in the Administration a Chief Scientist of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (in this subsection referred to as the 'Chief Scientist'), who shall be selected by the Administrator and compensated at the rate now or hereafter provided for Level V of the Executive Schedule pursuant to section 5316 of title 5, United States Code. In selecting a Chief Scientist, the Administrator shall give due consideration to any recommendations for candidates which may be submitted by the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Science Advisory Board, and other widely recognized, reputable, and diverse United States scientific or academic bodies, including minority serving institutions or other such bodies representing underrepresented populations. The Chief Scientist shall be the principal scientific adviser to the Administrator on science and technology policy and strategy, as well as scientific integrity, and shall perform such other duties as the Administrator may direct. The Chief Scientist shall be an individual who is, by reason of scientific education and experience, knowledgeable in the principles of scientific disciplines associated with the work of the Administration, and who has produced work of scientific merit through an established record of distinguished service and achievement.

''(2) The Chief Scientist shall—

''(A) adhere to any agency or department scientific integrity policy and—

''(i) provide written consent to all applicable scientific integrity and other relevant science and technology policies of the Administration prior to serving in such position, with such written consent to be made available on a publicly accessible website of the Administration;

''(ii) in conjunction with the Administrator and other members of Administration leadership, undergo all applicable training programs of the Administration which inform employees of their rights and responsibilities regarding the conduct of scientific research and communication with the media and the public regarding scientific research; and

''(iii) in coordination with the Administrator and other members of Administration leadership, make all practicable efforts to ensure Administration employees and contractors who are engaged in, supervise, or manage scientific activities, analyze or communicate information resulting from scientific activities, or use scientific information in policy, management, or regulatory decisions, adhere to established scientific integrity policies of the Administration;

''(B) provide policy and program direction for science and technology priorities of the Administration and facilitate integration and coordination of research efforts across line offices of the Administration, with other Federal agencies, and with the external scientific community, including through—

''(i) leading the development of a science and technology strategy of the Administration and issuing policy guidance to ensure that overarching Administration policy is aligned with science and technology goals and objectives;

''(ii) chairing the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Science Council and serving as a liaison to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Science Advisory Board;

''(iii) providing oversight to ensure—

''(I) the Administration funds high priority and mission-aligned science and technology development, including through partnerships with the private sector, Cooperative Institutes, academia, nongovernmental organizations, and other Federal and non-Federal institutions; and

''(II) there is no unnecessary duplication of such science and technology development;

''(iv) ensuring the Administration attracts, retains, and promotes world class scientists and researchers from diverse backgrounds, experiences, and expertise;

''(v) promoting the health and professional development of the Administration's scientific workforce, including by promoting efforts to reduce assault, harassment, and discrimination that could hamper such health and development; and

''(vi) ensuring coordination across the scientific workforce and its conduct and application of science and technology with the Administration's most recent Diversity and Inclusion Strategic Plan;

''(C) under the direction of the Administrator, promote, communicate, and advocate for the Administration's science and technology portfolio and strategy to the broad domestic, Tribal, and international communities and Congress, represent the Administration in promoting and maintaining good public and community relations, and provide the widest practical and appropriate dissemination of science and technology information concerning the full range of the Administration's earth system authorities;

''(D) manage an Office of the Chief Scientist—

''(i) which shall be staffed by Federal employees of the Administration detailed to the office on a rotating basis, in a manner that promotes diversity of expertise, background, and to the extent practicable, ensures that each line office of the Administration is represented in the Office over time;

''(ii) in which there shall be a Deputy Chief Scientist, to be designated by the Administrator or Acting Administrator from among the Assistant Administrators on a rotational basis, as appropriate to their backgrounds or expertise, who shall advise and support the Chief Scientist and perform the functions and duties of the Chief Scientist for not more than one year in the event the Chief Scientist is unable to carry out the duties of the Office, or in the event of a vacancy in such position; and

''(iii) which may utilize contractors pursuant to applicable laws and regulations, and offer opportunities to fellows under existing programs; and

''(E) not less frequently than once each year, in coordination with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Science Council, produce and make publicly available a report that—

''(i) describes the Administration's implementation of the science and technology strategy and scientific accomplishments from the past year;

''(ii) details progress toward goals and challenges faced by the Administration's science and technology portfolio and scientific workforce;

''(iii) provides a summary of Administration-funded research, including—

''(I) the percentage of Administration-funded research that is funded intramurally;

''(II) the percentage of Administration-funded research that is funded extramurally, including the relative proportion of extramural research that is carried out by—

''(aa) the private sector;

''(bb) Cooperative Institutes;

''(cc) academia;

''(dd) nongovernmental organizations; and

''(ee) other categories as necessary; and

''(III) a summary of Administration-funded research that is transitioned to operations, applications, commercialization, and utilization; and

''(iv) provides reporting on scientific integrity actions, including by specifying the aggregate number of scientific and research misconduct cases, the number of consultations conducted, the number of allegations investigated, the number of findings of misconduct, and a summary of actions in response to such findings.

''(3) Nothing in this subsection may be construed as impeding the ability of the Administrator to select any person for the position of

Chief Scientist the Administrator determines is qualified to serve in such position.''.

(b) SAVING CLAUSE.—The individual serving as Chief Scientist of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration on the day before the date of the enactment of this Act may continue to so serve until such time as the Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration selects such a Chief Scientist in accordance with subsection (d) of section 2 of Reorganization Plan No. 4 of 1970 (5 U.S.C. App), as amended by subsection (a).

SECURING AND ENABLING COMMERCE USING REMOTE AND ELECTRONIC NOTARIZATION ACT OF 2022

H.R. 3962

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 ''Securing and Enabling Commerce Using Remote and Electronic Notarization Act of 2022'' or the ''SECURE Notarization Act of 2022''.

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY.—The term ''communication technology'', with respect to a notarization, means an electronic device or process that allows the notary public performing the notarization, a remotely located individual, and (if applicable) a credible witness to communicate with each other simultaneously by sight and sound during the notarization.

(2) ELECTRONIC; ELECTRONIC RECORD; ELECTRONIC SIGNATURE; INFORMATION; PERSON; RECORD.—The terms ''electronic'', ''electronic record'', ''electronic signature'', ''information'', ''person'', and ''record'' have the meanings given those terms in section 106 of the Electronic Signatures in Global and National Commerce Act (15 U.S.C. 7006).

(3) LAW.—The term ''law'' includes any statute, regulation, rule, or rule of law.

(4) NOTARIAL OFFICER.—The term ''notarial officer'' means—

(A) a notary public; or

(B) any other individual authorized to perform a notarization under the laws of a State without a commission or appointment as a notary public.

(5) NOTARIAL OFFICER'S STATE; NOTARY PUBLIC'S STATE.—The term ''notarial officer's State'' or ''notary public's State'' means the State in which a notarial officer, or a notary public, as applicable, is authorized to perform a notarization.

(6) NOTARIZATION.—The term ''notarization''—

(A) means any act that a notarial officer may perform under—

(i) Federal law, including this Act; or

(ii) the laws of the notarial officer's State; and

(B) includes any act described in subparagraph (A) and performed by a notarial officer—

(i) with respect to—

(I) a tangible record; or

(II) an electronic record; and

(ii) for—

(I) an individual in the physical presence of the notarial officer; or

(II) a remotely located individual.

(7) NOTARY PUBLIC.—The term ''notary public'' means an individual commissioned or appointed as a notary public to perform a notarization under the laws of a State.

(8) PERSONAL KNOWLEDGE.—The term ''personal knowledge'', with respect to the identity of an individual, means knowledge of the identity of the individual through dealings sufficient to provide reasonable certainty that the individual has the identity claimed.

(9) REMOTELY LOCATED INDIVIDUAL.—The term ''remotely located individual'', with respect to a notarization, means an individual who is not in the physical presence of the notarial officer performing the notarization.

(10) REQUIREMENT.—The term ''requirement'' includes a duty, a standard of care, and a prohibition.

(11) SIGNATURE.—The term ''signature'' means—

(A) an electronic signature; or

(B) a tangible symbol executed or adopted by a person and evidencing the present intent to authenticate or adopt a record.

(12) SIMULTANEOUSLY.—The term ''simultaneously'', with respect to a communication between parties—

(A) means that each party communicates substantially simultaneously and without unreasonable interruption or disconnection; and

(B) includes any reasonably short delay that is inherent in, or common with respect to, the method used for the communication.

(13) STATE.—The term ''State''—

(A) means—

(i) any State of the United States;

(ii) the District of Columbia;

(iii) the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico;

(iv) any territory or possession of the United States; and

(v) any federally recognized Indian Tribe; and

(B) includes any executive, legislative, or judicial agency, court, department, board, office, clerk, recorder, register, registrar, commission, authority, institution, instrumentality, county, municipality, or other political subdivision of an entity described in any of clauses (i) through (v) of subparagraph (A).

SEC. 3. AUTHORIZATION TO PERFORM AND MINIMUM STANDARDS FOR ELECTRONIC NOTARIZATION.

(a) AUTHORIZATION.—Unless prohibited under section 10, and subject to subsection (b), a notary public may perform a notarization that occurs in or affects interstate commerce with respect to an electronic record.

(b) REQUIREMENTS OF ELECTRONIC NOTARIZATION.—If a notary public performs a notarization under subsection (a), the following requirements shall apply with respect to the notarization:

(1) The electronic signature of the notary public, and all other information required to be included under other applicable law, shall be attached to or logically associated with the electronic record.

(2) The electronic signature and other information described in paragraph (1) shall be bound to the electronic record in a manner that renders any subsequent change or modification to the electronic record evident.

SEC. 4. AUTHORIZATION TO PERFORM AND MINIMUM STANDARDS FOR REMOTE NOTARIZATION.

(a) AUTHORIZATION.—Unless prohibited under section 10, and subject to subsection (b), a notary public may perform a notarization that occurs in or affects interstate commerce for a remotely located individual.

(b) REQUIREMENTS OF REMOTE NOTARIZATION.—If a notary public performs a notarization under subsection (a), the following requirements shall apply with respect to the notarization:

(1) The remotely located individual shall appear personally before the notary public at the time of the notarization by using communication technology.

(2) The notary public shall—

(A) reasonably identify the remotely located individual—

(i) through personal knowledge of the identity of the remotely located individual; or

(ii) by obtaining satisfactory evidence of the identity of the remotely located individual by—

(I) using not fewer than 2 distinct types of processes or services through which a third person provides a means to verify the identity of the remotely located individual through a review of public or private data sources; or

(II) oath or affirmation of a credible witness who—

(aa)(AA) is in the physical presence of the notary public or the remotely located individual; or

(BB) appears personally before the notary public and the remotely located individual by using communication technology;

(bb) has personal knowledge of the identity of the remotely located individual; and

(cc) has been identified by the notary public in the same manner as specified for identification of a remotely located individual under clause (i) or subclause (I) of this clause;

(B) either directly or through an agent—

(i) create an audio and visual recording of the performance of the notarization; and

(ii) notwithstanding any resignation from, or revocation, suspension, or termination of, the notary public's commission or appointment, retain the recording created under clause (i) as a notarial record—

(I) for a period of not less than—

(aa) if an applicable law of the notary public's State specifies a period of retention, the greater of—

(AA) that specified period; or

(BB) 5 years after the date on which the recording is created; or

(bb) if no applicable law of the notary public's State specifies a period of retention, 10 years after the date on which the recording is created; and

(II) if any applicable law of the notary public's State governs the content, manner or place of retention, security, use, effect, or disclosure of the recording or any information contained in the recording, in accordance with that law; and

(C) if the notarization is performed with respect to a tangible or electronic record, take reasonable steps to confirm that the record before the notary public is the same record with respect to which the remotely located individual made a statement or on which the individual executed a signature.

(3) If a guardian, conservator, executor, personal representative, administrator, or similar fiduciary or successor is appointed for or on behalf of a notary public or a deceased notary public under applicable law, that person shall retain the recording under paragraph (2)(B)(ii), unless—

(A) another person is obligated to retain the recording under applicable law of the notary public's State; or

(B)(i) under applicable law of the notary public's State, that person may transmit the recording to an office, archive, or repository approved or designated by the State; and

(ii) that person transmits the recording to the office, archive, or repository described in clause (i) in accordance with applicable law of the notary public's State.

(4) If the remotely located individual is physically located outside the geographic boundaries of a State, or is otherwise physically located in a location that is not subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, at the time of the notarization—

(A) the record shall—

(i) be intended for filing with, or relate to a matter before, a court, governmental entity, public official, or other entity that is subject to the jurisdiction of the United States; or

(ii) involve property located in the territorial jurisdiction of the United States or a transaction substantially connected to the United States; and

(B) the act of making the statement or signing the record may not be prohibited by a law of the jurisdiction in which the individual is physically located.

(c) PERSONAL APPEARANCE SATISFIED.—If a State or Federal law requires an individual to appear personally before or be in the physical presence of a notary public at the time of a notarization, that requirement shall be considered to be satisfied if—

(1) the individual—

(A) is a remotely located individual; and

(B) appears personally before the notary public at the time of the notarization by using communication technology; and

(2)(A) the notarization was performed under or relates to a public act, record, or judicial proceeding of the notary public's State; or

(B) the notarization occurs in or affects interstate commerce.

SEC. 5. RECOGNITION OF NOTARIZATIONS IN FEDERAL COURT.

(a) RECOGNITION OF VALIDITY.—Each court of the United States shall recognize as valid under the State or Federal law applicable in a judicial proceeding before the court any notarization performed by a notarial officer of any State if the notarization is valid under the laws of the notarial officer's State or under this Act.

(b) LEGAL EFFECT OF RECOGNIZED NOTARIZATION.—A notarization recognized under subsection (a) shall have the same effect under the State or Federal law applicable in the applicable judicial proceeding as if that notarization was validly performed—

(1)(A) by a notarial officer of the State, the law of which is applicable in the proceeding; or

(B) under this Act or other Federal law; and

(2) without regard to whether the notarization was performed—

(A) with respect to—

(i) a tangible record; or

(ii) an electronic record; or

(B) for—

(i) an individual in the physical presence of the notarial officer; or

(ii) a remotely located individual.

(c) PRESUMPTION OF GENUINENESS.—In a determination of the validity of a notarization for the purposes of subsection (a), the signature and title of an individual performing the notarization shall be prima facie evidence in any court of the United States that the signature of the individual is genuine and that the individual holds the designated title.

(d) CONCLUSIVE EVIDENCE OF AUTHORITY.—In a determination of the validity of a notarization for the purposes of subsection (a), the signature and title of the following notarial officers of a State shall conclusively establish the authority of the officer to perform the notarization:

(1) A notary public of that State.

(2) A judge, clerk, or deputy clerk of a court of that State.

SEC. 6. RECOGNITION BY STATE OF NOTARIZATIONS PERFORMED UNDER AUTHORITY OF ANOTHER STATE.

(a) RECOGNITION OF VALIDITY.—Each State shall recognize as valid under the laws of that State any notarization performed by a notarial officer of any other State if—

(1) the notarization is valid under the laws of the notarial officer's State or under this Act; and

(2)(A) the notarization was performed under or relates to a public act, record, or judicial proceeding of the notarial officer's State; or

(B) the notarization occurs in or affects interstate commerce.

(b) LEGAL EFFECT OF RECOGNIZED NOTARIZATION.—A notarization recognized under subsection (a) shall have the same effect under the laws of the recognizing State as if that notarization was validly performed by a notarial officer of the recognizing State, without regard to whether the notarization was performed—

(1) with respect to—

(A) a tangible record; or

(B) an electronic record; or

(2) for—

(A) an individual in the physical presence of the notarial officer; or

(B) a remotely located individual.

(c) PRESUMPTION OF GENUINENESS.—In a determination of the validity of a notarization for the purposes of subsection (a), the signature and title of an individual performing a notarization shall be prima facie evidence in any State court or judicial proceeding that the signature is genuine and that the individual holds the designated title.

(d) CONCLUSIVE EVIDENCE OF AUTHORITY.—In a determination of the validity of a notarization for the purposes of subsection (a), the signature and title of the following notarial officers of a State shall conclusively establish the authority of the officer to perform the notarization:

(1) A notary public of that State.

(2) A judge, clerk, or deputy clerk of a court of that State.

SEC. 7. ELECTRONIC AND REMOTE NOTARIZATION NOT REQUIRED.

Nothing in this Act may be construed to require a notary public to perform a notarization—

(1) with respect to an electronic record;

(2) for a remotely located individual; or

(3) using a technology that the notary public has not selected.

SEC. 8. VALIDITY OF NOTARIZATIONS; RIGHTS OF AGGRIEVED PERSONS NOT AFFECTED; STATE LAWS ON THE PRACTICE OF LAW NOT AFFECTED.

(a) VALIDITY NOT AFFECTED.—The failure of a notary public to meet a requirement under section 3 or 4 in the performance of a notarization, or the failure of a notarization to conform to a requirement under section 3 or 4, shall not invalidate or impair the validity or recognition of the notarization.

(b) RIGHTS OF AGGRIEVED PERSONS.—The validity and recognition of a notarization under this Act may not be construed to prevent an aggrieved person from seeking to invalidate a record or transaction that is the subject of a notarization or from seeking other remedies based on State or Federal law other than this Act for any reason not specified in this Act, including on the basis—

(1) that a person did not, with present intent to authenticate or adopt a record, execute a signature on the record;

(2) that an individual was incompetent, lacked authority or capacity to authenticate or adopt a record, or did not knowingly and voluntarily authenticate or adopt a record; or

(3) of fraud, forgery, mistake, misrepresentation, impersonation, duress, undue influence, or other invalidating cause.

(c) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this Act may be construed to affect a State law governing, authorizing, or prohibiting the practice of law.

SEC. 9. EXCEPTION TO PREEMPTION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—A State law may modify, limit, or supersede the provisions of section 3, or subsection (a) or (b) of section 4, with respect to State law only if that State law—

(1) either—

(A) constitutes an enactment or adoption of the Revised Uniform Law on Notarial Acts, as approved and recommended for enactment in all the States by the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws in 2018 or the Revised Uniform Law on Notarial Acts, as approved and recommended for enactment in all the States by the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws in 2021, except that a modification to such Law enacted or adopted by a State shall be preempted to the extent such modification—

(i) is inconsistent with a provision of section 3 or subsection (a) or (b) of section 4, as applicable; or

(ii) would not be permitted under subparagraph (B); or

(B) specifies additional or alternative procedures or requirements for the performance of notarizations with respect to electronic records or for remotely located individuals, if those additional or alternative procedures or requirements—

(i) are consistent with section 3 and subsections (a) and (b) of section 4; and

(ii) do not accord greater legal effect to the implementation or application of a specific technology or technical specification for performing those notarizations; and

(2) requires the retention of an audio and visual recording of the performance of a notarization for a remotely located individual for a period of not less than 5 years after the recording is created.

(b) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in section 5 or 6 may be construed to preclude the recognition of a notarization under applicable State law, regardless of whether such State law is consistent with section 5 or 6.

SEC. 10. STANDARD OF CARE; SPECIAL NOTARIAL COMMISSIONS.

(a) STATE STANDARDS OF CARE; AUTHORITY OF STATE REGULATORY OFFICIALS.—Nothing in this Act may be construed to prevent a State, or a notarial regulatory official of a State, from—

(1) adopting a requirement in this Act as a duty or standard of care under the laws of that State or sanctioning a notary public for breach of such a duty or standard of care;

(2) establishing requirements and qualifications for, or denying, refusing to renew, revoking, suspending, or imposing a condition on, a commission or appointment as a notary public;

(3) creating or designating a class or type of commission or appointment, or requiring an endorsement or other authorization to be received by a notary public, as a condition on the authority to perform notarizations with respect to electronic records or for remotely located individuals; or

(4) prohibiting a notary public from performing a notarization under section 3 or 4 as a sanction for a breach of duty or standard of care or for official misconduct.

(b) SPECIAL COMMISSIONS OR AUTHORIZATIONS CREATED BY A STATE; SANCTION FOR BREACH OR OFFICIAL MISCONDUCT.—A notary public may not perform a notarization under section 3 or 4 if—

(1)(A) the notary public's State has enacted a law that creates or designates a class or type of commission or appointment, or requires an endorsement or other authorization to be received by a notary public, as a condition on the authority to perform notarizations with respect to electronic records or for remotely located individuals; and

(B) the commission or appointment of the notary public is not of the class or type or the notary public has not received the endorsement or other authorization; or

(2) the notarial regulatory official of the notary public's State has prohibited the notary public from performing the notarization as a sanction for a breach of duty or standard of care or for official misconduct.

SEC. 11. SEVERABILITY.

If any provision of this Act or the application of such provision to any person or circumstance is held to be invalid or unconstitutional, the remainder of this Act and the application of the provisions thereof to other persons or circumstances shall not be affected by that holding.

REPORTING ATTACKS FROM NATIONS SELECTED FOR OVERSIGHT AND MONITORING WEB ATTACKS AND RANSOMWARE FROM ENEMIES ACT

H.R. 4551

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 ''Reporting Attacks from Nations Selected for Oversight and Monitoring Web Attacks and Ransomware from Enemies Act'' or the ''RANSOMWARE Act''.

SEC. 2. RANSOMWARE AND OTHER CYBER-RELATED ATTACKS.

Section 14 of the U.S. SAFE WEB Act of 2006 (Public Law 109–455; 120 Stat. 3382) is amended—

(1) in the matter preceding paragraph (1)—

(A) by striking ''Not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of this Act,'' and inserting ''Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of the Reporting Attacks from Nations Selected for Oversight and Monitoring Web Attacks and Ransomware from Enemies Act, and every 2 years thereafter,''; and

(B) by inserting '', with respect to the 2-year period preceding the date of the report (or, in the case of the first report transmitted under this section after the date of the enactment of the Reporting Attacks from Nations Selected for Oversight and Monitoring Web Attacks and Ransomware from Enemies Act, the 1-year period preceding the date of the report)'' after ''include'';

(2) in paragraph (8), by striking ''; and'' and inserting a semicolon;

(3) in paragraph (9), by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; and''; and

(4) by adding at the end the following:

''(10) the number and details of cross-border complaints received by the Commission that involve ransomware or other cyber-related attacks—

''(A) that were committed by individuals located in foreign countries or with ties to foreign countries; and

''(B) that were committed by companies located in foreign countries or with ties to foreign countries.''.

SEC. 3. REPORT ON RANSOMWARE AND OTHER CYBER-RELATED ATTACKS BY CERTAIN FOREIGN INDIVIDUALS, COMPANIES, AND GOVERNMENTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, and every 2 years thereafter, the Federal Trade Commission shall transmit to the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate a report describing its use of and experience with the authority granted by the U.S. SAFE WEB Act of 2006 (Public Law 109–455) and the amendments made by such Act. The report shall include the following:

(1) The number and details of cross-border complaints received by the Commission (including which such complaints were acted upon and which such complaints were not acted upon) that relate to incidents that were committed by individuals, companies, or governments described in subsection (b), broken down by each type of individual, type of company, or government described in a paragraph of such subsection.

(2) The number and details of cross-border complaints received by the Commission (including which such complaints were acted upon and which such complaints were not acted upon) that involve ransomware or other cyber-related attacks that were committed by individuals, companies, or governments described in subsection (b), broken down by each type of individual, type of company, or government described in a paragraph of such subsection.

(3) A description of trends in the number of cross-border complaints received by the Commission that relate to incidents that were committed by individuals, companies, or governments described in subsection (b), broken down by each type of individual, type of company, or government described in a paragraph of such subsection.

(4) Identification and details of foreign agencies (including foreign law enforcement agencies (as defined in section 4 of the Federal Trade Commission Act (15 U.S.C. 44))) located in Russia, China, North Korea, or Iran with which the Commission has cooperated and the results of such cooperation, including any foreign agency enforcement action or lack thereof.

(5) A description of Commission litigation, in relation to cross-border complaints described in paragraphs (1) and (2), brought in foreign courts and the results of such litigation.

(6) Any recommendations for legislation that may advance the mission of the Commission in carrying out the U.S. SAFE WEB Act of 2006 and the amendments made by such Act.

(7) Any recommendations for legislation that may advance the security of the United States and United States companies against ransomware and other cyber-related attacks.

(8) Any recommendations for United States citizens and United States businesses to implement best practices on mitigating ransomware and other cyber-related attacks.

(b) INDIVIDUALS, COMPANIES, AND GOVERNMENTS DESCRIBED.—The individuals, companies, and governments described in this subsection are the following:

(1) An individual located within Russia or with direct or indirect ties to the Government of the Russian Federation.

(2) A company located within Russia or with direct or indirect ties to the Government of the Russian Federation.

(3) The Government of the Russian Federation.

(4) An individual located within China or with direct or indirect ties to the Government of the People's Republic of China.

(5) A company located within China or with direct or indirect ties to the Government of the People's Republic of China.

(6) The Government of the People's Republic of China.

(7) An individual located within North Korea or with direct or indirect ties to the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

(8) A company located within North Korea or with direct or indirect ties to the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

(9) The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

(10) An individual located within Iran or with direct or indirect ties to the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

(11) A company located within Iran or with direct or indirect ties to the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

(12) The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

REESE'S LAW

H.R. 5313

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 ''Reese's Law''.

SEC. 2. CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY STANDARD FOR BUTTON CELL OR COIN BATTERIES AND CONSUMER PRODUCTS CONTAINING SUCH BATTERIES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Commission shall, in accordance with section 553 of title 5, United States Code, promulgate a final consumer product safety standard for button cell or coin batteries and consumer products containing button cell or coin batteries that shall only contain—

(1) a performance standard requiring the button cell or coin battery compartments of a consumer product containing button cell or coin batteries to be secured in a manner that would eliminate or adequately reduce the risk of injury from button or coin cell battery ingestion by children that are 6 years of age or younger during reasonably foreseeable use or misuse conditions; and

(2) warning label requirements—

(A) to be included on the packaging of button cell or coin batteries and the packaging of a consumer product containing button cell or coin batteries;

(B) to be included in any literature, such as a user manual, that accompanies a consumer product containing button cell or coin batteries; and

(C) to be included, as practicable—

(i) directly on a consumer product containing button cell or coin batteries in a manner that is visible to the consumer upon installation or replacement of the button cell or coin battery; or

(ii) in the case of a product for which the battery is not intended to be replaced or installed by the consumer, to be included directly on the consumer product in a manner that is visible to the consumer upon access to the battery compartment, except that if it is impracticable to label the product, this information shall be placed on the packaging or instructions.

(b) REQUIREMENTS FOR WARNING LABELS.—Warning labels required under subsection (a)(2) shall—

(1) clearly identify the hazard of ingestion; and

(2) instruct consumers, as practicable, to keep new and used batteries out of the reach of children, to seek immediate medical attention if a battery is ingested, and to follow any other consensus medical advice.

(c) TREATMENT OF STANDARD FOR ENFORCEMENT PURPOSES.—A consumer product safety standard promulgated under subsection (a) shall be treated as a consumer product safety rule promulgated under section 9 of the Consumer Product Safety Act (15 U.S.C. 2058).

(d) EXCEPTION FOR RELIANCE ON VOLUNTARY STANDARD.—

(1) BEFORE PROMULGATION OF STANDARD BY COMMISSION.—Subsection (a) shall not apply if the Commission determines, before the Commission promulgates a final consumer product safety standard under such subsection, that—

(A) with respect to any consumer product for which there is a voluntary consumer product safety standard that meets the requirements for a standard promulgated under subsection (a) with respect to such product; and

(B) the voluntary standard described in subparagraph (A)—

(i) is in effect at the time of the determination by the Commission; or

(ii) will be in effect not later than the date that is 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(2) DETERMINATION REQUIRED TO BE PUBLISHED IN FEDERAL REGISTER.—Any determination made by the Commission under this subsection shall be published in the Federal Register.

(e) TREATMENT OF VOLUNTARY STANDARD FOR ENFORCEMENT PURPOSES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—If the Commission makes a determination under subsection (d) with respect to a voluntary standard, the requirements of such voluntary standard shall be treated as a consumer product safety rule promulgated under section 9 of the Consumer Product Safety Act (15 U.S.C. 2058) beginning on the date described in paragraph (2).

(2) DATE DESCRIBED.—The date described in this paragraph is the later of—

(A) the date of the determination of the Commission under subsection (d) with respect to the voluntary standard described in paragraph (1); or

(B) the effective date contained in the voluntary standard described in paragraph (1).

(f) REVISION OF VOLUNTARY STANDARD.—

(1) NOTICE TO COMMISSION.—If a voluntary standard with respect to which the Commission has made a determination under subsection (d) is subsequently revised, the organization that revised the standard shall notify the Commission after the final approval of the revision.

(2) EFFECTIVE DATE OF REVISION.—Beginning on the date that is 180 days after the Commission is notified of a revised voluntary standard described in paragraph (1) (or such later date as

the Commission determines appropriate), such revised voluntary standard in whole or in part shall be considered to be a consumer product safety rule promulgated under section 9 of the Consumer Product Safety Act (15 U.S.C. 2058), in place of the prior version, unless, within 90 days after receiving the notice, the Commission notifies the organization that the revised voluntary standard, in whole or in part, does not improve the safety of the consumer product covered by the standard and that the Commission is retaining all or part of the existing consumer product safety standard.

(g) FUTURE RULEMAKING.—At any time after the promulgation of a final consumer product safety standard under subsection (a), a voluntary standard is treated as a consumer product safety rule under subsection (e), or a revised voluntary standard becomes enforceable as a consumer product safety rule under subsection (f), the Commission may initiate a rulemaking in accordance with section 553 of title 5, United States Code, to modify the requirements of the standard or revised standard. Any rule promulgated under this subsection shall be treated as a consumer product safety rule promulgated under section 9 of the Consumer Product Safety Act (15 U.S.C. 2058).

SEC. 3. CHILD-RESISTANT PACKAGING FOR BUTTON CELL OR COIN BATTERIES.

(a) REQUIREMENT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, any button cell or coin battery sold, offered for sale, manufactured for sale, distributed in commerce, or imported into the United States, or included separately with a consumer product sold, offered for sale, manufactured for sale, distributed in commerce, or imported into the United States, shall be packaged in accordance with the standards provided in section 1700.15 of title 16, Code of Federal Regulations (or any successor regulation), as determined through testing in accordance with the method described in section 1700.20 of title 16, Code of Federal Regulations (or any successor regulation), or another test method for button cell or coin battery packaging specified, by rule, by the Commission.

(b) APPLICABILITY.—The requirement of subsection (a) shall be treated as a standard for the special packaging of a household substance established under section 3(a) of the Poison Prevention Packaging Act of 1970 (15 U.S.C. 1472(a)).

SEC. 4. EXEMPTION FOR COMPLIANCE WITH EXISTING STANDARD.

The standards promulgated under this Act shall not apply with respect to any toy product that is in compliance with the battery accessibility and labeling requirements of part 1250 of title 16, Code of Federal Regulations, and in reference to section 3(a), shall not apply with respect to button cell or coin batteries that are in compliance with the marking and packaging provisions of the ANSI Safety Standard for Portable Lithium Primary Cells and Batteries (ANSI C18.3M).

SEC. 5. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) BUTTON CELL OR COIN BATTERY.—The term ''button cell or coin battery'' means—

(A) a single cell battery with a diameter greater than the height of the battery; or

(B) any other battery, regardless of the technology used to produce an electrical charge, that is determined by the Commission to pose an ingestion hazard.

(2) COMMISSION.—The term ''Commission'' means the Consumer Product Safety Commission.

(3) CONSUMER PRODUCT.—The term ''consumer product'' has the meaning given such term in section 3(a) of the Consumer Product Safety Act (15 U.S.C. 2052(a)).

(4) CONSUMER PRODUCT CONTAINING BUTTON CELL OR COIN BATTERIES.—The term ''consumer product containing button cell or coin batteries'' means a consumer product containing or designed to use one or more button cell or coin batteries, regardless of whether such batteries are intended to be replaced by the consumer or are included with the product or sold separately.

(5) TOY PRODUCT.—The term ''toy product'' means any object designed, manufactured, or marketed as a plaything for children under 14 years of age.

SEC. 6. EFFECTIVE DATE.

The standard promulgated under section 2(a) and the requirements of section 3(a) shall only apply to a product that is manufactured or imported after the effective date of such standard or requirement.

COST-SHARE ACCOUNTABILITY ACT OF 2022

H.R. 6933

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 ''Cost-Share Accountability Act of 2022''.

SEC. 2. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.

Section 988 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 16352) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(g) REPORTING.—Not later than 120 days after the enactment of the Cost-Share Accountability Act of 2022, and at least quarterly thereafter, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology and Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate, and shall make publicly available, a report on the use by the Department during the period covered by the report of the authority to reduce or eliminate cost-sharing requirements provided by subsections (b)(3) or (c)(2).''.

SAFE CONNECTIONS ACT OF 2022

H.R. 7132

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 ''Safe Connections Act of 2022''.

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

Except as otherwise provided in this Act, terms used in this Act that are defined in section 345(a) of the Communications Act of 1934, as added by section 4 of this Act, have the meanings given those terms in such section 345(a).

SEC. 3. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) Domestic violence, dating violence, stalking, sexual assault, human trafficking, and related crimes are life-threatening issues and have lasting and harmful effects on individuals, families, and entire communities.

(2) Survivors often lack meaningful support and options when establishing independence from an abuser, including barriers such as financial insecurity and limited access to reliable communications tools to maintain essential connections with family, social safety networks, employers, and support services.

(3) Perpetrators of violence and abuse described in paragraph (1) increasingly use technological and communications tools to exercise control over, monitor, and abuse their victims.

(4) Communications law can play a public interest role in the promotion of safety, life, and property with respect to the types of violence and abuse described in paragraph (1). For example, independent access to a wireless phone plan can assist survivors in establishing security and autonomy.

(5) Safeguards within communications services can serve a role in preventing abuse and narrowing the digital divide experienced by survivors of abuse.

SEC. 4. PROTECTION OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE SURVIVORS WITHIN COMMUNICATIONS SERVICES.

Part I of title III of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 301 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''SEC. 345. PROTECTION OF SURVIVORS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, HUMAN TRAFFICKING, AND RELATED CRIMES.

''(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

''(1) ABUSER.—The term 'abuser' means an individual who has committed or allegedly committed a covered act against—

''(A) an individual who seeks relief under subsection (b); or

''(B) an individual in the care of an individual who seeks relief under subsection (b).

''(2) COVERED ACT.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The term 'covered act' means conduct that constitutes—

''(i) a crime described in section 40002(a) of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 (34 U.S.C. 12291(a)), including domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, and sex trafficking;

''(ii) an act or practice described in paragraph (11) or (12) of section 103 of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7102) (relating to severe forms of trafficking in persons and sex trafficking, respectively); or

''(iii) an act under State law, Tribal law, or the Uniform Code of Military Justice that is similar to an offense described in clause (i) or (ii).

''(B) CONVICTION NOT REQUIRED.—Nothing in subparagraph (A) shall be construed to require a criminal conviction or any other determination of a court in order for conduct to constitute a covered act.

''(3) COVERED PROVIDER.—The term 'covered provider' means a provider of a private mobile service or commercial mobile service, as those terms are defined in section 332(d).

''(4) PRIMARY ACCOUNT HOLDER.—The term 'primary account holder' means an individual who is a party to a mobile service contract with a covered provider.

''(5) SHARED MOBILE SERVICE CONTRACT.—The term 'shared mobile service contract'—

''(A) means a mobile service contract for an account that includes not less than 2 consumers; and

''(B) does not include enterprise services offered by a covered provider.

''(6) SURVIVOR.—The term 'survivor' means an individual who is not less than 18 years old and—

''(A) against whom a covered act has been committed or allegedly committed; or

''(B) who cares for another individual against whom a covered act has been committed or allegedly committed (provided that the individual providing care did not commit or allegedly commit the covered act).

''(b) SEPARATION OF LINES FROM SHARED MOBILE SERVICE CONTRACT.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 2 business days after receiving a completed line separation request from a survivor pursuant to subsection (c), a covered provider shall, as applicable, with respect to a shared mobile service contract under which the survivor and the abuser each use a line—

''(A) separate the line of the survivor, and the line of any individual in the care of the survivor, from the shared mobile service contract; or

''(B) separate the line of the abuser from the shared mobile service contract.

''(2) LIMITATIONS ON PENALTIES, FEES, AND OTHER REQUIREMENTS.—Except as provided in

paragraphs (5) through (7), a covered provider may not make separation of a line from a shared mobile service contract under paragraph (1) contingent on any requirement other than the requirements under subsection (c), including—

''(A) payment of a fee, penalty, or other charge;

''(B) maintaining contractual or billing responsibility of a separated line with the provider;

''(C) approval of separation by the primary account holder, if the primary account holder is not the survivor;

''(D) a prohibition or limitation, including one described in subparagraph (A), on number portability, provided such portability is technically feasible, or a request to change phone numbers;

''(E) a prohibition or limitation on the separation of lines as a result of arrears accrued by the account;

''(F) an increase in the rate charged for the mobile service plan of the primary account holder with respect to service on any remaining line or lines; or

''(G) any other limitation or requirement not listed under subsection (c).

''(3) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in paragraph (2) shall be construed to require a covered provider to provide a rate plan for the primary account holder that is not otherwise commercially available.

''(4) REMOTE OPTION.—A covered provider shall offer a survivor the ability to submit a line separation request under subsection (c) through secure remote means that are easily navigable, provided that remote options are commercially available and technically feasible.

''(5) RESPONSIBILITY FOR TRANSFERRED TELEPHONE NUMBERS.—Notwithstanding paragraph (2), beginning on the date on which a covered provider transfers billing responsibilities for and use of a telephone number or numbers to a survivor under paragraph (1)(A) in response to a line separation request submitted by the survivor under subsection (c), unless ordered otherwise by a court, the survivor shall assume financial responsibility, including for monthly service costs, for the transferred telephone number or numbers.

''(6) RESPONSIBILITY FOR TRANSFERRED TELEPHONE NUMBERS FROM A SURVIVOR'S ACCOUNT.—Notwithstanding paragraph (2), upon the transfer of a telephone number under paragraph (1)(B) in response to a line separation request submitted by a survivor under subsection (c), the survivor shall have no further financial responsibilities to the transferring covered provider for the services provided by the transferring covered provider for the telephone number or for any mobile device associated with the telephone number.

''(7) RESPONSIBILITY FOR MOBILE DEVICE.—Notwithstanding paragraph (2), beginning on the date on which a covered provider transfers billing responsibilities for and rights to a telephone number or numbers to a survivor under paragraph (1)(A) in response to a line separation request submitted by the survivor under subsection (c), unless otherwise ordered by a court, the survivor shall not assume financial responsibility for any mobile device associated with the separated line, unless the survivor purchased the mobile device, or affirmatively elects to maintain possession of the mobile device.

''(8) NOTICE TO SURVIVOR.—If a covered provider separates a line from a shared mobile service contract under paragraph (1) and the primary account holder is not the survivor, the covered provider shall notify the survivor of the date on which the covered provider intends to give any formal notice to the primary account holder.

''(c) LINE SEPARATION REQUEST.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—In the case of a survivor seeking to separate a line from a shared mobile service contract, the survivor shall submit to the covered provider a line separation request that—

''(A) verifies that an individual who uses a line under the shared mobile service contract has committed or allegedly committed a covered act against the survivor or an individual in the survivor's care, by providing—

''(i) a copy of a signed affidavit from a licensed medical or mental health care provider, licensed military medical or mental health care provider, licensed social worker, victim services provider, or licensed military victim services provider, or an employee of a court, acting within the scope of that person's employment; or

''(ii) a copy of a police report, statements provided by police, including military police, to magistrates or judges, charging documents, protective or restraining orders, military protective orders, or any other official record that documents the covered act;

''(B) in the case of relief sought under subsection (b)(1)(A), with respect to—

''(i) a line used by the survivor that the survivor seeks to have separated, states that the survivor is the user of that specific line; and

''(ii) a line used by an individual in the care of the survivor that the survivor seeks to have separated, includes an affidavit setting forth that the individual—

''(I) is in the care of the survivor; and

''(II) is the user of that specific line; and

''(C) requests relief under subparagraph (A) or (B) of subsection (b)(1) and identifies each line that should be separated.

''(2) COMMUNICATIONS FROM COVERED PROVIDERS.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—A covered provider shall notify a survivor seeking relief under subsection (b) in clear and accessible language that the covered provider may contact the survivor, or designated representative of the survivor, to confirm the line separation, or if the covered provider is unable to complete the line separation for any reason, pursuant to subparagraphs (B) and (C).

''(B) REMOTE MEANS.—A covered provider shall notify a survivor under subparagraph (A) through remote means, provided that remote means are commercially available and technically feasible.

''(C) ELECTION OF MANNER OF CONTACT.—When completing a line separation request submitted by a survivor through remote means under paragraph (1), a covered provider shall allow the survivor to elect in the manner in which the covered provider may—

''(i) contact the survivor, or designated representative of the survivor, in response to the request, if necessary; or

''(ii) notify the survivor, or designated representative of the survivor, of the inability of the covered provider to complete the line separation.

''(3) ENHANCED PROTECTIONS UNDER STATE LAW.—This subsection shall not affect any law or regulation of a State providing communications protections for survivors (or any similar category of individuals) that has less stringent requirements for providing evidence of a covered act (or any similar category of conduct) than this subsection.

''(d) CONFIDENTIAL AND SECURE TREATMENT OF PERSONAL INFORMATION.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding section 222(c)(2), a covered provider and any officer, director, employee, vendor, or agent thereof shall treat any information submitted by a survivor under subsection (c) as confidential and securely dispose of the information not later than 90 days after receiving the information.

''(2) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in paragraph (1) shall be construed to prohibit a covered provider from maintaining, for longer than the period specified in that paragraph, a record that verifies that a survivor fulfilled the conditions of a line separation request under subsection (c).

''(e) AVAILABILITY OF INFORMATION TO CONSUMERS.—A covered provider shall make information about the options and process described in subsections (b) and (c) readily available to consumers—

''(1) on the website and the mobile application of the provider;

''(2) in physical stores; and

''(3) in other forms of public-facing consumer communication.

''(f) TECHNICAL INFEASIBILITY.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The requirement to effectuate a line separation request pursuant to subsection (b)(1) shall not apply to a covered provider if the covered provider cannot operationally or technically effectuate the request.

''(2) NOTIFICATION.—If a covered provider cannot operationally or technically effectuate a line separation request as described in paragraph (1), the covered provider shall—

''(A) notify the survivor who submitted the request of that infeasibility—

''(i) at the time of the request; or

''(ii) in the case of a survivor who has submitted the request using remote means, not later than 2 business days after receiving the request; and

''(B) provide the survivor with information about other alternatives to submitting a line separation request, including starting a new line of service.

''(g) LIABILITY PROTECTION.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—A covered provider and any officer, director, employee, vendor, or agent thereof shall not be subject to liability for any claims deriving from an action taken or omission made with respect to compliance with this section and the rules adopted to implement this section.

''(2) COMMISSION AUTHORITY.—Nothing in this subsection shall limit the authority of the Commission to enforce this section or any rules or regulations promulgated by the Commission pursuant to this section.''.

SEC. 5. RULEMAKING ON PROTECTIONS FOR SURVIVORS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section—

(1) the term ''Affordable Connectivity Program'' means the program established under section 904(b) of division N of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (Public Law 116–260), as amended by section 60502 of the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (Public Law 117–58), or any successor program;

(2) the term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate and the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives;

(3) the term ''Commission'' means the Federal Communications Commission;

(4) the term ''covered hotline'' means a hotline related to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, sex trafficking, severe forms of trafficking in persons, or any other similar act;

(5) the term ''designated program'' means the program designated by the Commission under subsection (b)(2)(A)(i) to provide emergency communications support to survivors;

(6) the term ''Lifeline program'' means the program set forth in subpart E of part 54 of title 47, Code of Federal Regulations (or any successor regulation);

(7) the term ''text message'' has the meaning given the term in section 227(e)(8) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 227(e)(8)); and

(8) the term ''voice service'' has the meaning given such term in section 4(a) of the Pallone-Thune Telephone Robocall Abuse Criminal Enforcement and Deterrence Act (47 U.S.C. 227b(a)).

(b) RULEMAKINGS.—

(1) LINE SEPARATIONS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Commission shall adopt rules to implement section 345 of the Communications Act of 1934, as added by section 4 of this Act.

(B) CONSIDERATIONS.—In adopting rules under subparagraph (A), the Commission shall consider—

(i) privacy protections;

(ii) account security and fraud detection;

(iii) account billing procedures;

(iv) procedures for notification of survivors about line separation processes;

(v) notice to primary account holders;

(vi) situations in which a covered provider cannot operationally or technically separate a telephone number or numbers from a shared mobile service contract such that the provider cannot effectuate a line separation request;

(vii) the requirements for remote submission of a line separation request, including how that option facilitates submission of verification information and meets the other requirements of section 345 of the Communications Act of 1934, as added by section 4 of this Act;

(viii) feasibility of remote options for small covered providers;

(ix) implementation timelines, including those for small covered providers;

(x) financial responsibility for transferred telephone numbers;

(xi) whether and how the survivor can affirmatively elect to take financial responsibility for the mobile device associated with the separated line;

(xii) compliance with subpart U of part 64 of title 47, Code of Federal Regulations, or any successor regulations (relating to customer proprietary network information) or any other legal or law enforcement requirements; and

(xiii) ensuring covered providers have the necessary account information to comply with the rules and with section 345 of the Communications Act of 1934, as added by section 4 of this Act.

(2) EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS SUPPORT FOR SURVIVORS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, or as part of a general rulemaking proceeding relating to the Lifeline program or the Affordable Connectivity Program, whichever occurs earlier, the Commission shall adopt rules that—

(i) designate a single program, which shall be either the Lifeline program or the Affordable Connectivity Program, to provide emergency communications support to survivors in accordance with this paragraph; and

(ii) allow a survivor who is suffering from financial hardship and meets the requirements under section 345(c)(1) of the Communications Act of 1934, as added by section 4 of this Act, without regard to whether the survivor meets the otherwise applicable eligibility requirements of the designated program, to—

(I) enroll in the designated program as quickly as is feasible; and

(II) participate in the designated program based on such qualifications for not more than 6 months.

(B) CONSIDERATIONS.—In adopting rules under subparagraph (A), the Commission shall consider—

(i) how survivors who are eligible for relief and elected to separate a line under section 345(c)(1) of the Communications Act of 1934, as added by section 4 of this Act, but whose lines could not be separated due to operational or technical infeasibility, can participate in the designated program; and

(ii) confidentiality in the transfer and retention of any necessary documentation regarding the eligibility of a survivor to enroll in the designated program.

(C) EVALUATION.—Not later than 2 years after completing the rulemaking under subparagraph (A), the Commission shall—

(i) evaluate the effectiveness of the Commission's provision of support to survivors through the designated program;

(ii) assess the detection and elimination of fraud, waste, and abuse with respect to the support described in clause (i); and

(iii) submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report that includes the evaluation and assessment described in clauses (i) and (ii), respectively.

(D) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to limit the ability of a survivor who meets the requirements under section 345(c)(1) of the Communications Act of 1934, as added by section 4 of this Act, to participate in the designated program indefinitely if the survivor otherwise qualifies for the designated program under the rules of the designated program.

(E) NOTIFICATION.—A covered provider that receives a line separation request pursuant to section 345 of the Communications Act of 1934, as added by section 4 of this Act, shall inform the survivor who submitted the request of—

(i) the existence of the designated program;

(ii) who qualifies to participate in the designated program under the rules adopted under subparagraph (A) that are specially applicable to survivors; and

(iii) how to participate in the designated program under the rules described in clause (ii).

(3) HOTLINE CALLS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Commission shall commence a rulemaking proceeding to consider whether to, and how the Commission should—

(i) establish, and update on a monthly basis, a central database of covered hotlines to be used by a covered provider or a wireline provider of voice service; and

(ii) require a covered provider or a wireline provider of voice service to omit from consumer-facing logs of calls or text messages any records of calls or text messages to covered hotlines in the central database described in clause (i), while maintaining internal records of those calls and messages.

(B) CONSIDERATIONS.—The rulemaking conducted under subparagraph (A) shall include consideration of—

(i) the ability of law enforcement agencies or survivors to access a log of calls or text messages in a criminal investigation or civil proceeding;

(ii) the ability of a covered provider or a wireline provider of voice service to—

(I) identify logs that are consumer-facing; and

(II) omit certain consumer-facing logs, while maintaining internal records of such calls and text messages; and

(iii) any other factors associated with the implementation of clauses (i) and (ii) to protect survivors, including factors that may impact smaller providers.

(C) NO EFFECT ON LAW ENFORCEMENT.—Nothing in subparagraph (A) shall be construed to—

(i) limit or otherwise affect the ability of a law enforcement agency to access a log of calls or text messages in a criminal investigation; or

(ii) alter or otherwise expand provider requirements under the Communications Assistance for Law Enforcement Act (Public Law 103–414; 108 Stat. 4279) or the amendments made by that Act.

(D) COMPLIANCE.—If the Commission establishes a central database through the rulemaking under subparagraph (A) and a covered provider updates its own databases to match the central database not less frequently than once every 30 days, no cause of action shall lie or be maintained in any court against the covered provider or its officers, employees, or agents for claims deriving from omission from consumer-facing logs of calls or text messages of any records of calls or text messages to covered hotlines in the central database.

SEC. 6. EFFECTIVE DATE.

The requirements under section 345 of the Communications Act of 1934, as added by section 4 of this Act, shall take effect 60 days after the date on which the Federal Communications Commission adopts the rules implementing that section pursuant to section 5(b)(1) of this Act.

SEC. 7. SAVINGS CLAUSE.

Nothing in this Act or the amendments made by this Act shall be construed to abrogate, limit, or otherwise affect the provisions set forth in the Communications Assistance for Law Enforcement Act (Public Law 103–414; 108 Stat. 4279) and the amendments made by that Act, any authority granted to the Federal Communications Commission pursuant to that Act or the amendments made by that Act, or any regulations promulgated by the Federal Communications Commission pursuant to that Act or the amendments made by that Act.

SEC. 8. DETERMINATION OF BUDGETARY EFFECTS.

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

NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE COMMUNICATIONS IMPROVEMENT ACT

H.R. 7361

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 ''National Weather Service Communications Improvement Act''.

SEC. 2. NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE COMMUNICATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Title IV of the Weather Research and Forecasting Innovation Act of 2017 (15 U.S.C. 8541 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

''SEC. 415. NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE COMMUNICATIONS.

''(a) SYSTEM UPGRADE.—The Director of the National Weather Service shall improve the instant messaging service used by National Weather Service personnel by implementing a commercial off-the-shelf communications solution hosted on the public cloud to serve as a replacement for the communications system in use as of the date of the enactment of this section (commonly referred to as 'NWSChat'). Such communications solution shall satisfy requirements set forth by the Director to best accommodate future growth and perform successfully with increased numbers of users.

''(b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to

carry out this section $3,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2023 through 2026, to remain available until expended.''.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents in section 1(b) of the Weather Research and Forecasting Innovation Act of 2017 is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 414 the following new item:

''Sec. 415. National Weather Service communications.''.

ENERGY CYBERSECURITY UNIVERSITY LEADERSHIP ACT OF 2022

H.R. 7569

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 ''Energy Cybersecurity University Leadership Act of 2022''.

SEC. 2. ENERGY CYBERSECURITY UNIVERSITY LEADERSHIP PROGRAM.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) Addressing cybersecurity vulnerabilities in energy-related critical infrastructure after an intrusion occurs is inefficient, ineffective, and costly.

(2) Integrating cybersecurity considerations into the research, design, and development of energy infrastructure represents a cost-effective approach to enhancing the security, resilience, and reliability of the electric grid, oil and natural gas pipelines, and other energy distribution, transmission, and generation systems.

(3) Successfully employing the approach outlined in paragraph (2) as a guiding principle for the Department's energy infrastructure activities will require a diverse, inclusive, and highly skilled workforce which possesses energy-specific cybersecurity expertise and familiarity with associated research, development, and demonstration needs.

(4) A dedicated science scholarship program at the Department for graduate students and postdoctoral researchers studying energy-specific cybersecurity disciplines could help address the challenges stated in paragraphs (1) through (3).

(b) PROGRAM.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary of Energy shall establish an Energy Cybersecurity University Leadership Program (referred to in this section as the ''Program'') to carry out the activities described in paragraph (2).

(2) PROGRAM ACTIVITIES.—The Secretary shall—

(A) provide financial assistance, on a competitive basis, for scholarships, fellowships, and research and development projects at institutions of higher education to support graduate students and postdoctoral researchers pursuing a course of study that integrates cybersecurity competencies within disciplines associated with energy infrastructure needs;

(B) provide graduate students and postdoctoral researchers supported under the Program with research traineeship experiences at National Laboratories and utilities; and

(C) conduct outreach to historically Black colleges and universities, Tribal Colleges or Universities, and minority-serving institutions.

(c) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate a report on the development and implementation of the Program.

(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) DEPARTMENT.—The term ''Department'' means the Department of Energy.

(2) HISTORICALLY BLACK COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY.—The term ''historically Black college and university'' has the meaning given the term ''part B institution'' in section 322 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1061).

(3) INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION.—The term ''institution of higher education'' has the meaning given such term in section 101(a) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1001(a)).

(4) MINORITY-SERVING INSTITUTION.—The term ''minority-serving institution'' means an eligible institution under section 371(a) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1067q(a)).

(5) NATIONAL LABORATORY.—The term ''National Laboratory'' has the meaning given such term in section 2 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 15801).

(6) TRIBAL COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY.—The term ''Tribal College or University'' has the meaning given such term in section 316(b) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1059c(b)).

SPECTRUM INNOVATION ACT OF 2022

H.R. 7624

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the ''Spectrum Innovation Act of 2022''.

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

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.

TITLE I—SPECTRUM AUCTIONS AND INNOVATION

Sec. 101. Spectrum auctions and innovation.

TITLE II—SECURE AND TRUSTED COMMUNICATIONS NETWORKS REIMBURSEMENT PROGRAM

Sec. 201. Increase in limitation on expenditure.

TITLE III—NEXT GENERATION 9–1–1

Sec. 301. Further deployment and coordination of Next Generation 9–1–1.

TITLE IV—INCUMBENT INFORMING CAPABILITY

Sec. 401. Incumbent informing capability.

TITLE V—EXTENSION OF FCC AUCTION AUTHORITY

Sec. 501. Extension of FCC auction authority.

TITLE VI—PUBLIC SAFETY AND SECURE NETWORKS FUND

Sec. 601. Public Safety and Secure Networks Fund.

TITLE VII—DETERMINATION OF BUDGETARY EFFECTS

Sec. 701. Determination of budgetary effects.

TITLE I—SPECTRUM AUCTIONS AND INNOVATION

SEC. 101. SPECTRUM AUCTIONS AND INNOVATION.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) ASSISTANT SECRETARY.—The term ''Assistant Secretary'' means the Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Communications and Information.

(2) COMMISSION.—The term ''Commission'' means the Federal Communications Commission.

(3) COVERED BAND.—The term ''covered band'' means the band of frequencies between 3100 megahertz and 3450 megahertz, inclusive.

(4) FEDERAL ENTITY.—The term ''Federal entity'' has the meaning given such term in section 113(l) of the National Telecommunications and Information Administration Organization Act (47 U.S.C. 923(l)).

(5) RELEVANT CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—The term ''relevant congressional committees'' means—

(A) the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives;

(B) the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate;

(C) the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives; and

(D) the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate.

(6) RELOCATION OR SHARING COSTS.—The term ''relocation or sharing costs'' has the meaning given such term in section 113(g)(3) of the National Telecommunications and Information Administration Organization Act (47 U.S.C. 923(g)(3)).

(7) SECRETARY.—The term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of Commerce.

(b) 3.1–3.45 GHZ BAND.—

(1) PIPELINE FUNDING.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—A Federal entity with operations in the covered band that the Assistant Secretary determines might be affected by reallocation of the covered band may request a payment of up to $25,000,000 under section 118(g)(2)(A) of the National Telecommunications and Information Administration Organization Act (47 U.S.C. 928(g)(2)(A)) in order to make available the entire covered band for non-Federal use, shared Federal and non-Federal use, or a combination thereof.

(B) EXEMPTIONS.—Subparagraphs (C)(ii) and (D)(ii) of section 118(g)(2) of the National Telecommunications and Information Administration Organization Act (47 U.S.C. 928(g)(2)) shall not apply with respect to a payment described in subparagraph (A) of this paragraph.

(C) OVERSIGHT.—The Assistant Secretary and the Executive Office of the President shall continuously review and provide oversight of the activities carried out using a payment described in subparagraph (A) of this paragraph, the payment required by section 90008(b)(1)(A) of the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (Public Law 117–58; 135 Stat. 1348; 47 U.S.C. 921 note), as such section was in effect on the day before the date of the enactment of this Act, or a combination of both such payments.

(D) REPORT TO SECRETARY OF COMMERCE AND CONGRESS.—Not later than 15 months after the date of the enactment of this Act, for the purposes of aiding the Secretary in making the identification under paragraph (2) and informed by the activities carried out using a payment described in subparagraph (A), the payment required by section 90008(b)(1)(A) of the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (Public Law 117–58; 135 Stat. 1348; 47 U.S.C. 921 note), as such section was in effect on the day before the date of the enactment of this Act, or a combination of both such payments, any Federal entity receiving such a payment or payments, in consultation with the Assistant Secretary and the Executive Office of the President, shall submit to the Secretary and the relevant congressional committees a report that—

(i) contains the findings of the activities carried out using such payment or payments; and

(ii) recommends frequencies in the covered band for identification by the Secretary under paragraph (2).

(2) IDENTIFICATION.—Not later than 21 months after the date of the enactment of this Act, informed by the report required under paragraph (1)(D), the Secretary, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense, the Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy, and the Commission,

shall submit to the President, the Commission, and the relevant congressional committees a report that identifies for inclusion in a system of competitive bidding under paragraph (3) 350 megahertz of frequencies in the covered band for non-Federal use, shared Federal and non-Federal use, or a combination thereof.

(3) AUCTION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 7 years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Commission, in coordination with the Assistant Secretary, shall commence a system of competitive bidding under section 309(j) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 309(j)), in accordance with paragraph (2) of this subsection, of the frequencies identified under such paragraph for a system of competitive bidding.

(B) PROHIBITION.—No entity that produces or provides any covered communications equipment or service (as defined in section 9 of the Secure and Trusted Communications Networks Act of 2019 (47 U.S.C. 1608)), or any affiliate (as defined in section 3 of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 153)) of such an entity, may participate in the system of competitive bidding required by subparagraph (A).

(C) SCOPE.—The Commission may not include in the system of competitive bidding required by subparagraph (A) any frequencies that are not in the covered band.

(D) DEPOSIT OF PROCEEDS.—Notwithstanding subparagraphs (A), (C)(i), and (D) of section 309(j)(8) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 309(j)(8)) and except as provided in subparagraph (B) of such section, the proceeds (including deposits and upfront payments from successful bidders) of the system of competitive bidding required by subparagraph (A) of this paragraph (in this subparagraph referred to as the ''covered proceeds'') shall be deposited or available as follows:

(i) Such amount of the covered proceeds as is necessary to cover 110 percent of the relocation or sharing costs of Federal entities relocated from or sharing the frequencies identified under paragraph (2) of this subsection shall be deposited in the Spectrum Relocation Fund established under section 118 of the National Telecommunications and Information Administration Organization Act (47 U.S.C. 928).

(ii) After the amount required to be deposited by clause (i) is so deposited, any remainder of the covered proceeds shall be deposited in the Public Safety and Secure Networks Fund established by section 601.

(4) MODIFICATION OR WITHDRAWAL.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The President shall modify or withdraw any assignment to a Federal Government station of the frequencies identified under paragraph (2) to accommodate non-Federal use, shared Federal and non-Federal use, or a combination thereof in accordance with that paragraph.

(B) LIMITATIONS.—The President may not modify or withdraw any assignment to a Federal Government station as described in subparagraph (A)—

(i) unless the President determines that such modification or withdrawal will not compromise the primary mission of a Federal entity operating in the covered band; or

(ii) before November 30, 2024.

(5) AUCTION PROCEEDS TO COVER 110 PERCENT OF FEDERAL RELOCATION OR SHARING COSTS.—Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to relieve the Commission from the requirements under section 309(j)(16)(B) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 309(j)(16)(B)).

(c) FCC AUCTION AUTHORITY.—

(1) TERMINATION.—Section 309(j)(11) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 309(j)(11)) is amended by striking ''2025'' and all that follows and inserting ''2026, and with respect to the electromagnetic spectrum identified under section 101(b)(2) of the Spectrum Innovation Act of 2022, such authority shall expire on the date that is 7 years after the date of the enactment of that Act.''.

(2) SPECTRUM PIPELINE ACT OF 2015.—Section 1004 of the Spectrum Pipeline Act of 2015 (Public Law 114–74; 129 Stat. 621; 47 U.S.C. 921 note) is amended—

(A) in subsection (a), by striking ''2022'' and inserting ''2024'';

(B) in subsection (b)(1), by striking ''2022'' and inserting ''2024''; and

(C) in subsection (c)(1)(B), by striking ''2024'' and inserting ''2026''.

(d) REPEAL.—Section 90008 of the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (Public Law 117–58; 135 Stat. 1348; 47 U.S.C. 921 note), and the item relating to such section in the table of contents in section 1(b) of such Act, are repealed.

(e) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section, or the repeal made by subsection (d), may be construed to alter or impede the activities authorized to be conducted using the payment required by section 90008(b)(1)(A) of the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (Public Law 117–58; 135 Stat. 1348; 47 U.S.C. 921 note), as such section was in effect on the day before the date of the enactment of this Act, if the Assistant Secretary determines that such activities are conducted in accordance with subsection (b) of this section.

TITLE II—SECURE AND TRUSTED COMMUNICATIONS NETWORKS REIMBURSEMENT PROGRAM

SEC. 201. INCREASE IN LIMITATION ON EXPENDITURE.

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''.

TITLE III—NEXT GENERATION 9–1–1

SEC. 301. FURTHER DEPLOYMENT AND COORDINATION OF NEXT GENERATION 9–1–1.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Part C of the National Telecommunications and Information Administration Organization Act is amended by adding at the end the following:

''SEC. 159. COORDINATION OF NEXT GENERATION 9–1–1 IMPLEMENTATION.

''(a) DUTIES OF ASSISTANT SECRETARY WITH RESPECT TO NEXT GENERATION 9–1–1.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Assistant Secretary shall—

''(A) take actions, in coordination with State point of contacts described under subsection (c)(3)(A)(ii), to improve coordination and communication with respect to the implementation of Next Generation 9–1–1;

''(B) develop, collect, and disseminate information concerning the practices, procedures, and technology used in the implementation of Next Generation 9–1–1;

''(C) advise and assist eligible entities in the preparation of implementation plans required under subsection (c)(3)(A)(iii);

''(D) provide technical assistance to eligible entities provided a grant under subsection (c) in support of efforts to explore efficiencies related to Next Generation 9–1–1;

''(E) review and approve or disapprove applications for grants under subsection (c); and

''(F) oversee the use of funds provided by such grants in fulfilling such implementation plans.

''(2) ANNUAL REPORTS.—Not later than October 1, 2023, and each year thereafter until funds made available to make grants under subsection (c) are no longer available to be expended, the Assistant Secretary shall submit to Congress a report on the activities conducted by the Assistant Secretary under paragraph (1) in the year preceding the submission of the report.

''(b) ADDITIONAL DUTIES.—

''(1) MANAGEMENT PLAN.—

''(A) DEVELOPMENT.—The Assistant Secretary shall develop a management plan for the grant program established under this section, including by developing—

''(i) plans related to the organizational structure of such program; and

''(ii) funding profiles for each fiscal year of the duration of such program.

''(B) SUBMISSION TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this section, the Assistant Secretary shall—

''(i) submit the management plan developed under subparagraph (A) to—

''(I) the Committees on Commerce, Science, and Transportation and Appropriations of the Senate; and

''(II) the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Appropriations of the House of Representatives; and

''(ii) publish the management plan developed under subparagraph (A) on the website of the National Telecommunications and Information Administration.

''(2) MODIFICATION OF PLAN.—

''(A) MODIFICATION.—The Assistant Secretary may modify the management plan developed under paragraph (1)(A).

''(B) SUBMISSION.—Not later than 90 days after the plan is modified under subparagraph (A), the Assistant Secretary shall—

''(i) submit the modified plan to—

''(I) the Committees on Commerce, Science, and Transportation and Appropriations of the Senate; and

''(II) the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Appropriations of the House of Representatives; and

''(ii) publish the modified plan on the website of the National Telecommunications and Information Administration.

''(c) NEXT GENERATION 9–1–1 IMPLEMENTATION GRANTS.—

''(1) GRANTS.—The Assistant Secretary shall provide grants to eligible entities for—

''(A) implementing Next Generation 9–1–1;

''(B) maintaining Next Generation 9–1–1;

''(C) training directly related to implementing, maintaining, and operating Next Generation 9–1–1 if the cost related to the training does not exceed 3 percent of the total grant award;

''(D) public outreach and education on how the public can best use Next Generation 9–1–1 and the capabilities and usefulness of Next Generation 9–1–1;

''(E) administrative costs associated with planning of Next Generation 9–1–1, including any cost related to planning for and preparing an application and related materials as required by this subsection, if—

''(i) the cost is fully documented in materials submitted to the Assistant Secretary; and

''(ii) the cost is reasonable, necessary, and does not exceed 1 percent of the total grant award; and

''(F) costs associated with implementing cybersecurity measures at emergency communications centers or with respect to Next Generation 9–1–1.

''(2) APPLICATION.—In providing grants under paragraph (1), the Assistant Secretary shall require an eligible entity to submit to the Assistant Secretary an application, at the time and in the manner determined by the Assistant Secretary, and containing the certification required by paragraph (3).

''(3) COORDINATION REQUIRED.—Each eligible entity shall include in the application required by paragraph (2) a certification that—

''(A) in the case of an eligible entity that is a State, the entity—

''(i) has coordinated the application with the emergency communications centers located within the jurisdiction of the entity;

''(ii) has designated a single officer or governmental body to serve as the State point of contact to coordinate the implementation of Next Generation 9–1–1 for that State, except that such designation need not vest such officer or governmental body with direct legal authority to implement Next Generation 9–1–1 or to manage emergency communications operations; and

''(iii) has developed and submitted a plan for the coordination and implementation of Next Generation 9–1–1 that—

''(I) ensures interoperability by requiring the use of commonly accepted standards;

''(II) ensures reliability;

''(III) enables emergency communications centers to process, analyze, and store multimedia, data, and other information;

''(IV) incorporates cybersecurity tools, including intrusion detection and prevention measures;

''(V) includes strategies for coordinating cybersecurity information sharing between Federal, State, Tribal, and local government partners;

''(VI) uses open and competitive request for proposal processes, including through shared government procurement vehicles, for deployment of Next Generation 9–1–1;

''(VII) documents how input was received and accounted for from relevant rural and urban emergency communications centers, regional authorities, local authorities, and Tribal authorities;

''(VIII) includes a governance body or bodies, either by creation of new, or use of existing, body or bodies, for the development and deployment of Next Generation 9–1–1 that—

''(aa) ensures full notice and opportunity for participation by relevant stakeholders; and

''(bb) consults and coordinates with the State point of contact required by clause (ii);

''(IX) creates efficiencies related to Next Generation 9–1–1 functions, including cybersecurity and the virtualization and sharing of infrastructure, equipment, and services; and

''(X) utilizes an effective, competitive approach to establishing authentication, credentialing, secure connections, and access in deploying Next Generation 9–1–1, including by—

''(aa) requiring certificate authorities to be capable of cross-certification with other authorities;

''(bb) avoiding risk of a single point of failure or vulnerability; and

''(cc) adhering to Federal agency best practices such as those promulgated by the National Institute of Standards and Technology; and

''(B) in the case of an eligible entity that is a Tribal Organization, the Tribal Organization has complied with clauses (i) and (iii) of subparagraph (A).

''(4) CRITERIA.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this section, the Assistant Secretary shall issue regulations, after providing the public with notice and an opportunity to comment, prescribing the criteria for selecting eligible entities for grants under this subsection.

''(B) REQUIREMENTS.—The criteria shall—

''(i) include performance requirements and a schedule for completion of any project to be financed by a grant under this subsection; and

''(ii) specifically permit regional or multi-State applications for funds.

''(C) UPDATES.—The Assistant Secretary shall update such regulations as necessary.

''(5) GRANT CERTIFICATIONS.—Each eligible entity shall certify to the Assistant Secretary at the time of application for a grant under this subsection, and each eligible entity that receives such a grant shall certify to the Assistant Secretary annually thereafter during any period of time the funds from the grant are available to the eligible entity, that—

''(A) beginning on the date that is 180 days before the date on which the application is filed, no portion of any 9–1–1 fee or charge imposed by the eligible entity (or in the case that the eligible entity is not a State or Tribal organization, any State or taxing jurisdiction within which the eligible entity will carry out, or is carrying out, activities using grant funds) are obligated or expended for a purpose or function not designated under the rules issued pursuant to section 6(f)(3) of the Wireless Communications and Public Safety Act of 1999 (47 U.S.C. 615a–1(f)(3)) (as such rules are in effect on the date on which the eligible entity makes the certification) as acceptable;

''(B) any funds received by the eligible entity will be used, consistent with paragraph (1), to support the deployment of Next Generation 9–1–1 that ensures reliability and interoperability, by requiring the use of commonly accepted standards;

''(C) the eligible entity (or in the case that the eligible entity is not a State or Tribal organization, any State or taxing jurisdiction within which the eligible entity will carry out or is carrying out activities using grant funds) has established, or has committed to establish not later than 3 years following the date on which the grant funds are distributed to the eligible entity—

''(i) a sustainable funding mechanism for Next Generation 9–1–1; and

''(ii) effective cybersecurity resources for Next Generation 9–1–1;

''(D) the eligible entity will promote interoperability between emergency communications centers deploying Next Generation 9–1–1 and emergency response providers, including users of the nationwide public safety broadband network;

''(E) the eligible entity has or will take steps to coordinate with adjoining States and Tribes to establish and maintain Next Generation 9–1–1; and

''(F) the eligible entity has developed a plan for public outreach and education on how the public can best use Next Generation 9–1–1 and on the capabilities and usefulness of Next Generation 9–1–1.

''(6) CONDITION OF GRANT.—Each eligible entity shall agree, as a condition of receipt of a grant under this subsection, that if any State or taxing jurisdiction within which the eligible entity will carry out activities using grant funds fails to comply with a certification required under paragraph (5), during any period of time during which the funds from the grant are available to the eligible entity, all of the funds from such grant shall be returned to the Assistant Secretary.

''(7) PENALTY FOR PROVIDING FALSE INFORMATION.—Any eligible entity that provides a certification under paragraph (5) knowing that the information provided in the certification was false shall—

''(A) not be eligible to receive the grant under this subsection;

''(B) return any grant awarded under this subsection; and

''(C) not be eligible to receive any subsequent grants under this subsection.

''(8) PROHIBITION.—Grant funds provided under this subsection may not be used—

''(A) to support any activity of the First Responder Network Authority; or

''(B) to make any payments to a person who has been, for reasons of national security, prohibited by any entity of the Federal Government from bidding on a contract, participating in an auction, or receiving a grant.

''(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section and sections 160 and 161:

''(1) 9–1–1 FEE OR CHARGE.—The term '9–1–1 fee or charge' has the meaning given such term in section 6(f)(3)(D) of the Wireless Communications and Public Safety Act of 1999 (47 U.S.C. 615a–1(f)(3)(D)).

''(2) 9–1–1 REQUEST FOR EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE.—The term '9–1–1 request for emergency assistance' means a communication, such as voice, text, picture, multimedia, or any other type of data that is sent to an emergency communications center for the purpose of requesting emergency assistance.

''(3) COMMONLY ACCEPTED STANDARDS.—The term 'commonly accepted standards' means the technical standards followed by the communications industry for network, device, and Internet Protocol connectivity that—

''(A) enable interoperability; and

''(B) are—

''(i) developed and approved by a standards development organization that is accredited by an American standards body (such as the American National Standards Institute) or an equivalent international standards body in a process—

''(I) that is open to the public, including open for participation by any person; and

''(II) provides for a conflict resolution process;

''(ii) subject to an open comment and input process before being finalized by the standards development organization;

''(iii) consensus-based; and

''(iv) made publicly available once approved.

''(4) COST RELATED TO THE TRAINING.—The term 'cost related to the training' means—

''(A) actual wages incurred for travel and attendance, including any necessary overtime pay and backfill wage;

''(B) travel expenses;

''(C) instructor expenses; or

''(D) facility costs and training materials.

''(5) ELIGIBLE ENTITY.—The term 'eligible entity'—

''(A) means—

''(i) a State or a Tribal organization (as defined in section 4(l) of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5304(l))); or

''(ii) an entity, including a public authority, board, or commission, established by one or more entities described in clause (i); and

''(B) does not include any entity that has failed to submit the certifications required under subsection (c)(5).

''(6) EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS CENTER.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The term 'emergency communications center' means—

''(i) a facility that—

''(I) is designated to receive a 9–1–1 request for emergency assistance; and

''(II) performs one or more of the functions described in subparagraph (B); or

''(ii) a public safety answering point, as defined in section 222 of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 222).

''(B) FUNCTIONS DESCRIBED.—The functions described in this subparagraph are the following:

''(i) Processing and analyzing 9–1–1 requests for emergency assistance and information and data related to such requests.

''(ii) Dispatching appropriate emergency response providers.

''(iii) Transferring or exchanging 9–1–1 requests for emergency assistance and information and data related to such requests with one or more other emergency communications centers and emergency response providers.

''(iv) Analyzing any communications received from emergency response providers.

''(v) Supporting incident command functions.

''(7) EMERGENCY RESPONSE PROVIDER.—The term 'emergency response provider' has the meaning given that term under section 2 of

the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 101).

''(8) FIRST RESPONDER NETWORK AUTHORITY.—The term 'First Responder Network Authority' means the authority established under 6204 of the Middle Class Tax Relief and Job Creation Act of 2012 (47 U.S.C. 1424).

''(9) INTEROPERABILITY.—The term 'interoperability' means the capability of emergency communications centers to receive 9–1–1 requests for emergency assistance and information and data related to such requests, such as location information and callback numbers from a person initiating the request, then process and share the 9–1–1 requests for emergency assistance and information and data related to such requests with other emergency communications centers and emergency response providers without the need for proprietary interfaces and regardless of jurisdiction, equipment, device, software, service provider, or other relevant factors.

''(10) NATIONWIDE PUBLIC SAFETY BROADBAND NETWORK.—The term 'nationwide public safety broadband network' has the meaning given the term in section 6001 of the Middle Class Tax Relief and Job Creation Act of 2012 (47 U.S.C. 1401).

''(11) NEXT GENERATION 9–1–1.—The term 'Next Generation 9–1–1' means an Internet Protocol-based system that—

''(A) ensures interoperability;

''(B) is secure;

''(C) employs commonly accepted standards;

''(D) enables emergency communications centers to receive, process, and analyze all types of 9–1–1 requests for emergency assistance;

''(E) acquires and integrates additional information useful to handling 9–1–1 requests for emergency assistance; and

''(F) supports sharing information related to 9–1–1 requests for emergency assistance among emergency communications centers and emergency response providers.

''(12) RELIABILITY.—The term 'reliability' means the employment of sufficient measures to ensure the ongoing operation of Next Generation 9–1–1 including through the use of geo-diverse, device- and network-agnostic elements that provide more than one route between end points with no common points where a single failure at that point would cause all to fail.

''(13) STATE.—The term 'State' means any State of the United States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, American Samoa, Guam, the United States Virgin Islands, the Northern Mariana Islands, and any other territory or possession of the United States.

''(14) SUSTAINABLE FUNDING MECHANISM.—The term 'sustainable funding mechanism' means a funding mechanism that provides adequate revenues to cover ongoing expenses, including operations, maintenance, and upgrades.

''SEC. 160. ESTABLISHMENT OF NATIONWIDE NEXT GENERATION 9–1–1 CYBERSECURITY CENTER.

''The Assistant Secretary shall establish a Next Generation 9–1–1 Cybersecurity Center to coordinate with State, local, and regional governments on the sharing of cybersecurity information about, the analysis of cybersecurity threats to, and guidelines for strategies to detect and prevent cybersecurity intrusions relating to Next Generation 9–1–1.

''SEC. 161. NEXT GENERATION 9–1–1 ADVISORY BOARD.

''(a) NEXT GENERATION 9–1–1 ADVISORY BOARD.—

''(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Assistant Secretary shall establish a 'Public Safety Next Generation 9–1–1 Advisory Board' (in this section referred to as the 'Board') to provide recommendations to the Assistant Secretary—

''(A) with respect to carrying out the duties and responsibilities of the Assistant Secretary in issuing the regulations required under section 159(c);

''(B) as required by paragraph (7); and

''(C) upon request under paragraph (8).

''(2) MEMBERSHIP.—

''(A) VOTING MEMBERS.—Not later than 150 days after the date of the enactment of this section, the Assistant Secretary shall appoint 16 public safety members to the Board, of which—

''(i) 4 members shall represent local law enforcement officials;

''(ii) 4 members shall represent fire and rescue officials;

''(iii) 4 members shall represent emergency medical service officials; and

''(iv) 4 members shall represent 9–1–1 professionals.

''(B) DIVERSITY OF MEMBERSHIP.—Members shall be representatives of State or Tribes and local governments, chosen to reflect geographic and population density differences as well as public safety organizations at the national level across the United States.

''(C) EXPERTISE.—All members shall have specific expertise necessary for developing technical requirements under this section, such as technical expertise, and expertise related to public safety communications and 9–1–1 services.

''(D) RANK AND FILE MEMBERS.—In making the appointments required by subparagraph (A), the Assistant Secretary shall appoint a rank and file member from each of the public safety disciplines listed in clauses (i) through (iv) of subparagraph (A) as a member of the Board and shall select such member from an organization that represents its public safety discipline at the national level.

''(3) PERIOD OF APPOINTMENT.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), members of the Board shall serve for a 3-year term.

''(B) REMOVAL FOR CAUSE.—A member of the Board may be removed for cause upon the determination of the Assistant Secretary.

''(4) VACANCIES.—Any vacancy in the Board shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment.

''(5) QUORUM.—A majority of the members of the Board shall constitute a quorum.

''(6) CHAIRPERSON AND VICE CHAIRPERSON.—The Board shall select a Chairperson and Vice Chairperson from among the voting members of the Board.

''(7) DUTY OF BOARD TO SUBMIT RECOMMENDATIONS.—Not later than 120 days after all members of the Board are appointed under paragraph (2), the Board shall submit to the Assistant Secretary recommendations for—

''(A) deploying Next Generation 9–1–1 in rural and urban areas;

''(B) ensuring flexibility in guidance, rules, and grant funding to allow for technology improvements;

''(C) creating efficiencies related to Next Generation 9–1–1, including cybersecurity and the virtualization and sharing of core infrastructure;

''(D) enabling effective coordination among State, local, Tribal, and territorial government entities to ensure that the needs of emergency communications centers in both rural and urban areas are taken into account in each implementation plan required under section 159(c)(3)(A)(iii); and

''(E) incorporating existing cybersecurity resources to Next Generation 9–1–1 procurement and deployment.

''(8) AUTHORITY TO PROVIDE ADDITIONAL RECOMMENDATIONS.—Except as provided in paragraphs (1) and (7), the Board may provide recommendations to the Assistant Secretary only upon request of the Assistant Secretary.

''(9) DURATION OF AUTHORITY.—The Board shall terminate on the date on which funds made available to make grants under section 159(c) are no longer available to be expended.

''(b) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section may be construed as limiting the authority of the Assistant Secretary to seek comment from stakeholders and the public.''.

(b) PRESERVATION OF CERTAIN DEFINITIONS.—Section 158(d)(2) of the National Telecommunications and Information Administration Organization Act (47 U.S.C. 942(d)(2)) is amended by striking ''section'' each place it appears and inserting ''section (except for subsection (e))''.

TITLE IV—INCUMBENT INFORMING CAPABILITY

SEC. 401. INCUMBENT INFORMING CAPABILITY.

Part B of the National Telecommunications and Information Administration Organization Act (47 U.S.C. 921 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''SEC. 120. INCUMBENT INFORMING CAPABILITY.

''(a) IN GENERAL.—The Assistant Secretary shall—

''(1) not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this section, begin to amend the Department of Commerce spectrum management document entitled 'Manual of Regulations and Procedures for Federal Radio Frequency Management' so as to incorporate an incumbent informing capability; and

''(2) not later than the date on which the total amount of funds required to be made available from the Public Safety and Secure Networks Fund under section 601(c)(3) of the Spectrum Innovation Act of 2022 is so made available, begin to implement such capability, including the development and testing of such capability.

''(b) ESTABLISHMENT OF THE INCUMBENT INFORMING CAPABILITY.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The incumbent informing capability required by subsection (a) shall include a system to enable sharing, including time-based sharing and coordination, to securely manage harmful interference between non-Federal users and incumbent Federal entities sharing a band of covered spectrum and between Federal entities sharing a band of covered spectrum.

''(2) REQUIREMENTS.—The system required by paragraph (1) shall contain, at a minimum, the following:

''(A) One or more mechanisms to allow non-Federal use in covered spectrum, as authorized by the rules of the Commission. Such mechanism or mechanisms shall include interfaces to commercial sharing systems, as appropriate.

''(B) One or more mechanisms to facilitate Federal-to-Federal sharing, as authorized by the NTIA.

''(C) One or more mechanisms to prevent, eliminate, or mitigate harmful interference to incumbent Federal entities, including one or more of the following functions:

''(i) Sensing.

''(ii) Identification.

''(iii) Reporting.

''(iv) Analysis.

''(v) Resolution.

''(D) Dynamic coordination area analysis, definition, and control, if appropriate for a band.

''(3) COMPLIANCE WITH COMMISSION RULES.—The incumbent informing capability required by subsection (a) shall ensure that use of covered spectrum is in accordance with the applicable rules of the Commission.

''(4) INPUT OF INFORMATION.—Each incumbent Federal entity sharing a band of covered spectrum shall—

''(A) input into the system required by paragraph (1) such information as the Assistant Secretary may require, including the frequency, time, and location of the use of the band by such Federal entity; and

''(B) to the extent practicable, input such information into such system on an automated basis.

''(5) PROTECTION OF CLASSIFIED INFORMATION AND CONTROLLED UNCLASSIFIED INFORMATION.—The system required by paragraph (1) shall contain appropriate measures to protect classified information and controlled unclassified information, including any such classified information or controlled unclassified information that relates to military operations.

''(c) BRIEFING.—Not later than 1 year after the date on which the total amount of funds required to be made available from the Public Safety and Secure Networks Fund under section 601(c)(3) of the Spectrum Innovation Act of 2022 is so made available, the Assistant Secretary shall provide a briefing on the implementation of this section to the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate.

''(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

''(1) COVERED SPECTRUM.—The term 'covered spectrum' means—

''(A) electromagnetic spectrum for which usage rights are assigned to or authorized for (including before the date on which the incumbent informing capability required by subsection (a) is implemented) a non-Federal user or class of non-Federal users for use on a shared basis with an incumbent Federal entity in accordance with the rules of the Commission; and

''(B) electromagnetic spectrum allocated on a primary or co-primary basis for Federal use that is shared among Federal entities.

''(2) FEDERAL ENTITY.—The term 'Federal entity' has the meaning given such term in section 113(l).

''(3) INCUMBENT INFORMING CAPABILITY.—The term 'incumbent informing capability' means a capability to facilitate the sharing of covered spectrum.

''(e) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to alter or expand the authority of the NTIA as described in section 113(j)(1).''.

TITLE V—EXTENSION OF FCC AUCTION AUTHORITY

SEC. 501. EXTENSION OF FCC AUCTION AUTHORITY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 309(j)(11) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 309(j)(11)) is amended by striking ''September 30, 2022'' and inserting ''March 31, 2024''.

(b) DEPOSIT OF PROCEEDS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding subparagraphs (A), (C)(i), (D), and (G)(iii) of section 309(j)(8) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 309(j)(8)) and except as provided in subparagraph (B) of such section, the proceeds (including deposits and upfront payments from successful bidders) of any system of competitive bidding described in paragraph (2) (in this paragraph referred to as the ''covered proceeds'') shall be deposited as follows:

(A) In the case of covered proceeds attributable to eligible frequencies described in subsection (g)(2) of section 113 of the National Telecommunications and Information Administration Organization Act (47 U.S.C. 923), such amount of such proceeds as is necessary to cover the relocation or sharing costs (as defined in subsection (g)(3) of such section) of Federal entities (as defined in subsection (l) of such section) relocated from or sharing such eligible frequencies shall be deposited in the Spectrum Relocation Fund established under section 118 of such Act (47 U.S.C. 928). Any remainder of such proceeds shall be deposited in the Public Safety and Secure Networks Fund established by section 601 of this Act.

(B) In the case of covered proceeds attributable to spectrum usage rights made available through an incentive auction under subparagraph (G) of section 309(j)(8) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 309(j)(8)), such amount of such proceeds as the Federal Communications Commission has agreed to share with licensees under such subparagraph shall be shared with such licensees. Any remainder of such proceeds shall be deposited in the Public Safety and Secure Networks Fund established by section 601 of this Act.

(C) Any other covered proceeds shall be deposited in the Public Safety and Secure Networks Fund established by section 601 of this Act.

(2) SYSTEM OF COMPETITIVE BIDDING DESCRIBED.—A system of competitive bidding described in this paragraph is any system of competitive bidding under section 309(j) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 309(j)) that is concluded during the period beginning on July 1, 2022, and ending on March 31, 2024, except for the system of competitive bidding required by section 101(b)(3)(A) of this Act.

TITLE VI—PUBLIC SAFETY AND SECURE NETWORKS FUND

SEC. 601. PUBLIC SAFETY AND SECURE NETWORKS FUND.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established in the Treasury of the United States a fund to be known as the ''Public Safety and Secure Networks Fund'' (in this section referred to as the ''Fund'').

(b) ACCOUNTING FOR FEDERAL BUDGET BASELINE.—

(1) PROCEEDS OF AUCTION OF 2496–2690 MHZ BAND.—In the case of the proceeds of any system of competitive bidding under section 309(j) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 309(j)) with respect to the frequencies between 2496 megahertz and 2690 megahertz, inclusive, that are deposited in the Fund as required by section 501(b) of this Act, the first $1,800,000,000 of such proceeds shall be deposited in the general fund of the Treasury, where such amounts shall be dedicated for the sole purpose of deficit reduction. The remainder of such proceeds shall be available or deposited under subsection (c).

(2) PROCEEDS OF REQUIRED AUCTION OF 3.1–3.45 GHZ BAND.—In the case of the proceeds of the system of competitive bidding required by subparagraph (A) of section 101(b)(3) that are deposited in the Fund as required by subparagraph (D) of such section, the first $17,300,000,000 of such proceeds shall be deposited in the general fund of the Treasury, where such amounts shall be dedicated for the sole purpose of deficit reduction. The remainder of such proceeds shall be available or deposited under subsection (c).

(c) USE OF FUNDS.—Except as provided in subsection (b), as amounts are deposited in the Fund, such amounts shall be available or deposited as follows:

(1) $3,080,000,000 shall be available to the Federal Communications Commission until expended to carry out the program established under section 4 of the Secure and Trusted Communications Networks Act of 2019 (47 U.S.C. 1603).

(2) After the amount required to be made available by paragraph (1) is so made available, $10,000,000,000 shall be available to the Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Communications and Information until expended to carry out sections 159, 160, and 161 of the National Telecommunications and Information Administration Organization Act, as added by section 301(a) of this Act, except that not more than 4 percent of the amount made available by this paragraph may be used for administrative purposes (including carrying out such sections 160 and 161).

(3) After the amount required to be made available by paragraph (2) is so made available, $117,400,000 shall be available to the Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Communications and Information until expended to carry out section 120 of the National Telecommunications and Information Administration Organization Act, as added by section 401 of this Act.

(4) After the amount required to be made available by paragraph (3) is so made available, any remaining amounts deposited in the Fund shall be deposited in the general fund of the Treasury, where such amounts shall be dedicated for the sole purpose of deficit reduction.

TITLE VII—DETERMINATION OF BUDGETARY EFFECTS

SEC. 701. DETERMINATION OF BUDGETARY EFFECTS.

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

CDFI BOND GUARANTEE PROGRAM IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 2022

H.R. 7733

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 ''CDFI Bond Guarantee Program Improvement Act of 2022''.

SEC. 2. SENSE OF CONGRESS.

It is the sense of Congress that the authority to guarantee bonds under section 114A of the Community Development Banking and Financial Institutions Act of 1994 (12 U.S.C. 4713a) (commonly referred to as the ''CDFI Bond Guarantee Program'') provides community development financial institutions with a sustainable source of long-term capital and furthers the mission of the Community Development Financial Institutions Fund (established under section 104(a) of such Act (12 U.S.C. 4703(a)) to increase economic opportunity and promote community development investments for underserved populations and distressed communities in the United States.

SEC. 3. GUARANTEES FOR BONDS AND NOTES ISSUED FOR COMMUNITY OR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PURPOSES.

Section 114A of the Community Development Banking and Financial Institutions Act of 1994 (12 U.S.C. 4713a) is amended—

(1) in subsection (c)(2), by striking '', multiplied by an amount equal to the outstanding principal balance of issued notes or bonds'';

(2) in subsection (e)(2)(B), by striking ''$100,000,000'' and inserting ''$25,000,000''; and

(3) in subsection (k), by striking ''September 30, 2014'' and inserting ''the date that is 4 years after the date of enactment of the CDFI Bond Guarantee Program Improvement Act of 2022''.

SEC. 4. REPORT ON THE CDFI BOND GUARANTEE PROGRAM.

Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, and not later than 3 years after such date of enactment, the Secretary of the Treasury shall issue a report to the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate on the effectiveness of the CDFI bond guarantee program established under section 114A of the

Community Development Banking and Financial Institutions Act of 1994 (12 U.S.C. 4713a).

PUBLIC AND FEDERALLY ASSISTED HOUSING FIRE SAFETY ACT OF 2022

H.R. 7981

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 ''Public and Federally Assisted Housing Fire Safety Act of 2022''.

SEC. 2. SMOKE ALARMS IN FEDERALLY ASSISTED HOUSING.

(a) PUBLIC HOUSING, TENANT-BASED ASSISTANCE, AND PROJECT-BASED ASSISTANCE.—The United States Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C. 1437 et seq.) is amended—

(1) in section 3(a) (42 U.S.C. 1437a(a)), by adding at the end the following:

''(9) QUALIFYING SMOKE ALARMS.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Each public housing agency shall ensure that a qualifying smoke alarm is installed in accordance with applicable codes and standards published by the International Code Council or the National Fire Protection Association and the requirements of the National Fire Protection Association Standard 72, or any successor standard, in each level and in or near each sleeping area in any dwelling unit in public housing owned or operated by the public housing agency, including in basements but excepting crawl spaces and unfinished attics, and in each common area in a project containing such a dwelling unit.

''(B) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this paragraph, the following definitions shall apply:

''(i) SMOKE ALARM DEFINED.—The term 'smoke alarm' has the meaning given the term 'smoke detector' in section 29(d) of the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974 (15 U.S.C. 2225(d)).

''(ii) QUALIFYING SMOKE ALARM DEFINED.—The term 'qualifying smoke alarm' means a smoke alarm that—

''(I) in the case of a dwelling unit built before the date of enactment of this paragraph and not substantially rehabilitated after the date of enactment of this paragraph is—

''(aa) hardwired; or

''(bb) uses 10-year non rechargeable, non-replaceable primary batteries and—

''(AA) is sealed;

''(BB) is tamper resistant;

''(CC) contains silencing means; and

''(DD) provides notification for persons with hearing loss as required by the National Fire Protection Association Standard 72, or any successor standard; or

''(II) in the case of a dwelling unit built or substantially rehabilitated after the date of enactment of this paragraph, is hardwired.''; and

(2) in section 8 (42 U.S.C. 1437f)—

(A) by inserting after subsection (k) the following:

''(l) QUALIFYING SMOKE ALARMS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Each owner of a dwelling unit receiving project-based assistance under this section shall ensure that qualifying smoke alarms are installed in accordance with applicable codes and standards published by the International Code Council or the National Fire Protection Association and the requirements of the National Fire Protection Association Standard 72, or any successor standard, in each level and in or near each sleeping area in such dwelling unit, including in basements but excepting crawl spaces and unfinished attics, and in each common area in a project containing such a dwelling unit.

''(2) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this subsection, the following definitions shall apply:

''(A) SMOKE ALARM DEFINED.—The term 'smoke alarm' has the meaning given the term 'smoke detector' in section 29(d) of the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974 (15 U.S.C. 2225(d)).

''(B) QUALIFYING SMOKE ALARM DEFINED.—The term 'qualifying smoke alarm' means a smoke alarm that—

''(i) in the case of a dwelling unit built before the date of enactment of this paragraph and not substantially rehabilitated after the date of enactment of this paragraph is—

''(I) hardwired; or

''(II) uses 10-year non rechargeable, non-replaceable primary batteries and—

''(aa) is sealed;

''(bb) is tamper resistant;

''(cc) contains silencing means; and

''(dd) provides notification for persons with hearing loss as required by the National Fire Protection Association Standard 72, or any successor standard; or

''(ii) in the case of a dwelling unit built or substantially rehabilitated after the date of enactment of this paragraph, is hardwired.''; and

(B) in subsection (o), by adding at the end the following:

''(22) QUALIFYING SMOKE ALARMS.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Each dwelling unit receiving tenant-based assistance or project-based assistance under this subsection shall have a qualifying smoke alarm installed in accordance with applicable codes and standards published by the International Code Council or the National Fire Protection Association and the requirements of the National Fire Protection Association Standard 72, or any successor standard, in each level and in or near each sleeping area in such dwelling unit, including in basements but excepting crawl spaces and unfinished attics, and in each common area in a project containing such a dwelling unit.

''(B) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this paragraph, the following definitions shall apply:

''(i) SMOKE ALARM DEFINED.—The term 'smoke alarm' has the meaning given the term 'smoke detector' in section 29(d) of the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974 (15 U.S.C. 2225(d)).

''(ii) QUALIFYING SMOKE ALARM DEFINED.—The term 'qualifying smoke alarm' means a smoke alarm that—

''(I) in the case of a dwelling unit built before the date of enactment of this paragraph and not substantially rehabilitated after the date of enactment of this paragraph is—

''(aa) hardwired; or

''(bb) uses 10-year non rechargeable, non-replaceable primary batteries and—

''(AA) is sealed;

''(BB) is tamper resistant;

''(CC) contains silencing means; and

''(DD) provides notification for persons with hearing loss as required by the National Fire Protection Association Standard 72, or any successor standard; or

''(II) in the case of a dwelling unit built or substantially rehabilitated after the date of enactment of this paragraph, is hardwired.''.

(b) SUPPORTIVE HOUSING FOR THE ELDERLY.—Section 202(j) of the Housing Act of 1959 (12 U.S.C. 1701q(j)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(10) QUALIFYING SMOKE ALARMS.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Each owner of a dwelling unit assisted under this section shall ensure that qualifying smoke alarms are installed in accordance with the requirements of applicable codes and standards and the National Fire Protection Association Standard 72, or any successor standard, in each level and in or near each sleeping area in such dwelling unit, including in basements but excepting crawl spaces and unfinished attics, and in each common area in a project containing such a dwelling unit.

''(B) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this paragraph, the following definitions shall apply:

''(i) SMOKE ALARM DEFINED.—The term 'smoke alarm' has the meaning given the term 'smoke detector' in section 29(d) of the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974 (15 U.S.C. 2225(d)).

''(ii) QUALIFYING SMOKE ALARM DEFINED.—The term 'qualifying smoke alarm' means a smoke alarm that—

''(I) in the case of a dwelling unit built before the date of enactment of this paragraph and not substantially rehabilitated after the date of enactment of this paragraph is—

''(aa) hardwired; or

''(bb) uses 10-year non rechargeable, non-replaceable primary batteries and—

''(AA) is sealed;

''(BB) is tamper resistant;

''(CC) contains silencing means; and

''(DD) provides notification for persons with hearing loss as required by the National Fire Protection Association Standard 72, or any successor standard; or

''(II) in the case of a dwelling unit built or substantially rehabilitated after the date of enactment of this paragraph, is hardwired.''.

(c) SUPPORTIVE HOUSING FOR PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES.—Section 811(j) of the Cranston-Gonzalez National Affordable Housing Act (42 U.S.C. 8013(j)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(8) QUALIFYING SMOKE ALARMS.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Each dwelling unit assisted under this section shall contain qualifying smoke alarms that are installed in accordance with applicable codes and standards published by the International Code Council or the National Fire Protection Association and the requirements of the National Fire Protection Association Standard 72, or any successor standard, in each level and in or near each sleeping area in such dwelling unit, including in basements but excepting crawl spaces and unfinished attics, and in each common area in a project containing such a dwelling unit.

''(B) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this paragraph, the following definitions shall apply:

''(i) SMOKE ALARM DEFINED.—The term 'smoke alarm' has the meaning given the term 'smoke detector' in section 29(d) of the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974 (15 U.S.C. 2225(d)).

''(ii) QUALIFYING SMOKE ALARM DEFINED.—The term 'qualifying smoke alarm' means a smoke alarm that—

''(I) in the case of a dwelling unit built before the date of enactment of this paragraph and not substantially rehabilitated after the date of enactment of this paragraph is—

''(aa) hardwired; or

''(bb) uses 10-year non rechargeable, non-replaceable primary batteries and—

''(AA) is sealed;

''(BB) is tamper resistant;

''(CC) contains silencing means; and

''(DD) provides notification for persons with hearing loss as required by the National Fire Protection Association Standard 72, or any successor standard; or

''(II) in the case of a dwelling unit built or substantially rehabilitated after the date of enactment of this paragraph, is hardwired.''.

(d) HOUSING OPPORTUNITIES FOR PERSONS WITH AIDS.—Section 856 of the Cranston-Gonzalez National Affordable Housing Act (42 U.S.C. 12905) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(j) QUALIFYING SMOKE ALARMS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Each dwelling unit assisted under this subtitle shall contain qualifying smoke alarms that are installed in accordance with applicable codes and standards published by the International Code Council or the National Fire Protection Association and the requirements of the National Fire Protection Association Standard 72, or any successor standard, in each level and in or near each sleeping area in such dwelling unit, including in basements but excepting crawl spaces and unfinished attics, and in each common area in a project containing such a dwelling unit.

''(2) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this subsection, the following definitions shall apply:

''(A) SMOKE ALARM DEFINED.—The term 'smoke alarm' has the meaning given the term 'smoke detector' in section 29(d) of the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974 (15 U.S.C. 2225(d)).

''(B) QUALIFYING SMOKE ALARM DEFINED.—The term 'qualifying smoke alarm' means a smoke alarm that—

''(i) in the case of a dwelling unit built before the date of enactment of this subsection and not substantially rehabilitated after the date of enactment of this subsection is—

''(I) hardwired; or

''(II) uses 10-year non rechargeable, nonreplaceable primary batteries and—

''(aa) is sealed;

''(bb) is tamper resistant;

''(cc) contains silencing means; and

''(dd) provides notification for persons with hearing loss as required by the National Fire Protection Association Standard 72, or any successor standard; or

''(ii) in the case of a dwelling unit built or substantially rehabilitated after the date of enactment of this subsection, is hardwired.''.

(e) RURAL HOUSING.—Title V of the Housing Act of 1949 (42 U.S.C. 1471 et seq.) is amended—

(1) in section 514 (42 U.S.C. 1484), by adding at the end the following:

''(k) QUALIFYING SMOKE ALARMS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Housing and related facilities constructed with loans under this section shall contain qualifying smoke alarms that are installed in accordance with applicable codes and standards published by the International Code Council or the National Fire Protection Association and the requirements of the National Fire Protection Association Standard 72, or any successor standard, in each level and in or near each sleeping area in such dwelling unit, including in basements but excepting crawl spaces and unfinished attics, and in each common area in a project containing such a dwelling unit.

''(2) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this subsection, the following definitions shall apply:

''(A) SMOKE ALARM DEFINED.—The term 'smoke alarm' has the meaning given the term 'smoke detector' in section 29(d) of the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974 (15 U.S.C. 2225(d)).

''(B) QUALIFYING SMOKE ALARM DEFINED.—The term 'qualifying smoke alarm' means a smoke alarm that—

''(i) in the case of a dwelling unit built before the date of enactment of this subsection and not substantially rehabilitated after the date enactment of this subsection is—

''(I) hardwired; or

''(II) uses 10-year non rechargeable, nonreplaceable primary batteries and—

''(aa) is sealed;

''(bb) is tamper resistant;

''(cc) contains silencing means; and

''(dd) provides notification for persons with hearing loss as required by the National Fire Protection Association Standard 72, or any successor standard; or

''(ii) in the case of a dwelling unit built or substantially rehabilitated after the date of enactment of this subsection, is hardwired.''; and

(2) in section 515(m) (42 U.S.C. 1485(m)) by adding at the end the following:

''(3) QUALIFYING SMOKE ALARMS.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Housing and related facilities rehabilitated or repaired with amounts received under a loan made or insured under this section shall contain qualifying smoke alarms that are installed in accordance with applicable codes and standards published by the International Code Council or the National Fire Protection Association and the requirements of the National Fire Protection Association Standard 72, or any successor standard, in each level and in or near each sleeping area in such dwelling unit, including in basements but excepting crawl spaces and unfinished attics, and in each common area in a project containing such a dwelling unit.

''(B) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this paragraph, the following definitions shall apply:

''(i) SMOKE ALARM DEFINED.—The term 'smoke alarm' has the meaning given the term 'smoke detector' in section 29(d) of the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974 (15 U.S.C. 2225(d)).

''(ii) QUALIFYING SMOKE ALARM DEFINED.—The term 'qualifying smoke alarm' means a smoke alarm that—

''(I) in the case of a dwelling unit built before the date of enactment of this paragraph and not substantially rehabilitated after the date of enactment of this paragraph is—

''(aa) hardwired; or

''(bb) uses 10-year non rechargeable, nonreplaceable primary batteries and—

''(AA) is sealed;

''(BB) is tamper resistant;

''(CC) contains silencing means; and

''(DD) provides notification for persons with hearing loss as required by the National Fire Protection Association Standard 72, or any successor standard; or

''(II) in the case of a dwelling unit built or substantially rehabilitated after the date of enactment of this paragraph, is hardwired.''.

(f) FARM LABOR HOUSING DIRECT LOANS & GRANTS.—Section 516 of the Housing Act of 1949 (42 U.S.C. 1486) is amended—

(1) in subsection (c)—

(A) in paragraph (2), by striking ''and'' at the end;

(B) in paragraph (3), by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; and''; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

''(4) that such housing shall contain qualifying smoke alarms that are installed in accordance with applicable codes and standards published by the International Code Council or the National Fire Protection Association and the requirements of the National Fire Protection Association Standard 72, or any successor standard, in each level and in or near each sleeping area in such dwelling unit, including in basements but excepting crawl spaces and unfinished attics, and in each common area in a project containing such a dwelling unit.''; and

(2) in subsection (g)—

(A) in paragraph (3) by striking ''and'' at the end;

(B) in paragraph (4), by striking the period at the end and inserting a semicolon; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

''(5) the term 'smoke alarm' has the meaning given the term 'smoke detector' in section 29(d) of the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974 (15 U.S.C. 2225(d)); and

''(6) the term 'qualifying smoke alarm' means a smoke alarm that—

''(A) in the case of a dwelling unit built before the date of enactment of this paragraph and not substantially rehabilitated after the date of enactment of this paragraph is—

''(i) hardwired; or

''(ii) uses 10-year non rechargeable, nonreplaceable primary batteries and—

''(I) is sealed;

''(II) is tamper resistant;

''(III) contains silencing means; and

''(IV) provides notification for persons with hearing loss as required by the National Fire Protection Association Standard 72, or any successor standard; or

''(B) in the case of a dwelling unit built or substantially rehabilitated after the date of enactment of this paragraph, is hardwired.''.

(g) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out the amendments made by this section such sums as are necessary for each of fiscal years 2023 through 2027.

(h) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by subsections (a) through (f) shall take effect on the date that is 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act.

(i) NO PREEMPTION.—Nothing in the amendments made by this section shall be construed to preempt or limit the applicability of any State or local law relating to the installation and maintenance of smoke alarms in housing that requires standards that are more stringent than the standards described in the amendments made by this section.

SEC. 3. FIRE SAFETY EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Housing and Urban Development shall, not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, complete a national educational campaign that educates the general public about health and safety requirements in housing and how to properly use safety features in housing, including self-closing doors, smoke alarms, and carbon monoxide detectors.

(b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development to carry out this section, $2,000,000 for fiscal year 2024.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 1254, the ordering of the yeas and nays on postponed motions to suspend the rules with respect to such measures is vacated to the end that all such motions are considered as withdrawn.

The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. KILDEE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bills.

The question was taken.

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

Mr. GOOD of Virginia. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

SUSAN MUFFLEY ACT OF 2022

Mr. KILDEE. Madam Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 1254, I call up the bill (H.R. 6929) to increase the benefits guaranteed in connection with certain pension plans, and for other purposes, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 1254, the amendment printed in part D of House Report 117–432 is adopted, and the bill, as amended, is considered read.

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

H.R. 6929

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 ''Susan Muffley Act of 2022''.

SEC. 2. GUARANTEED BENEFIT CALCULATION FOR CERTAIN PLANS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—

(1) INCREASE TO FULL VESTED PLAN BENEFIT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of determining what benefits are guaranteed under section 4022 of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (in this section referred to as ''ERISA'') with respect to an eligible participant or beneficiary under a covered plan specified in paragraph (4) in connection with the termination of such plan, the amount of monthly benefits shall be equal to the full vested plan benefit with respect to the participant.

(B) NO EFFECT ON PREVIOUS DETERMINATIONS.—Nothing in this Act shall be construed to change the allocation of assets and recoveries under sections 4044(a) and 4022(c) of ERISA as previously determined by the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation (in the section referred to as the ''corporation'')

for the covered plans specified in paragraph (4), and the corporation's applicable rules, practices, and policies on benefits payable in terminated single-employer plans shall, except as otherwise provided in this section, continue to apply with respect to such covered plans.

(2) RECALCULATION OF CERTAIN BENEFITS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—In any case in which the amount of monthly benefits with respect to an eligible participant or beneficiary described in paragraph (1) was calculated prior to the date of enactment of this Act, the corporation shall recalculate such amount pursuant to paragraph (1), and shall adjust any subsequent payments of such monthly benefits accordingly, as soon as practicable after such date.

(B) LUMP-SUM PAYMENTS OF PAST-DUE BENEFITS.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the corporation, in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of Labor, shall make a lump-sum payment to each eligible participant or beneficiary whose guaranteed benefits are recalculated under subparagraph (A) in an amount equal to—

(i) in the case of an eligible participant, the excess of—

(I) the total of the full vested plan benefits of the participant for all months for which such guaranteed benefits were paid prior to such recalculation, over

(II) the sum of any applicable payments made to the eligible participant; and

(ii) in the case of an eligible beneficiary, the sum of—

(I) the amount that would be determined under clause (i) with respect to the participant of which the eligible beneficiary is a beneficiary if such participant were still in pay status; plus

(II) the excess of—

(aa) the total of the full vested plan benefits of the eligible beneficiary for all months for which such guaranteed benefits were paid prior to such recalculation, over

(bb) the sum of any applicable payments made to the eligible beneficiary.

Notwithstanding the previous sentence, the corporation shall increase each lump-sum payment made under this subparagraph to account for foregone interest in an amount determined by the corporation designed to reflect a 6 percent annual interest rate on each past-due amount attributable to the underpayment of guaranteed benefits for each month prior to such recalculation.

(C) ELIGIBLE PARTICIPANTS AND BENEFICIARIES.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of this section, an eligible participant or beneficiary is a participant or beneficiary who—

(I) as of the date of the enactment of this Act, is in pay status under a covered plan or is eligible for future payments under such plan;

(II) has received or will receive applicable payments in connection with such plan (within the meaning of clause (ii)) that does not exceed the full vested plan benefits of such participant or beneficiary; and

(III) is not covered by the 1999 agreements between General Motors and various unions providing a top-up benefit to certain hourly employees who were transferred from the General Motors Hourly-Rate Employees Pension Plan to the Delphi Hourly-Rate Employees Pension Plan.

(ii) APPLICABLE PAYMENTS.—For purposes of this paragraph, applicable payments to a participant or beneficiary in connection with a plan consist of the following:

(I) Payments under the plan equal to the normal benefit guarantee of the participant or beneficiary.

(II) Payments to the participant or beneficiary made pursuant to section 4022(c) or otherwise received from the corporation in connection with the termination of the plan.

(3) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this subsection—

(A) FULL VESTED PLAN BENEFIT.—The term ''full vested plan benefit'' means the amount of monthly benefits that would be guaranteed under section 4022 of ERISA as of the date of plan termination with respect to an eligible participant or beneficiary if such section were applied without regard to the phase-in limit in subsection (b)(1) of such Act and the maximum guaranteed benefit limitation in subsection (b)(3) of such Act (including the accrued-at-normal limitation).

(B) NORMAL BENEFIT GUARANTEE.—The term ''normal benefit guarantee'' means the amount of monthly benefits guaranteed under such section with respect to an eligible participant or beneficiary without regard to this Act.

(4) COVERED PLANS.—The covered plans specified in this paragraph are the following:

(A) The Delphi Hourly-Rate Employees Pension Plan.

(B) The Delphi Retirement Program for Salaried Employees.

(C) The PHI Non-Bargaining Retirement Plan.

(D) The ASEC Manufacturing Retirement Program.

(E) The PHI Bargaining Retirement Plan.

(F) The Delphi Mechatronic Systems Retirement Program.

(5) TREATMENT OF PBGC DETERMINATIONS.—Any determination made by the corporation under this section concerning a recalculation of benefits or lump-sum payment of past-due benefits shall be subject to administrative review by the corporation. Any new determination made by the corporation under this section shall be governed by the same administrative review process as any other benefit determination by the corporation.

(b) TRUST FUND FOR PAYMENT OF INCREASED BENEFITS.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established in the Treasury of the United States a trust fund to be known as the ''Delphi Full Vested Plan Benefit Trust Fund'' (hereafter in this subsection referred to as the ''Fund''), consisting of such amounts as may be appropriated or credited to the Fund as provided in this section.

(2) FUNDING.—There is appropriated from the general fund such amounts as are necessary for the costs of the payment of the portion of monthly benefits guaranteed to a participant or beneficiary pursuant to subsection (a) and for necessary administrative and operating expenses of the corporation relating to such payment. The Fund shall be credited with amounts from time to time as the Secretary of the Treasury, in conjunction with the Director of the corporation, determines appropriate, from the general fund of the Treasury.

(3) EXPENDITURES FROM FUND.—Amounts in the Fund shall be available for the payment of the portion of monthly benefits guaranteed to a participant or beneficiary pursuant to subsection (a) and for necessary administrative and operating expenses of the corporation relating to such payment.

(c) REGULATIONS.—The corporation, in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of Labor, may issue such regulations as necessary to carry out this section.

(d) TAX TREATMENT OF LUMP-SUM PAYMENTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Unless the taxpayer elects (at such time and in such manner as the Secretary may provide) to have this paragraph not apply with respect to any lump-sum payment under subsection (a)(2)(B), the amount of such payment shall be included in the taxpayer's gross income ratably over the 3-taxable-year period beginning with the taxable year in which such payment is received.

(2) SPECIAL RULES RELATED TO DEATH.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—If the taxpayer dies before the end of the 3-taxable-year period described in paragraph (1), any amount to which paragraph (1) applies which has not been included in gross income for a taxable year ending before the taxable year in which such death occurs shall be included in gross income for such taxable year.

(B) SPECIAL ELECTION FOR SURVIVING SPOUSES OF ELIGIBLE PARTICIPANTS.—If—

(i) a taxpayer with respect to whom paragraph (1) applies dies,

(ii) such taxpayer is an eligible participant,

(iii) the surviving spouse of such eligible participant is entitled to a survivor benefit from the corporation with respect to such eligible participant, and

(iv) such surviving spouse elects (at such time and in such manner as the Secretary may provide) the application of this subparagraph,

subparagraph (A) shall not apply and any amount which would have (but for such taxpayer's death) been included in the gross income of such taxpayer under paragraph (1) for any taxable year beginning after the date of such death shall be included in the gross income of such surviving spouse for the taxable year of such surviving spouse ending with or within such taxable year of the taxpayer.

SEC. 3. PENSION VARIABLE RATE PREMIUM PAYMENT ACCELERATION.

Notwithstanding section 4007(a) of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (29 U.S.C. 1307(a)) and section 4007.11 of title 29, Code of Federal Regulations, any additional premium determined under subparagraph (E) of section 4006(a)(3) of such Act (29 U.S.C. 1306(a)(3)) the due date for which is (but for this section) after September 15, 2032, and before November 1, 2032, shall be due not later than September 15, 2032.

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

After 1 hour of debate, it shall be in order to consider the further amendment printed in part E of House Report 117–432, if offered by the Member designated in the report, which shall be considered read, shall be separately debatable for the time specified in the report equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, and shall not be subject to a demand for a division of the question.

The gentleman from Michigan (Mr. KILDEE) and the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. FOXX) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. KILDEE).

□ 1545

GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

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

Madam Speaker, H.R. 6929, the Susan Muffley Act of 2022, will restore the hard-earned pensions of more than 20,000 Delphi salaried retirees, including 5,000 in my home State of Michigan.

The Susan Muffley Act is a bipartisan bill supported by Republicans and Democrats in both the House and the Senate. I worked most particularly with Mr. RYAN of Ohio and Mr. TURNER of Ohio on this legislation along with the other cosponsors. It is endorsed by the AARP, the AFL–CIO, and the UAW. I am glad we can come together finally to do what is right for these workers. These are workers who lost their pensions through no fault of their own.

In this country, Madam Speaker, if you work hard and play by the rules, you should be able to retire with dignity and with peace of mind. Instead, these workers had the rug ripped out from underneath them and lost their hard-earned benefits. When General Motors filed for bankruptcy during the Great Recession the Federal Government—I repeat, the Federal Government—made the unprecedented step to move in and save the auto industry. At the direction of the Federal Government, however, the U.S. Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation, the PBGC, assumed responsibility for the Delphi salaried retiree pensions. After negotiations with the Federal Government, the PBGC cut those hard-earned benefits by as much as 70 percent for 20,000 Delphi salaried retirees.

These retirees were treated differently than other retirees impacted by the GM bankruptcy. They suffered significant cuts to their benefits, upending the lives of thousands and thousands of families.

In September of 2019, the Delphi Salaried Retirees Association filed suit against the PBGC to have their pension benefits restored. It went all the way to the Supreme Court until the Court declined to hear the case, making it clear that only congressional action could restore these earned pension benefits.

Our legislation would make this unique group of retirees who had their pensions unfairly and disproportionately cut will make them whole again. This means that beneficiaries will receive a payment of the difference of what was actually paid to them by the PBGC and what they would have earned had they been able to keep their pensions like everyone else did. Moving forward, beneficiaries will receive their full earned pension.

This bill is fully paid for and will not add to the deficit.

Delphi salaried retirees deserve to have their pensions made whole because it was the Federal Government that singled these workers out. It was the Federal Government who stepped in to rescue General Motors but decided to treat these workers differently and cut their earned pensions. It was the Federal Government, not General Motors, who directly negotiated with the PBGC.

What happened to these hardworking retirees was wrong, and now it is the Federal Government who has the responsibility to fix the mess that itself created.

We need to get this legislation done for people like Susan Muffley for whom this bill is named. David Muffley, Susan's husband, worked at Delphi as an electronics technician for 31 years but lost the full value of his pension in 2009. His wife, Susan Muffley, was a core part of the Delphi Salaried Retirees Association's leadership team fighting to restore these pensions.

Because of the financial difficulties of losing their pension, Susan avoided seeing her doctor because they couldn't afford it. Sadly, she was ultimately diagnosed with pancreatic cancer and passed away.

After working hard for 30 years to earn a pension to support your family through retirement, no worker and no family member should be forced to forgo medical treatment to make ends meet. These workers need the Susan Muffley Act. The last 13 years have been an absolute nightmare for these families. These are people I know.

During the Obama Administration, the problem was created but never addressed. During the Trump administration, the former President talked about fixing the issue but never acted. He ran out of time before that moment could occur. But now, today, after lots of talk and not so much action, Congress can finally act to provide relief and justice for these workers, these Delphi salaried retirees.

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

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

Madam Speaker, when it comes to bailouts, Congress just can't seem to help itself. Under President Biden, taxpayers have been forced to bankroll the so-called American Rescue Plan which included an uncapped bailout for failing and insolvent multi-employer pensions.

From footing the bill for this excessive government spending to record-high gas prices, taxpayers can't catch a break in Biden's America, and today we are considering another bailout that will force taxpayers to cover the tab for failed, privately run pensions.

What message does this send to the men and women who have their own retirement accounts to worry about or have no retirement accounts at all?

More pension bailouts set a damning precedent. In case anyone has forgotten, we work for hardworking taxpayers in this country. As Members of Congress we have an obligation to ensure that taxpayer dollars are being spent as efficiently and effectively as possible. Unfortunately, too many ignore this important duty and are happy to mortgage the future of the next generation with reckless spending.

On top of the price tag, there have been no hearings and no markups on H.R. 6929.

Is this the standard the House wants to operate under—one where any piece of legislation can be fast-tracked to the floor without due consideration and scrutiny?

Under Democrat control, good governance has long been abandoned in the people's House.

In 2009, when Delphi Corporation completed its 4-year bankruptcy, its defined benefit pension plans were terminated and taken over by the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation, PBGC, a process that has been well-established. At that time, the Delphi pension plans were collectively underfunded by $7.2 billion. Delphi did not make required contributions to its pension plans in the 4 years it was moving through bankruptcy. The salaried employee plan, in particular, was only 48 percent funded with $2.4 billion in assets and liabilities of $5 billion.

Fast forward to today, and we are considering a bill that would dole out money like candy. Under this bill, participants would receive a retroactive lump-sum payment, or ''top-up,'' of the difference between what was paid by PBGC and what the plans would have paid had they not been terminated.

But here is the kicker, Madam Speaker: this top-up would come with an additional 6 percent interest, and all participants would receive their original monthly benefits moving forward.

Let's turn our attention to the precedent that this bill sets for the entire single-employer pension system. Currently, PBGC's single-employer insurance program is funded exclusively by premiums paid by employer plan sponsors and does not—does not—receive taxpayer dollars. PBGC is the trustee of over 5,000 terminated single-employer plans.

Madam Speaker, please pay attention to this next part. By topping up one plan, Congress will be pressured and expected to top up the remaining 5,000 terminated plans and every future terminated plan.

How many plans does PBGC currently insure?

More than 23,000 active, single-employer plans are currently insured.

So, Madam Speaker, what is next on the docket?

Should Congress roll up its sleeves and make whole every American's 401(k) plan that took a few hits?

Again, how about Americans who do not have a pension plan?

There are many of those. Imagine the harebrained schemes that Congress could start pulling out of its hat if given this encouragement. We should be protecting taxpayers, not feeding them to the wolves.

This bill is a slap in the face to fiscal responsibility. H.R. 6929's cash giveaway will force taxpayers to shoulder a

cost of $800 million over the next decade and $1.3 billion in all to bail out underfunded, privately run pension plans.

Another bailout of failing pension plans does nothing but stick it to hardworking taxpayers. This bill simply underscores the fact that Congress is too misguided to focus on real issues.

Madam Speaker, hardworking taxpayers cannot afford more senseless bailouts. Enough is enough.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Madam Speaker, I appreciate the comments of my colleague. I disagree with the conclusions that she makes, and I would only challenge a couple of things.

One is on the issue of precedent. There is no precedent, unless the precedent is when the Federal Government intervenes and takes control of a company, takes ownership of a company, it buys the problem. It then owns the solution. It owns responsibility for the solution.

So the only precedent that I think this sets is one that I learned a long time ago: if you broke it, you bought it. The Federal Government intervened and made these decisions disproportionately affecting these particular employees.

The rest of the employees got their pensions topped up, why wouldn't this particular set?

Secondly, I disagree with the reference that this is candy. For these taxpayers, these families, this is rent, this is food on the table, it is their mortgage payment, it is a car payment, and it is medicine—medicines that, sadly, Susan Muffley didn't have the ability to get to because her pension was cut. This is about justice.

Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Michigan (Mrs. LAWRENCE), who unfortunately is spending her last months in Congress. I wish that weren't the case.

Mrs. LAWRENCE. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of the Susan Muffley Act. This bill would restore pension benefits to over 20,000 Delphi salaried retirees, including over 5,000 Michiganders.

When GM filed for bankruptcy during the Great Recession, these families lost up to 70 percent of their earned benefits. They need and deserve the attention and action of this body.

This bill is named after Susan Muffley, whose husband worked at Delphi for 31 years and could not seek medical treatment when their family lost the pension.

Mrs. Muffley spent years fighting to have all these pensions restored.

Let me be absolutely clear: Michiganders and all Americans who have worked hard their entire lives to support their families deserve the right to retire with dignity and financial security. This is simply the right thing to do.

Madam Speaker, I thank my colleague, Congressman KILDEE, for introducing this bipartisan bill, and I urge my colleagues to vote ''yes.'' In America we are better than this, and we need to pass this bill.

Ms. FOXX. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. KELLER).

Mr. KELLER. Madam Speaker, I thank the ranking member, Dr. Foxx, of North Carolina for yielding.

Unlike the multi-employer pension program, which was recently injected with billions of taxpayer dollars, the single-employer insurance program is self-sufficient. It is funded by premiums paid by employer sponsors to the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation. By most accounts, PBGC's single-employer insurance system is healthy and not in need of bailouts. Yet a bailout is exactly what H.R. 6929 is. You cannot give public money out to one person without first taking it from another.

This bill does not help Pennsylvanians without a pension plan or with losses in their personal retirement accounts. On the contrary, this bill is an irresponsible giveaway that sets a dangerous precedent for the Federal Government's involvement in pension plans going forward.

□ 1600

The Congressional Budget Office estimates that this bailout will cost taxpayers nearly $800 million over 10 years; not including the lifetime cost of the bill, which could reach $1.3 billion. I wonder how the people that have to pay that in the next generation are going to pay their rent, afford their college, and afford their groceries.

Congressional Democrats and the Biden administration have already spent tens of billions on insolvent and failing multi-employer plans, without holding trustees accountable for failing workers or retirees, or meaningfully reforming the pension system to prevent future insolvency.

Once again, the Federal Government is offering a pension bailout.

Hardworking taxpayers who have their own retirements to worry about cannot continue to shoulder this burden. We cannot set this kind of precedent for a single-employer system. If Congress gives special treatment to this plan covered by today's bill, the other 5,000 single-employer plans also managed by PBGC will pressure Congress to do the same for all.

Is Congress then expected to top up or provide a lump sum to every future terminated plan? These are serious implications that cannot be ignored.

The vast majority of participants in terminated plans receive their full benefits. The Delphi plans are no exception. Nearly three-fourths of participants were not subject to the PBGC's statutory guarantee limits.

This body must remember it works for the taxpayers, not political interest groups. Americans don't work hard each and every day to fund irresponsible pet projects. We need more fiscal sanity, not more pension bailouts.

On top of all these issues, the manager's amendment is simply a budget gimmick to make the bill appear to cost nothing.

In reality, it accelerates the time period in which single-employer plans are required to pay their variable rate premiums to the PBGC to fit within the budget window, and it adds nothing to the PBGC's bottom line.

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

Ms. FOXX. Madam Speaker, I yield an additional 30 seconds to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. KELLER. PBGC is going to receive the same amount of money with or without the manager's amendment.

I encourage my colleagues to oppose this legislation and the dangerous, fiscally irresponsible precedent it sets.

Mr. KILDEE. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. HIGGINS), my colleague on the Ways and Means Committee.

Mr. HIGGINS of New York. I rise today in support of H.R. 6929, the Susan Muffley Act.

Madam Speaker, this House has been one of the strongest advocates for workers and worker families in recent history.

We passed legislation to increase the minimum wage; to support the right to organize; to decrease the cost of drugs and health insurance. And we protected and restored pensions. But as this bill shows, our work is not complete.

My community in Buffalo and Western New York has a long history of auto-making. When the recession hit in 2009, families across my district saw their pensions evaporate.

And while we stabilized the auto sector, and the loans have been repaid, thousands of former auto company employees have been left behind, including hundreds of Delphi workers in Lockport who, due to no fault of their own, had their pensions arbitrarily cut.

This legislation will fix that longstanding error and will provide certainty so that these families can retire with the benefits they earned.

I thank Mr. KILDEE from Michigan, Mr. RYAN and Mr. TURNER from Ohio, for being champions of this bill, and I urge my colleagues to support its passage.

Ms. FOXX. Madam Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. GOOD).

Mr. GOOD of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I rise today in strong opposition to H.R. 6929, another Democrat bailout bill by the sponsors of the nanny state.

It is clear that ''Bidenflation'' is crushing the American people with the Biden price hike that is causing sky-high gas prices, and Americans are struggling to stay afloat as the economy limps toward recession.

Not surprisingly though, Democrats are trying to redefine the term ''recession'' to avoid recognizing the failures of their damaging policies.

Let me help them out by quoting, paraphrasing from the former President Ronald Reagan: A recession is when your neighbor loses his job. A depression is when you lose your job. But a recovery is when Democrat Members of Congress lose their jobs.

This legislation would make hardworking middle-class taxpayers reimburse pension plan participants who were employed by the now-defunct Delphi Corporation and add 6 percent interest. The Democrats insist that this is just an attempt to rightfully recover losses suffered by these former employees.

But early in my own career, I actually experienced this kind of unfortunate situation firsthand. In fact, my first employer after college ended their cash balance pension plan just a couple of years after I started with the company. But it never occurred to me that other hardworking taxpayers should have to pay me for the benefits and earnings that I missed out on.

My next employer sold my division to a competitor, and then the former parent company went under, and the value of their stock that made up a significant portion of my retirement account went to zero. But, again, it never occurred to me that other, hardworking taxpayers should have to pay me to restore my lost investment value.

In both cases, recognizing the risks and rewards associated with our nonsocialist, free enterprise economic system, I just kept working hard, saving money for retirement, with no help from Congress or confiscation of resources from other hardworking taxpayers.

To my benevolent colleagues on the other side, I have one question for you: Where does this end? And we know where it ends, with these policies carried to its logical conclusion, with the physical ruin of America.

But I should say benevolent with other people's money and with our children's financial and economic future.

Should Congress reimburse every American's investment retirement plan when it suffers a loss?

What if all Americans seek repayment for their losses in this failed Biden economy, because it does affect everyone.

But hardworking Americans have had enough. Why should the constituents of my Virginia Fifth District pay for someone else's retirement plan?

Enough with the stimulus checks; enough with the bailouts; enough with paying people not to work; enough with growing the welfare state; enough with incentivizing and rewarding the wrong behavior, while punishing those who do the right thing.

Let's get back to the Trump policies, 1 percent inflation, $2 gas prices, and put Americans back to work. I urge all of my colleagues to vote against this Democrat bailout bill.

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

I appreciated the gentleman's comments. I will point out, since the gentleman did refer to the former President, Mr. Trump, that Mr. Trump saw this as an injustice and directed his administration to address it as well.

And I also think there is enough partisanship in Washington, more than enough, so let's not make something that is bipartisan just for the point of rhetorical value into something that is claimed to be partisan.

This is not a partisan piece of legislation. I see Mr. TURNER on the other side of the aisle. We have worked together on this for years; 17 of the 37 cosponsors of this legislation are Republicans, including Members with whom I don't think I have ever shared sponsorship. I don't recall, for example, being a cosponsor of any piece of legislation with Mr. MO BROOKS. We are on this one.

This is not a partisan bill, so let's not call it that. You can disagree with it. You can vote against people getting their hard-earned pensions, but let's not make it into something that it isn't.

Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Michigan (Mrs. DINGELL), a friend that I have known for a very long time, a member of the Energy and Commerce Committee.

Mrs. DINGELL. Madam Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 6929, the Susan Muffley Act of 2022.

Every worker deserves a secure and dignified retirement. That shouldn't be negotiable, especially when they were promised a pension as part of their income and put into it.

This legislation restores the pension benefits of Delphi salaried retirees that were impacted by the Great Recession, some of whom saw their pensions cut by as much as 70 percent as a result of the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation's termination of their benefits unfairly.

My State of Michigan was particularly impacted, as I know the State of Ohio was—it was a good midwest company—by the termination of these plans, with thousands of retirees losing pension benefits they earned, they were promised. They deserve the full value of what they earned and were promised.

These retirees have been fighting for over a decade to receive these benefits, and it is time to make them whole.

I strongly urge all of my colleagues to support this important bipartisan bill.

I thank my colleague for his leadership. When we are home, we listen to these people who are just in total tears. They don't know what to do. And my colleague has never stopped leading the charge for them.

Ms. FOXX. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. TURNER).

Mr. TURNER. Madam Speaker, I thank Ranking Member FOXX for yielding me time.

I am an original cosponsor of this bill, H.R. 6929. This legislation restores the pensions of the Delphi Salaried Retirees.

I am very proud to speak on behalf of this bipartisan bill. During the Obama administration's 2009 taxpayer-funded General Motors bankruptcy bailout, President Obama's Auto Task Force directed the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation to terminate the fully funded pensions of more than 20,000 Delphi Automotive salaried retirees.

Even worse is that the pensions of the salaried retirees were terminated while the Obama Auto Task Force used the taxpayer-funded bankruptcy to top up the pensions of the Delphi union employees. The Obama administration choose winners and losers, with taxpayers' dollars.

A 2013 report published by the Special Inspector General for TARP said: ''Treasury did not view the non-UAW Delphi hourly employees or the Delphi salaried employees as having leverage because they could not hold up GM's bankruptcy.''

These pensions did not fail. These pensioners were robbed of their pensions by the people who were supposed to protect them.

For over 13 years now, I have worked with my colleagues to try to restore these pensions. President Trump issued a Presidential directive, a memorandum directing the PBGC to provide options for restoring through the agency calling ''the plight of Delphi's salaried and non-unionized workforce a great concern to my administration.''

President Biden also supports this legislation. Now, Congress must restore these pensions. There is no precedent for this bill. No one else has had the White House pick winners and losers and take away their pensions.

It is our responsibility, as Members of Congress, to address this injustice. We finally have the chance to rectify this wrong. Stand up for the 20,000 hardworking Americans who want what is rightfully theirs. I ask my colleagues to support this legislation.

Mr. KILDEE. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. RYAN), a gentleman that I have been working with on this issue for as long as I have been in Congress.

Mr. RYAN. Madam Speaker, 13 years; 13 years. I have been in Congress now for a little while, and I cannot begin to tell you what an example that the Delphi salaried retirees have set. It is the absolute gold standard for activism and lobbying their government.

And I, you know, normally get up here and get pretty upset; but I have got to kind of laugh because when I hear our friends on the other side talk about irresponsibility and gimmicks and nanny states and socialists, I think of all my friends in the Delphi salaried retirement.

These are the most hardworking citizens that I have in my district. And they show up for work. They coach the baseball teams. They work at the church. They are veterans. They give back. They are great parents. They are

great-grandparents. They are involved in the community.

□ 1615

Our job here is pretty simple. We look at the field, see what is happening in the country, and if some person or group of people are being wronged unfairly, it is our job to fix it. It is not a Democrat thing. It is not a Republican thing. It is not a left-right thing, not a free market thing, or a socialist thing.

It is about people. It is about American citizens who did everything right. They showed up one day in the middle of a bankruptcy that, as Mr. KILDEE has articulated here, the government was organizing, and reorganizing, the American auto industry. This isn't some private-sector bankruptcy. The government was in there manipulating everything, and they screwed up.

There was no one screaming louder than I was at the Obama administration, SHERROD BROWN and I, in meetings with Tim Geithner and all the rest over the last 13 years.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. DINGELL). The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. KILDEE. Madam Speaker, I yield an additional 2 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. RYAN. I thank Congressman KILDEE from the Ways and Means Committee, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee RICHIE NEAL, SHERROD BROWN, ROB PORTMAN, MIKE TURNER. The Members of Congress and Senators who are on the ground with these families came together and have been fighting.

Here we are, 13 years later, where we are going to vote this out of the House, and we are going to send it to the Senate. We are going to try to help people because that is our job.

What I really appreciate about this is that during the rescue package, we were able to save hundreds and hundreds of thousands of pensions for people, about 100,000 in Ohio, because there was a problem, and we tried to fix it. That happened to be unions.

This group happens to not be union, but they deserve help all the same. That is what we are doing here. I was proud that the Auto Workers and the AFL–CIO are helping to support this.

We need more of this. I think this is an example of how to try to influence your government, try to get help, try to right a wrong, and not talk about Democrat and Republican and red and blue and all that nonsense that we are all sick of.

We are ready to move forward. If you need help, if you have been wronged, we are going to stand up and fight for you.

Again, I thank Mr. KILDEE for his leadership here. We are going to send this over to the Senate.

I know there are a lot of people, again, living and working and talking to these families over the last 13 years. How many people have passed away? How many families have been harmed? How many other people have not gotten the healthcare that they needed because they couldn't afford it, or they had situations in their family, and they didn't have enough money, maybe, to help their kids or help their grandkids?

This is the right thing to do. This is the absolute right thing to do. I am glad it is bipartisan, and I am glad we finally got it done after 13 years.

Ms. FOXX. Madam Speaker, my colleagues say we are here to help people. Our first job is like the doctor's oath: First, do no harm. This bill does harm.

Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. DAVIDSON).

Mr. DAVIDSON. Madam Speaker, I appreciate my colleague, Congresswoman FOXX, for yielding. We disagree from time to time, and this is one of those.

I do agree that it shouldn't be seen as a partisan issue. The Democrats may see this as precedent-setting in a way that Republicans who support it don't. The precedent here isn't that every victim of fraud, and there are many when it comes to pensions, is going to somehow be made whole. Otherwise, you would create an incentive for people to commit fraud. One person takes the fall, and everyone else gets bailed out. That is not what this is.

When I listen to my colleague, Congressman BOB GOOD from Virginia, I might feel the same way if I didn't understand the facts of this situation. What this really amounts to is pension holders who were effectively the victims of civil asset forfeiture, which is an unjust and, in my opinion, unconstitutional practice that, sadly, is still tolerated.

This wasn't an underfunded pension. They weren't victims of fraud. Their pension was funded, and the government seized the assets. They seized what they said was the property of Delphi, a company in bankruptcy, but the reality is this is property of the pension holders. This is their retirement savings that was seized 13 years ago.

Thankfully, when Vice President Joe Biden said there is nothing we can do, in the intervening years, we found a way. I want to say thanks to Congressman KILDEE from Michigan. I want to say thanks to my colleague, MIKE TURNER.

I was on Air Force One with him as we were flying from Andrews Air Force base to Dayton, Ohio. Congressman TURNER took the lead, shared the message. We continued to work with President Trump at the time. He got it. He took action, and I think that this is one of the things where we have seen continuity.

I wish it would become a trend and that President Biden would carry many more policies with continuation. I think we would see great results because we are going to see great results out of this.

It sets the right precedent. I hope the precedent it sets is this government stops civil asset forfeiture altogether. It was unjust to do that to these pension holders, and I am glad that justice is finally going to come as a result of this bill.

Madam Speaker, I encourage all of my colleagues, even those who thought they were opposed to it, once you understand what is really going on here, to get on board and support this just bill.

Mr. KILDEE. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. KAPTUR), the longest-serving woman in the history of the United States Congress.

Ms. KAPTUR. Madam Speaker, I thank Chairman KILDEE for yielding time.

Madam Speaker, a miracle is happening here. Michigan Wolverines and Ohio Buckeyes, on a bipartisan basis, are agreeing. Wow. Everybody should vote for this act, for America's sake.

I am so proud to help celebrate the passage day of the Susan Muffley Act that will restore retirement benefits for thousands of Delphi retirees. Hard work should be rewarded.

The men and women who built up Delphi were made a promise in return for their years of hard work, and they were promised a stable and secure retirement during their golden years.

Over the years, the American worker has time and again seen promises broken, and they have seen the financial security they earned and is rightfully theirs thrown away. Now, the Susan Muffley Act makes good on Delphi's original promise.

Workers in Defiance, Ohio, and Sandusky, Ohio, and throughout Michigan and the Midwest will see, by restoring their benefits, the retirees who worked hard and built America will have the future they paid for and earned.

We know that the Susan Muffley Act is a giant step forward in justice, justice for Americans who worked hard and were cast aside until now.

I thank Congressman KILDEE for his absolutely tireless and relentless efforts to bring this to the floor. To get anything out of the Ways and Means Committee is a miracle anyway.

For Ohio, this means 5,000 families—believe me, many who can't afford their medicine, many who worry about tomorrow—will be celebrating. There will be a sense of being made whole again because of what they gave to this country, what they gave to their employers, and that bargain should be kept.

Madam Speaker, I congratulate Congressman KILDEE. The Wolverine State has sent a highly capable American to Congress. I thank Congressman TURNER of the great Buckeye State of Ohio, from the Dayton region, for this great partnership to help thousands and thousands of America's retirees.

Ms. FOXX. Madam Speaker, may I inquire as to how much time is remaining.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentlewoman from North Carolina has 13

minutes remaining. The gentleman from Michigan has 12½ minutes remaining.

Ms. FOXX. Madam Speaker, proponents of H.R. 6929 continue to cite the statistics that the salaried employee pension plan was 86 percent funded in 2009 and, therefore, should not have been terminated. This is misleading and simply not the case.

When the salaried employee plan was terminated in 2009, it was roughly 50 percent funded with $2.4 billion in assets and $5 billion in liabilities. Delphi had not made required contributions to the plan in the previous 4 years.

Further, Delphi was moving through bankruptcy proceedings, and the company stated publicly it was unable to fund its pension plans before reaching an agreement with PBGC to terminate the plans.

Delphi had not made required contributions to the pension plans in the 4 years it was in bankruptcy proceedings. Delphi was liquidating assets in bankruptcy, and the plan had only enough assets to pay for half of its benefit obligations.

Finally, if the Delphi salaried employee plan was truly as well funded as proponents suggest, then why did it not have enough assets to cover the benefits owed to workers and retirees?

Madam Speaker, this is a big problem for the taxpayers of this country when we start bailing out pension plans in this way. We have a process through the PBGC, and that process should be followed.

Madam Speaker, it is important, really important, to make sure the Record is accurate. Most Delphi salaried pension plan participants who are being discussed today either received no cuts in their pensions or saw cuts of less than 10 percent.

PBGC typically becomes a trustee of a single-employer plan when the employer that sponsors the plan declares bankruptcy and the plan has insufficient assets from which to pay all promised benefits. When PBGC becomes a trustee of a single-employer pension plan, plan participants receive their full benefits up to a statutory maximum benefit, a benefit set by Congress.

The maximum guarantee in 2009, the year of Delphi's bankruptcy, was $4,500 per month or $54,000 per year for retirees who began receiving benefits at age 65. That is a very high amount of money that many Americans will never earn per year, let alone have for retirement.

PBGC reported in 2019 that 84 percent of retirees who receive benefits from PBGC are paid the full benefit amounts they earned under their retirement plans, meaning they do not have their benefits reduced.

In the case of the Delphi salaried employee plan, 72 percent of participants were not affected by PBGC's statutory benefit limit. Of the remaining 28 percent, 36 percent saw less than a 10 percent reduction.

Madam Speaker, again, I am speaking for the Americans who will never get a pension benefit because they have worked so hard but never made enough money to have a pension or don't have employers that pay pension benefits. We are bailing out people who are making a lot of money.

Madam Speaker, wages aren't keeping up with inflation. A Washington Post economic columnist recently pointed out that workers are experiencing the biggest decline in years in inflation-adjusted pay. According to a new report, 75 percent of middle-income families say their ''income is falling behind the cost of living.''

Given persistent and rising inflation, H.R. 6929 is the last thing we should be considering. It will cost taxpayers nearly $800 million over 10 years and $1.3 billion in all to bail out Delphi's underfunded, privately run pension plan.

Americans across the country do not want to fork over their hard-earned dollars to fund a costly project that was cooked up in Congress, especially when many have their own retirement accounts to consider or have none at all.

By doubling down on an already failed strategy, taxpayers will be forced to cover the cost of this cash giveaway. This sets a terrible and troubling precedent that will embolden the Federal Government to bail out thousands of other privately run pensions.

Madam Speaker, I encourage my colleagues to oppose this fiscally irresponsible catastrophe of a bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

□ 1630

Mr. KILDEE. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume to close.

I do believe, and I agree with my colleague, that the facts ought to be correct and that the RECORD ought to be clear. That is why I want to clarify a couple of things.

Number one, I continue to hear opponents of this legislation depict it as a Democratic bill, a partisan bill. That is just not true. It is amazing to me in this body that we can still have people say things that just are patently untrue. That is not true.

Just look at the list of Republican cosponsors of this legislation. If you don't want to look at that list, don't look at that list. Just look back a couple of years when then-Republican President Donald Trump saw this as an injustice and directed his administration to solve this problem.

This is not a partisan piece of legislation. I understand the game; I get it. Everything around here somehow has to be turned into Democrats versus Republicans.

I am going to tell you something about the Delphi salaried retirees. Some are Democrats. Some are Republicans. Some are Independents. They live in every part of this country. They are people who worked really hard and did nothing wrong and lost everything that they had worked for in some cases.

Two, the other fact that I want to correct, it is true that only the losses that these pension recipients received, the losses that they experienced would be made up for. So when my colleague points out the fact that some did not receive a 70 percent cut, that is true. People will only receive what was promised to them. That is kind of an American ideal, isn't it? We keep our promises.

As to the point that this is a private pension that was mismanaged and failed and the government shouldn't become involved, that ship sailed a long time ago when the government got involved. The government took control of the company, took control of its assets, made these decisions.

So if there is a precedent to be set, the precedent is this: The Federal Government makes a mistake, the Federal Government has the obligation to fix it. I don't know what is wrong with that. I don't know what is wrong with that. I mean, that is the way I was raised.

I don't know who is watching today. I don't know how many Americans are watching, but I hope they are paying attention. I know a lot of those Delphi salaried retirees are watching. Despite some of what you heard today—because this place becomes very political, unfortunately—despite some of what you heard, what you saw and what you are about to see in a little while, we are Democrats and Republicans who disagree on a lot of things and we are coming together to fix a problem that has lasted for 13 years, a problem that occurred on the watch of a Democratic President, a problem that a Republican President was attempting to address, but who didn't get it done, and now in this moment Members of Congress—with whom I have very little in common—share one thing for sure, we represent many of the same people, people who have suffered an injustice and are looking to the Congress of the United States as the last chance they have to have that mistake made right.

That is a precedent I don't mind seeing us set. If the Federal Government makes a mistake, we fix it. That is what we are about to do here today.

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

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 6929, the ''Susan Muffley Act of 2022.''

H.R. 6929 is a bipartisan, bicameral effort to restore the retirement benefits for over 20,000 Delphi salaried retirees.

This legislation will lay out a formal procedure to pay the difference between the pension benefits earned by Delphi salaried retirees and what they received following the General Motors (GM) bankruptcy in 2009.

Moreover, it will ensure that beneficiaries who have already begun receiving benefits will receive a separate payment of the difference between what was actually paid by the U.S. Pension Benefit Guarantee Corporation

(PBGC) and what would have been paid without the limitations plus interest.

Under H.R. 6929, retirees from this auto parts manufacturing company will be eligible for increased benefits in connection with the following pension plans:

The Delphi Hourly-Rate Employees Pension Plan.

The Delphi Retirement Program for Salaried Employees.

The PHI Non-Bargaining Retirement Plan.

The ASEC Manufacturing Retirement Program.

The PHI Bargaining Retirement Plan.

The Delphi Mechatronic Systems Retirement Program.

During the Great Recession of 2009, several major auto manufactuers including GM filed for bankruptcy.

As a result, the PBGC recklessly cut retirement benefits by as much as 70 percent for more than 20,000 Delphi salaried retirees, including over 500 retirees in Texas.

This is unacceptable. Social Security, pensions, and personal savings have long ensured that workers could retire with dignity.

Now, majority of these retirees are struggling to stay afloat especially those with climbing medical bills.

Therefore, I applaud the efforts of my colleagues in both the House and Senate for bringing this issue into greater focus.

Those who have worked hard their entire lives and played by the rules deserve the benefits they earned.

That is why I am proud to support this legislation that will restore the benefits that hundreds of Texans were promised.

This legislation will relieve the suffering of thousands of salaried and hourly workers who were left behind after GM's filing for bankruptcy.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting H.R. 6929 to finally correct the mistreatment of these union members and allow them to live out the rest of days with dignity.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. All time for debate on the bill has expired.

AMENDMENT NO. 1 OFFERED BY MR. SCOTT OF VIRGINIA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 1 printed in part E of House Report 117–432.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I have an amendment at the desk made in order under the rule.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Add at the end of the bill the following:

SEC. 3. PENSION BENEFIT GUARANTY CORPORATION REPORT.

(a) REQUEST FOR INFORMATION.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director of the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation shall issue a request for information to the public regarding ways to ensure the long-term solvency of the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation's insurance programs.

(b) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director of the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation shall, taking into consideration the information received in the request for information described in subsection (a), submit a report, which shall include recommendations on how to ensure the long-term solvency of the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation's insurance programs, to the Committee on Education and Labor and the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions and the Committee on Finance of the Senate.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 1254, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, this amendment is simple and straightforward. It requires the Director of the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation within 1 year after the date of enactment to issue a public request for information regarding ways to ensure the long-term solvency of the PBGC's insurance programs, and then within 2 years after the date of enactment, the Director shall issue a report to congressional committees with recommendations on how to ensure the long-term solvency of the insurance programs.

As my colleagues know, the PBGC administers two insurance programs, one for multiemployer pensions and the other for single-employer pensions. PBGC's multiemployer program has been on the brink of insolvency. It was projected to run out of money in just a few years, but thanks to the Biden administration and congressional Democrats stepping up and passing the American Rescue Plan last year, millions of Americans' pensions have been saved.

Because the law requires participating businesses to pay into those failing plans until the businesses go broke, tens of thousands of businesses have been saved, and the solvency of the PBGC's multiemployer program has been extended for at least 30 more years.

For the single-employer program, the PBGC's most recent annual report indicates that it is financially healthy, with a positive net position of over $30 billion at the end of fiscal year 2021 compared to just over $15 billion at the end of fiscal year 2020. So, fortunately, it is not at the near-term risk of becoming insolvent.

A few years ago, I had the honor of being one of the four House Democrats selected for a special committee charged with addressing the multiemployer pension crisis. We tried to address the immediate crisis facing multiemployer pension plans with their participants and employers while also considering other long-term reforms to pension programs, but unfortunately we could not reach any agreement before the clock ran out.

Now that congressional Democrats and the Biden administration have solved the immediate crisis, and it looks like we can solve this crisis, we should take action to ensure that this doesn't happen again. We will do this by getting policy recommendations from the PBGC on how we can ensure long-term solvency of both insurance programs and avoid the possibility that 20 years from now pension plans would again be on the brink of insolvency.

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

Ms. FOXX. Madam Speaker, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentlewoman is recognized for 5 minutes.

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

The first thing I will say, I never said that the bill was a partisan bill, and I would like to clarify the record on that point.

This amendment directs the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation to issue a public request for information regarding the long-term solvency of the agency's single- and multiemployer insurance programs, and to submit legislative recommendations to Congress within 2 years.

I don't question the sincerity with which my colleague from Virginia offers this amendment. However, if H.R. 6929 is signed into law, this report will be a day late and a dollar short.

Last year, under the guise of COVID relief, congressional Democrats and President Biden enacted an uncapped taxpayer-funded bailout of failing and insolvent multiemployer pension plans. While the most recent estimate of the bailout indicates taxpayers are on the hook for $90 billion, without a cap on the total amount of spending, the bailout could cost much more.

Worse yet, Democrats refused to address the structural failures of the system, refused to hold plan trustees accountable, and encouraged further plan underfunding.

The Education and Labor Committee has been wrestling with the problems facing the multiemployer pension system and the looming insolvency of PBGC's insurance program for decades. The committee has held countless hearings on the topic. Congress even established a Joint Select Committee on Solvency of Multiemployer Pension Plans, of which Chairman SCOTT and I were members.

We already know the problems with the system, and we don't need to wait another 2 years for PBGC to issue a report with recommendations. Plans do not adequately fund their promises. A comment was made about keeping promises. Well, we need to fund the plans. They overpromise, undercontribute, and refuse to make responsible adjustments, ultimately, digging themselves into deeper holes.

Further, PBGC has submitted legislative recommendations regarding multiemployer pensions that Democrats have routinely ignored. For years, under both the Obama and Trump administrations, PBGC recommended

Congress establish a variable rate premium for multiemployer plans to align premiums better with the risk these plans pose to PBGC.

Single-employer plans pay a much higher flat rate premium as well as a variable-rate premium. Multiemployer plans should do the same. Single-employer plans are also subject to much stricter funding requirements that better protect the benefits of workers and retirees.

Meanwhile, poorly managed multiemployer plans fail to collect adequate contributions for the benefits they promise and bet on risky investments in hopes of making up the difference.

While I appreciate the amendment's implicit admission that throwing billions of dollars at multiemployer plans has not solved the problem, this fig leaf amendment does nothing to address the fundamental flaws of the underlying bill.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to oppose the amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume to close.

Madam Speaker, the distinguished ranking member pointed out that the saving of the multiemployer pension fund would cost about $90 billion. That is right.

What she omitted was that estimates of doing nothing with the people losing their pension, they would pay less in income taxes, they would use more social services, and the Federal Government was on the hook for $170 billion if we had done nothing. In other words, we would have to spend $80 billion more to help the people who lost their pensions and the businesses that went broke trying to save those pension plans.

But in any case, Madam Speaker, the time to fix the roof is when the Sun is shining. We have gotten past the crisis. Let's find out what we need to do to avoid the possibility that these pension funds might be back here 20 years from now in a state of failure.

We need to make sure we fix it. Let's get these recommendations. That is why this amendment is so important that it will guarantee getting the information so we can fix these plans once and for all.

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

Ms. FOXX. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume to close.

Madam Speaker, again, I don't think we need another study. We don't need to delay action on this 2 years. What we need to do is increase premiums and impose stronger funding requirements.

The plans are underfunded. It doesn't take an accountant or a rocket scientist to figure that out. Pogo said, ''We have met the enemy, and he is us.'' We, in Congress, are the problem. We need to do this.

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

□ 1645

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the previous question is ordered on the bill and the amendment offered by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT).

The question is on the amendment by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SCOTT).

The amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on passage of the bill.

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

Ms. FOXX. Madam Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Pursuant to clause 9 of Rule XX, this 15-minute vote on passage of the bill will be followed by 5-minute votes on:

A motion to recommit H.R. 3771;

Passage of H.R. 3771, if ordered;

Motion to recommit H.R. 4040;

Passage of H.R. 4040, if ordered; and,

The motion to suspend the rules with respect to the following measures:

H.R. 623;
H.R. 3952;
H.R. 3962;
H.R. 4551;
H.R. 5313;
H.R. 6933;
H.R. 7132;
H.R. 7361;
H.R. 7569;
H.R. 7624;
H.R. 7733; and
H.R. 7981.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 254, nays 175, not voting 1, as follows:

[Roll No. 396]

YEAS—254

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

NAYS—175

Allen
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Babin
Bacon
Banks
Barr
Bentz
Bice (OK)
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Bost
Brady
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Calvert
Cammack
Carl
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Cawthorn
Cheney
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Comer
Conway
Crawford
Crenshaw
Curtis
Davis, Rodney
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Donalds
Duncan
Dunn
Ellzey
Emmer
Estes
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fleischmann
Flood
Flores
Foxx
Franklin, C. Scott
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Garcia (CA)
Gimenez
Gonzales, Tony
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Greene (GA)
Griffith
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Harris
Harshbarger
Hern
Herrell
Herrera Beutler
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Hill
Hinson
Hollingsworth
Hudson
Issa
Jackson
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (PA)
Keller
Kelly (MS)
Kim (CA)
Kinzinger
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamborn
LaTurner
Lesko
Letlow
Long
Loudermilk
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Mace
Malliotakis
Mann
Massie
Mast
McCarthy
McCaul
McClintock
McHenry
McKinley
Meuser
Miller (IL)
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Mullin
Murphy (NC)
Nehls
Newhouse
Norman
Obernolte
Owens
Palazzo

Palmer
Perry
Pfluger
Posey
Reschenthaler
Rice (SC)
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rosendale
Rouzer
Roy
Rutherford
Salazar
Scalise
Schrader
Schweikert
Sessions
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smucker
Steel
Stefanik
Steube
Stewart
Taylor
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Wagner
Walorski
Waltz
Weber (TX)
Westerman
Williams (TX)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Zeldin

NOT VOTING—1

Hartzler

□ 1730

Mr. ROUZER and Mrs. KIM of California changed their vote from ''yea'' to ''nay.''

Mrs. HAYES, Messrs. CHABOT, PENCE, and MEIJER changed their vote from ''nay'' to ''yea.''

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Babin (Jackson)
Bass (Neguse)
Blumenauer (Beyer)
Bourdeaux (Correa)
Brown (MD) (Trone)
Bush (Jeffries)
Carter (TX) (Weber (TX))
Casten (Neguse)
Cherfilus-McCormick (Neguse)
Crist (Wasserman Schultz)
DeSaulnier (Beyer)
Evans (Beyer)
Guthrie (Barr)
Jones (Beyer)
Kahele (Correa)
Kinzinger (Meijer)
Kirkpatrick (Pallone)
Meeks (Jeffries)
Moore (WI) (Beyer)
Payne (Pallone)
Ruppersberger (Trone)
Rush (Bishop (GA))
Sires (Pallone)
Stevens (Kuster)
Stewart (Wenstrup)
Taylor (Fallon)
Thompson (CA) Beyer)
Thompson (MS) (Bishop (GA))
Thompson (PA) (Keller)
Vargas (Correa)
Walorski (Banks)
Williams (GA) (Neguse)
Wilson (SC) (Norman)

SOUTH ASIAN HEART HEALTH AWARENESS AND RESEARCH ACT OF 2022

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. RYAN). Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to recommit on the bill (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, offered by the gentlewoman from Iowa (Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS), on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk will redesignate the motion.

The Clerk redesignated the motion.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion to recommit.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 198, nays 225, not voting 7, as follows:

[Roll No. 397]

YEAS—198

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

NAYS—225

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

NOT VOTING—7

Gonzalez, Vicente
Grothman
Hartzler
Kaptur
Kinzinger
Nehls
O'Halleran

□ 1739

So the motion to recommit was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:

Mr. GROTHMAN. Madam Speaker, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted ''yea'' on rollcall No. 397.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Babin (Jackson)
Bass (Neguse)
Blumenauer (Beyer)
Bourdeaux (Correa)
Brown (MD) (Trone)
Bush (Jeffries)
Carter (TX) (Weber (TX))
Casten (Neguse)
Cherfilus-McCormick (Neguse)
Crist (Wasserman Schultz)
DeSaulnier (Beyer)
Evans (Beyer)
Guthrie (Barr)
Jones (Beyer)
Kahele (Correa)
Kirkpatrick (Pallone)
Meeks (Jeffries)
Moore (WI) (Beyer)
Payne (Pallone)
Ruppersberger (Trone)
Rush (Bishop (GA))
Sires (Pallone)
Stevens (Kuster)
Stewart (Wenstrup)
Taylor (Fallon)
Thompson (CA) (Beyer)
Thompson (MS) (Bishop (GA))
Thompson (PA) (Keller)
Vargas (Correa)
Walorski (Banks)
Williams (GA) (Neguse)
Wilson (SC) (Norman)

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

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

RECORDED VOTE

Mr. WALBERG. Madam Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 237, noes 192, not voting 1, as follows:

[Roll No. 398]

AYES—237

Adams
Aguilar
Allred
Auchincloss
Axne
Bacon
Barr
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bourdeaux
Bowman
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brown (MD)
Brown (OH)
Brownley
Bush
Bustos
Butterfield
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson
Carter (LA)
Cartwright
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Cheney
Cherfilus-McCormick
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Davids (KS)
Davis, Danny K.
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Demings
DeSaulnier
Deutch
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael F.
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Fitzpatrick
Fletcher
Foster
Frankel, Lois
Gallego
Garamendi
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Golden
Gomez
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez, Vicente
Gottheimer
Green, Al (TX)
Grijalva
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Herrera Beutler
Higgins (NY)
Himes
Hollingsworth
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Huffman
Jackson Lee
Jacobs (CA)
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (TX)
Jones
Kahele
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (CA)
Kim (NJ)
Kind
Kinzinger
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Lamb
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Leger Fernandez
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Luria
Lynch
Malinowski
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Manning
Matsui
McBath
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McNerney
Meeks
Meijer
Meng
Mfume
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)
Rogers (AL)
Ross
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan
Salazar
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Sessions
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Soto
Spanberger
Speier
Stansbury
Stanton
Steel
Stevens
Strickland
Suozzi
Swalwell
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Underwood
Vargas
Veasey
Velázquez
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Welch
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Yarmuth

NOES—192

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

NOT VOTING—1

Hartzler

□ 1749

Mr. CARTER of Texas changed his vote from ''aye'' to ''no.''

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

Babin (Jackson)
Bass (Neguse)
Blumenauer (Beyer)
Bourdeaux (Correa)
Brown (MD) (Trone)
Bush (Jeffries)
Carter (TX) (Weber (TX))
Casten (Neguse)
Cherfilus-McCormick (Neguse)
Crist (Wasserman Schultz)
DeSaulnier (Beyer)
Evans (Beyer)
Guthrie (Barr)
Jones (Beyer)
Kahele (Correa)
Kinzinger (Meijer)
Kirkpatrick (Pallone)
Meeks (Jeffries)
Moore (WI) (Beyer)
Payne (Pallone)
Ruppersberger (Trone)
Rush (Bishop (GA))
Sires (Pallone)
Stevens (Kuster)
Stewart (Wenstrup)
Taylor (Fallon)
Thompson (CA) (Beyer)
Thompson (MS) (Bishop (GA))
Thompson (PA) (Keller)
Vargas (Correa)
Walorski (Banks)
Williams (GA) (Neguse)
Wilson (SC) (Norman)

ADVANCING TELEHEALTH BEYOND COVID–19 ACT OF 2021

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to recommit on the bill (H.R. 4040) to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to extend telehealth flexibilities under the Medicare program, and for other purposes, offered by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. SCHWEIKERT), on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk will redesignate the motion.

The Clerk redesignated the motion.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion to recommit.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 205, nays 221, not voting 4, as follows:

[Roll No. 399]

YEAS—205

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

NAYS—221

Adams
Aguilar
Allred
Auchincloss
Axne
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bourdeaux
Bowman
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brooks
Brown (MD)
Brown (OH)

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

NOT VOTING—4

Comer
Emmer
Hartzler
Kinzinger

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PANETTA) (during the vote). There are 2 minutes remaining.

□ 1756

Messrs. GARCÍA of Illinois and GRIJALVA changed their vote from ''yea'' to ''nay.''

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

Babin (Jackson)
Bass (Neguse)
Blumenauer (Beyer)
Bourdeaux (Correa)
Brown (MD) (Trone)
Bush (Jeffries)
Carter (TX) (Weber (TX))
Casten (Neguse)
Cherfilus-McCormick (Neguse)
Crist (Wasserman Schultz)
DeSaulnier (Beyer)
Evans (Beyer)
Guthrie (Barr)
Jones (Beyer)
Kahele (Correa)
Kirkpatrick (Pallone)
Meeks (Jeffries)
Moore (WI) (Beyer)
Payne (Pallone)
Ruppersberger (Trone)
Rush (Bishop (GA))
Sires (Pallone)
Stevens (Kuster)
Stewart (Wenstrup)
Taylor (Fallon)
Thompson (CA) (Beyer)
Thompson (MS) (Bishop (GA))
Thompson (PA) (Keller)
Vargas (Correa)
Walorski (Banks)
Williams (GA) (Neguse)
Wilson (SC) (Norman)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on passage of the bill.

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

RECORDED VOTE

Mr. WALBERG. Mr. Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 416, noes 12, not voting 2, as follows:

[Roll No. 400]

AYES—416

Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Allen
Allred
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Auchincloss
Axne
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bentz
Bera
Bergman
Beyer
Bice (OK)
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (NC)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Boebert
Bonamici
Bost
Bourdeaux
Bowman
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brady
Brooks
Brown (MD)
Brown (OH)
Brownley
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Bush
Bustos
Butterfield
Calvert
Cammack
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carey
Carl
Carson
Carter (GA)
Carter (LA)
Carter (TX)
Cartwright
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Cawthorn
Chabot
Cheney
Cherfilus-McCormick
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Cline
Cloud
Clyburn
Cohen
Cole
Connolly
Conway
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Curtis
Davids (KS)
Davis, Danny K.
Davis, Rodney
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Demings
DeSaulnier
DesJarlais
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Donalds
Doyle, Michael F.
Duncan
Dunn
Ellzey
Emmer
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Estes
Evans
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Flood
Flores
Foster
Foxx
Frankel, Lois
Franklin, C. Scott
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Gallego
Garamendi
Garbarino
Garcia (CA)
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gibbs
Gimenez
Gohmert
Golden
Gomez
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez, Vicente
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Green, Al (TX)
Griffith
Grijalva
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Harder (CA)
Harris
Harshbarger
Hayes
Hern
Herrell
Herrera Beutler
Higgins (NY)
Hill
Himes
Hinson
Hollingsworth
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hudson
Huffman
Huizenga
Issa
Jackson
Jackson Lee
Jacobs (CA)
Jacobs (NY)
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Johnson (TX)
Jones
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Kahele
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Keller
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (CA)
Kim (NJ)
Kind
Kinzinger
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamb
Lamborn
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latta
LaTurner
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Leger Fernandez
Letlow
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu
Lofgren
Long
Loudermilk
Lowenthal
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luria
Lynch
Mace
Malinowski
Malliotakis
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Mann
Manning
Mast
Matsui
McBath
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McHenry
McKinley
McNerney
Meeks
Meijer
Meng
Meuser
Mfume
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moulton
Mrvan
Murphy (FL)
Murphy (NC)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Nehls
Newhouse
Newman
Norcross
Norman
O'Halleran
Obernolte
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Owens
Palazzo
Pallone
Palmer
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Pence
Perlmutter
Perry
Peters
Pfluger
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Posey
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Reschenthaler
Rice (NY)
Rice (SC)
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Rosendale
Ross
Rouzer
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Rutherford
Ryan
Salazar
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scalise
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sessions
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Simpson
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Soto
Spanberger
Spartz
Speier
Stansbury
Stanton
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stevens
Stewart
Strickland
Suozzi
Swalwell
Takano
Taylor
Tenney
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Vargas
Veasey
Velázquez
Wagner
Walberg
Walorski
Waltz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Weber (TX)
Welch
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Williams (TX)
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Yarmuth
Zeldin

NOES—12

Biggs
Clyde
Davidson
Doggett
Greene (GA)
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Lesko
Massie
Miller (IL)
Roy
Webster (FL)

NOT VOTING—2

Comer
Hartzler

□ 1805

Ms. GRANGER and Mr. WEBER of Texas changed their vote from ''yea'' to ''nay.''

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

Babin (Jackson)	DeSaulnier (Beyer)	Sires (Pallone)
Bass (Neguse)	Evans (Beyer)	Stevens (Kuster)
Blumenauer (Beyer)	Guthrie (Barr)	Stewart (Wenstrup)
Bourdeaux (Correa)	Jones (Beyer)	Taylor (Fallon)
Brown (MD) (Trone)	Kahele (Correa)	Thompson (CA) (Beyer)
Bush (Jeffries)	Kinzinger (Meijer)	Thompson (MS) (Bishop (GA))
Carter (TX) (Weber (TX))	Kirkpatrick (Pallone)	Thompson (PA) (Keller)
Casten (Neguse)	Meeks (Jeffries)	Vargas (Correa)
Cherfilus-McCormick (Neguse)	Moore (WI) (Beyer)	Walorski (Banks)
Crist (Wasserman Schultz)	Payne (Pallone)	Williams (GA) (Neguse)
	Ruppersberger (Trone)	Wilson (SC) (Norman)
	Rush (Bishop (GA))	

MOTION TO SUSPEND THE RULES AND PASS CERTAIN BILLS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion of the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. KILDEE) to suspend the rules and pass the following bills: H.R. 623, H.R. 3952, H.R. 3962, H.R. 4551, H.R. 5313, H.R. 6933, H.R. 7132, H.R. 7361, H.R. 7569, H.R. 7624, H.R. 7733, and H.R. 7981, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the titles of the bills.

The text of the bills are as follows:

GABRIELLA MILLER KIDS FIRST RESEARCH ACT 2.0

H.R. 623

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 ''Gabriella Miller Kids First Research Act 2.0''.

SEC. 2. FUNDING FOR THE PEDIATRIC RESEARCH INITIATIVE.

The Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 201 et seq.) is amended—

(1) in section 402A(a)(2) (42 U.S.C. 282a(a)(2))—

(A) in the heading—

(i) by striking ''10-YEAR''; and

(ii) by striking ''THROUGH COMMON FUND'';

(B) by striking ''to the Common Fund'' and inserting ''to the Division of Program Coordination, Planning, and Strategic Initiatives'';

(C) by striking ''10-Year'';

(D) by striking ''and reserved under subsection (c)(1)(B)(i) of this section''; and

(E) by inserting before the period the following: '', and $25,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2023 through 2027'';

(2) in each of paragraphs (1)(A) and (2)(C) of section 402A(c) (42 U.S.C. 282a(c)), by striking ''section 402(b)(7)(B)'' and inserting ''section 402(b)(7)(B)(i)''; and

(3) in section 402(b)(7)(B)(ii) (42 U.S.C. 282(b)(7)(B)(ii)), by striking ''the Common Fund'' and inserting ''the Division of Program Coordination, Planning, and Strategic Initiatives''.

SEC. 3. COORDINATION OF NIH FUNDING FOR PEDIATRIC RESEARCH.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of the Congress that the Director of the National Institutes of Health should continue to oversee and coordinate research that is conducted or supported by the National Institutes of Health for research on pediatric cancer and other pediatric diseases and conditions, including through the Pediatric Research Initiative Fund.

(b) AVOIDING DUPLICATION.—Section 402(b)(7)(B)(ii) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 282(b)(7)(B)(ii)) is amended by inserting ''and shall prioritize, as appropriate, such pediatric research that does not duplicate existing research activities of the National Institutes of Health'' before ''; and''.

SEC. 4. REPORT ON PROGRESS AND INVESTMENTS IN PEDIATRIC RESEARCH.

Not later than 5 years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Health and Human Services shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report that—

(1) details pediatric research projects and initiatives receiving funds allocated pursuant to section 402(b)(7)(B)(ii) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 282(b)(7)(B)(ii)); and

(2) summarizes advancements made in pediatric research with funds allocated pursuant to section 402(b)(7)(B)(ii) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 282(b)(7)(B)(ii)).

NOAA CHIEF SCIENTIST ACT

H.R. 3952

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''NOAA Chief Scientist Act''.

SEC. 2. AMENDMENT TO REORGANIZATION PLAN NO. 4 OF 1970 RELATING TO CHIEF SCIENTIST OF THE NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subsection (d) of section 2 of Reorganization Plan No. 4 of 1970 (5 U.S.C. App) is amended to read as follows:

''(d)(1) There is in the Administration a Chief Scientist of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (in this subsection referred to as the 'Chief Scientist'), who shall be selected by the Administrator and compensated at the rate now or hereafter provided for Level V of the Executive Schedule pursuant to section 5316 of title 5, United States Code. In selecting a Chief Scientist, the Administrator shall give due consideration to any recommendations for candidates which may be submitted by the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Science Advisory Board, and other widely recognized, reputable, and diverse United States scientific or academic bodies, including minority serving institutions or other such bodies representing underrepresented populations. The Chief Scientist shall be the principal scientific adviser to the Administrator on science and technology policy and strategy, as well as scientific integrity, and shall perform such other duties as the Administrator may direct. The Chief Scientist shall be an individual who is, by reason of scientific education and experience, knowledgeable in the principles of scientific disciplines associated with the work of the Administration, and who has produced work of scientific merit through an established record of distinguished service and achievement.

''(2) The Chief Scientist shall—

''(A) adhere to any agency or department scientific integrity policy and—

''(i) provide written consent to all applicable scientific integrity and other relevant science and technology policies of the Administration prior to serving in such position, with such written consent to be made available on a publicly accessible website of the Administration;

''(ii) in conjunction with the Administrator and other members of Administration leadership, undergo all applicable training programs of the Administration which inform employees of their rights and responsibilities regarding the conduct of scientific research and communication with the media and the public regarding scientific research; and

''(iii) in coordination with the Administrator and other members of Administration leadership, make all practicable efforts to ensure Administration employees and contractors who are engaged in, supervise, or manage scientific activities, analyze or communicate information resulting from scientific activities, or use scientific information in policy, management, or regulatory decisions, adhere to established scientific integrity policies of the Administration;

''(B) provide policy and program direction for science and technology priorities of the Administration and facilitate integration and coordination of research efforts across line offices of the Administration, with other Federal agencies, and with the external scientific community, including through—

''(i) leading the development of a science and technology strategy of the Administration and issuing policy guidance to ensure that overarching Administration policy is aligned with science and technology goals and objectives;

''(ii) chairing the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Science Council and serving as a liaison to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Science Advisory Board;

''(iii) providing oversight to ensure—

''(I) the Administration funds high priority and mission-aligned science and technology development, including through partnerships with the private sector, Cooperative Institutes, academia, nongovernmental organizations, and other Federal and non-Federal institutions; and

''(II) there is no unnecessary duplication of such science and technology development;

''(iv) ensuring the Administration attracts, retains, and promotes world class scientists and researchers from diverse backgrounds, experiences, and expertise;

''(v) promoting the health and professional development of the Administration's scientific workforce, including by promoting efforts to reduce assault, harassment, and discrimination that could hamper such health and development; and

''(vi) ensuring coordination across the scientific workforce and its conduct and application of science and technology with the Administration's most recent Diversity and Inclusion Strategic Plan;

''(C) under the direction of the Administrator, promote, communicate, and advocate for the Administration's science and technology portfolio and strategy to the broad domestic, Tribal, and international communities and Congress, represent the Administration in promoting and maintaining good public and community relations, and provide the widest practical and appropriate dissemination of science and technology information concerning the full range of the Administration's earth system authorities;

''(D) manage an Office of the Chief Scientist—

''(i) which shall be staffed by Federal employees of the Administration detailed to the office on a rotating basis, in a manner that promotes diversity of expertise, background, and to the extent practicable, ensures that each line office of the Administration is represented in the Office over time;

''(ii) in which there shall be a Deputy Chief Scientist, to be designated by the Administrator or Acting Administrator from among the Assistant Administrators on a rotational basis, as appropriate to their backgrounds or expertise, who shall advise and support the Chief Scientist and perform the functions and duties of the Chief Scientist for not more than one year in the event the Chief Scientist is unable to carry out the duties of the Office, or in the event of a vacancy in such position; and

''(iii) which may utilize contractors pursuant to applicable laws and regulations, and offer opportunities to fellows under existing programs; and

''(E) not less frequently than once each year, in coordination with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Science Council, produce and make publicly available a report that—

''(i) describes the Administration's implementation of the science and technology strategy and scientific accomplishments from the past year;

''(ii) details progress toward goals and challenges faced by the Administration's science and technology portfolio and scientific workforce;

''(iii) provides a summary of Administration-funded research, including—

''(I) the percentage of Administration-funded research that is funded intramurally;

''(II) the percentage of Administration-funded research that is funded extramurally, including the relative proportion of extramural research that is carried out by—

''(aa) the private sector;

''(bb) Cooperative Institutes;

''(cc) academia;

''(dd) nongovernmental organizations; and

''(ee) other categories as necessary; and

''(III) a summary of Administration-funded research that is transitioned to operations, applications, commercialization, and utilization; and

''(iv) provides reporting on scientific integrity actions, including by specifying the aggregate number of scientific and research misconduct cases, the number of consultations conducted, the number of allegations investigated, the number of findings of misconduct, and a summary of actions in response to such findings.

''(3) Nothing in this subsection may be construed as impeding the ability of the Administrator to select any person for the position of Chief Scientist the Administrator determines is qualified to serve in such position.''.

(b) SAVING CLAUSE.—The individual serving as Chief Scientist of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration on the day before the date of the enactment of this Act may continue to so serve until such time as the Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration selects such a Chief Scientist in accordance with subsection (d) of section 2 of Reorganization Plan No. 4 of 1970 (5 U.S.C. App), as amended by subsection (a).

SECURING AND ENABLING COMMERCE USING REMOTE AND ELECTRONIC NOTARIZATION ACT OF 2022

H.R. 3962

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 ''Securing and Enabling Commerce Using Remote and Electronic Notarization Act of 2022'' or the ''SECURE Notarization Act of 2022''.

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY.—The term ''communication technology'', with respect to a notarization, means an electronic device or process that allows the notary public performing the notarization, a remotely located individual, and (if applicable) a credible witness to communicate with each other simultaneously by sight and sound during the notarization.

(2) ELECTRONIC; ELECTRONIC RECORD; ELECTRONIC SIGNATURE; INFORMATION; PERSON; RECORD.—The terms ''electronic'', ''electronic record'', ''electronic signature'', ''information'', ''person'', and ''record'' have the meanings given those terms in section 106 of the Electronic Signatures in Global and National Commerce Act (15 U.S.C. 7006).

(3) LAW.—The term ''law'' includes any statute, regulation, rule, or rule of law.

(4) NOTARIAL OFFICER.—The term ''notarial officer'' means—

(A) a notary public; or

(B) any other individual authorized to perform a notarization under the laws of a State without a commission or appointment as a notary public.

(5) NOTARIAL OFFICER'S STATE; NOTARY PUBLIC'S STATE.—The term ''notarial officer's State'' or ''notary public's State'' means the State in which a notarial officer, or a notary public, as applicable, is authorized to perform a notarization.

(6) NOTARIZATION.—The term ''notarization''—

(A) means any act that a notarial officer may perform under—

(i) Federal law, including this Act; or

(ii) the laws of the notarial officer's State; and

(B) includes any act described in subparagraph (A) and performed by a notarial officer—

(i) with respect to—

(I) a tangible record; or

(II) an electronic record; and

(ii) for—

(I) an individual in the physical presence of the notarial officer; or

(II) a remotely located individual.

(7) NOTARY PUBLIC.—The term ''notary public'' means an individual commissioned or appointed as a notary public to perform a notarization under the laws of a State.

(8) PERSONAL KNOWLEDGE.—The term ''personal knowledge'', with respect to the identity of an individual, means knowledge of the identity of the individual through dealings sufficient to provide reasonable certainty that the individual has the identity claimed.

(9) REMOTELY LOCATED INDIVIDUAL.—The term ''remotely located individual'', with respect to a notarization, means an individual who is not in the physical presence of the notarial officer performing the notarization.

(10) REQUIREMENT.—The term ''requirement'' includes a duty, a standard of care, and a prohibition.

(11) SIGNATURE.—The term ''signature'' means—

(A) an electronic signature; or

(B) a tangible symbol executed or adopted by a person and evidencing the present intent to authenticate or adopt a record.

(12) SIMULTANEOUSLY.—The term ''simultaneously'', with respect to a communication between parties—

(A) means that each party communicates substantially simultaneously and without unreasonable interruption or disconnection; and

(B) includes any reasonably short delay that is inherent in, or common with respect to, the method used for the communication.

(13) STATE.—The term ''State''—

(A) means—

(i) any State of the United States;

(ii) the District of Columbia;

(iii) the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico;

(iv) any territory or possession of the United States; and

(v) any federally recognized Indian Tribe; and

(B) includes any executive, legislative, or judicial agency, court, department, board, office, clerk, recorder, register, registrar, commission, authority, institution, instrumentality, county, municipality, or other political subdivision of an entity described in any of clauses (i) through (v) of subparagraph (A).

SEC. 3. AUTHORIZATION TO PERFORM AND MINIMUM STANDARDS FOR ELECTRONIC NOTARIZATION.

(a) AUTHORIZATION.—Unless prohibited under section 10, and subject to subsection (b), a notary public may perform a notarization that occurs in or affects interstate commerce with respect to an electronic record.

(b) REQUIREMENTS OF ELECTRONIC NOTARIZATION.—If a notary public performs a notarization under subsection (a), the following requirements shall apply with respect to the notarization:

(1) The electronic signature of the notary public, and all other information required to be included under other applicable law, shall be attached to or logically associated with the electronic record.

(2) The electronic signature and other information described in paragraph (1) shall be bound to the electronic record in a manner that renders any subsequent change or modification to the electronic record evident.

SEC. 4. AUTHORIZATION TO PERFORM AND MINIMUM STANDARDS FOR REMOTE NOTARIZATION.

(a) AUTHORIZATION.—Unless prohibited under section 10, and subject to subsection (b), a notary public may perform a notarization that occurs in or affects interstate commerce for a remotely located individual.

(b) REQUIREMENTS OF REMOTE NOTARIZATION.—If a notary public performs a notarization under subsection (a), the following requirements shall apply with respect to the notarization:

(1) The remotely located individual shall appear personally before the notary public at the time of the notarization by using communication technology.

(2) The notary public shall—

(A) reasonably identify the remotely located individual—

(i) through personal knowledge of the identity of the remotely located individual; or

(ii) by obtaining satisfactory evidence of the identity of the remotely located individual by—

(I) using not fewer than 2 distinct types of processes or services through which a third person provides a means to verify the identity of the remotely located individual through a review of public or private data sources; or

(II) oath or affirmation of a credible witness who—

(aa)(AA) is in the physical presence of the notary public or the remotely located individual; or

(BB) appears personally before the notary public and the remotely located individual by using communication technology;

(bb) has personal knowledge of the identity of the remotely located individual; and

(cc) has been identified by the notary public in the same manner as specified for identification of a remotely located individual under clause (i) or subclause (I) of this clause;

(B) either directly or through an agent—

(i) create an audio and visual recording of the performance of the notarization; and

(ii) notwithstanding any resignation from, or revocation, suspension, or termination of, the notary public's commission or appointment, retain the recording created under clause (i) as a notarial record—

(I) for a period of not less than—

(aa) if an applicable law of the notary public's State specifies a period of retention, the greater of—

(AA) that specified period; or

(BB) 5 years after the date on which the recording is created; or

(bb) if no applicable law of the notary public's State specifies a period of retention, 10 years after the date on which the recording is created; and

(II) if any applicable law of the notary public's State governs the content, manner or place of retention, security, use, effect, or disclosure of the recording or any information contained in the recording, in accordance with that law; and

(C) if the notarization is performed with respect to a tangible or electronic record, take reasonable steps to confirm that the record before the notary public is the same record with respect to which the remotely located individual made a statement or on which the individual executed a signature.

(3) If a guardian, conservator, executor, personal representative, administrator, or similar fiduciary or successor is appointed for or on behalf of a notary public or a deceased notary public under applicable law, that person shall retain the recording under paragraph (2)(B)(ii), unless—

(A) another person is obligated to retain the recording under applicable law of the notary public's State; or

(B)(i) under applicable law of the notary public's State, that person may transmit the recording to an office, archive, or repository approved or designated by the State; and

(ii) that person transmits the recording to the office, archive, or repository described in clause (i) in accordance with applicable law of the notary public's State.

(4) If the remotely located individual is physically located outside the geographic boundaries of a State, or is otherwise physically located in a location that is not subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, at the time of the notarization—

(A) the record shall—

(i) be intended for filing with, or relate to a matter before, a court, governmental entity, public official, or other entity that is subject to the jurisdiction of the United States; or

(ii) involve property located in the territorial jurisdiction of the United States or a transaction substantially connected to the United States; and

(B) the act of making the statement or signing the record may not be prohibited by a law of the jurisdiction in which the individual is physically located.

(c) PERSONAL APPEARANCE SATISFIED.—If a State or Federal law requires an individual to appear personally before or be in the physical presence of a notary public at the time of a notarization, that requirement shall be considered to be satisfied if—

(1) the individual—

(A) is a remotely located individual; and

(B) appears personally before the notary public at the time of the notarization by using communication technology; and

(2)(A) the notarization was performed under or relates to a public act, record, or judicial proceeding of the notary public's State; or

(B) the notarization occurs in or affects interstate commerce.

SEC. 5. RECOGNITION OF NOTARIZATIONS IN FEDERAL COURT.

(a) RECOGNITION OF VALIDITY.—Each court of the United States shall recognize as valid under the State or Federal law applicable in a judicial proceeding before the court any notarization performed by a notarial officer of any State if the notarization is valid under the laws of the notarial officer's State or under this Act.

(b) LEGAL EFFECT OF RECOGNIZED NOTARIZATION.—A notarization recognized under subsection (a) shall have the same effect under the State or Federal law applicable in the applicable judicial proceeding as if that notarization was validly performed—

(1)(A) by a notarial officer of the State, the law of which is applicable in the proceeding; or

(B) under this Act or other Federal law; and

(2) without regard to whether the notarization was performed—

(A) with respect to—

(i) a tangible record; or

(ii) an electronic record; or

(B) for—

(i) an individual in the physical presence of the notarial officer; or

(ii) a remotely located individual.

(c) PRESUMPTION OF GENUINENESS.—In a determination of the validity of a notarization for the purposes of subsection (a), the signature and title of an individual performing the notarization shall be prima facie evidence in any court of the United States that the signature of the individual is genuine and that the individual holds the designated title.

(d) CONCLUSIVE EVIDENCE OF AUTHORITY.—In a determination of the validity of a notarization for the purposes of subsection (a), the signature and title of the following notarial officers of a State shall conclusively establish the authority of the officer to perform the notarization:

(1) A notary public of that State.

(2) A judge, clerk, or deputy clerk of a court of that State.

SEC. 6. RECOGNITION BY STATE OF NOTARIZATIONS PERFORMED UNDER AUTHORITY OF ANOTHER STATE.

(a) RECOGNITION OF VALIDITY.—Each State shall recognize as valid under the laws of that State any notarization performed by a notarial officer of any other State if—

(1) the notarization is valid under the laws of the notarial officer's State or under this Act; and

(2)(A) the notarization was performed under or relates to a public act, record, or judicial proceeding of the notarial officer's State; or

(B) the notarization occurs in or affects interstate commerce.

(b) LEGAL EFFECT OF RECOGNIZED NOTARIZATION.—A notarization recognized under subsection (a) shall have the same effect under the laws of the recognizing State as if that notarization was validly performed by a notarial officer of the recognizing State, without regard to whether the notarization was performed—

(1) with respect to—

(A) a tangible record; or

(B) an electronic record; or

(2) for—

(A) an individual in the physical presence of the notarial officer; or

(B) a remotely located individual.

(c) PRESUMPTION OF GENUINENESS.—In a determination of the validity of a notarization for the purposes of subsection (a), the signature and title of an individual performing a notarization shall be prima facie evidence in any State court or judicial proceeding that the signature is genuine and that the individual holds the designated title.

(d) CONCLUSIVE EVIDENCE OF AUTHORITY.—In a determination of the validity of a notarization for the purposes of subsection (a), the signature and title of the following notarial officers of a State shall conclusively establish the authority of the officer to perform the notarization:

(1) A notary public of that State.

(2) A judge, clerk, or deputy clerk of a court of that State.

SEC. 7. ELECTRONIC AND REMOTE NOTARIZATION NOT REQUIRED.

Nothing in this Act may be construed to require a notary public to perform a notarization—

(1) with respect to an electronic record;

(2) for a remotely located individual; or

(3) using a technology that the notary public has not selected.

SEC. 8. VALIDITY OF NOTARIZATIONS; RIGHTS OF AGGRIEVED PERSONS NOT AFFECTED; STATE LAWS ON THE PRACTICE OF LAW NOT AFFECTED.

(a) VALIDITY NOT AFFECTED.—The failure of a notary public to meet a requirement under section 3 or 4 in the performance of a notarization, or the failure of a notarization to conform to a requirement under section 3 or 4, shall not invalidate or impair the validity or recognition of the notarization.

(b) RIGHTS OF AGGRIEVED PERSONS.—The validity and recognition of a notarization under this Act may not be construed to prevent an aggrieved person from seeking to invalidate a record or transaction that is the subject of a notarization or from seeking other remedies based on State or Federal law other than this Act for any reason not specified in this Act, including on the basis—

(1) that a person did not, with present intent to authenticate or adopt a record, execute a signature on the record;

(2) that an individual was incompetent, lacked authority or capacity to authenticate or adopt a record, or did not knowingly and voluntarily authenticate or adopt a record; or

(3) of fraud, forgery, mistake, misrepresentation, impersonation, duress, undue influence, or other invalidating cause.

(c) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this Act may be construed to affect a State law governing, authorizing, or prohibiting the practice of law.

SEC. 9. EXCEPTION TO PREEMPTION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—A State law may modify, limit, or supersede the provisions of section 3, or subsection (a) or (b) of section 4, with respect to State law only if that State law—

(1) either—

(A) constitutes an enactment or adoption of the Revised Uniform Law on Notarial Acts, as approved and recommended for enactment in all the States by the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws in 2018 or the Revised Uniform Law on Notarial Acts, as approved and recommended for enactment in all the States by the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws in 2021, except that a modification to such Law enacted or adopted by a State shall be preempted to the extent such modification—

(i) is inconsistent with a provision of section 3 or subsection (a) or (b) of section 4, as applicable; or

(ii) would not be permitted under subparagraph (B); or

(B) specifies additional or alternative procedures or requirements for the performance of notarizations with respect to electronic records or for remotely located individuals, if those additional or alternative procedures or requirements—

(i) are consistent with section 3 and subsections (a) and (b) of section 4; and

(ii) do not accord greater legal effect to the implementation or application of a specific technology or technical specification for performing those notarizations; and

(2) requires the retention of an audio and visual recording of the performance of a notarization for a remotely located individual for a period of not less than 5 years after the recording is created.

(b) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in section 5 or 6 may be construed to preclude the recognition of a notarization under applicable State law, regardless of whether such State law is consistent with section 5 or 6.

SEC. 10. STANDARD OF CARE; SPECIAL NOTARIAL COMMISSIONS.

(a) STATE STANDARDS OF CARE; AUTHORITY OF STATE REGULATORY OFFICIALS.—Nothing in this Act may be construed to prevent a State, or a notarial regulatory official of a State, from—

(1) adopting a requirement in this Act as a duty or standard of care under the laws of that State or sanctioning a notary public for breach of such a duty or standard of care;

(2) establishing requirements and qualifications for, or denying, refusing to renew, revoking, suspending, or imposing a condition on, a commission or appointment as a notary public;

(3) creating or designating a class or type of commission or appointment, or requiring an endorsement or other authorization to be received by a notary public, as a condition on the authority to perform notarizations with respect to electronic records or for remotely located individuals; or

(4) prohibiting a notary public from performing a notarization under section 3 or 4 as a sanction for a breach of duty or standard of care or for official misconduct.

(b) SPECIAL COMMISSIONS OR AUTHORIZATIONS CREATED BY A STATE; SANCTION FOR BREACH OR OFFICIAL MISCONDUCT.—A notary public may not perform a notarization under section 3 or 4 if—

(1)(A) the notary public's State has enacted a law that creates or designates a class or type of commission or appointment, or requires an endorsement or other authorization to be received by a notary public, as a condition on the authority to perform notarizations with respect to electronic records or for remotely located individuals; and

(B) the commission or appointment of the notary public is not of the class or type or the notary public has not received the endorsement or other authorization; or

(2) the notarial regulatory official of the notary public's State has prohibited the notary public from performing the notarization as a sanction for a breach of duty or standard of care or for official misconduct.

SEC. 11. SEVERABILITY.

If any provision of this Act or the application of such provision to any person or circumstance is held to be invalid or unconstitutional, the remainder of this Act and the application of the provisions thereof to other persons or circumstances shall not be affected by that holding.

REPORTING ATTACKS FROM NATIONS SELECTED FOR OVERSIGHT AND MONITORING WEB ATTACKS AND RANSOMWARE FROM ENEMIES ACT

H.R. 4551

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 ''Reporting Attacks from Nations Selected for Oversight and Monitoring Web Attacks and Ransomware from Enemies Act'' or the ''RANSOMWARE Act''.

SEC. 2. RANSOMWARE AND OTHER CYBER-RELATED ATTACKS.

Section 14 of the U.S. SAFE WEB Act of 2006 (Public Law 109–455; 120 Stat. 3382) is amended—

(1) in the matter preceding paragraph (1)—

(A) by striking ''Not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of this Act,'' and inserting ''Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of the Reporting Attacks from Nations Selected for Oversight and Monitoring Web Attacks and Ransomware from Enemies Act, and every 2 years thereafter,''; and

(B) by inserting '', with respect to the 2-year period preceding the date of the report (or, in the case of the first report transmitted under this section after the date of the enactment of the Reporting Attacks from Nations Selected for Oversight and Monitoring Web Attacks and Ransomware from Enemies Act, the 1-year period preceding the date of the report)'' after ''include'';

(2) in paragraph (8), by striking ''; and'' and inserting a semicolon;

(3) in paragraph (9), by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; and''; and

(4) by adding at the end the following:

''(10) the number and details of cross-border complaints received by the Commission that involve ransomware or other cyber-related attacks—

''(A) that were committed by individuals located in foreign countries or with ties to foreign countries; and

''(B) that were committed by companies located in foreign countries or with ties to foreign countries.''.

SEC. 3. REPORT ON RANSOMWARE AND OTHER CYBER-RELATED ATTACKS BY CERTAIN FOREIGN INDIVIDUALS, COMPANIES, AND GOVERNMENTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, and every 2 years thereafter, the Federal Trade Commission shall transmit to the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate a report describing its use of and experience with the authority granted by the U.S. SAFE WEB Act of 2006 (Public Law 109–455) and the amendments made by such Act. The report shall include the following:

(1) The number and details of cross-border complaints received by the Commission (including which such complaints were acted upon and which such complaints were not acted upon) that relate to incidents that were committed by individuals, companies, or governments described in subsection (b), broken down by each type of individual, type of company, or government described in a paragraph of such subsection.

(2) The number and details of cross-border complaints received by the Commission (including which such complaints were acted upon and which such complaints were not acted upon) that involve ransomware or other cyber-related attacks that were committed by individuals, companies, or governments described in subsection (b), broken down by each type of individual, type of company, or government described in a paragraph of such subsection.

(3) A description of trends in the number of cross-border complaints received by the Commission that relate to incidents that were committed by individuals, companies, or governments described in subsection (b), broken down by each type of individual, type of company, or government described in a paragraph of such subsection.

(4) Identification and details of foreign agencies (including foreign law enforcement agencies (as defined in section 4 of the Federal Trade Commission Act (15 U.S.C. 44))) located in Russia, China, North Korea, or Iran with which the Commission has cooperated and the results of such cooperation, including any foreign agency enforcement action or lack thereof.

(5) A description of Commission litigation, in relation to cross-border complaints described in paragraphs (1) and (2), brought in foreign courts and the results of such litigation.

(6) Any recommendations for legislation that may advance the mission of the Commission in carrying out the U.S. SAFE WEB Act of 2006 and the amendments made by such Act.

(7) Any recommendations for legislation that may advance the security of the United States and United States companies against ransomware and other cyber-related attacks.

(8) Any recommendations for United States citizens and United States businesses to implement best practices on mitigating ransomware and other cyber-related attacks.

(b) INDIVIDUALS, COMPANIES, AND GOVERNMENTS DESCRIBED.—The individuals, companies, and governments described in this subsection are the following:

(1) An individual located within Russia or with direct or indirect ties to the Government of the Russian Federation.

(2) A company located within Russia or with direct or indirect ties to the Government of the Russian Federation.

(3) The Government of the Russian Federation.

(4) An individual located within China or with direct or indirect ties to the Government of the People's Republic of China.

(5) A company located within China or with direct or indirect ties to the Government of the People's Republic of China.

(6) The Government of the People's Republic of China.

(7) An individual located within North Korea or with direct or indirect ties to the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

(8) A company located within North Korea or with direct or indirect ties to the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

(9) The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

(10) An individual located within Iran or with direct or indirect ties to the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

(11) A company located within Iran or with direct or indirect ties to the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

(12) The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

REESE'S LAW

H.R. 5313

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 ''Reese's Law''.

SEC. 2. CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY STANDARD FOR BUTTON CELL OR COIN BATTERIES AND CONSUMER PRODUCTS CONTAINING SUCH BATTERIES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Commission shall, in accordance with section 553 of title 5, United States Code, promulgate a final consumer product safety standard for button cell or coin batteries and consumer products containing button cell or coin batteries that shall only contain—

(1) a performance standard requiring the button cell or coin battery compartments of a consumer product containing button cell or coin batteries to be secured in a manner that would eliminate or adequately reduce the risk of injury from button or coin cell battery ingestion by children that are 6 years of age or younger during reasonably foreseeable use or misuse conditions; and

(2) warning label requirements—

(A) to be included on the packaging of button cell or coin batteries and the packaging of a consumer product containing button cell or coin batteries;

(B) to be included in any literature, such as a user manual, that accompanies a consumer product containing button cell or coin batteries; and

(C) to be included, as practicable—

(i) directly on a consumer product containing button cell or coin batteries in a manner that is visible to the consumer upon installation or replacement of the button cell or coin battery; or

(ii) in the case of a product for which the battery is not intended to be replaced or installed by the consumer, to be included directly on the consumer product in a manner that is visible to the consumer upon access to the battery compartment, except that if it is impracticable to label the product, this information shall be placed on the packaging or instructions.

(b) REQUIREMENTS FOR WARNING LABELS.—Warning labels required under subsection (a)(2) shall—

(1) clearly identify the hazard of ingestion; and

(2) instruct consumers, as practicable, to keep new and used batteries out of the reach of children, to seek immediate medical attention if a battery is ingested, and to follow any other consensus medical advice.

(c) TREATMENT OF STANDARD FOR ENFORCEMENT PURPOSES.—A consumer product safety standard promulgated under subsection (a) shall be treated as a consumer product safety rule promulgated under section 9 of the Consumer Product Safety Act (15 U.S.C. 2058).

(d) EXCEPTION FOR RELIANCE ON VOLUNTARY STANDARD.—

(1) BEFORE PROMULGATION OF STANDARD BY COMMISSION.—Subsection (a) shall not apply if the Commission determines, before the Commission promulgates a final consumer product safety standard under such subsection, that—

(A) with respect to any consumer product for which there is a voluntary consumer product safety standard that meets the requirements for a standard promulgated under subsection (a) with respect to such product; and

(B) the voluntary standard described in subparagraph (A)—

(i) is in effect at the time of the determination by the Commission; or

(ii) will be in effect not later than the date that is 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(2) DETERMINATION REQUIRED TO BE PUBLISHED IN FEDERAL REGISTER.—Any determination made by the Commission under this subsection shall be published in the Federal Register.

(e) TREATMENT OF VOLUNTARY STANDARD FOR ENFORCEMENT PURPOSES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—If the Commission makes a determination under subsection (d) with respect to a voluntary standard, the requirements of such voluntary standard shall be treated as a consumer product safety rule promulgated under section 9 of the Consumer Product Safety Act (15 U.S.C. 2058) beginning on the date described in paragraph (2).

(2) DATE DESCRIBED.—The date described in this paragraph is the later of—

(A) the date of the determination of the Commission under subsection (d) with respect to the voluntary standard described in paragraph (1); or

(B) the effective date contained in the voluntary standard described in paragraph (1).

(f) REVISION OF VOLUNTARY STANDARD.—

(1) NOTICE TO COMMISSION.—If a voluntary standard with respect to which the Commission has made a determination under subsection (d) is subsequently revised, the organization that revised the standard shall notify the Commission after the final approval of the revision.

(2) EFFECTIVE DATE OF REVISION.—Beginning on the date that is 180 days after the Commission is notified of a revised voluntary standard described in paragraph (1) (or such later date as the Commission determines appropriate), such revised voluntary standard in whole or in part shall be considered to be a consumer product safety rule promulgated under section 9 of the Consumer Product Safety Act (15 U.S.C. 2058), in place of the prior version, unless, within 90 days after receiving the notice, the Commission notifies the organization that the revised voluntary standard, in whole or in part, does not improve the safety of the consumer product covered by the standard and that the Commission is retaining all or part of the existing consumer product safety standard.

(g) FUTURE RULEMAKING.—At any time after the promulgation of a final consumer product safety standard under subsection (a), a voluntary standard is treated as a consumer product safety rule under subsection (e), or a revised voluntary standard becomes enforceable as a consumer product safety rule under subsection (f), the Commission may initiate a rulemaking in accordance with section 553 of title 5, United States Code, to modify the requirements of the standard or revised standard. Any rule promulgated under this subsection shall be treated as a consumer product safety rule promulgated under section 9 of the Consumer Product Safety Act (15 U.S.C. 2058).

SEC. 3. CHILD-RESISTANT PACKAGING FOR BUTTON CELL OR COIN BATTERIES.

(a) REQUIREMENT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, any button cell or coin battery sold, offered for sale, manufactured for sale, distributed in commerce, or imported into the United States, or included separately with a consumer product sold, offered for sale, manufactured for sale, distributed in commerce, or imported into the United States, shall be packaged in accordance with the standards provided in section 1700.15 of title 16, Code of Federal Regulations (or any successor regulation), as determined through testing in accordance with the method described in section 1700.20 of title 16, Code of Federal Regulations (or any successor regulation), or another test method for button cell or coin battery packaging specified, by rule, by the Commission.

(b) APPLICABILITY.—The requirement of subsection (a) shall be treated as a standard for the special packaging of a household substance established under section 3(a) of the Poison Prevention Packaging Act of 1970 (15 U.S.C. 1472(a)).

SEC. 4. EXEMPTION FOR COMPLIANCE WITH EXISTING STANDARD.

The standards promulgated under this Act shall not apply with respect to any toy product that is in compliance with the battery accessibility and labeling requirements of part 1250 of title 16, Code of Federal Regulations, and in reference to section 3(a), shall not apply with respect to button cell or coin batteries that are in compliance with the marking and packaging provisions of the ANSI Safety Standard for Portable Lithium Primary Cells and Batteries (ANSI C18.3M).

SEC. 5. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) BUTTON CELL OR COIN BATTERY.—The term ''button cell or coin battery'' means—

(A) a single cell battery with a diameter greater than the height of the battery; or

(B) any other battery, regardless of the technology used to produce an electrical charge, that is determined by the Commission to pose an ingestion hazard.

(2) COMMISSION.—The term ''Commission'' means the Consumer Product Safety Commission.

(3) CONSUMER PRODUCT.—The term ''consumer product'' has the meaning given such term in section 3(a) of the Consumer Product Safety Act (15 U.S.C. 2052(a)).

(4) CONSUMER PRODUCT CONTAINING BUTTON CELL OR COIN BATTERIES.—The term ''consumer product containing button cell or coin batteries'' means a consumer product containing or designed to use one or more button cell or coin batteries, regardless of whether such batteries are intended to be replaced by the consumer or are included with the product or sold separately.

(5) TOY PRODUCT.—The term ''toy product'' means any object designed, manufactured, or marketed as a plaything for children under 14 years of age.

SEC. 6. EFFECTIVE DATE.

The standard promulgated under section 2(a) and the requirements of section 3(a) shall only apply to a product that is manufactured or imported after the effective date of such standard or requirement.

COST-SHARE ACCOUNTABILITY ACT OF 2022

H.R. 6933

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 ''Cost-Share Accountability Act of 2022''.

SEC. 2. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.

Section 988 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 16352) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(g) REPORTING.—Not later than 120 days after the enactment of the Cost-Share Accountability Act of 2022, and at least quarterly thereafter, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology and Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate, and shall make publicly available, a report on the use by the Department during the period covered by the report of the authority to reduce or eliminate cost-sharing requirements provided by subsections (b)(3) or (c)(2).''.

SAFE CONNECTIONS ACT OF 2022

H.R. 7132

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 ''Safe Connections Act of 2022''.

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

Except as otherwise provided in this Act, terms used in this Act that are defined in section 345(a) of the Communications Act of 1934, as added by section 4 of this Act, have the meanings given those terms in such section 345(a).

SEC. 3. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) Domestic violence, dating violence, stalking, sexual assault, human trafficking, and related crimes are life-threatening issues and have lasting and harmful effects on individuals, families, and entire communities.

(2) Survivors often lack meaningful support and options when establishing independence from an abuser, including barriers such as financial insecurity and limited access to reliable communications tools to maintain essential connections with family, social safety networks, employers, and support services.

(3) Perpetrators of violence and abuse described in paragraph (1) increasingly use technological and communications tools to exercise control over, monitor, and abuse their victims.

(4) Communications law can play a public interest role in the promotion of safety, life, and property with respect to the types of violence and abuse described in paragraph (1). For example, independent access to a wireless phone plan can assist survivors in establishing security and autonomy.

(5) Safeguards within communications services can serve a role in preventing abuse and narrowing the digital divide experienced by survivors of abuse.

SEC. 4. PROTECTION OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE SURVIVORS WITHIN COMMUNICATIONS SERVICES.

Part I of title III of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 301 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''SEC. 345. PROTECTION OF SURVIVORS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, HUMAN TRAFFICKING, AND RELATED CRIMES.

''(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

''(1) ABUSER.—The term 'abuser' means an individual who has committed or allegedly committed a covered act against—

''(A) an individual who seeks relief under subsection (b); or

''(B) an individual in the care of an individual who seeks relief under subsection (b).

''(2) COVERED ACT.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The term 'covered act' means conduct that constitutes—

''(i) a crime described in section 40002(a) of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 (34 U.S.C. 12291(a)), including domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, and sex trafficking;

''(ii) an act or practice described in paragraph (11) or (12) of section 103 of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7102) (relating to severe forms of trafficking in persons and sex trafficking, respectively); or

''(iii) an act under State law, Tribal law, or the Uniform Code of Military Justice that is similar to an offense described in clause (i) or (ii).

''(B) CONVICTION NOT REQUIRED.—Nothing in subparagraph (A) shall be construed to require a criminal conviction or any other determination of a court in order for conduct to constitute a covered act.

''(3) COVERED PROVIDER.—The term 'covered provider' means a provider of a private mobile service or commercial mobile service, as those terms are defined in section 332(d).

''(4) PRIMARY ACCOUNT HOLDER.—The term 'primary account holder' means an individual who is a party to a mobile service contract with a covered provider.

''(5) SHARED MOBILE SERVICE CONTRACT.—The term 'shared mobile service contract'—

''(A) means a mobile service contract for an account that includes not less than 2 consumers; and

''(B) does not include enterprise services offered by a covered provider.

''(6) SURVIVOR.—The term 'survivor' means an individual who is not less than 18 years old and—

''(A) against whom a covered act has been committed or allegedly committed; or

''(B) who cares for another individual against whom a covered act has been committed or allegedly committed (provided that the individual providing care did not commit or allegedly commit the covered act).

''(b) SEPARATION OF LINES FROM SHARED MOBILE SERVICE CONTRACT.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 2 business days after receiving a completed line separation request from a survivor pursuant to subsection (c), a covered provider shall, as applicable, with respect to a shared mobile service contract under which the survivor and the abuser each use a line—

''(A) separate the line of the survivor, and the line of any individual in the care of the survivor, from the shared mobile service contract; or

''(B) separate the line of the abuser from the shared mobile service contract.

''(2) LIMITATIONS ON PENALTIES, FEES, AND OTHER REQUIREMENTS.—Except as provided in paragraphs (5) through (7), a covered provider may not make separation of a line from a shared mobile service contract under paragraph (1) contingent on any requirement other than the requirements under subsection (c), including—

''(A) payment of a fee, penalty, or other charge;

''(B) maintaining contractual or billing responsibility of a separated line with the provider;

''(C) approval of separation by the primary account holder, if the primary account holder is not the survivor;

''(D) a prohibition or limitation, including one described in subparagraph (A), on number portability, provided such portability is technically feasible, or a request to change phone numbers;

''(E) a prohibition or limitation on the separation of lines as a result of arrears accrued by the account;

''(F) an increase in the rate charged for the mobile service plan of the primary account holder with respect to service on any remaining line or lines; or

''(G) any other limitation or requirement not listed under subsection (c).

''(3) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in paragraph (2) shall be construed to require a covered provider to provide a rate plan for the primary account holder that is not otherwise commercially available.

''(4) REMOTE OPTION.—A covered provider shall offer a survivor the ability to submit a line separation request under subsection (c) through secure remote means that are easily navigable, provided that remote options are commercially available and technically feasible.

''(5) RESPONSIBILITY FOR TRANSFERRED TELEPHONE NUMBERS.—Notwithstanding paragraph (2), beginning on the date on which a covered provider transfers billing responsibilities for and use of a telephone number or numbers to a survivor under paragraph (1)(A) in response to a line separation request submitted by the survivor under subsection (c), unless ordered otherwise by a court, the survivor shall assume financial responsibility, including for monthly service costs, for the transferred telephone number or numbers.

''(6) RESPONSIBILITY FOR TRANSFERRED TELEPHONE NUMBERS FROM A SURVIVOR'S ACCOUNT.—Notwithstanding paragraph (2), upon the transfer of a telephone number under paragraph (1)(B) in response to a line separation request submitted by a survivor under subsection (c), the survivor shall have no further financial responsibilities to the transferring covered provider for the services provided by the transferring covered provider for the telephone number or for any mobile device associated with the telephone number.

''(7) RESPONSIBILITY FOR MOBILE DEVICE.—Notwithstanding paragraph (2), beginning on the date on which a covered provider transfers billing responsibilities for and rights to a telephone number or numbers to a survivor under paragraph (1)(A) in response to a line separation request submitted by the survivor under subsection (c), unless otherwise ordered by a court, the survivor shall not assume financial responsibility for any mobile device associated with the separated line, unless the survivor purchased the mobile device, or affirmatively elects to maintain possession of the mobile device.

''(8) NOTICE TO SURVIVOR.—If a covered provider separates a line from a shared mobile service contract under paragraph (1) and the primary account holder is not the survivor, the covered provider shall notify the survivor of the date on which the covered provider intends to give any formal notice to the primary account holder.

''(c) LINE SEPARATION REQUEST.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—In the case of a survivor seeking to separate a line from a shared mobile service contract, the survivor shall submit to the covered provider a line separation request that—

''(A) verifies that an individual who uses a line under the shared mobile service contract has committed or allegedly committed a covered act against the survivor or an individual in the survivor's care, by providing—

''(i) a copy of a signed affidavit from a licensed medical or mental health care provider, licensed military medical or mental health care provider, licensed social worker, victim services provider, or licensed military victim services provider, or an employee of a court, acting within the scope of that person's employment; or

''(ii) a copy of a police report, statements provided by police, including military police, to magistrates or judges, charging documents, protective or restraining orders, military protective orders, or any other official record that documents the covered act;

''(B) in the case of relief sought under subsection (b)(1)(A), with respect to—

''(i) a line used by the survivor that the survivor seeks to have separated, states that the survivor is the user of that specific line; and

''(ii) a line used by an individual in the care of the survivor that the survivor seeks to have separated, includes an affidavit setting forth that the individual—

''(I) is in the care of the survivor; and

''(II) is the user of that specific line; and

''(C) requests relief under subparagraph (A) or (B) of subsection (b)(1) and identifies each line that should be separated.

''(2) COMMUNICATIONS FROM COVERED PROVIDERS.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—A covered provider shall notify a survivor seeking relief under subsection (b) in clear and accessible language that the covered provider may contact the survivor, or designated representative of the survivor, to confirm the line separation, or if the covered provider is unable to complete the line separation for any reason, pursuant to subparagraphs (B) and (C).

''(B) REMOTE MEANS.—A covered provider shall notify a survivor under subparagraph (A) through remote means, provided that remote means are commercially available and technically feasible.

''(C) ELECTION OF MANNER OF CONTACT.—When completing a line separation request submitted by a survivor through remote means under paragraph (1), a covered provider shall allow the survivor to elect in the manner in which the covered provider may—

''(i) contact the survivor, or designated representative of the survivor, in response to the request, if necessary; or

''(ii) notify the survivor, or designated representative of the survivor, of the inability of the covered provider to complete the line separation.

''(3) ENHANCED PROTECTIONS UNDER STATE LAW.—This subsection shall not affect any law or regulation of a State providing communications protections for survivors (or any similar category of individuals) that has less stringent requirements for providing evidence of a covered act (or any similar category of conduct) than this subsection.

''(d) CONFIDENTIAL AND SECURE TREATMENT OF PERSONAL INFORMATION.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding section 222(c)(2), a covered provider and any officer, director, employee, vendor, or agent thereof shall treat any information submitted by a survivor under subsection (c) as confidential and securely dispose of the information not later than 90 days after receiving the information.

''(2) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in paragraph (1) shall be construed to prohibit a covered provider from maintaining, for longer than the period specified in that paragraph, a record that verifies that a survivor fulfilled the conditions of a line separation request under subsection (c).

''(e) AVAILABILITY OF INFORMATION TO CONSUMERS.—A covered provider shall make information about the options and process described in subsections (b) and (c) readily available to consumers—

''(1) on the website and the mobile application of the provider;

''(2) in physical stores; and

''(3) in other forms of public-facing consumer communication.

''(f) TECHNICAL INFEASIBILITY.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The requirement to effectuate a line separation request pursuant to subsection (b)(1) shall not apply to a covered provider if the covered provider cannot operationally or technically effectuate the request.

''(2) NOTIFICATION.—If a covered provider cannot operationally or technically effectuate a line separation request as described in paragraph (1), the covered provider shall—

''(A) notify the survivor who submitted the request of that infeasibility—

''(i) at the time of the request; or

''(ii) in the case of a survivor who has submitted the request using remote means, not later than 2 business days after receiving the request; and

''(B) provide the survivor with information about other alternatives to submitting a line separation request, including starting a new line of service.

''(g) LIABILITY PROTECTION.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—A covered provider and any officer, director, employee, vendor, or agent thereof shall not be subject to liability for any claims deriving from an action taken or omission made with respect to compliance with this section and the rules adopted to implement this section.

''(2) COMMISSION AUTHORITY.—Nothing in this subsection shall limit the authority of the Commission to enforce this section or any rules or regulations promulgated by the Commission pursuant to this section.''.

SEC. 5. RULEMAKING ON PROTECTIONS FOR SURVIVORS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section—

(1) the term ''Affordable Connectivity Program'' means the program established under section 904(b) of division N of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (Public Law 116–260), as amended by section 60502 of the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (Public Law 117–58), or any successor program;

(2) the term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate and the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives;

(3) the term ''Commission'' means the Federal Communications Commission;

(4) the term ''covered hotline'' means a hotline related to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, sex trafficking, severe forms of trafficking in persons, or any other similar act;

(5) the term ''designated program'' means the program designated by the Commission under subsection (b)(2)(A)(i) to provide emergency communications support to survivors;

(6) the term ''Lifeline program'' means the program set forth in subpart E of part 54 of title 47, Code of Federal Regulations (or any successor regulation);

(7) the term ''text message'' has the meaning given the term in section 227(e)(8) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 227(e)(8)); and

(8) the term ''voice service'' has the meaning given such term in section 4(a) of the Pallone-Thune Telephone Robocall Abuse Criminal Enforcement and Deterrence Act (47 U.S.C. 227b(a)).

(b) RULEMAKINGS.—

(1) LINE SEPARATIONS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Commission shall adopt rules to implement section 345 of the Communications Act of 1934, as added by section 4 of this Act.

(B) CONSIDERATIONS.—In adopting rules under subparagraph (A), the Commission shall consider—

(i) privacy protections;

(ii) account security and fraud detection;

(iii) account billing procedures;

(iv) procedures for notification of survivors about line separation processes;

(v) notice to primary account holders;

(vi) situations in which a covered provider cannot operationally or technically separate a telephone number or numbers from a shared mobile service contract such that the provider cannot effectuate a line separation request;

(vii) the requirements for remote submission of a line separation request, including how that option facilitates submission of verification information and meets the other requirements of section 345 of the Communications Act of 1934, as added by section 4 of this Act;

(viii) feasibility of remote options for small covered providers;

(ix) implementation timelines, including those for small covered providers;

(x) financial responsibility for transferred telephone numbers;

(xi) whether and how the survivor can affirmatively elect to take financial responsibility for the mobile device associated with the separated line;

(xii) compliance with subpart U of part 64 of title 47, Code of Federal Regulations, or any successor regulations (relating to customer proprietary network information) or any other legal or law enforcement requirements; and

(xiii) ensuring covered providers have the necessary account information to comply with the rules and with section 345 of the Communications Act of 1934, as added by section 4 of this Act.

(2) EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS SUPPORT FOR SURVIVORS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, or as part of a general rulemaking proceeding relating to the Lifeline program or the Affordable Connectivity Program, whichever occurs earlier, the Commission shall adopt rules that—

(i) designate a single program, which shall be either the Lifeline program or the Affordable Connectivity Program, to provide emergency communications support to survivors in accordance with this paragraph; and

(ii) allow a survivor who is suffering from financial hardship and meets the requirements under section 345(c)(1) of the Communications Act of 1934, as added by section 4 of this Act, without regard to whether the survivor meets the otherwise applicable eligibility requirements of the designated program, to—

(I) enroll in the designated program as quickly as is feasible; and

(II) participate in the designated program based on such qualifications for not more than 6 months.

(B) CONSIDERATIONS.—In adopting rules under subparagraph (A), the Commission shall consider—

(i) how survivors who are eligible for relief and elected to separate a line under section 345(c)(1) of the Communications Act of 1934, as added by section 4 of this Act, but whose lines could not be separated due to operational or technical infeasibility, can participate in the designated program; and

(ii) confidentiality in the transfer and retention of any necessary documentation regarding the eligibility of a survivor to enroll in the designated program.

(C) EVALUATION.—Not later than 2 years after completing the rulemaking under subparagraph (A), the Commission shall—

(i) evaluate the effectiveness of the Commission's provision of support to survivors through the designated program;

(ii) assess the detection and elimination of fraud, waste, and abuse with respect to the support described in clause (i); and

(iii) submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report that includes the evaluation and assessment described in clauses (i) and (ii), respectively.

(D) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to limit the ability of a survivor who meets the requirements under section 345(c)(1) of the Communications Act of 1934, as added by section 4 of this Act, to participate in the designated program indefinitely if the survivor otherwise qualifies for the designated program under the rules of the designated program.

(E) NOTIFICATION.—A covered provider that receives a line separation request pursuant to section 345 of the Communications Act of 1934, as added by section 4 of this Act, shall inform the survivor who submitted the request of—

(i) the existence of the designated program;

(ii) who qualifies to participate in the designated program under the rules adopted under subparagraph (A) that are specially applicable to survivors; and

(iii) how to participate in the designated program under the rules described in clause (ii).

(3) HOTLINE CALLS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Commission shall commence a rulemaking proceeding to consider whether to, and how the Commission should—

(i) establish, and update on a monthly basis, a central database of covered hotlines to be used by a covered provider or a wireline provider of voice service; and

(ii) require a covered provider or a wireline provider of voice service to omit from consumer-facing logs of calls or text messages any records of calls or text messages to covered hotlines in the central database described in clause (i), while maintaining internal records of those calls and messages.

(B) CONSIDERATIONS.—The rulemaking conducted under subparagraph (A) shall include consideration of—

(i) the ability of law enforcement agencies or survivors to access a log of calls or text messages in a criminal investigation or civil proceeding;

(ii) the ability of a covered provider or a wireline provider of voice service to—

(I) identify logs that are consumer-facing; and

(II) omit certain consumer-facing logs, while maintaining internal records of such calls and text messages; and

(iii) any other factors associated with the implementation of clauses (i) and (ii) to protect survivors, including factors that may impact smaller providers.

(C) NO EFFECT ON LAW ENFORCEMENT.—Nothing in subparagraph (A) shall be construed to—

(i) limit or otherwise affect the ability of a law enforcement agency to access a log of calls or text messages in a criminal investigation; or

(ii) alter or otherwise expand provider requirements under the Communications Assistance for Law Enforcement Act (Public Law 103–414; 108 Stat. 4279) or the amendments made by that Act.

(D) COMPLIANCE.—If the Commission establishes a central database through the rulemaking under subparagraph (A) and a covered provider updates its own databases to match the central database not less frequently than once every 30 days, no cause of action shall lie or be maintained in any court against the covered provider or its officers, employees, or agents for claims deriving from omission from consumer-facing logs of calls or text messages of any records of calls or text messages to covered hotlines in the central database.

SEC. 6. EFFECTIVE DATE.

The requirements under section 345 of the Communications Act of 1934, as added by section 4 of this Act, shall take effect 60 days after the date on which the Federal Communications Commission adopts the rules implementing that section pursuant to section 5(b)(1) of this Act.

SEC. 7. SAVINGS CLAUSE.

Nothing in this Act or the amendments made by this Act shall be construed to abrogate, limit, or otherwise affect the provisions set forth in the Communications Assistance for Law Enforcement Act (Public Law 103–414; 108 Stat. 4279) and the amendments made by that Act, any authority granted to the Federal Communications Commission pursuant to that Act or the amendments made by that Act, or any regulations promulgated by the Federal Communications Commission pursuant to that Act or the amendments made by that Act.

SEC. 8. DETERMINATION OF BUDGETARY EFFECTS.

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

NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE COMMUNICATIONS IMPROVEMENT ACT

H.R. 7361

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 ''National Weather Service Communications Improvement Act''.

SEC. 2. NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE COMMUNICATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Title IV of the Weather Research and Forecasting Innovation Act of 2017 (15 U.S.C. 8541 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

''SEC. 415. NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE COMMUNICATIONS.

''(a) SYSTEM UPGRADE.—The Director of the National Weather Service shall improve the instant messaging service used by National Weather Service personnel by implementing a commercial off-the-shelf communications solution hosted on the public cloud to serve as a replacement for the communications system in use as of the date of the enactment of this section (commonly referred to as 'NWSChat'). Such communications solution shall satisfy requirements set forth by the Director to best accommodate future growth and perform successfully with increased numbers of users.

''(b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section $3,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2023 through 2026, to remain available until expended.''.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents in section 1(b) of the Weather Research and Forecasting Innovation Act of 2017 is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 414 the following new item:

''Sec. 415. National Weather Service communications.''.

ENERGY CYBERSECURITY UNIVERSITY LEADERSHIP ACT OF 2022

H.R. 7569

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 ''Energy Cybersecurity University Leadership Act of 2022''.

SEC. 2. ENERGY CYBERSECURITY UNIVERSITY LEADERSHIP PROGRAM.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) Addressing cybersecurity vulnerabilities in energy-related critical infrastructure after an intrusion occurs is inefficient, ineffective, and costly.

(2) Integrating cybersecurity considerations into the research, design, and development of energy infrastructure represents a cost-effective approach to enhancing the security, resilience, and reliability of the electric grid, oil and natural gas pipelines, and other energy distribution, transmission, and generation systems.

(3) Successfully employing the approach outlined in paragraph (2) as a guiding principle for the Department's energy infrastructure activities will require a diverse, inclusive, and highly skilled workforce which possesses energy-specific cybersecurity expertise and familiarity with associated research, development, and demonstration needs.

(4) A dedicated science scholarship program at the Department for graduate students and postdoctoral researchers studying energy-specific cybersecurity disciplines could help address the challenges stated in paragraphs (1) through (3).

(b) PROGRAM.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary of Energy shall establish an Energy Cybersecurity University Leadership Program (referred to in this section as the ''Program'') to carry out the activities described in paragraph (2).

(2) PROGRAM ACTIVITIES.—The Secretary shall—

(A) provide financial assistance, on a competitive basis, for scholarships, fellowships, and research and development projects at institutions of higher education to support graduate students and postdoctoral researchers pursuing a course of study that integrates cybersecurity competencies within disciplines associated with energy infrastructure needs;

(B) provide graduate students and postdoctoral researchers supported under the Program with research traineeship experiences at National Laboratories and utilities; and

(C) conduct outreach to historically Black colleges and universities, Tribal Colleges or Universities, and minority-serving institutions.

(c) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate a report on the development and implementation of the Program.

(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) DEPARTMENT.—The term ''Department'' means the Department of Energy.

(2) HISTORICALLY BLACK COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY.—The term ''historically Black college and university'' has the meaning given the term ''part B institution'' in section 322 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1061).

(3) INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION.—The term ''institution of higher education'' has the meaning given such term in section 101(a) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1001(a)).

(4) MINORITY-SERVING INSTITUTION.—The term ''minority-serving institution'' means an eligible institution under section 371(a) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1067q(a)).

(5) NATIONAL LABORATORY.—The term ''National Laboratory'' has the meaning given such term in section 2 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 15801).

(6) TRIBAL COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY.—The term ''Tribal College or University'' has the meaning given such term in section 316(b) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1059c(b)).

SPECTRUM INNOVATION ACT OF 2022

H.R. 7624

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the ''Spectrum Innovation Act of 2022''.

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

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.

TITLE I—SPECTRUM AUCTIONS AND INNOVATION

Sec. 101. Spectrum auctions and innovation.

TITLE II—SECURE AND TRUSTED COMMUNICATIONS NETWORKS REIMBURSEMENT PROGRAM

Sec. 201. Increase in limitation on expenditure.

TITLE III—NEXT GENERATION 9–1–1

Sec. 301. Further deployment and coordination of Next Generation 9–1–1.

TITLE IV—INCUMBENT INFORMING CAPABILITY

Sec. 401. Incumbent informing capability.

TITLE V—EXTENSION OF FCC AUCTION AUTHORITY

Sec. 501. Extension of FCC auction authority.

TITLE VI—PUBLIC SAFETY AND SECURE NETWORKS FUND

Sec. 601. Public Safety and Secure Networks Fund.

TITLE VII—DETERMINATION OF BUDGETARY EFFECTS

Sec. 701. Determination of budgetary effects.

TITLE I—SPECTRUM AUCTIONS AND INNOVATION

SEC. 101. SPECTRUM AUCTIONS AND INNOVATION.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) ASSISTANT SECRETARY.—The term ''Assistant Secretary'' means the Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Communications and Information.

(2) COMMISSION.—The term ''Commission'' means the Federal Communications Commission.

(3) COVERED BAND.—The term ''covered band'' means the band of frequencies between 3100 megahertz and 3450 megahertz, inclusive.

(4) FEDERAL ENTITY.—The term ''Federal entity'' has the meaning given such term in section 113(l) of the National Telecommunications and Information Administration Organization Act (47 U.S.C. 923(l)).

(5) RELEVANT CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—The term ''relevant congressional committees'' means—

(A) the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives;

(B) the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate;

(C) the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives; and

(D) the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate.

(6) RELOCATION OR SHARING COSTS.—The term ''relocation or sharing costs'' has the meaning given such term in section 113(g)(3) of the National Telecommunications and Information Administration Organization Act (47 U.S.C. 923(g)(3)).

(7) SECRETARY.—The term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of Commerce.

(b) 3.1–3.45 GHz BAND.—

(1) PIPELINE FUNDING.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—A Federal entity with operations in the covered band that the Assistant Secretary determines might be affected by reallocation of the covered band may request a payment of up to $25,000,000 under section 118(g)(2)(A) of the National Telecommunications and Information Administration Organization Act (47 U.S.C. 928(g)(2)(A)) in order to make available the entire covered band for non-Federal use, shared Federal and non-Federal use, or a combination thereof.

(B) EXEMPTIONS.—Subparagraphs (C)(ii) and (D)(ii) of section 118(g)(2) of the National Telecommunications and Information Administration Organization Act (47 U.S.C. 928(g)(2)) shall not apply with respect to a payment described in subparagraph (A) of this paragraph.

(C) OVERSIGHT.—The Assistant Secretary and the Executive Office of the President shall continuously review and provide oversight of the activities carried out using a payment described in subparagraph (A) of this paragraph, the payment required by section 90008(b)(1)(A) of the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (Public Law 117–58; 135 Stat. 1348; 47 U.S.C. 921 note), as such section was in effect on the day before the date

of the enactment of this Act, or a combination of both such payments.

(D) REPORT TO SECRETARY OF COMMERCE AND CONGRESS.—Not later than 15 months after the date of the enactment of this Act, for the purposes of aiding the Secretary in making the identification under paragraph (2) and informed by the activities carried out using a payment described in subparagraph (A), the payment required by section 90008(b)(1)(A) of the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (Public Law 117–58; 135 Stat. 1348; 47 U.S.C. 921 note), as such section was in effect on the day before the date of the enactment of this Act, or a combination of both such payments, any Federal entity receiving such a payment or payments, in consultation with the Assistant Secretary and the Executive Office of the President, shall submit to the Secretary and the relevant congressional committees a report that—

(i) contains the findings of the activities carried out using such payment or payments; and

(ii) recommends frequencies in the covered band for identification by the Secretary under paragraph (2).

(2) IDENTIFICATION.—Not later than 21 months after the date of the enactment of this Act, informed by the report required under paragraph (1)(D), the Secretary, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense, the Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy, and the Commission, shall submit to the President, the Commission, and the relevant congressional committees a report that identifies for inclusion in a system of competitive bidding under paragraph (3) 350 megahertz of frequencies in the covered band for non-Federal use, shared Federal and non-Federal use, or a combination thereof.

(3) AUCTION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 7 years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Commission, in coordination with the Assistant Secretary, shall commence a system of competitive bidding under section 309(j) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 309(j)), in accordance with paragraph (2) of this subsection, of the frequencies identified under such paragraph for a system of competitive bidding.

(B) PROHIBITION.—No entity that produces or provides any covered communications equipment or service (as defined in section 9 of the Secure and Trusted Communications Networks Act of 2019 (47 U.S.C. 1608)), or any affiliate (as defined in section 3 of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 153)) of such an entity, may participate in the system of competitive bidding required by subparagraph (A).

(C) SCOPE.—The Commission may not include in the system of competitive bidding required by subparagraph (A) any frequencies that are not in the covered band.

(D) DEPOSIT OF PROCEEDS.—Notwithstanding subparagraphs (A), (C)(i), and (D) of section 309(j)(8) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 309(j)(8)) and except as provided in subparagraph (B) of such section, the proceeds (including deposits and upfront payments from successful bidders) of the system of competitive bidding required by subparagraph (A) of this paragraph (in this subparagraph referred to as the ''covered proceeds'') shall be deposited or available as follows:

(i) Such amount of the covered proceeds as is necessary to cover 110 percent of the relocation or sharing costs of Federal entities relocated from or sharing the frequencies identified under paragraph (2) of this subsection shall be deposited in the Spectrum Relocation Fund established under section 118 of the National Telecommunications and Information Administration Organization Act (47 U.S.C. 928).

(ii) After the amount required to be deposited by clause (i) is so deposited, any remainder of the covered proceeds shall be deposited in the Public Safety and Secure Networks Fund established by section 601.

(4) MODIFICATION OR WITHDRAWAL.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The President shall modify or withdraw any assignment to a Federal Government station of the frequencies identified under paragraph (2) to accommodate non-Federal use, shared Federal and non-Federal use, or a combination thereof in accordance with that paragraph.

(B) LIMITATIONS.—The President may not modify or withdraw any assignment to a Federal Government station as described in subparagraph (A)—

(i) unless the President determines that such modification or withdrawal will not compromise the primary mission of a Federal entity operating in the covered band; or

(ii) before November 30, 2024.

(5) AUCTION PROCEEDS TO COVER 110 PERCENT OF FEDERAL RELOCATION OR SHARING COSTS.—Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to relieve the Commission from the requirements under section 309(j)(16)(B) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 309(j)(16)(B)).

(c) FCC AUCTION AUTHORITY.—

(1) TERMINATION.—Section 309(j)(11) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 309(j)(11)) is amended by striking ''2025'' and all that follows and inserting ''2026, and with respect to the electromagnetic spectrum identified under section 101(b)(2) of the Spectrum Innovation Act of 2022, such authority shall expire on the date that is 7 years after the date of the enactment of that Act.''.

(2) SPECTRUM PIPELINE ACT OF 2015.—Section 1004 of the Spectrum Pipeline Act of 2015 (Public Law 114–74; 129 Stat. 621; 47 U.S.C. 921 note) is amended—

(A) in subsection (a), by striking ''2022'' and inserting ''2024'';

(B) in subsection (b)(1), by striking ''2022'' and inserting ''2024''; and

(C) in subsection (c)(1)(B), by striking ''2024'' and inserting ''2026''.

(d) REPEAL.—Section 90008 of the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (Public Law 117–58; 135 Stat. 1348; 47 U.S.C. 921 note), and the item relating to such section in the table of contents in section 1(b) of such Act, are repealed.

(e) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section, or the repeal made by subsection (d), may be construed to alter or impede the activities authorized to be conducted using the payment required by section 90008(b)(1)(A) of the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (Public Law 117–58; 135 Stat. 1348; 47 U.S.C. 921 note), as such section was in effect on the day before the date of the enactment of this Act, if the Assistant Secretary determines that such activities are conducted in accordance with subsection (b) of this section.

TITLE II—SECURE AND TRUSTED COMMUNICATIONS NETWORKS REIMBURSEMENT PROGRAM

SEC. 201. INCREASE IN LIMITATION ON EXPENDITURE.

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''.

TITLE III—NEXT GENERATION 9–1–1

SEC. 301. FURTHER DEPLOYMENT AND COORDINATION OF NEXT GENERATION 9–1–1.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Part C of the National Telecommunications and Information Administration Organization Act is amended by adding at the end the following:

''SEC. 159. COORDINATION OF NEXT GENERATION 9–1–1 IMPLEMENTATION.

''(a) DUTIES OF ASSISTANT SECRETARY WITH RESPECT TO NEXT GENERATION 9–1–1.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Assistant Secretary shall—

''(A) take actions, in coordination with State point of contacts described under subsection (c)(3)(A)(ii), to improve coordination and communication with respect to the implementation of Next Generation 9–1–1;

''(B) develop, collect, and disseminate information concerning the practices, procedures, and technology used in the implementation of Next Generation 9–1–1;

''(C) advise and assist eligible entities in the preparation of implementation plans required under subsection (c)(3)(A)(iii);

''(D) provide technical assistance to eligible entities provided a grant under subsection (c) in support of efforts to explore efficiencies related to Next Generation 9–1–1;

''(E) review and approve or disapprove applications for grants under subsection (c); and

''(F) oversee the use of funds provided by such grants in fulfilling such implementation plans.

''(2) ANNUAL REPORTS.—Not later than October 1, 2023, and each year thereafter until funds made available to make grants under subsection (c) are no longer available to be expended, the Assistant Secretary shall submit to Congress a report on the activities conducted by the Assistant Secretary under paragraph (1) in the year preceding the submission of the report.

''(b) ADDITIONAL DUTIES.—

''(1) MANAGEMENT PLAN.—

''(A) DEVELOPMENT.—The Assistant Secretary shall develop a management plan for the grant program established under this section, including by developing—

''(i) plans related to the organizational structure of such program; and

''(ii) funding profiles for each fiscal year of the duration of such program.

''(B) SUBMISSION TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this section, the Assistant Secretary shall—

''(i) submit the management plan developed under subparagraph (A) to—

''(I) the Committees on Commerce, Science, and Transportation and Appropriations of the Senate; and

''(II) the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Appropriations of the House of Representatives; and

''(ii) publish the management plan developed under subparagraph (A) on the website of the National Telecommunications and Information Administration.

''(2) MODIFICATION OF PLAN.—

''(A) MODIFICATION.—The Assistant Secretary may modify the management plan developed under paragraph (1)(A).

''(B) SUBMISSION.—Not later than 90 days after the plan is modified under subparagraph (A), the Assistant Secretary shall—

''(i) submit the modified plan to—

''(I) the Committees on Commerce, Science, and Transportation and Appropriations of the Senate; and

''(II) the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Appropriations of the House of Representatives; and

''(ii) publish the modified plan on the website of the National Telecommunications and Information Administration.

''(c) NEXT GENERATION 9–1–1 IMPLEMENTATION GRANTS.—

''(1) GRANTS.—The Assistant Secretary shall provide grants to eligible entities for—

''(A) implementing Next Generation 9–1–1;

''(B) maintaining Next Generation 9–1–1;

''(C) training directly related to implementing, maintaining, and operating Next

Generation 9–1–1 if the cost related to the training does not exceed 3 percent of the total grant award;

''(D) public outreach and education on how the public can best use Next Generation 9–1–1 and the capabilities and usefulness of Next Generation 9–1–1;

''(E) administrative costs associated with planning of Next Generation 9–1–1, including any cost related to planning for and preparing an application and related materials as required by this subsection, if—

''(i) the cost is fully documented in materials submitted to the Assistant Secretary; and

''(ii) the cost is reasonable, necessary, and does not exceed 1 percent of the total grant award; and

''(F) costs associated with implementing cybersecurity measures at emergency communications centers or with respect to Next Generation 9–1–1.

''(2) APPLICATION.—In providing grants under paragraph (1), the Assistant Secretary shall require an eligible entity to submit to the Assistant Secretary an application, at the time and in the manner determined by the Assistant Secretary, and containing the certification required by paragraph (3).

''(3) COORDINATION REQUIRED.—Each eligible entity shall include in the application required by paragraph (2) a certification that—

''(A) in the case of an eligible entity that is a State, the entity—

''(i) has coordinated the application with the emergency communications centers located within the jurisdiction of the entity;

''(ii) has designated a single officer or governmental body to serve as the State point of contact to coordinate the implementation of Next Generation 9–1–1 for that State, except that such designation need not vest such officer or governmental body with direct legal authority to implement Next Generation 9–1–1 or to manage emergency communications operations; and

''(iii) has developed and submitted a plan for the coordination and implementation of Next Generation 9–1–1 that—

''(I) ensures interoperability by requiring the use of commonly accepted standards;

''(II) ensures reliability;

''(III) enables emergency communications centers to process, analyze, and store multimedia, data, and other information;

''(IV) incorporates cybersecurity tools, including intrusion detection and prevention measures;

''(V) includes strategies for coordinating cybersecurity information sharing between Federal, State, Tribal, and local government partners;

''(VI) uses open and competitive request for proposal processes, including through shared government procurement vehicles, for deployment of Next Generation 9–1–1;

''(VII) documents how input was received and accounted for from relevant rural and urban emergency communications centers, regional authorities, local authorities, and Tribal authorities;

''(VIII) includes a governance body or bodies, either by creation of new, or use of existing, body or bodies, for the development and deployment of Next Generation 9–1–1 that—

''(aa) ensures full notice and opportunity for participation by relevant stakeholders; and

''(bb) consults and coordinates with the State point of contact required by clause (ii);

''(IX) creates efficiencies related to Next Generation 9–1–1 functions, including cybersecurity and the virtualization and sharing of infrastructure, equipment, and services; and

''(X) utilizes an effective, competitive approach to establishing authentication, credentialing, secure connections, and access in deploying Next Generation 9–1–1, including by—

''(aa) requiring certificate authorities to be capable of cross-certification with other authorities;

''(bb) avoiding risk of a single point of failure or vulnerability; and

''(cc) adhering to Federal agency best practices such as those promulgated by the National Institute of Standards and Technology; and

''(B) in the case of an eligible entity that is a Tribal Organization, the Tribal Organization has complied with clauses (i) and (iii) of subparagraph (A).

''(4) CRITERIA.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this section, the Assistant Secretary shall issue regulations, after providing the public with notice and an opportunity to comment, prescribing the criteria for selecting eligible entities for grants under this subsection.

''(B) REQUIREMENTS.—The criteria shall—

''(i) include performance requirements and a schedule for completion of any project to be financed by a grant under this subsection; and

''(ii) specifically permit regional or multi-State applications for funds.

''(C) UPDATES.—The Assistant Secretary shall update such regulations as necessary.

''(5) GRANT CERTIFICATIONS.—Each eligible entity shall certify to the Assistant Secretary at the time of application for a grant under this subsection, and each eligible entity that receives such a grant shall certify to the Assistant Secretary annually thereafter during any period of time the funds from the grant are available to the eligible entity, that—

''(A) beginning on the date that is 180 days before the date on which the application is filed, no portion of any 9–1–1 fee or charge imposed by the eligible entity (or in the case that the eligible entity is not a State or Tribal organization, any State or taxing jurisdiction within which the eligible entity will carry out, or is carrying out, activities using grant funds) are obligated or expended for a purpose or function not designated under the rules issued pursuant to section 6(f)(3) of the Wireless Communications and Public Safety Act of 1999 (47 U.S.C. 615a–1(f)(3)) (as such rules are in effect on the date on which the eligible entity makes the certification) as acceptable;

''(B) any funds received by the eligible entity will be used, consistent with paragraph (1), to support the deployment of Next Generation 9–1–1 that ensures reliability and interoperability, by requiring the use of commonly accepted standards;

''(C) the eligible entity (or in the case that the eligible entity is not a State or Tribal organization, any State or taxing jurisdiction within which the eligible entity will carry out or is carrying out activities using grant funds) has established, or has committed to establish not later than 3 years following the date on which the grant funds are distributed to the eligible entity—

''(i) a sustainable funding mechanism for Next Generation 9–1–1; and

''(ii) effective cybersecurity resources for Next Generation 9–1–1;

''(D) the eligible entity will promote interoperability between emergency communications centers deploying Next Generation 9–1–1 and emergency response providers, including users of the nationwide public safety broadband network;

''(E) the eligible entity has or will take steps to coordinate with adjoining States and Tribes to establish and maintain Next Generation 9–1–1; and

''(F) the eligible entity has developed a plan for public outreach and education on how the public can best use Next Generation 9–1–1 and on the capabilities and usefulness of Next Generation 9–1–1.

''(6) CONDITION OF GRANT.—Each eligible entity shall agree, as a condition of receipt of a grant under this subsection, that if any State or taxing jurisdiction within which the eligible entity will carry out activities using grant funds fails to comply with a certification required under paragraph (5), during any period of time during which the funds from the grant are available to the eligible entity, all of the funds from such grant shall be returned to the Assistant Secretary.

''(7) PENALTY FOR PROVIDING FALSE INFORMATION.—Any eligible entity that provides a certification under paragraph (5) knowing that the information provided in the certification was false shall—

''(A) not be eligible to receive the grant under this subsection;

''(B) return any grant awarded under this subsection; and

''(C) not be eligible to receive any subsequent grants under this subsection.

''(8) PROHIBITION.—Grant funds provided under this subsection may not be used—

''(A) to support any activity of the First Responder Network Authority; or

''(B) to make any payments to a person who has been, for reasons of national security, prohibited by any entity of the Federal Government from bidding on a contract, participating in an auction, or receiving a grant.

''(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section and sections 160 and 161:

''(1) 9–1–1 FEE OR CHARGE.—The term '9–1–1 fee or charge' has the meaning given such term in section 6(f)(3)(D) of the Wireless Communications and Public Safety Act of 1999 (47 U.S.C. 615a–1(f)(3)(D)).

''(2) 9–1–1 REQUEST FOR EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE.—The term '9–1–1 request for emergency assistance' means a communication, such as voice, text, picture, multimedia, or any other type of data that is sent to an emergency communications center for the purpose of requesting emergency assistance.

''(3) COMMONLY ACCEPTED STANDARDS.—The term 'commonly accepted standards' means the technical standards followed by the communications industry for network, device, and Internet Protocol connectivity that—

''(A) enable interoperability; and

''(B) are—

''(i) developed and approved by a standards development organization that is accredited by an American standards body (such as the American National Standards Institute) or an equivalent international standards body in a process—

''(I) that is open to the public, including open for participation by any person; and

''(II) provides for a conflict resolution process;

''(ii) subject to an open comment and input process before being finalized by the standards development organization;

''(iii) consensus-based; and

''(iv) made publicly available once approved.

''(4) COST RELATED TO THE TRAINING.—The term 'cost related to the training' means—

''(A) actual wages incurred for travel and attendance, including any necessary overtime pay and backfill wage;

''(B) travel expenses;

''(C) instructor expenses; or

''(D) facility costs and training materials.

''(5) ELIGIBLE ENTITY.—The term 'eligible entity'—

''(A) means—

''(i) a State or a Tribal organization (as defined in section 4(l) of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5304(l))); or

''(ii) an entity, including a public authority, board, or commission, established by one or more entities described in clause (i); and

''(B) does not include any entity that has failed to submit the certifications required under subsection (c)(5).

''(6) EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS CENTER.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The term 'emergency communications center' means—

''(i) a facility that—

''(I) is designated to receive a 9–1–1 request for emergency assistance; and

''(II) performs one or more of the functions described in subparagraph (B); or

''(ii) a public safety answering point, as defined in section 222 of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 222).

''(B) FUNCTIONS DESCRIBED.—The functions described in this subparagraph are the following:

''(i) Processing and analyzing 9–1–1 requests for emergency assistance and information and data related to such requests.

''(ii) Dispatching appropriate emergency response providers.

''(iii) Transferring or exchanging 9–1–1 requests for emergency assistance and information and data related to such requests with one or more other emergency communications centers and emergency response providers.

''(iv) Analyzing any communications received from emergency response providers.

''(v) Supporting incident command functions.

''(7) EMERGENCY RESPONSE PROVIDER.—The term 'emergency response provider' has the meaning given that term under section 2 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 101).

''(8) FIRST RESPONDER NETWORK AUTHORITY.—The term 'First Responder Network Authority' means the authority established under 6204 of the Middle Class Tax Relief and Job Creation Act of 2012 (47 U.S.C. 1424).

''(9) INTEROPERABILITY.—The term 'interoperability' means the capability of emergency communications centers to receive 9–1–1 requests for emergency assistance and information and data related to such requests, such as location information and callback numbers from a person initiating the request, then process and share the 9–1–1 requests for emergency assistance and information and data related to such requests with other emergency communications centers and emergency response providers without the need for proprietary interfaces and regardless of jurisdiction, equipment, device, software, service provider, or other relevant factors.

''(10) NATIONWIDE PUBLIC SAFETY BROADBAND NETWORK.—The term 'nationwide public safety broadband network' has the meaning given the term in section 6001 of the Middle Class Tax Relief and Job Creation Act of 2012 (47 U.S.C. 1401).

''(11) NEXT GENERATION 9–1–1.—The term 'Next Generation 9–1–1' means an Internet Protocol-based system that—

''(A) ensures interoperability;

''(B) is secure;

''(C) employs commonly accepted standards;

''(D) enables emergency communications centers to receive, process, and analyze all types of 9–1–1 requests for emergency assistance;

''(E) acquires and integrates additional information useful to handling 9–1–1 requests for emergency assistance; and

''(F) supports sharing information related to 9–1–1 requests for emergency assistance among emergency communications centers and emergency response providers.

''(12) RELIABILITY.—The term 'reliability' means the employment of sufficient measures to ensure the ongoing operation of Next Generation 9–1–1 including through the use of geo-diverse, device- and network-agnostic elements that provide more than one route between end points with no common points where a single failure at that point would cause all to fail.

''(13) STATE.—The term 'State' means any State of the United States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, American Samoa, Guam, the United States Virgin Islands, the Northern Mariana Islands, and any other territory or possession of the United States.

''(14) SUSTAINABLE FUNDING MECHANISM.—The term 'sustainable funding mechanism' means a funding mechanism that provides adequate revenues to cover ongoing expenses, including operations, maintenance, and upgrades.

''SEC. 160. ESTABLISHMENT OF NATIONWIDE NEXT GENERATION 9–1–1 CYBERSECURITY CENTER.

''The Assistant Secretary shall establish a Next Generation 9–1–1 Cybersecurity Center to coordinate with State, local, and regional governments on the sharing of cybersecurity information about, the analysis of cybersecurity threats to, and guidelines for strategies to detect and prevent cybersecurity intrusions relating to Next Generation 9–1–1.

''SEC. 161. NEXT GENERATION 9–1–1 ADVISORY BOARD.

''(a) NEXT GENERATION 9–1–1 ADVISORY BOARD.—

''(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Assistant Secretary shall establish a 'Public Safety Next Generation 9–1–1 Advisory Board' (in this section referred to as the 'Board') to provide recommendations to the Assistant Secretary—

''(A) with respect to carrying out the duties and responsibilities of the Assistant Secretary in issuing the regulations required under section 159(c);

''(B) as required by paragraph (7); and

''(C) upon request under paragraph (8).

''(2) MEMBERSHIP.—

''(A) VOTING MEMBERS.—Not later than 150 days after the date of the enactment of this section, the Assistant Secretary shall appoint 16 public safety members to the Board, of which—

''(i) 4 members shall represent local law enforcement officials;

''(ii) 4 members shall represent fire and rescue officials;

''(iii) 4 members shall represent emergency medical service officials; and

''(iv) 4 members shall represent 9–1–1 professionals.

''(B) DIVERSITY OF MEMBERSHIP.—Members shall be representatives of State or Tribes and local governments, chosen to reflect geographic and population density differences as well as public safety organizations at the national level across the United States.

''(C) EXPERTISE.—All members shall have specific expertise necessary for developing technical requirements under this section, such as technical expertise, and expertise related to public safety communications and 9–1–1 services.

''(D) RANK AND FILE MEMBERS.—In making the appointments required by subparagraph (A), the Assistant Secretary shall appoint a rank and file member from each of the public safety disciplines listed in clauses (i) through (iv) of subparagraph (A) as a member of the Board and shall select such member from an organization that represents its public safety discipline at the national level.

''(3) PERIOD OF APPOINTMENT.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), members of the Board shall serve for a 3-year term.

''(B) REMOVAL FOR CAUSE.—A member of the Board may be removed for cause upon the determination of the Assistant Secretary.

''(4) VACANCIES.—Any vacancy in the Board shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment.

''(5) QUORUM.—A majority of the members of the Board shall constitute a quorum.

''(6) CHAIRPERSON AND VICE CHAIRPERSON.—The Board shall select a Chairperson and Vice Chairperson from among the voting members of the Board.

''(7) DUTY OF BOARD TO SUBMIT RECOMMENDATIONS.—Not later than 120 days after all members of the Board are appointed under paragraph (2), the Board shall submit to the Assistant Secretary recommendations for—

''(A) deploying Next Generation 9–1–1 in rural and urban areas;

''(B) ensuring flexibility in guidance, rules, and grant funding to allow for technology improvements;

''(C) creating efficiencies related to Next Generation 9–1–1, including cybersecurity and the virtualization and sharing of core infrastructure;

''(D) enabling effective coordination among State, local, Tribal, and territorial government entities to ensure that the needs of emergency communications centers in both rural and urban areas are taken into account in each implementation plan required under section 159(c)(3)(A)(iii); and

''(E) incorporating existing cybersecurity resources to Next Generation 9–1–1 procurement and deployment.

''(8) AUTHORITY TO PROVIDE ADDITIONAL RECOMMENDATIONS.—Except as provided in paragraphs (1) and (7), the Board may provide recommendations to the Assistant Secretary only upon request of the Assistant Secretary.

''(9) DURATION OF AUTHORITY.—The Board shall terminate on the date on which funds made available to make grants under section 159(c) are no longer available to be expended.

''(b) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section may be construed as limiting the authority of the Assistant Secretary to seek comment from stakeholders and the public.''.

(b) PRESERVATION OF CERTAIN DEFINITIONS.—Section 158(d)(2) of the National Telecommunications and Information Administration Organization Act (47 U.S.C. 942(d)(2)) is amended by striking ''section'' each place it appears and inserting ''section (except for subsection (e))''.

TITLE IV—INCUMBENT INFORMING CAPABILITY

SEC. 401. INCUMBENT INFORMING CAPABILITY.

Part B of the National Telecommunications and Information Administration Organization Act (47 U.S.C. 921 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''SEC. 120. INCUMBENT INFORMING CAPABILITY.

''(a) IN GENERAL.—The Assistant Secretary shall—

''(1) not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this section, begin to amend the Department of Commerce spectrum management document entitled 'Manual of Regulations and Procedures for Federal Radio Frequency Management' so as to incorporate an incumbent informing capability; and

''(2) not later than the date on which the total amount of funds required to be made available from the Public Safety and Secure Networks Fund under section 601(c)(3) of the Spectrum Innovation Act of 2022 is so made available, begin to implement such capability, including the development and testing of such capability.

''(b) ESTABLISHMENT OF THE INCUMBENT INFORMING CAPABILITY.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The incumbent informing capability required by subsection (a) shall include a system to enable sharing, including time-based sharing and coordination,

to securely manage harmful interference between non-Federal users and incumbent Federal entities sharing a band of covered spectrum and between Federal entities sharing a band of covered spectrum.

''(2) REQUIREMENTS.—The system required by paragraph (1) shall contain, at a minimum, the following:

''(A) One or more mechanisms to allow non-Federal use in covered spectrum, as authorized by the rules of the Commission. Such mechanism or mechanisms shall include interfaces to commercial sharing systems, as appropriate.

''(B) One or more mechanisms to facilitate Federal-to-Federal sharing, as authorized by the NTIA.

''(C) One or more mechanisms to prevent, eliminate, or mitigate harmful interference to incumbent Federal entities, including one or more of the following functions:

''(i) Sensing.

''(ii) Identification.

''(iii) Reporting.

''(iv) Analysis.

''(v) Resolution.

''(D) Dynamic coordination area analysis, definition, and control, if appropriate for a band.

''(3) COMPLIANCE WITH COMMISSION RULES.—The incumbent informing capability required by subsection (a) shall ensure that use of covered spectrum is in accordance with the applicable rules of the Commission.

''(4) INPUT OF INFORMATION.—Each incumbent Federal entity sharing a band of covered spectrum shall—

''(A) input into the system required by paragraph (1) such information as the Assistant Secretary may require, including the frequency, time, and location of the use of the band by such Federal entity; and

''(B) to the extent practicable, input such information into such system on an automated basis.

''(5) PROTECTION OF CLASSIFIED INFORMATION AND CONTROLLED UNCLASSIFIED INFORMATION.—The system required by paragraph (1) shall contain appropriate measures to protect classified information and controlled unclassified information, including any such classified information or controlled unclassified information that relates to military operations.

''(c) BRIEFING.—Not later than 1 year after the date on which the total amount of funds required to be made available from the Public Safety and Secure Networks Fund under section 601(c)(3) of the Spectrum Innovation Act of 2022 is so made available, the Assistant Secretary shall provide a briefing on the implementation of this section to the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate.

''(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

''(1) COVERED SPECTRUM.—The term 'covered spectrum' means—

''(A) electromagnetic spectrum for which usage rights are assigned to or authorized for (including before the date on which the incumbent informing capability required by subsection (a) is implemented) a non-Federal user or class of non-Federal users for use on a shared basis with an incumbent Federal entity in accordance with the rules of the Commission; and

''(B) electromagnetic spectrum allocated on a primary or co-primary basis for Federal use that is shared among Federal entities.

''(2) FEDERAL ENTITY.—The term 'Federal entity' has the meaning given such term in section 113(l).

''(3) INCUMBENT INFORMING CAPABILITY.—The term 'incumbent informing capability' means a capability to facilitate the sharing of covered spectrum.

''(e) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to alter or expand the authority of the NTIA as described in section 113(j)(1).''.

TITLE V—EXTENSION OF FCC AUCTION AUTHORITY

SEC. 501. EXTENSION OF FCC AUCTION AUTHORITY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 309(j)(11) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 309(j)(11)) is amended by striking ''September 30, 2022'' and inserting ''March 31, 2024''.

(b) DEPOSIT OF PROCEEDS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding subparagraphs (A), (C)(i), (D), and (G)(iii) of section 309(j)(8) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 309(j)(8)) and except as provided in subparagraph (B) of such section, the proceeds (including deposits and upfront payments from successful bidders) of any system of competitive bidding described in paragraph (2) (in this paragraph referred to as the ''covered proceeds'') shall be deposited as follows:

(A) In the case of covered proceeds attributable to eligible frequencies described in subsection (g)(2) of section 113 of the National Telecommunications and Information Administration Organization Act (47 U.S.C. 923), such amount of such proceeds as is necessary to cover the relocation or sharing costs (as defined in subsection (g)(3) of such section) of Federal entities (as defined in subsection (l) of such section) relocated from or sharing such eligible frequencies shall be deposited in the Spectrum Relocation Fund established under section 118 of such Act (47 U.S.C. 928). Any remainder of such proceeds shall be deposited in the Public Safety and Secure Networks Fund established by section 601 of this Act.

(B) In the case of covered proceeds attributable to spectrum usage rights made available through an incentive auction under subparagraph (G) of section 309(j)(8) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 309(j)(8)), such amount of such proceeds as the Federal Communications Commission has agreed to share with licensees under such subparagraph shall be shared with such licensees. Any remainder of such proceeds shall be deposited in the Public Safety and Secure Networks Fund established by section 601 of this Act.

(C) Any other covered proceeds shall be deposited in the Public Safety and Secure Networks Fund established by section 601 of this Act.

(2) SYSTEM OF COMPETITIVE BIDDING DESCRIBED.—A system of competitive bidding described in this paragraph is any system of competitive bidding under section 309(j) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 309(j)) that is concluded during the period beginning on July 1, 2022, and ending on March 31, 2024, except for the system of competitive bidding required by section 101(b)(3)(A) of this Act.

TITLE VI—PUBLIC SAFETY AND SECURE NETWORKS FUND

SEC. 601. PUBLIC SAFETY AND SECURE NETWORKS FUND.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established in the Treasury of the United States a fund to be known as the ''Public Safety and Secure Networks Fund'' (in this section referred to as the ''Fund'').

(b) ACCOUNTING FOR FEDERAL BUDGET BASELINE.—

(1) PROCEEDS OF AUCTION OF 2496–2690 MHZ BAND.—In the case of the proceeds of any system of competitive bidding under section 309(j) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 309(j)) with respect to the frequencies between 2496 megahertz and 2690 megahertz, inclusive, that are deposited in the Fund as required by section 501(b) of this Act, the first $1,800,000,000 of such proceeds shall be deposited in the general fund of the Treasury, where such amounts shall be dedicated for the sole purpose of deficit reduction. The remainder of such proceeds shall be available or deposited under subsection (c).

(2) PROCEEDS OF REQUIRED AUCTION OF 3.1–3.45 GHZ BAND.—In the case of the proceeds of the system of competitive bidding required by subparagraph (A) of section 101(b)(3) that are deposited in the Fund as required by subparagraph (D) of such section, the first $17,300,000,000 of such proceeds shall be deposited in the general fund of the Treasury, where such amounts shall be dedicated for the sole purpose of deficit reduction. The remainder of such proceeds shall be available or deposited under subsection (c).

(c) USE OF FUNDS.—Except as provided in subsection (b), as amounts are deposited in the Fund, such amounts shall be available or deposited as follows:

(1) $3,080,000,000 shall be available to the Federal Communications Commission until expended to carry out the program established under section 4 of the Secure and Trusted Communications Networks Act of 2019 (47 U.S.C. 1603).

(2) After the amount required to be made available by paragraph (1) is so made available, $10,000,000,000 shall be available to the Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Communications and Information until expended to carry out sections 159, 160, and 161 of the National Telecommunications and Information Administration Organization Act, as added by section 301(a) of this Act, except that not more than 4 percent of the amount made available by this paragraph may be used for administrative purposes (including carrying out such sections 160 and 161).

(3) After the amount required to be made available by paragraph (2) is so made available, $117,400,000 shall be available to the Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Communications and Information until expended to carry out section 120 of the National Telecommunications and Information Administration Organization Act, as added by section 401 of this Act.

(4) After the amount required to be made available by paragraph (3) is so made available, any remaining amounts deposited in the Fund shall be deposited in the general fund of the Treasury, where such amounts shall be dedicated for the sole purpose of deficit reduction.

TITLE VII—DETERMINATION OF BUDGETARY EFFECTS

SEC. 701. DETERMINATION OF BUDGETARY EFFECTS.

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

CDFI BOND GUARANTEE PROGRAM IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 2022

H.R. 7733

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 ''CDFI Bond Guarantee Program Improvement Act of 2022''.

SEC. 2. SENSE OF CONGRESS.

It is the sense of Congress that the authority to guarantee bonds under section 114A of the Community Development Banking and Financial Institutions Act of 1994 (12 U.S.C. 4713a)

(commonly referred to as the ''CDFI Bond Guarantee Program'') provides community development financial institutions with a sustainable source of long-term capital and furthers the mission of the Community Development Financial Institutions Fund (established under section 104(a) of such Act (12 U.S.C. 4703(a)) to increase economic opportunity and promote community development investments for underserved populations and distressed communities in the United States.

SEC. 3. GUARANTEES FOR BONDS AND NOTES ISSUED FOR COMMUNITY OR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PURPOSES.

Section 114A of the Community Development Banking and Financial Institutions Act of 1994 (12 U.S.C. 4713a) is amended—

(1) in subsection (c)(2), by striking '', multiplied by an amount equal to the outstanding principal balance of issued notes or bonds'';

(2) in subsection (e)(2)(B), by striking ''$100,000,000'' and inserting ''$25,000,000''; and

(3) in subsection (k), by striking ''September 30, 2014'' and inserting ''the date that is 4 years after the date of enactment of the CDFI Bond Guarantee Program Improvement Act of 2022''.

SEC. 4. REPORT ON THE CDFI BOND GUARANTEE PROGRAM.

Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, and not later than 3 years after such date of enactment, the Secretary of the Treasury shall issue a report to the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate on the effectiveness of the CDFI bond guarantee program established under section 114A of the Community Development Banking and Financial Institutions Act of 1994 (12 U.S.C. 4713a).

PUBLIC AND FEDERALLY ASSISTED HOUSING FIRE SAFETY ACT OF 2022

H.R. 7981

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 ''Public and Federally Assisted Housing Fire Safety Act of 2022''.

SEC. 2. SMOKE ALARMS IN FEDERALLY ASSISTED HOUSING.

(a) PUBLIC HOUSING, TENANT-BASED ASSISTANCE, AND PROJECT-BASED ASSISTANCE.—The United States Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C. 1437 et seq.) is amended—

(1) in section 3(a) (42 U.S.C. 1437a(a)), by adding at the end the following:

''(9) QUALIFYING SMOKE ALARMS.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Each public housing agency shall ensure that a qualifying smoke alarm is installed in accordance with applicable codes and standards published by the International Code Council or the National Fire Protection Association and the requirements of the National Fire Protection Association Standard 72, or any successor standard, in each level and in or near each sleeping area in any dwelling unit in public housing owned or operated by the public housing agency, including in basements but excepting crawl spaces and unfinished attics, and in each common area in a project containing such a dwelling unit.

''(B) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this paragraph, the following definitions shall apply:

''(i) SMOKE ALARM DEFINED.—The term 'smoke alarm' has the meaning given the term 'smoke detector' in section 29(d) of the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974 (15 U.S.C. 2225(d)).

''(ii) QUALIFYING SMOKE ALARM DEFINED.—The term 'qualifying smoke alarm' means a smoke alarm that—

''(I) in the case of a dwelling unit built before the date of enactment of this paragraph and not substantially rehabilitated after the date of enactment of this paragraph is—

''(aa) hardwired; or

''(bb) uses 10-year non rechargeable, non-replaceable primary batteries and—

''(AA) is sealed;

''(BB) is tamper resistant;

''(CC) contains silencing means; and

''(DD) provides notification for persons with hearing loss as required by the National Fire Protection Association Standard 72, or any successor standard; or

''(II) in the case of a dwelling unit built or substantially rehabilitated after the date of enactment of this paragraph, is hardwired.''; and

(2) in section 8 (42 U.S.C. 1437f)—

(A) by inserting after subsection (k) the following:

''(l) QUALIFYING SMOKE ALARMS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Each owner of a dwelling unit receiving project-based assistance under this section shall ensure that qualifying smoke alarms are installed in accordance with applicable codes and standards published by the International Code Council or the National Fire Protection Association and the requirements of the National Fire Protection Association Standard 72, or any successor standard, in each level and in or near each sleeping area in such dwelling unit, including in basements but excepting crawl spaces and unfinished attics, and in each common area in a project containing such a dwelling unit.

''(2) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this subsection, the following definitions shall apply:

''(A) SMOKE ALARM DEFINED.—The term 'smoke alarm' has the meaning given the term 'smoke detector' in section 29(d) of the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974 (15 U.S.C. 2225(d)).

''(B) QUALIFYING SMOKE ALARM DEFINED.—The term 'qualifying smoke alarm' means a smoke alarm that—

''(i) in the case of a dwelling unit built before the date of enactment of this paragraph and not substantially rehabilitated after the date of enactment of this paragraph is—

''(I) hardwired; or

''(II) uses 10-year non rechargeable, non-replaceable primary batteries and—

''(aa) is sealed;

''(bb) is tamper resistant;

''(cc) contains silencing means; and

''(dd) provides notification for persons with hearing loss as required by the National Fire Protection Association Standard 72, or any successor standard; or

''(ii) in the case of a dwelling unit built or substantially rehabilitated after the date of enactment of this paragraph, is hardwired.''; and

(B) in subsection (o), by adding at the end the following:

''(22) QUALIFYING SMOKE ALARMS.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Each dwelling unit receiving tenant-based assistance or project-based assistance under this subsection shall have a qualifying smoke alarm installed in accordance with applicable codes and standards published by the International Code Council or the National Fire Protection Association and the requirements of the National Fire Protection Association Standard 72, or any successor standard, in each level and in or near each sleeping area in such dwelling unit, including in basements but excepting crawl spaces and unfinished attics, and in each common area in a project containing such a dwelling unit.

''(B) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this paragraph, the following definitions shall apply:

''(i) SMOKE ALARM DEFINED.—The term 'smoke alarm' has the meaning given the term 'smoke detector' in section 29(d) of the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974 (15 U.S.C. 2225(d)).

''(ii) QUALIFYING SMOKE ALARM DEFINED.—The term 'qualifying smoke alarm' means a smoke alarm that—

''(I) in the case of a dwelling unit built before the date of enactment of this paragraph and not substantially rehabilitated after the date of enactment of this paragraph is—

''(aa) hardwired; or

''(bb) uses 10-year non rechargeable, non-replaceable primary batteries and—

''(AA) is sealed;

''(BB) is tamper resistant;

''(CC) contains silencing means; and

''(DD) provides notification for persons with hearing loss as required by the National Fire Protection Association Standard 72, or any successor standard; or

''(II) in the case of a dwelling unit built or substantially rehabilitated after the date of enactment of this paragraph, is hardwired.''.

(b) SUPPORTIVE HOUSING FOR THE ELDERLY.—Section 202(j) of the Housing Act of 1959 (12 U.S.C. 1701q(j)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(10) QUALIFYING SMOKE ALARMS.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Each owner of a dwelling unit assisted under this section shall ensure that qualifying smoke alarms are installed in accordance with the requirements of applicable codes and standards and the National Fire Protection Association Standard 72, or any successor standard, in each level and in or near each sleeping area in such dwelling unit, including in basements but excepting crawl spaces and unfinished attics, and in each common area in a project containing such a dwelling unit.

''(B) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this paragraph, the following definitions shall apply:

''(i) SMOKE ALARM DEFINED.—The term 'smoke alarm' has the meaning given the term 'smoke detector' in section 29(d) of the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974 (15 U.S.C. 2225(d)).

''(ii) QUALIFYING SMOKE ALARM DEFINED.—The term 'qualifying smoke alarm' means a smoke alarm that—

''(I) in the case of a dwelling unit built before the date of enactment of this paragraph and not substantially rehabilitated after the date of enactment of this paragraph is—

''(aa) hardwired; or

''(bb) uses 10-year non rechargeable, non-replaceable primary batteries and—

''(AA) is sealed;

''(BB) is tamper resistant;

''(CC) contains silencing means; and

''(DD) provides notification for persons with hearing loss as required by the National Fire Protection Association Standard 72, or any successor standard; or

''(II) in the case of a dwelling unit built or substantially rehabilitated after the date of enactment of this paragraph, is hardwired.''.

(c) SUPPORTIVE HOUSING FOR PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES.—Section 811(j) of the Cranston-Gonzalez National Affordable Housing Act (42 U.S.C. 8013(j)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(8) QUALIFYING SMOKE ALARMS.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Each dwelling unit assisted under this section shall contain qualifying smoke alarms that are installed in accordance with applicable codes and standards published by the International Code Council or the National Fire Protection Association and the requirements of the National Fire Protection Association Standard 72, or any successor standard, in each level and in or near each sleeping area in such dwelling unit, including in basements but excepting crawl spaces and unfinished attics, and in each common area in a project containing such a dwelling unit.

''(B) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this paragraph, the following definitions shall apply:

''(i) SMOKE ALARM DEFINED.—The term 'smoke alarm' has the meaning given the term 'smoke detector' in section 29(d) of the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974 (15 U.S.C. 2225(d)).

''(ii) QUALIFYING SMOKE ALARM DEFINED.—The term 'qualifying smoke alarm' means a smoke alarm that—

''(I) in the case of a dwelling unit built before the date of enactment of this paragraph and not substantially rehabilitated after the date of enactment of this paragraph is—

''(aa) hardwired; or

''(bb) uses 10-year non rechargeable, non-replaceable primary batteries and—

''(AA) is sealed;

''(BB) is tamper resistant;

''(CC) contains silencing means; and

''(DD) provides notification for persons with hearing loss as required by the National Fire Protection Association Standard 72, or any successor standard; or

''(II) in the case of a dwelling unit built or substantially rehabilitated after the date of enactment of this paragraph, is hardwired.''.

(d) HOUSING OPPORTUNITIES FOR PERSONS WITH AIDS.—Section 856 of the Cranston-Gonzalez National Affordable Housing Act (42 U.S.C. 12905) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(j) QUALIFYING SMOKE ALARMS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Each dwelling unit assisted under this subtitle shall contain qualifying smoke alarms that are installed in accordance with applicable codes and standards published by the International Code Council or the National Fire Protection Association and the requirements of the National Fire Protection Association Standard 72, or any successor standard, in each level and in or near each sleeping area in such dwelling unit, including in basements but excepting crawl spaces and unfinished attics, and in each common area in a project containing such a dwelling unit.

''(2) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this subsection, the following definitions shall apply:

''(A) SMOKE ALARM DEFINED.—The term 'smoke alarm' has the meaning given the term 'smoke detector' in section 29(d) of the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974 (15 U.S.C. 2225(d)).

''(B) QUALIFYING SMOKE ALARM DEFINED.—The term 'qualifying smoke alarm' means a smoke alarm that—

''(i) in the case of a dwelling unit built before the date of enactment of this subsection and not substantially rehabilitated after the date of enactment of this subsection is—

''(I) hardwired; or

''(II) uses 10-year non rechargeable, non-replaceable primary batteries and—

''(aa) is sealed;

''(bb) is tamper resistant;

''(cc) contains silencing means; and

''(dd) provides notification for persons with hearing loss as required by the National Fire Protection Association Standard 72, or any successor standard; or

''(ii) in the case of a dwelling unit built or substantially rehabilitated after the date of enactment of this subsection, is hardwired.''.

(e) RURAL HOUSING.—Title V of the Housing Act of 1949 (42 U.S.C. 1471 et seq.) is amended—

(1) in section 514 (42 U.S.C. 1484), by adding at the end the following:

''(k) QUALIFYING SMOKE ALARMS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Housing and related facilities constructed with loans under this section shall contain qualifying smoke alarms that are installed in accordance with applicable codes and standards published by the International Code Council or the National Fire Protection Association and the requirements of the National Fire Protection Association Standard 72, or any successor standard, in each level and in or near each sleeping area in such dwelling unit, including in basements but excepting crawl spaces and unfinished attics, and in each common area in a project containing such a dwelling unit.

''(2) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this subsection, the following definitions shall apply:

''(A) SMOKE ALARM DEFINED.—The term 'smoke alarm' has the meaning given the term 'smoke detector' in section 29(d) of the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974 (15 U.S.C. 2225(d)).

''(B) QUALIFYING SMOKE ALARM DEFINED.—The term 'qualifying smoke alarm' means a smoke alarm that—

''(i) in the case of a dwelling unit built before the date of enactment of this subsection and not substantially rehabilitated after the date of enactment of this subsection is—

''(I) hardwired; or

''(II) uses 10-year non rechargeable, non-replaceable primary batteries and—

''(aa) is sealed;

''(bb) is tamper resistant;

''(cc) contains silencing means; and

''(dd) provides notification for persons with hearing loss as required by the National Fire Protection Association Standard 72, or any successor standard; or

''(ii) in the case of a dwelling unit built or substantially rehabilitated after the date of enactment of this subsection, is hardwired.''; and

(2) in section 515(m) (42 U.S.C. 1485(m)) by adding at the end the following:

''(3) QUALIFYING SMOKE ALARMS.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Housing and related facilities rehabilitated or repaired with amounts received under a loan made or insured under this section shall contain qualifying smoke alarms that are installed in accordance with applicable codes and standards published by the International Code Council or the National Fire Protection Association and the requirements of the National Fire Protection Association Standard 72, or any successor standard, in each level and in or near each sleeping area in such dwelling unit, including in basements but excepting crawl spaces and unfinished attics, and in each common area in a project containing such a dwelling unit.

''(B) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this paragraph, the following definitions shall apply:

''(i) SMOKE ALARM DEFINED.—The term 'smoke alarm' has the meaning given the term 'smoke detector' in section 29(d) of the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974 (15 U.S.C. 2225(d)).

''(ii) QUALIFYING SMOKE ALARM DEFINED.—The term 'qualifying smoke alarm' means a smoke alarm that—

''(I) in the case of a dwelling unit built before the date of enactment of this paragraph and not substantially rehabilitated after the date of enactment of this paragraph is—

''(aa) hardwired; or

''(bb) uses 10-year non rechargeable, non-replaceable primary batteries and—

''(AA) is sealed;

''(BB) is tamper resistant;

''(CC) contains silencing means; and

''(DD) provides notification for persons with hearing loss as required by the National Fire Protection Association Standard 72, or any successor standard; or

''(II) in the case of a dwelling unit built or substantially rehabilitated after the date of enactment of this paragraph, is hardwired.''.

(f) FARM LABOR HOUSING DIRECT LOANS & GRANTS.—Section 516 of the Housing Act of 1949 (42 U.S.C. 1486) is amended—

(1) in subsection (c)—

(A) in paragraph (2), by striking ''and'' at the end;

(B) in paragraph (3), by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; and''; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

''(4) that such housing shall contain qualifying smoke alarms that are installed in accordance with applicable codes and standards published by the International Code Council or the National Fire Protection Association and the requirements of the National Fire Protection Association Standard 72, or any successor standard, in each level and in or near each sleeping area in such dwelling unit, including in basements but excepting crawl spaces and unfinished attics, and in each common area in a project containing such a dwelling unit.''; and

(2) in subsection (g)—

(A) in paragraph (3) by striking ''and'' at the end;

(B) in paragraph (4), by striking the period at the end and inserting a semicolon; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

''(5) the term 'smoke alarm' has the meaning given the term 'smoke detector' in section 29(d) of the Federal Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974 (15 U.S.C. 2225(d)); and

''(6) the term 'qualifying smoke alarm' means a smoke alarm that—

''(A) in the case of a dwelling unit built before the date of enactment of this paragraph and not substantially rehabilitated after the date of enactment of this paragraph is—

''(i) hardwired; or

''(ii) uses 10-year non rechargeable, non-replaceable primary batteries and—

''(I) is sealed;

''(II) is tamper resistant;

''(III) contains silencing means; and

''(IV) provides notification for persons with hearing loss as required by the National Fire Protection Association Standard 72, or any successor standard; or

''(B) in the case of a dwelling unit built or substantially rehabilitated after the date of enactment of this paragraph, is hardwired.''.

(g) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out the amendments made by this section such sums as are necessary for each of fiscal years 2023 through 2027.

(h) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by subsections (a) through (f) shall take effect on the date that is 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act.

(i) NO PREEMPTION.—Nothing in the amendments made by this section shall be construed to preempt or limit the applicability of any State or local law relating to the installation and maintenance of smoke alarms in housing that requires standards that are more stringent than the standards described in the amendments made by this section.

SEC. 3. FIRE SAFETY EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Housing and Urban Development shall, not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, complete a national educational campaign that educates the general public about health and safety requirements in housing and how to properly use safety features in housing, including self-closing doors, smoke alarms, and carbon monoxide detectors.

(b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development to carry out this section, $2,000,000 for fiscal year 2024.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. KILDEE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bills.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 336, nays 90, not voting 4, as follows:

[Roll No. 401]

YEAS—336

Adams	Bilirakis	Carbajal
Aderholt	Bishop (GA)	Cárdenas
Aguilar	Blumenauer	Carey
Allred	Blunt Rochester	Carl
Amodei	Bonamici	Carson
Armstrong	Bost	Carter (LA)
Arrington	Bourdeaux	Carter (TX)
Auchincloss	Bowman	Cartwright
Axne	Boyle, Brendan F.	Case
Baird	Brown (MD)	Casten
Balderson	Brown (OH)	Castor (FL)
Barr	Brownley	Castro (TX)
Barragán	Buchanan	Cawthorn
Bass	Bucshon	Chabot
Beatty	Burgess	Cherfilus-McCormick
Bentz	Bush	Chu
Bera	Bustos	Cicilline
Bergman	Butterfield	Clark (MA)
Beyer	Cammack	Clarke (NY)
Bice (OK)		

Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Cole
Connolly
Conway
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crenshaw
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Curtis
Davids (KS)
Davis, Danny K.
Davis, Rodney
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Demings
DeSaulnier
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael F.
Duncan
Dunn
Emmer
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Feenstra
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fletcher
Flood
Flores
Foster
Frankel, Lois
Gallagher
Gallego
Garamendi
Garbarino
Garcia (CA)
Garcia (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gibbs
Gimenez
Golden
Gomez
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez, Vicente
Gottheimer
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green, Al (TX)
Griffith
Grijalva
Grothman
Guthrie
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Herrera Beutler
Higgins (NY)
Hill
Himes
Hinson
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hudson
Huffman
Issa
Jackson Lee
Jacobs (CA)
Jacobs (NY)
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Johnson (TX)
Jones
Joyce (OH)
Kahele
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Keller
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (PA)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (CA)
Kim (NJ)
Kind
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
LaHood
Lamb
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latta
LaTurner
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Leger Fernandez
Lesko
Letlow
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu
Lofgren
Long
Lowenthal
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luria
Lynch
Mace
Malinowski
Malliotakis
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Manning
Matsui
McBath
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McHenry
McKinley
McNerney
Meeks
Meijer
Meng
Meuser
Mfume
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (UT)
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moulton
Mrvan
Murphy (FL)
Murphy (NC)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newhouse
Newman
Norcross
O'Halleran
Obernolte
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Owens
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Perlmutter
Peters
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Reschenthaler
Rice (NY)
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (KY)
Ross
Rouzer
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Rutherford
Ryan
Salazar
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scalise
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Simpson
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Soto
Spanberger
Speier
Stansbury
Stanton
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Stevens
Stewart
Strickland
Suozzi
Swalwell
Takano
Tenney
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Timmons
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Underwood
Upton
Valadao
Van Duyne
Vargas
Veasey
Velázquez
Wagner
Walberg
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Welch
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Wittman
Womack
Yarmuth
Zeldin

NAYS—90

Allen
Babin
Bacon
Banks
Biggs
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Brooks
Buck
Budd
Burchett
Calvert
Carter (GA)
Cheney
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Comer
Crawford
Davidson
DesJarlais
Donalds
Ellzey
Estes
Fallon
Ferguson
Fleischmann
Foxx
Franklin, C. Scott
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gohmert
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Granger
Green (TN)
Greene (GA)
Guest
Harris
Harshbarger
Hern
Herrell
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Hollingsworth
Huizenga
Jackson
Jordan
Joyce (PA)
Kelly (MS)
Kustoff
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Loudermilk
Mann
Massie
Mast
McClintock
Miller (IL)
Moore (AL)
Mullin
Nehls
Norman
Palazzo
Palmer
Pence
Perry
Pfluger
Posey
Rice (SC)
Rogers (AL)
Rose
Rosendale
Roy
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sessions
Spartz
Steube
Taylor
Tiffany
Turner
Van Drew
Walorski
Waltz
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Williams (TX)
Wilson (SC)

NOT VOTING—4

Brady
Hartzler
Kinzinger
Wilson (FL)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). There are 2 minutes remaining.

□ 1815

Mr. KUSTOFF changed his vote from ''yea'' to ''nay.''

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The title of H.R. 623 was amended so as to read: ''A bill to extend the Gabriella Miller Kids First Pediatric Research Program at the National Institutes of Health, and for other purposes.''.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Ms. WILSON of Florida. Mr. Speaker, had I been present, I would have voted ''yea'' on rollcall No. 401.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Babin (Jackson)
Bass (Neguse)
Blumenauer (Beyer)
Bourdeaux (Correa)
Brown (MD) (Trone)
Bush (Jeffries)
Carter (TX) (Weber (TX))
Casten (Neguse)
Cherfilus-McCormick (Neguse)
Crist (Wasserman Schultz)
DeSaulnier (Beyer)
Evans (Beyer)
Guthrie (Barr)
Jones (Beyer)
Kahele (Correa)
Kirkpatrick (Pallone)
Meeks (Jeffries)
Moore (WI) (Beyer)
Payne (Pallone)
Ruppersberger (Trone)
Rush (Bishop (GA))
Sires (Pallone)
Stevens (Kuster)
Stewart (Wenstrup)
Taylor (Fallon)
Thompson (CA) (Beyer)
Thompson (MS) (Bishop (GA))
Vargas (Correa)
Walorski (Banks)
Williams (GA) (Neguse)
Wilson (SC) (Norman)

FIGHT FOR INCLUSION FAR FROM OVER

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

Mr. LANGEVIN. Madam Speaker, yesterday marked the 32nd anniversary of the Americans with Disabilities Act.

When I was 16 years old, an accidental gunshot left me permanently paralyzed. That was 1980, 10 years before the ADA was enacted into law.

Then on July 26, 1990, President George H.W. Bush signed the ADA into law, and my life and the lives of millions of others were transformed.

For 32 years, the ADA has broken down barriers and helped millions of people with disabilities to reach places in society that were previously unattainable. No longer do Americans with disabilities face legalized discrimination in places of public accommodation, employment, transportation, and so much more.

In fact, without the ADA, I would not be here today proudly representing the Second Congressional District of Rhode Island as the first quadriplegic ever elected to Congress. Yet, our fight for universal accessibility and inclusion is far from over.

Millions of Americans with disabilities are counting on this body to do what is right and continue the battle for accessibility and inclusion. I hope to be a partner in that fight for many years to come.

HONORING THE LIFE OF OFFICER RICK LOPEZ

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

Mr. GOSAR. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of Yavapai County Sheriff Sergeant Rick Lopez, who was shot and killed in the line of duty on June 28.

R-Lo, as he was affectionately referred to by friends and family, was callously killed by a cold-blooded murderer for simply doing his job, a job he loved and served for more than 14 years at the Yavapai County Sheriff's office.

The rise in violence against our brave law enforcement officers is both staggering and deeply troubling. Sadly, shootings of police officers have increased nearly 40 percent from one year ago. Thirty-seven officers, including Sergeant Lopez, have been killed this year. I pray to God there will be no more.

Sergeant Lopez was not just a hero in our community, he was a husband and a father to two beautiful children. He was beloved by his family, his neighbors, and his fellow officers. This brave man will be greatly missed.

To his wife and family, I offer my deepest sympathy. Please know that Sergeant Lopez and you will continue to be in Maude and my prayers.

EASING THE FINANCIAL BURDEN ON FAMILIES

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

Ms. BROWN of Ohio. Madam Speaker, our Nation thrives because of the strength of our families, and when our families succeed, our economy succeeds.

For this reason alone, Congress must continue to pass powerful bipartisan legislation like the CHIPS and Science Act.

The act demonstrates our commitment to putting money back in the pockets of Americans. It addresses critical issues like inflation and strengthening domestic supply chains in ways that could impact our economy and national security for generations to come.

The stresses of the last 2 years took a huge toll on our country. However, recent progress, including a growing job market, and declining costs of some critical goods and services prove that we are on the right track.

Voting for the CHIPS and Science Act will help ensure we ease the financial burden carried by American families and boost our economy because a Nation's backbone is its family. When they thrive, America thrives.

GERRY MAY AND HOMETOWN PATRIOT SHARE VETERAN STORIES

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

Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize and express my admiration for my friend, Mr. Gerry May. He is the man behind the ''Hometown Patriot'' series on our locally owned ABC-TV affiliate in Shreveport, Louisiana, KTBS.

''Hometown Patriot'' is a program that chronicles the stories of Louisiana's veteran community. To date, they have aired over 500 veteran stories, and many more are yet to come. These stories are critical because they preserve our historical record, and it is a tribute to all who have served this country so patriotically and so favorably.

''Hometown Patriot'' will ensure that future generations of Louisianians will be able to better understand the service of these heroes, and it will keep their stories alive for many years to come.

Mr. May himself has a long history of excellence in broadcast journalism, from covering Louisiana politics to the aftermath of Hurricane Katrina, to the Saints during their triumphant Super Bowl win. This history of impactful journalism has even landed Mr. May in the occasional Hollywood movie bit role.

I thank Gerry for running ''Hometown Patriot'' and making sure our veteran community has an advocate in our local media. We can never thank them enough.

Keep up the great work.

HOUSE DEMOCRATS TAKE ACTION

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

Ms. BROWNLEY. Madam Speaker, the American people are feeling the effects of rising costs. As these costs continue to put pressure on the pockets of America's working families, House Democrats are working tirelessly to provide relief.

When gas prices soared earlier this year, House Democrats took action to fight price gouging at the pump.

House Democrats took action to lower insulin costs and ensure that lifesaving prescriptions do not send families into bankruptcy.

As food prices rose, House Democrats took action to reduce prices for American farmers and lower prices for families in the grocery aisles.

But our work is far from over.

We understand that prices are too high and Americans are struggling to make ends meet. Fighting inflation and lowering costs for families remains our top priority.

Republicans have tried to obstruct bills to cut costs to earn political points at the expense of hardworking American families. It is time to put people before politics.

House Democrats are working for America's working families, and it is time my Republican colleagues do the same.

BELLEFONTE LITTLE HOUSE

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

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the Bellefonte Little House. This celebration has been delayed because of the COVID–19 pandemic, but the community is finally able to gather and celebrate 60 years of a Girl Scout meeting house as well as a space for the community to gather.

The Bellefonte Little House is one of the last remaining Girl Scout Little Houses in the Nation. At one point in time, Little Houses existed around the country, in cities and towns, serving as a physical meeting place and a home for Scouting.

The Bellefonte Little House provides a gathering place for troops in the Bellefonte area, and the local organization supports approximately 20 troops in the school districts of Bellefonte area, Bald Eagle area, and Penns Valley.

In addition to celebrating 60 years of the Little House, the local Girl Scout organization is celebrating and honoring volunteer efforts of many who mentor and guide girls in kindergarten through grade 12 in their Girl Scout journey.

Madam Speaker, as someone who is actively involved in Scouting, I recognize the importance of gathering places like the Bellefonte Little House to our communities.

Congratulations to the Bellefonte Little House and all those who continue to volunteer in the Girl Scout community on this remarkable anniversary. May this continue to be a place for Scouts to gather for years to come.

□ 1830

FREE BRITTNEY GRINER AND PAUL WHELAN

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

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, last week, I viewed a wall that showed Brittney Griner and a list of hostages, American citizens, held around the world.

A few weeks ago, the United States House went on record to demand the release of Brittney Griner and Paul Whelan.

I have always argued that the sovereignty of the United States should insist on the freedom of its citizens. Now, we find that it has been made public what we have known and what we have pressed for: The United States is actively negotiating to bring Brittney, BG, and Paul Whelan home.

It is crucial to let it be known that we are negotiating with an entity that does not want to be fair. So, we demand that Russia be fair and negotiate the freedom of Brittney Griner and Paul Whelan.

She sits in a cage, a cage when they transport her and a cage when she is in trial. Obviously, the case is that this was a mistake, and there is no basis for her conviction. We know that everyone that goes to trial in Russia is convicted, found guilty.

Free her now. Free Paul Whelan.

As I close, I acknowledge the Americans with Disabilities Act on its 32nd anniversary. It is an important law.

SUFFERING THROUGH BIDEN RECESSION

(Mrs. MILLER of Illinois asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. MILLER of Illinois. Madam Speaker, Americans are suffering through the Biden recession, struggling to afford gas and groceries, with inflation at historic highs.

The working families that Biden, PELOSI, and SCHUMER promised to represent have been hurt the worst by their leftist economic policies. Americans have been gaslighted while the media serves as propagandists for Biden and the left.

People remember the energy independence, low gas prices, and booming economy we had during the Trump administration. The media portrayed the prosperous Trump economy as doom and gloom, and they cover the Biden recession with rose-colored glasses.

The left may be woke, but the American people are now awake, which is why 60 percent of the country disapproves of the job Biden is doing, and only 16 percent trust the media.

The American people want economic policies that put the American people

first. The good news is, help is on the way.

HONORING REVEREND MARLENE FAYE WHITERABBIT HELGEMO

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

Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas. Madam Speaker, I rise today to celebrate and honor the life of Reverend Marlene Faye Whiterabbit Helgemo.

Marlene was a powerful Ho-Chunk woman and strong leader recognized nationally for her commitment to her faith and family and her mentorship for so many.

When I was elected as one of the first two Native American women to serve in Congress, she was standing right beside me.

I was proud to call her an inspiration and mentor. I am positive so many others would say the same.

Her impact on our world and our lands goes far beyond her recognitions, but I would be remiss if I didn't mention a few of them.

Marlene was the first Native American woman to be ordained in the Lutheran Church. She was cofounder of the National Native American Boarding Schools Healing Coalition, which is working to understand and address the trauma created by the U.S. Indian boarding school policy.

Marlene leaves behind a legacy filled with love, compassion, and service to our community. Our hearts are with her family: her husband, Harvey; two daughters; and her grandchildren.

I am just one of many Ho-Chunks who will miss her sincerely, miss her wisdom, and we say thank you to Marlene.

HONORING THE LIFE OF MICHAEL LONG

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. JACOBS of California). Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 4, 2021, the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. STEFANIK) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

Ms. STEFANIK. Madam Speaker, on behalf of the Republican New York delegation, I rise today in recognition of and to honor our good friend, Mike Long, the longtime chairman of the Conservative Party of New York. Mike passed away this week with his beloved family at his side, leaving behind an extraordinary life and legacy.

Mike Long was a man of integrity who lived a life of service above self. He was among the most, if not the most, respected and esteemed political leaders in New York politics by both his allies and his political opponents.

Mike Long was proudly born in Brooklyn, New York, and was raised in southern Queens.

In 1959, Mike enlisted in the United States Marine Corps. He felt strongly that his duty was to our country, and as we know—and this was Mike—once a marine, always a marine.

Mike then served in elected office on the New York City Council and then for decades as chair of the New York Conservative Party, where he got to know nearly every State and Federal Republican and Conservative candidate for public office.

His chairmanship continued for more than 30 years, which is a testament to his character, his work ethic, his leadership, and his determination to make a difference.

In recognition of his strong defense of the rights of the unborn, Pope St. John Paul II named him a Knight of St. Gregory, one of the highest honors for a Catholic layman.

Mike was a champion for hardworking New Yorkers and a lifelong advocate for smaller government, lower taxes, and improving the lives of hardworking New York families.

My colleagues and I were all honored to call Mike a true friend.

When I first ran for office, I had met Chairman LONG at various Conservative Party events, but I set up a formal meeting to seek his advice. It was in his office in Brooklyn. That is a long way for an upstate New York native running in the North Country. I will be honest. I got lost in the city driving and was hours late for that meeting. It is a pet peeve of mine to be late, and, certainly, you never want to be late for a marine. It is a matter of respect to be on time.

Mike couldn't have been more gracious—I will never forget it—saying I will probably win my campaign because I know how to drive in upstate New York but clearly not in New York City.

I was proud to earn his support and that of the Conservative Party. My family was honored to have Mike and his wife, Eileen, at our wedding years later. He is a true lifelong friend.

Now, Mike is in Heaven among the angels, and our hearts are broken for this truly irreplaceable loss.

As I honor him for his service and an extraordinary life well lived today, we join together in praying for his beloved family, thousands and thousands of friends, and a vast community of admirers.

I am so honored to have my colleagues here today.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from New York (Mr. KATKO), my colleague from central New York.

Mr. KATKO. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of Michael Long, who passed away on July 24, 2022.

Mike was a beloved member of the New York Conservative Party, a mentor to many, including myself, a dear friend, and a champion for New Yorkers. A Brooklyn native, Mike developed a love for his home State and his country at a young age.

Mike's sense of public duty led him to serve his country in the United States Marine Corps. Following that service, he began his decades-long career in politics. In 1981, he was elected to serve as a Brooklyn at-large representative on the New York City Council.

In 1988, Mike became the chair of the New York Conservative Party, a post that he retained until 2019. It was in this capacity that I got to know Mike and got to know Mike well.

The overriding thing I got from Mike was his sense of fairness, his sense of decency, his commitment to the cause, and endeavoring to make sure that the Conservative Party had a big tent, not a small, restrictive one.

The Conservative Party and all New York Republicans will miss Mike's guidance and his integrity.

Outside of politics, Mike was a devoted husband to his wife, Eileen, and father to their nine children.

Madam Speaker, I ask that my colleagues in the House join me in honoring the life and legacy of Michael Long.

May he rest in peace.

Ms. STEFANIK. Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from New York (Mr. ZELDIN), our colleague from Long Island, who is proudly the Republican and the Conservative Party nominee for Governor of New York State.

Mr. ZELDIN. Madam Speaker, I thank my colleague for her leadership and all of my New York colleagues for being here today.

Mike Long was such a special, principled, faithful patriot. He loved his family. He loved his country. He was willing to lay down his life for it at any time, valuing our Constitution and our freedoms. Our State is better off because Mike Long lived this legendary life of service.

Jerry Kassar, the new New York State Conservative Party chair, has these really big shoes to try to fill. For all of us collectively, trying to figure out how to fill these shoes will be a challenge for us, but we accept that challenge with Mike's spirit and fight, his inspiration always living within each and every one of us. He was rock solid to his core, a genuine, great American.

To his entire family—obviously, his wife of nearly 60 years, Eileen, but they also have nine children, 24 grandchildren, and five great-grandchildren. Everybody who knew and loved Mike Long is mourning the passing of a truly great public servant.

May Mike Long rest in peace. I thank him for his friendship, guidance, and service.

Now, it is left to the rest of us to carry on what was a legendary, inspirational contribution to the greatest country in the history of the world because of great marines and patriots like him.

May he rest in peace.

Ms. STEFANIK. Madam Speaker, I thank Mr. ZELDIN for his comments.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from New York (Mr. JACOBS), our colleague from western New York.

Mr. JACOBS of New York. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the life and legacy of Mike Long, one of our State's greatest political leaders.

Mr. Long served as chairman of the New York State Conservative Party for three decades.

An article in the New York Post that was recently written called Mike a working-class champion, and that he was. From the beginning of his career in politics, he believed Conservatives and Republicans must focus on what matters for working-class Americans. Mike's beliefs were as correct today as they were nearly 60 years ago when he began his career in public service.

I remember speaking with Mike for the first time when I was going to run for a special election for the New York State Senate several decades ago now. At that time, we were talking about his family, and Mike's son had just been in a near-fatal accident, run over by a New York City bus while he was riding a bicycle. His son Matt broke numerous bones and had countless surgeries as a result. But like his father, he had incredible grit and determination, and he not only recovered but continued to compete in triathlons and Ironman competitions.

Mike lived out his conservative principles. He was married to his wife, Eileen, for 59 years and had nine children, as was mentioned, and countless numbers of grandchildren and great-grandchildren.

Our State and Nation are a better place due to Mike Long's service and commitment to his principles.

May he rest in peace.

Ms. STEFANIK. Madam Speaker, I thank Mr. JACOBS for his comments.

This is fitting because my colleague from Staten Island, who represents Staten Island and parts of Brooklyn, was the longtime representative at the State level and in Congress for Mike and Eileen Long.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. MALLIOTAKIS).

Ms. MALLIOTAKIS. Madam Speaker, I thank my colleagues and everyone who spoke before me for recognizing the great achievements of a great man.

Mike Long was somebody who I was proud to represent as a State assembly member and then in Congress. He is somebody who truly believed in faith, freedom, the American Dream, and family.

As was mentioned, he had an amazing, beautiful family, who I am also very proud to serve, as I represent many of them. They are so dedicated to our community of Brooklyn, to our city of New York, to our State, and to our Nation. All the children contribute in one way or another to the community that we are so proud to call home.

Mike served and led by example for his family. He was not just a marine who served our country, willing to die for our country. He was also a member of the City Council of New York. He was a small business owner. He was also the chairman of the Conservative Party, which made such an impression and was so influential in our city and State politics for decades and still continues to be because of the leadership of Mike Long.

When I first ran for the assembly, I was so proud to have the banner of the Conservative Party and to have the support of somebody like Mike Long, who had so much integrity and was so passionate about what we believed in: that our country needs to be preserved, that we must preserve our freedoms and our liberties, that we must make sure we respect the taxpayer, that we make it easier for small businesses, and that we support individual freedoms and liberties.

In fact, it was the Conservative Party that was the margin of victory in my very first race, and so I owe a lot of my success to Michael Long and his initial support of me.

So, I thank Mike Long for all he has done for our community, for the delegation, for our city, and for our country. He will be missed.

I give my sincere condolences to his wife, Eileen, their nine children, their 25 grandchildren, and their four great-grandchildren. That just shows you how truly dedicated he was to his family. It is just a beautiful family. God bless them.

□ 1845

Ms. STEFANIK. Madam Speaker, as you heard from all the New York Republican Members of Congress, Mike's influence cannot be over emphasized. He has touched tens of thousands of lives over his decades of service and really his lifetime of service.

As many of our Members talked about, Mike Long was a man of principle. Mike was a man of faith, of freedom, of family, and he was a proud American.

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

ISSUES OF THE DAY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 4, 2021, the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. JOHNSON) is recognized for the remainder of the hour as the designee of the minority leader.

Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana. Madam Speaker, for the remainder of this Special Order we will have a number of Republican Members from around the country who will come up and address the big issues of the day, the continued crises, not the least of which is our economic crisis here on the eve of the latest GDP numbers that we all anticipate will confirm that we have a recession, even though the administration apparently can't even define what ''recession'' is. Instead of trying to fix the problems, they are trying to work on the definition of words.

Madam Speaker, I yield first to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. KELLER).

Mr. KELLER. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Louisiana.

Madam Speaker, I am FRED KELLER. My pronouns are he and him, and I am a man standing at the podium wearing a blue suit, demanding that border czar, KAMALA HARRIS, get serious about securing our southern border, rather than playing identity politics.

The number of illegal aliens crossing at our southern border has already surpassed last year's record of 1.7 million encounters. The U.S. Border Patrol confirmed in its latest report that there were over 200,000 encounters in June alone, the fourth consecutive month that encounters have been this high.

Border Patrol's report also revealed that 15,000 unaccompanied children were apprehended and released to sponsors without verification or documentation to ensure those sponsors are legal residents or U.S. citizens.

This loophole in the Biden administration's sponsor assessment process puts these children in danger by exposing them to illegal activity, human trafficking, and other dangers.

Yet, in the same month that this report was released, Secretary Mayorkas said that the border was secure. Meanwhile in Congress, Democrats refuse to hold a hearing on securing the southern border. In fact, Republicans on the Oversight Committee have requested a hearing on this issue, not just once, not just twice, but six times. Every request has been ignored by the Democrat majority on the committee.

Beyond their blatant detachment from reality, the Biden administration and House Democrats have made it clear they are unwilling to take action to secure our border and protect Americans.

With a new majority after the November elections, Republicans in Congress will tackle this issue head-on.

Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana. Madam Speaker, I thank my friend; that was so well said. As we told Secretary Mayorkas in a Judiciary Committee hearing just a few months ago, clearly what he is doing is intentional, and I believe that he needs to dust off his résumé because we are going to have the majority soon, and there will be a reckoning for that.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. TIFFANY).

Mr. TIFFANY. Madam Speaker, I live in northern Wisconsin over 1,000 miles away from the southern border. Yet, the impacts of President Biden's open border are being felt right in our backyard.

A few weeks ago, I had the opportunity to meet with the Sawyer County Sheriff's Office where they shared the local impacts that they are feeling from the Biden administration's open border, especially from illegal drugs.

Madam Speaker, 1.5 pounds of meth with a cartel stamp was recovered in Radisson, Wisconsin, a tiny little burg. Madam Speaker, ¼ pound of heroin with a cartel stamp was recovered in Sawyer County, and fentanyl drug busts have become a regular occurrence. There they are. Cartel stamps there. In many respects, they are running America at this point.

Madam Speaker, I agree with Mayor Adams of New York City and Mayor Bowser right here in Washington, D.C., that every State is now a border State.

Just look at those images. This is now all over the country poisoning Americans. These aren't overdoses, they are poisonings. They are deliberate at this point. While you in the mainstream media keep deflecting from the Biden-orchestrated crisis at the southern border, cartels are getting richer, and Americans are losing loved ones.

Last year, the U.S. saw a tsunami of overdose deaths, over 100,000 now dying annually. Fentanyl is now the leading cause of death of Americans from 18 to 45. In fact, in my home county of Oneida County way up in northern Wisconsin, the sheriff's office noted more people died from fentanyl overdoses than anything else for the first time in the history of the county.

Yet, despite the reality of these heartbreaking overdose facts, soft-on-crime States like California are releasing drug traffickers busted with 150,000 fentanyl pills on cashless bail. And to no one's surprise, they aren't showing up in court.

I stand before you today to plead for this body to do something, anything, to secure our southern border.

President Biden, Secretary Mayorkas, and this Democrat-controlled Congress has shattered the peace and quiet of too many American neighborhoods for far too long, leaving countless families who have lost a son or daughter as collateral damage.

What President Biden is doing on the border—or more accurately what he isn't doing—is not working. We do not have operational control of our southern border. Look at these images. Look at those images. The only people who have operational control are cartels.

It is time to finish the border wall and the failed policy of catch and release and designate the drug cartels as the terrorist organizations that they are.

This shouldn't be a political issue. This is a life-or-death situation for many Americans.

Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Louisiana for this Special Order, as we continue to view the degradation of society and the horrible images that we continue to see across America.

Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana. Madam Speaker, the news is so staggering, and it is an incalculable amount of loss that Americans are experiencing. I love what the gentleman said: It is not overdoses now, it is poisoning. That is exactly right. It is the leading cause of death of Americans aged 18 to 49.

Overdoses, these poisonings, are killing more people than cancer, car wrecks, and COVID, all of it. What are we going to do about it?

Mr. TIFFANY. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. TIFFANY. Madam Speaker, Secretary Mayorkas has now been called a ''liar'' by the Border Patrol. The Border Patrol has said: You are not telling the American people the truth. We have seen it in the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana. Absolutely. I cannot wait for us to get control of the gavel again.

Madam Speaker, I yield next to the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. ROSE).

Mr. ROSE. Madam Speaker, I thank the vice chairman for yielding time in this Special Order tonight.

Madam Speaker, June was the fourth consecutive month, as we have already heard, with more than 200,000 migrant encounters along our southern border. The total number of illegal immigrant apprehensions since this President took office now sits at more than 3.1 million. That is on top of more than 800,000 known got-aways.

It is costing lives. More than 100,000 Americans—many of them young Americans—died last year of drug overdoses. Those deaths were fueled by fentanyl that illegally came across our border.

Since last October, Border Patrol has seized more than 8,400 pounds of fentanyl. These are not just statistics. They are people, our fellow Americans. Their families are forever shattered. Yet, this administration continues to fight to end policies like title 42 and remain in Mexico, sending a clear message that our borders are open.

This administration is putting our economic security at risk, our national security at risk, and exacerbating a humanitarian crisis. A large and growing number of children with limited resources are being exploited by the cartels to dangerously run the streets or forced into prostitution.

Additionally, over 1,000 people have died along our border since President Biden took office—many while trying to enter our country illegally—attracted by the policies of this administration. Instead of taking bold action to combat this problem, the Department of Homeland Security Secretary Mayorkas continues to claim our border is secure.

Texas Department of Public Safety Sergeant Marc Couch sees the humanitarian crisis every day along the Rio Grande Valley. He recently told Fox News that to say the border is secure is: ''a misnomer of a statement that has no truth in it.''

I agree. But I would like to put it a different way. Secretary Mayorkas' claim is grossly misleading. In fact, it is just flat wrong, so much so that it is difficult to understand how he could in good faith believe what he is saying to the American people.

Madam Speaker, I usually end these speeches by urging the President to do better with regard to our border, but the reality is we know this administration has little or no appetite for securing our border and instead prefers to appeal to its far-left base.

It falls on Congress to hold the executive branch accountable when it fails to uphold our laws. So, I will close today by urging congressional Democrats to do their job, and as the House majority at least until January, join Republicans to hold this administration accountable.

Let's take a break from voting on messaging bills that have no chance of passing in the Senate. Let's find ways to come together and finally secure our border. This should be a top priority for both parties because open borders make every State a border State and put America at risk.

Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana. Madam Speaker, that was so well said. The gentleman is right; every single State is a border State, and I know the good people of Tennessee are just as concerned as my friends in Louisiana and also in the State of Georgia.

Madam Speaker, I yield next to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. ALLEN).

Mr. ALLEN. Madam Speaker, I appreciate Mr. JOHNSON's leadership here during this Special Order hour.

Madam Speaker, since President Biden took office, his administration has purposely and without remorse started a war on fossil fuels and American energy independence. This is destroying our economy, and it is creating a tremendous burden on the American people.

Biden's failed energy policies have led him to beg, of all places, Saudi Arabia to increase their global energy supply instead of unleashing our domestic oil and gas production.

This is insanity.

Let me tell you, when I am in my district, nobody asks me about climate change. But let me tell you, when I am filling up my car with gas, people come over to me who know me, and they say: ''What are you going to do about this?'' That is when I remind them that when Republicans held the majority, we unleashed the American economy and the power of the American energy and energy independence, and we did this for the first time since 1957.

And what happened? Gas was under $3 a gallon, and we actually exceeded the Paris Climate Agreement targets for reducing emissions without even being subject to that agreement.

America wasn't just energy independent; we were energy dominant. We did it once; we can do it again. We don't need to beg other countries to produce more oil. We should be doing it right here in the United States where we produce energy more cleanly and efficiently than any place else in the world.

American oil and gas emits 30 percent fewer greenhouse gas emissions than other countries, especially Russia. Here is the bottom line: Oil and natural gas remain essential in delivering the baseload power necessary to sustain American homes, businesses, and livelihoods.

Madam Speaker, if we are serious about bringing energy prices down and delivering real relief to the American people, we must invest in American energy and reclaim our energy independence.

Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for his comments, and he is right. The energy crisis is a direct result of policy choices. It could be reversed if Democrats would simply acknowledge their error, but I am afraid they won't.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. GROTHMAN).

Mr. GROTHMAN. Madam Speaker, I think we need a little more talk about inflation. I know when we get home it is always the number one issue that is out there. I don't think there has been enough talk about how the inflation came about.

The inflation came about because of excessive spending. Every middle school student should know that if the Federal Government spends wildly more on the amount going out than the amount going in, the Federal Reserve has to, in essence, print the dollars to make those payments, and when the Federal Reserve prints more dollars, the value of the dollar drops, which is why we have these huge spending increases.

□ 1900

Now, I will make a couple of comments on them.

First of all, I think the numbers that we are supposed to talk about, the 9.1 increase in inflation, are woefully underrated. Here is the graph that all of us politicos are supposed to talk about.

Does anybody believe that the cost of shelter in the last 12 months has only gone up 5.6 percent? Where is the press? They ought to be making fun of that number.

When I talk to my landlords, when I talk to my builders, nobody thinks things have gone up only 5.6 percent in the last year. I think the cost of a new house has gone up 20 to 25 percent. I think the cost of rentals has gone up by 10 or 15 percent. It is way more than the 5.6 percent on this chart.

The same thing is true of automobiles. They tell us used automobiles have gone up by about 11.4 percent in the last year. Talk to your car dealers. They will laugh at the idea that used cars have only gone up by 11.4 percent in the last year.

Things are much worse than the numbers that are put out there by the Biden administration. Therefore, the American public is suffering a lot more than even this so-called record inflation increase of 9.1. It is much more than that.

But once we get done looking at that, let's look at the new spending bills that are coming out. Have people learned their lesson? All of a sudden, we are going to produce even on the relatively small part of the budget, this discretionary spending, which is the part we vote on around here? Are we going to do something to maybe have no increase there or 2 or 3 percent increase there? No.

When we look at the bills, some of which we passed last week, and they break up what I think the people at home would call the budget into a variety of different bills, military construction and veterans affairs, people want an 18 percent increase for the year beginning October 1; financial services and general government, 17 percent increase; the Department of the Interior and the environment, up 18 percent.

In other words, even after the horrific inflation, when we come back to the regular budget, this place has the pedal to the metal, trying to spend another huge amount.

I think the press ought to wake up and pay attention to both of these issues. I beg the press to talk to your local car dealers, to talk to your local landlords and see: Have we only had a 5.6 percent increase in shelter? Have we only had a 7.1 percent increase in used cars? No way. They are giving us numbers that are much lower than the reality.

The press ought to look at this, and rather than just sleepwalk through these budgets that get passed around here, we ought to be paying a little bit more attention to the sizable increases in these budgets, line by line, or the amount of inflation we have seen so far would be a drop in the bucket. Wake up, American press corps.

Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana. Madam Speaker, I have never seen my friend so animated.

It is time for that because it is an existential crisis to the country. Truly, when we asked the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff what the greatest threat to America is, they don't say China first. They say the national debt. It is just out of control.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. SESSIONS).

Mr. SESSIONS. Madam Speaker, Congressman JOHNSON comes down here week in and week out and talks about not just the problems that face our great Nation but really the discussions that I want to bring tonight about families who sit at home, families who sit around before they perhaps watch TV or when they come home from church. They are talking about their lives, the lives of their children, and the things which concern them most.

I remember well just a few years ago when America had the greatest of times that it has perhaps ever had: a stock market reaching the highest levels; employment in America that was the highest level we had ever had; more African Americans, more Hispanic, more women, more people at work with a growing economy; housing aplenty.

It was full of opportunity from an economic perspective that came as a result from what I think was discipline, discipline from Republicans who had been in the majority. Yes, I was one of those Republicans, and I had an opportunity to serve as chairman of the Committee on Rules for 6 years.

During those 6 years, 2013 to 2019, we held a disciplined view of the budget and of spending. We held a disciplined view that meant that we did not spend one penny more in discretionary spending than we did in 2008, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, and 2018.

It allowed the free enterprise system to grow. It allowed Americans the opportunity to not have government grabbing at them or overburdening their jobs. It meant that the free enterprise system with gasoline, with cars being built, with opportunity, with economic success was on the rise.

Madam Speaker, tonight, we will say to you that that changed. That changed on January 20, a year ago. This Trump boost that we had, this opportunity where Republicans were growing our economy, it all of a sudden changed on January 20, a full year and a half ago when President Biden came in and immediately did exactly what had been done by President Clinton, what had been done by President Obama, and that is a massive spending bill. None that was talked about during the election, but as soon as they got control, a massive spending bill.

This is virtually the same kind of policy that President Biden's favorite President, Jimmy Carter, had when I was in college that led to 18 percent interest rates. A whole generation of people that had to dig themselves out of paying too much for the day-to-day products that they needed.

We are back to that. We are back to that because of excessive government spending that started here in the House of Representatives. The Democratic Party tonight was on record asking us to please come and vote with them on more Big Government, more spending.

Well, the word is out that we are close to entering a recession. This is something that comes because Democrats have made inflation their friend. They have done the things for inflation that would have it roaring back to rob the American people not only of any gains they made under President Trump, but to rob them as they face their future, as our children are attempting to go to college, as they are planning for their future of retirement, but, more importantly, as they go to simply try to fill up their cars with gasoline, as they move forward to try to live their lives and make their families more successful.

Madam Speaker, this comes as a result of politics. It is politics, pure and simple. On the one hand, you had Republicans and President Trump working diligently to give people an opportunity for not just a job but a career,

not just to fill up their gas tank but to prepare them and their children for getting out and getting their own career.

No wonder almost three in five children are back living in their homes with their parents. They get through with college, and they come back. This is exactly, Congressman JOHNSON, what we saw when President Obama was President.

Our message tonight is one of hope and opportunity. Republicans will offer a vision, as we do on the floor here every day, about spending and the opportunity to balance out what the American people want and need. They want and need to do away with inflation. They want to go back to work. They don't want to be incented by this administration to get money but stay at home. They recognize that the President pushing the Fed to dump $110 billion into the economy every single month simply means that we have more that we have to pay on interest.

Madam Speaker, I want you to know that Republicans are on the floor tonight to offer opportunity, and the most important thing we would say is this: Don't make friends with inflation. Don't do the things that this administration and this Secretary of the Treasury have done. Don't have Big Government programs. Don't incent people to come and break the law. By golly, don't spend the $10 million on fake IDs that the Democratic Party calls secure IDs for people who come to this country so they could travel around.

Madam Speaker, people are weary. They are around their tables and talking, and they know that November is around the corner.

Congressman JOHNSON, I thank you for taking the time to come gather together every week with a message of hope and opportunity. Tonight, it is not just that. It is reality.

Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana. Great words, my friend. I am so thankful that you summarized again how ideas have consequences.

Madam Speaker, that is our concern. These are policy choices that have led to all this pain for families and individuals in all of our communities, and it just seems like madness to us. But our message is hopeful because we are going to turn the corner. We are going to lead this country in a new direction, and we are excited to relay that to people.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. MEUSER).

Mr. MEUSER. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. JOHNSON), my good friend, the vice chair, for his leadership.

Madam Speaker, my constituents tend to say this phrase very often lately. They have had enough.

Madam Speaker, American families, seniors, and small business owners are struggling to keep up with skyrocketing inflation. That is not news to anyone. Families are contending with high prices at the grocery store just to put food on their table and canceling summer vacations due to record-high gas prices. Small business owners are being squeezed with the increased prices of supplies, shipping costs, wages, you name it, while they are seeing reduced revenues from customers who are reducing their own spending, of course.

Our seniors, many living on fixed incomes, are struggling to maintain their basic quality of life, afford necessities, and the gasoline it takes to travel to their doctor appointments. But, Madam Speaker, you don't have to take my word for it.

This week, I asked my constituents how inflation has impacted their daily lives. In less than 24 hours, I received over 1,400 responses from seniors, from small business owners, from mothers and fathers from every corner of my district who are struggling to keep up with inflation.

A few examples: Michelle from Schuylkill County had to cancel necessary doctor appointments because she cannot afford the current price of gasoline.

Karl and his family from Carbon County had to cancel their vacation due to astronomical gas prices.

William from Carbon County has informed me that inflation has gotten so bad that he must choose between eating or whether to fill up a gas tank to attend his needed doctor appointments.

Rick, a small business owner from Luzerne County, has had to slow down his business expansion and is unable to hire new employees while also having to raise prices just to keep his business afloat.

Scott from Lebanon County has been unable to visit his elderly father due to inflation slashing into his savings.

These are actual responses from my constituents.

Today, Madam Speaker, I had small business owners and constituents from my district in for a small business roundtable. Some of their feedback on inflation included fighting the headwinds rather than extending any of their resources to grow their business, delaying growth and delaying projects and hiring.

One constituent who does construction stated that the recent T&I bill that was passed in this House will now create 30 percent less projects in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania because of the high level of inflation. That really hits home, to say the least.

Madam Speaker, I have to say that in only 18 months, my constituents are right. They have had enough.

Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana. Madam Speaker, this is a great reminder that this is real pain for real people. This is not a game here. What we do affects the lives of all of our constituents, all Americans, and we have a responsibility to fix it.

Mr. MEUSER. We do. We can.

Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana. Thank you for highlighting that.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from the State of California (Mr. LAMALFA), a good friend of mine.

□ 1915

Mr. LAMALFA. Madam Speaker, I thank my colleague from Louisiana again for leading us here tonight and getting the message out to the American people that this doesn't have to be this way. What we are going through—what we are all going through—together, with the increased costs and with shortages is unnecessary.

This isn't caused by nature with a hurricane or a tornado or a fire or an earthquake or even a war, though some are trying to point to the actions by Putin and Russia and Ukraine being responsible for everything. This is a government-caused situation we are seeing with inflation in fuel and energy. It doesn't have to be this way.

So what is really disheartening as a Representative of folks is that we know our constituents, good people, are suffering from inflation. It is impacting everyday Americans and northern Californians in my district, everybody.

I have firsthand accounts from people in my district who are struggling financially due to these rising prices and inflation. Inflation is a tax on every American, as my colleagues have been saying. And we are hoping people will hear.

Rural Americans are feeling additional financial struggles even more so probably than the urban dwellers, but maybe it is the same. Maybe it is just different.

Rural residents tend to drive more. They have to drive farther distances to do what they do if they work on a ranch or live on a ranch, a timber operation or a mining operation, or they just live out. Maybe they are a park ranger. Maybe they take care of the parks. There are many reasons why you would live in a rural part of the State of California or any part of America, Madam Speaker.

That puts more mileage on your vehicle and uses more gas. You may tend to have a four-wheel drive vehicle in those areas, Madam Speaker, because you might have snow. There are other reasons that you might have to have a vehicle that has a little more oomph, a little more ability to get around than perhaps one in southern California. So it is likely they are going to use a little more gasoline to go where they need to go, and getting gasoline delivered to areas like that costs a little more. It is a little higher.

In my northern California district it is not uncommon to see $6 on the sign for diesel or even premium gasoline—$6. It is routinely $6 for diesel. A lot of people drive diesel vehicles.

They have less retail options nearby. Their stores ship from farther distances, so the trucks that brought it—''if you got it, a truck brought it'' is the saying—have to ship it farther to get there. So that store might need to

have just a little higher price to cover shipment. So further shipping, all these things just add up, especially for rural residents, on that. But they have a reason why they are rural residents, and we need them to be for producing what they produce in rural areas that we all use.

So a couple of residents in northern California, I would like to share what their issue is and what their struggle is.

The first story is about an elderly woman from Redding in northern California, which is one of the large cities in my district. She has had a tough life and grew up in an abusive household. She is very smart and very artistically talented, actually. But as she aged she began dealing with mental illness and confided she has begun to think of death as an alternative to her struggling. What a cheery situation for her.

After her mental health struggles became too much, it forced her out of the workforce. She began living on a fixed income of $900 a month. With $900—money is already tight—and she has had even more setbacks. Now, like most people, she has a family pet. She has a dog. Well, that dog happened to get sick, like it happens, and the bill for that was $500.

Where is she going to get $500 on a $900 monthly income?

Maybe she can spread it out over time if the veterinarian works with her. So she ended up having to sell her truck for $180 because she could no longer afford the gasoline and needed the money to pay utilities and other bills. Recently she ran out of food completely and went without food for several days. Even the local food bank—God bless them, they are doing really good work and they are becoming even more stretched and more tapped—the food bank had run out.

She ended up calling a friend who bought some groceries for her. She said that the cost of everything is so expensive now that even cutting out spending any personal money on personal things or elective things or maybe luxuries by having maybe a little meat on your plate, she is still unable to pay her bills.

She doesn't have cable or TV. She listens to the free books on tape from the Library of Congress. She said that she holds President Biden directly responsible for what is happening, the President and the policies of the majority here in Congress and even in Sacramento, in my home State of California. She does hope that President Biden can hear how the economy doesn't work for low-income people.

I think she understands that trillions and trillions of dollars of debt, and spending money you don't have and printing more money—inflation-causing money—isn't going to get her out of it either. We have to have an economy that works for normal people, productive people, and so folks like her can be helped.

Even after all this, though, you have to admire her. She said she considers herself lucky because she still has a roof over her head.

Another story in a different sector is about a family who lives just south of the Oregon border in what is known as the Klamath Basin, the Klamath River area. There are a lot of farmers up there. There are issues with the dams that are in place that help make low-cost hydroelectric power.

So one day after the public comment period closed on the Klamath Dam destruction that is being put in place with the help of the Federal Government and a lot of lawsuits—this was in April—the family patriarch suffered a stroke and was found by his children unconscious and unresponsive.

Madam Speaker, if you don't think the stress of being put out of business by a government that has taken away your water, your electricity, and driving your costs through the roof wouldn't have a part in that stroke for that family member, the family patriarch, you are not paying attention.

He was airlifted to Klamath Falls in Oregon which is only a 15-minute flight but a 2½ hour drive. You are getting the picture, I think, of what rural issues we are dealing with, the challenges of people trying to farm so the country has food in this case.

Now, every week the entire family has to make the trek back up to Klamath Falls since it is the closest specialist in occupational therapy. So they schlep that trip back and forth with expensive fuel and long distance, but they need to do it in order to do what they do. They need to stay the night in a hotel since the drive over and back is a little too much to do in 1 day given the appointment schedule.

So the husband is only getting a little less than $500 a month from disability for the family to live on, and each week they must make that 5-hour trip, gas, hotels, meals, et cetera. Of course, these costs are devastating to them. Inflation is driving much of this cost.

Things are going to happen to people—that we know. But at least making them a little more affordable by having an economy that works for the American people, especially lower- and middle-income folks who are suffering firsthand from the high cost of everything driven by a government policy that is hurting us.

This green new deal stuff is not an answer for low-and middle-income people. Forcing them to be in an electric car—let them eat cake is what it practically sounds like when the Transportation Secretary says that we can just replace it with electric cars.

No, we have to endure some pain. Nobody in Washington is enduring any pain, not in the Cabinet and not in Congress. No one would feel sorry for us anyway, and they shouldn't. It is the American public who is enduring the pain while people just callously say: Well, these high prices on fuel are just part of the transition to an electric future.

Well, in my home State, electricity barely stays on as it is now because they are pulling out the hydroelectric dams, as I just mentioned, on the Klamath. The water they are running out of Lake Oroville and Lake Shasta down through the river and out through the delta, that doesn't make hydroelectric power during part of the year.

Lake Oroville, for example, ran out of the ability to make hydropower because the lake reached historic lows in its entire history. We are seeing that getting ready to happen in Nevada on Lake Mead, dead pools soon.

These are government policies that drive inflation, the cost of food, the cost of electricity, and everything that is harming the American public.

So I have to ask the question, once again, to President Biden, his Cabinet, and even the majority in these two Houses here: Whose side are you on? A green new deal, a la-di-da agenda, or the struggles of the American people?

I hope the American public asks that question of themselves: Who is trying to help and who is causing the harm?

Think about that really hard I ask you. We are not here just for kicks. I am not here because I love to wear a suit. We are fighting for you. We are fighting for what is right. So please pay attention and decide for yourself who is trying to help and who is causing the harm.

I know Mr. JOHNSON is doing great work by helping us with this message. If people aren't going to pay attention to what is really causing it, then I don't know how we can help them. But please take this message away with you and we will do what we can. We are fighting here in Congress. We are fighting to get the message out and put policy reforms in place that indeed are going to help.

So I thank the gentleman for the time tonight and for his faithful efforts here.

Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana. Madam Speaker, I thank my friend for his faithful efforts and being such a clarion call and a voice of reason.

One of the things that is necessary to maintain a constitutional Republic as the Founders warned us is that you have to have an informed and engaged electorate. I think people are paying attention now. I think they are feeling the pain, and it is drawing awareness to our situation. I think they are going to evaluate.

I am hopeful and optimistic, so we can turn some of this around. I thank my friend for his efforts.

Madam Speaker, you heard a recurring theme here tonight, whether we focus tonight on the economic crisis, the border crisis, the energy crisis—all the many crises—the common theme is this: If you review the facts objectively, Madam Speaker, then the evidence shows that all of these are intentional. They are intentional. These are the foreseeable and obvious results of the Democrats' policy choices of the

Biden administration and the Democrats that run both Houses of Congress.

House Republicans, on the other hand—as all my colleagues tonight have pointed out—are optimistic. We are so looking forward to the upcoming August district work period so that we can take our vision for a new direction for this country directly to the American people.

I believe that message is going to be well-received. I think people are desperate for the answers, and we have solutions to all the great challenges facing this country.

Madam Speaker, I thank all my colleagues, once again, for being faithful and being here tonight for this Special Order.

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

ECONOMICS 101

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 4, 2021, the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. SCHWEIKERT) for 30 minutes.

Mr. SCHWEIKERT. Madam Speaker, one of the reasons and one of the focuses for tonight's presentation is I am just frustrated because of the silliness that not only has become this body but even when you listen to the White House, Madam Speaker.

So the White House is terribly concerned that on Thursday we will get the latest statistics from the Bureau of Labor Statistics. I believe it is on second quarter GDP. GDP now is the Atlanta Fed calculator. It is a wonderful app if you want to look at it.

It is basically saying: Hey, we may be negative, and when we were all in high school they said that two consecutive quarters of negative GDP, well, that is a recession. Technically it is not. Yes, there is a committee that decides it. That is what we argue about.

Has this place lost its mind?

So the press cycle becomes: Oh, are we in recession or not?

It is not, technically. If it goes negative it will be a recession. But isn't this horrible that we are talking about this?

Let's just pretend and stop worrying about it and actually let's try something unique.

Could we actually talk about what is happening to people, what is happening to the country, what is happening to the budgets, the debt and the deficits, the actual thing that will either make or break society, which will make people's lives more miserable or more prosperous?

Because right now we are in avoidance of all the big things.

But we do have some great virtue signaling bills. I mean, I had the blessing earlier today of my telehealth bill being stolen from me and handed to another Member because, well, we needed the politics.

Hey, good job, majority.

But I have to give Democrats credit. They have done some amazing things in, what, their 16, 17 months of absolute control, when they won the House back in the 2018 election.

So this is a chart I have had here multiple times. Yes, it is all beaten up. The number is from, functionally, the 2021 CBO numbers. A couple of hours ago we got the updated numbers.

For anyone wanting to know why I am using tape, apparently it is against House rules for me to reach over and use a big marker and write on the boards.

But the number we had been operating with is in, functionally, 29 years we are going to have $112 trillion of debt in today's dollars—not inflation-adjusted dollars, but in today's dollars—and it is almost all Medicare and Social Security. The rest of the budget is in balance.

A couple hours ago—and I have only made it through the first dozen pages of the new CBO report, and you can get it online, Madam Speaker, it is only 90 pages—we moved from $112 trillion last year to—congratulations to the Democrats, they got us to $138 trillion—$138 trillion of borrowing in the next 30 years in today's dollars.

□ 1930

Now, the reality, we are never going to get there. We will blow up before that. But this talk, the virtue signaling, the insanity of this place, well the Democrats are getting in; we are going to pay for everything. We are going to do policies that are fiscally sensible.

Well, okay. Congratulations. CBO just actually took us from $112 trillion to $138 trillion on the math. It is just stunning. Does anyone around this place give a damn?

And maybe I am a little on the cranky side. You know, I had a miracle happen about 3 weeks ago. I was at home, and the phone rings, and my little girl's birth mom had a little boy; so now I have a little boy. So my wife and I, we have a 30-day-old baby at home, so there hasn't been a lot of sleep.

And I am holding this little guy, and I am going, he is only 30 years old when this happens. And the economy most likely blows up long before then.

Does anyone here care about the next generation? Does anyone here care about your own retirement?

You have got to understand how fast the numbers are rotting away from us. But at least we are going to have a debate for the next couple of days of are we in recession or not recession.

Well, technically two consecutive quarters are not technically a recession; and the White House cares a lot about that because we know that it is about the message and virtue signaling as the economy around us is burning down.

And I am going to show you some numbers here. Could we try something new? How about let's go back to a type of misery index? How miserable are our constituents? How miserable is America and the public?

And we are going to look at some slides here that show you just how much of people's wages have been stripped from them.

So a simple slide, and this is from the new CBO, from a couple of hours ago. We did our best to put it together, and it is not going to make a lot of sense. But basically, what I am trying to show is, $138 trillion of borrowing in today's dollars. That is a pretty steep curve. Every bit of this steepness here that you see here is Social Security and Medicare.

How many of us here are willing—I am the senior Republican, I am the ranking Republican over Social Security. We are busting our humps to try to come up with a bipartisan way to save the program, in a functionally—in a decade.

If you are on Social Security, you are going to have a quarter of your Social Security check disappear. Let alone, we expect, just because of inflation, your copay on your Medicare is probably going to more than double.

The number of our brothers and sisters who will be seniors at the end of the decade, who will be moved into poverty because of what the Democrats have done this last year and a half; does anyone care about them?

And then, this is the stuff we have been able to start to pull out from the CBO numbers that should start to scare this place half to death. If you start looking at what they call the alternative scenarios, and that is actually when inflation or interest rates have small variances, and the speed that, if you actually go to the baseline scenario, but if you actually start to go to a scenario over there where interest rates are just 2 percent, 3 percent higher than the predicted average, you actually get in a line here in about 20, 25 years, every dime of tax receipts, every dime of tax receipts just pays interest.

There is no more government. There is no more military. There is no more medical research. There is no more education. There is no more Social Security and Medicare.

How many of you are going to spend your August going home and telling townhalls how you are going to protect Social Security and Medicare, but you are not willing to actually talk about the real math?

It is real. This isn't Republican or Democrat; it is math. And this place has basically become a math-free zone.

And look, this is a chart I bring up here all the time because it is nice and simple and graphic. 77 percent in 2001, was mandatory. Okay. This is Social Security and Medicare. These are things we put on formula. We don't vote on any of this.

Well, about 10 percent of our budget is defense; unlike, I had a Democrat just last week saying oh—no, defense is 10 percent of our spending. The entire budget that we, functionally, truly vote on, discretionary is now to 13. And guess what? This is the '21. The new numbers, the mandatory now is about 80 percent of all of our spending.

Discretionary, if you adjust for inflation, has basically been flat for a decade. There is some stuff we vote on substantially because of what Republicans did when we still had control here. We flattened out discretionary spending.

But unless we are going to tell the truth of what is going on here—we are getting old as a society. Last year was our lowest fertility rate in U.S. history.

And once again, in 10 years, people on Social Security are going to be taking one hell of a cut. How many people here, when the political class is back in the home district this August, will stand up and talk about what they intend to do to save the program?

So now, let's talk about the current misery. This is what the left's policies have brought to people. Earnings lost due to inflation—and let's use the Phoenix/Scottsdale area because that is where I live. That is my home. That is who I am here to protect.

And let's just use the since August 2020 date so it is nice and simple. You, functionally, have just lost 1.9, almost 2 months of your labor. So you are, functionally, almost—in the Phoenix area, inflation has been so high, you are almost working for 2 months, and you are getting no compensation. You, functionally, have had the value of your labor stripped. You have lost a couple of months.

If I make some of the adjustments, you start to realize you will get to work for about 57 days. You get to go 57 days for free.

So instead of me standing in front of you and saying well, the Phoenix has had 12.3 inflation, and if I use CPIW, with the other adjustment which adjusts food and fuel, it is 13.1.

Screw talking about the percentages. Congratulations. Even if you are part of the population that has had wage hikes, if I take the average wage hike in my community, you are, functionally, working at least a month to a month and a half for free, and this has been done to you in less than a year and a half.

Does anyone care about the working people? The people that get up in the morning, the retired couple, the young couple that is trying to put their home together to maybe 1 day be able to afford a house?

I have no idea how people are surviving out there. And does this place—we are going to have a debate on whether we are technically in a recession or not because that is our talking point for the week.

And look here, I am going to give you two boards here, just to try to understand; and we have been trying to adjust, so let's just use something like healthcare support occupation. And this is just the loss of purchasing power just due to fuel prices. And I even rolled the fuel price back down.

You, functionally, lose, every month, 4 days of labor. You start to think about what these costs mean. So let's use that's even bigger.

Let's actually use—this one I love. Does anyone recognize this? This is our congressional calendar. You know, this is the days we are here supposed to be doing the people's work.

Take a look, functionally. Come down here. You will notice a couple of months with Xs on it. Those are days of labor you lose. You may get your paycheck, but it has no new purchasing power. Actually, it has lost purchasing power because of inflation.

Anyone watching C–SPAN today, how many of you heard people come behind these microphones and actually demonstrate they care about you? They care about your savings, your retirement, your future, the future of my kids, your kids.

The average working person in my community—because I represent the community with the highest inflation in America—has lost 40 days of their labor. Their purchasing power has been stripped from them in a year.

And I am going to get a little geeky for a second. Do you know where the value has gone? You do realize inflation, basically, benefits debtors, and crushes workers and savers.

Okay. Who is the biggest debtor in the world? We are. The United States is the biggest debtor in the world. We are basically—one of the wink and nods that are going on, I believe, with the administration and the majority here is oh, inflation is bad, wink, wink, nod, nod.

But it is really reducing the value of the debt in real dollar terms, because inflation is a tax transfer from you to the debt because it devalues the borrowing by deflating the value of your purchasing power.

So we strip purchasing power from you, but by doing that, when we pay back the debt, when we pay back the debt, the debt is paid back by inflated dollars. It is a tax.

So when the left actually promises—when the President promises, we are not going to tax anyone under $400,000; the hell you are not.

And in my community, you, functionally, have just taxed everyone 12.3 percent, new additional tax this year. You stripped that value from them. And the wink, wink, nod, nod, fancy economists, basically realized, hey, but we devalued the debt by that much. So you have got the stealth tax.

And now you start to realize why America is poorer today. So the Democrats get elected. We just went through 2018, 2019, first quarter of 2020, one of the miracle moments of this country. We closed income inequality.

Wages were growing. Inflation was flat. Poor people became less poor. The working poor become more prosperous. The middle class became substantially more prosperous. Wages were up, what, several thousand dollars in real purchasing power. Every dime of that is gone.

And look, I am friends with a couple of the Democrats, and they despise these floor speeches because it is so uncomfortable to hear that their policies have almost been dystopian in destruction. But it is math and at some point the math will win.

And the fact of the matter is, all the progress this economy, this society, the closing income inequality, the reduction of food insecurity, it is all gone. In a year and a half of, functionally, Democrat control, it is all gone.

You are poorer today than you were the day they were elected. And all that progress we made in that '18, '19, the beginning of 2020, from the tax reform, the regulatory reform, it has all been stripped from you.

But yet, we are going to sit here and argue about, oh, are we in recession? Oh, is it two quarters? No, you are not technically.

We will do anything around here to either virtue signal or avoid real issues, while people are getting crushed.

We have got to stop the whining, the small ball around here, and start doing something that makes people's lives better.

And yes, I can go out and snip all of the nice headlines talking about, oh, it is not a recession. Oh, you know, God willing, don't think we are going to go into a recession.

Okay. Fine. Let's pretend God's willing. Let's pretend we are not in a recession. Let's remove that word.

How could we then pretend—could we just pretend—you are willing to virtue signal on everything else. Are you willing to pretend we actually care about people, care about the economy, care about the future, care about the debt and the country collapsing because of the rate we are borrowing?

And there are other things in the data that let us know, if you are a data geek, and you actually sit and watch the financial news channels, and the talking heads, and the spokespeople from the White House, you are not being told the truth.

And how do you make public policy when it is the political theater is the only thing that matters?

It is the spin. We have become an Orwellian body. We should be ashamed of ourselves.

I am the senior Republican for also the Joint Economic Committee, as well as being the ranking member, the senior Republican over Social Security.

We have been holding Joint Economic hearings instead of doing what we used to do, where the left would have their economists; the right would have their economists; we would bring in really professional people, and we would try to understand what was going on and how we could make society healthier, wealthier.

Instead, we are going to bring in people and we are going to talk about the economics of whatever the pop culture—gun violence today, or we are going to talk about—we don't do real stuff anymore. We are basically writing people's campaign brochures now.

□ 1945

This is really important because unless we as a body can get the incentives right to get up labor force participation—I know these are geeky terms but our brothers' and sisters' participation in the economy, I do not believe we can get the productivity back where we have to be to take on inflation, to start to stabilize the economy in the future.

We have a problem here. This should have been the trend line. Something is going on. We have millions of our brothers and sisters who have disappeared.

Of course, you have a great unemployment number. We have great unemployment numbers. They are really low, except we have millions of people who disappeared. They are not participating.

Once again, it is spin through not telling the truth about the math. Now, it gets even darker and more misleading. I am sorry to be geeking out, but you do realize we have multiple agencies, multiple groups that do the calcs of what is unemployment, what is labor force participation, and who is participating in the economy, and there is some crazy divergence going on out there.

There is something called the establishment survey. That is what you get every week, every month on this month's unemployment—we have everyone working. Except at the very same time, there is something called the household survey, and that is showing numbers that have hundreds of thousands of people who have moved into unemployment.

How is that possible? How is it possible that two government surveys in the same sample times are starting to produce such divergence in the numbers?

I would love to tell you that I know, but I haven't had time to dig into this. But there is something going on there. There is some noise within our economy, yet we are all pretending.

This is the talking point the left keeps giving you. Well, we are not in recession. Look at the employment data, except, also, I need you not to look at the household survey because that number is going in the wrong direction.

Remember, how does the Federal Reserve take on inflation? They break the economy. They break the labor markets. They raise interest rates like they did today. And the dirty secret is, oh, I don't think we will drive it into recession—wink, wink, nod, nod.

Of course they will. That is how it works. They need to break the wage-price spiral, which is real and has begun. You all know what the wage-price spiral is, right? Prices go up, so I have to pay my workers more. Well, if I pay my workers more, I have to raise my prices. Well, if I raise my prices, I have to pay my workers more. Well, if I pay my workers more, I have to raise my prices. You end up in this ratcheting effect, and we are in that right now.

A couple of months ago, we would have a debate on the floor with a couple of my more geeky colleagues, and they would still want to try to say, oh, inflation is transitory. No. It is structural now. It is built into everything you are buying.

Fuel prices go up here, but eventually, the distillates from that fuel that are in that mug that holds the milk that you go buy is now in the components of production. It is structural.

That is a real problem because we are trying to do some of the math about what happens, God forbid, if we have substantially higher than normal inflation for a year. God forbid it is 1 year, 2 years, 3 years, even if they start to knock it down, and there you bring the Fed in.

What is the Fed doing right now? They are jacking up interest rates. They are making your life more miserable. They are functionally trying to put you out of work.

They need to raise unemployment. They need to create the elasticity in the employment markets. So, all of a sudden, that wage-price spiral—you are willing to work for less because you need the job. But you already see the data right now of how many of our brothers and sisters are just trying to maintain their life.

Their rent has gone up. They are using their credit cards. Now, their credit cards are going to get substantially more expensive because interest rates are going up. Now, we are actually seeing articles that the Treasury may have to write checks to the Federal Reserve.

One day, I will do a whole Fed presentation on how it actually works. But when they raise interest rates, they are actually raising interest rates on what they are willing to pay on bank deposits. Therefore, they are paying interest on the bank deposits.

The Federal Reserve needs to get cash to pay a rate of return on the bank deposits, and they get that from the Treasury, which is a little crazy, but that is how it works.

You start to think about the math. I know these are just statistics, but they are also people. They are people, and this place has just become cruel.

I guess the virtue signaling here is only done when it is a good line for a brochure, and I know it is half an hour of talking about economic data, but these are people.

We are trying to do a breakdown right now of how seniors survive. You do realize how many of our seniors, even with the Social Security COLA that may be over 8 points, their copay on healthcare—because, remember, some of the healthcare inflation has been double baseline CPI. Many seniors now have to pay 20 percent of that, so they are bleeding.

The COLA for Social Security doesn't keep up with actual inflation, and it is also a lagger. I won't walk through the table, but understand we are trying to do the math here of how many of our seniors basically are moving into poverty, and we are trying to do something latitudinal over a decade. By the end of the decade, what population has just this cycle of inflation done?

On Thursday, when the second quarter GDP number comes out, and the White House and Democrats say, ''Oh, we are not in recession. It is not a technical recession,'' how many of them are going to get behind a microphone and say, ''I don't care whether we are in recession or not. I care about seniors who are about to become poverty-stricken.'' How many are going to say, ''I care about the family that is having trouble surviving.'' Where is the empathy in this place? Does anyone care?

We make public policy by feelings, by virtue signaling, not by a calculator, and I accept I sound like an accountant on steroids. It is my sin. But these are people.

We are going to sit here, and we are going to fuss like crazy over little symbolisms. We are going to fight over the naming of a post office.

At the same time, someone is going to go home and realize they have to figure out whether they can pay the air-conditioning bill or be able to have enough gas to drive down to the food bank. There are ugly things happening out there, and it doesn't need to happen.

We as Republicans have some ideas to stop it. It may not completely stop inflation, but at least it would help. The brain trust on the other side, the idea is, well, let's send them a check. That is what caused the problem.

Please, can you have some folks that actually showed up for their basic economics class be the ones making public policy here? Let's stop hurting people. This isn't partisan. This is our job.

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

PAIN AT THE PUMP

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 4, 2021, the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PERRY) for 30 minutes.

Mr. PERRY. Madam Speaker, thank you for recognizing the time. I also thank my colleague, the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. GOOD), for being here with us.

I am going to talk this evening and kind of follow up on my good colleague from Arizona (Mr. SCHWEIKERT). Some astounding information, and I know that he offers it on a regular basis, and I wish more people would tune in.

Of course, I wish more people here would hear his message and, more importantly than hearing his message, take some action in that regard.

It is astounding that, in a year and a half, the people who are working, and everybody is that can do it, they have lost a month and a half of wages.

Think about how long you work every year, essentially for free, because

you are still working but you don't get the money because you have to pay your taxes, and that date moves a little back and forth. Sometimes it is in May. Sometimes it is in April. But then add another 2 months. If you add another 2 months onto that that you are working, but you are not being paid, that is astounding.

As I understand it, the average wages under the President for a typical family—and I represent typical families. The average wage of a typical family right now has dropped $450 a month.

Now, that might not seem like a lot of money to people in Washington, D.C., people that invest on Wall Street, people that drive fancy cars and belong to the country club. But where I live, $450 is real. That is groceries. People are trying to pay the bill for daycare so that they can be at work. Of course, the cost for that is going up. People are paying more every single day to drive the vehicle that they are struggling to afford.

I talk to people every single day. Every single day, they tell me: ''I can't pay my bills right now, and I am not sure what to do. I am trying to decide how much to spend on food because I know I have to have enough for gas, and it is not just enough for the end of the week. I am never going to catch up at the rate we are going. I am not going to catch up. What is happening? What are we doing?''

I mean, look at the price of gas. I mean, the President just released another day's worth of supply from the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

Mr. GOOD, you haven't been here very long, but you know the Strategic Petroleum Reserve is meant for natural disasters or national security events. It is not meant for political crises.

A day's worth of oil sold on the open market, I imagine so that the President can say, ''Look, I am trying to help.'' But it is like the fireman saying, ''Hey, look, I am putting out the fire,'' when the fireman started the fire in the first place.

Nobody says, ''Well, that is great. We are happy you are putting out the fire, but if you hadn't started it in the first place, we wouldn't be in this problem.''

Mr. GOOD, are you talking to folks like this where you live?

Mr. GOOD of Virginia. I thank the gentleman from Pennsylvania, the chairman of our Freedom Caucus, for allowing me to join tonight.

It is the fireman whose solution is to start more fires, quite frankly.

You wonder, this President, his administration, is there a devious, malicious intent, or is there just an illiteracy, a failure to recognize basic economic principles, as the gentleman from Arizona was just talking about tonight?

Their war that they have declared on fossil fuels, their war that they have declared on the American energy industry, is dishonest and dangerous demonization of an industry that is vital to our economy, vital to our industry, vital to our national security.

To inherit a year and a half ago American energy independence for the first time ever and $2 gas prices—I know we talked about the 2020 campaign over and over. Do you like Trump's $2 gas prices, or do you like Obama-Biden's $4 gas prices?

Who would have known that in just a year and a half's time, they would be so good at jacking those prices up to $5 a gallon? What is their solution to that? Oh, just go spend 70,000 bucks on your Tesla.

The more pain that you experience, said their Transportation Secretary, who knows nothing about transportation, has no experience in transportation, but said: Hey, the more pain you experience, that just means the more benefit that is being enjoyed. So, hey, buy yourself a $70,000 Tesla if you can't afford to put gas in your cars.

It is making no measurable or negligible difference on the cost of gas or the cost of fuel, but what it has done is to compromise our national security, once again, our economic security, once again. Emptying our Strategic Petroleum Reserves for political purposes is just an egregious failure, once again, by this administration.

Mr. PERRY. It is an egregious failure. I have to remind everybody that that oil, that strategic reserve, was put in there at rock bottom prices.

Mr. GOOD of Virginia. That is right.

Mr. PERRY. We filled it up and paid as little as possible for it, probably the lowest prices in decades, and now it is out there being spent at the highest prices ever.

□ 2000

Mr. GOOD of Virginia. Well, you might think you can go to President Trump and get him to sell it at those prices from 6 years ago.

Mr. PERRY. Not only that, as the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. GOOD), my friend, knows—look, I am from Pennsylvania, we have got a lot of natural resources right under our feet.

Instead of coming to Americans to say, ''Can we produce more?'' he is going to people that hate America—Venezuela, Saudi Arabia—even as much as saying that, even though we have sanctioned Iran's oil with this potential Iran nuclear deal pending, they would go there and ask Iran.

But we are getting too far afield here. Look, people are struggling every single day. This is not due to incompetence. This is not due to negligence. This is a plan. This is on purpose.

Mr. GOOD of Virginia. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PERRY. I yield to the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. GOOD of Virginia. They are executing the plan.

Mr. PERRY. Yeah, they are executing the plan. This is by design.

We live in an energy economy. Whether you like it or whether you don't, whether you agree with it or whether you don't, whether we can get to more clean energy at some point in the future than we have now or whether we can't get there as fast as we would like to, we are where we are right now.

Most of us are reliant on the natural resources that are beneath our feet that the Earth provides for us. We have done a great job in America of doing it more cleanly, more professionally, more ethically than any other country on the planet. But yet there is this war on these natural resources and a failure or a refusal to acknowledge that in raising those prices, when the policies raise those prices, they touch every single American citizen, every single one.

So it is not just the gas at the pump, because that is tough enough, but the guy that is driving the truck that brings that stuff, he has got to pay a higher price, and so he has got to charge you a higher price. And the electricity that is generated, that costs more. So every single means of production, every single point along the way raises the price.

How is that manifested? People go to the store, whether it is the grocery store or whether it is a retail outlet—you saw one of the major retail outlets just talked about, just issued their report that their sales are down on regular consumer goods because people can't afford them—people cannot afford to buy them.

People are having to make difficult choices, not because this is just happening, but because this is being imposed on them. It is being imposed on them.

I saw the Fed today increased the rate 75 basis points. Most people say, well, what does that mean to me? That means the value of your dollar, every dollar that you get is worth less, right?

Inflation. People say, well, what does inflation mean? Inflation is taxation. Inflation is the cost of living. Inflation is when you go to the grocery store, if you can find peanut butter on the shelf and you could afford two jars of it for your children last month, you are going to have to pay more this month and maybe you are going to have to cut back on toilet paper that you couldn't get 2 months ago or maybe you are going to have to cut back on baby formula that you can't afford to cut back on because your baby is crying. That is what it means.

The whole way up and down the chain, everybody, the value of every single dollar you earn is worth less, not to mention the fact, as my friend from Arizona mentioned, that you are already working about 1½ months more without pay because of this.

This is what is happening to the American people, and nothing is being done to reverse course to change this. Nothing is being done.

I see my good friend, the gentleman from the great State of Georgia (Mr. HICE) is here. I just wonder if he wants to comment on any of that.

Mr. HICE of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, listen, you are spot on. It is virtually

everything. I honestly can't think of anything that the cost is not going up, whether we are talking food or fuel or energy or travel, vehicles. Across the board, it is all going up to the tune now of about $500 a month that the average family is having to pay more. I mean, $6,000 a year.

Literally, we are at a point in our Nation's history because of the horrific economic policies of this administration and this Democratic Party and the policies that they are pushing, that families literally are having to make choices, and they are concerned, literally, about feeding their family, about having a roof over their head, about putting gas in their cars.

This is the type of impact that these horrible policies are having on the American families, and it is all so unnecessary. That is what is aggravating about all of this. It all has to do with policies, horrible policies. All of this could have been and should have been avoided.

Mr. PERRY. Now, my friend from Georgia, I haven't been to the district that you are privileged and honored to represent. I have been to Mr. GOOD's, and I can tell you, they are hardworking, taxpaying, law-abiding folks. A lot of them live out in the country, don't live in mansions. They are struggling to get by. I suspect you are hearing it in your district.

Mr. HICE of Georgia. Oh, absolutely.

Mr. PERRY. I suspect you are hearing it from average working citizens who aren't connected to Washington, D.C., don't have some special privileges, struggling to get by at the grocery store. We would love to hear some of those stories because those are real people that we are here trying to advocate for. They sent you here to fight for them.

Mr. HICE of Georgia. That is right, and they are suffering. People across the board are literally suffering right now and having to make critical decisions and some even to the point of getting rid of their pets because it is more important to get food on the table for their kids, obviously, than it is for pets. We have had two or three different stories of just that type of thing alone.

What is the administration's response to all this? Well, it is to double down on things like climate change, which ultimately is just going to raise taxes more. It is to spend more money that we don't have, which just exacerbates the problem.

It is horrible what the American people are facing right now. It, again, is so unnecessary. We should not be here; we were not here. Just 1½, 2 years ago, things were vastly different.

Mr. PERRY. Go ahead, Mr. GOOD.

Mr. GOOD of Virginia. To Mr. HICE's comment about $6,000, the average family paying $500 more a month, $6,000 more per year, that is net take-home cost. That means you have to earn some $10,000 to make the $6,000 that you are losing just to break even.

So essentially we have lost $10,000 worth of gross income to Bidenflation, the Biden price hike. You wonder about the administration, you know, do they not know or do they not care?

It is not just the gas prices, which as we know—and we would hope that they would understand, but perhaps they don't or, again, perhaps they don't care, whichever is worse—but the number one thing that impacts American families—middle-income, low-income, fixed-income folks—is what they are paying at the pump.

It is not just the gas prices that have doubled under this administration, but it is all the other fuel costs that are going up. It is everything that is shipped, which is everything that we buy, so it is driving up inflation across the board. It is everything that is produced from petroleum products driving up prices further.

Then there is the lie about the fact that we could ever move to renewables anyway, which is a lie to begin with. Then there is the climate damage that they are causing because we are buying fuel from other countries who are not the clean producers that we are.

Meanwhile, it is being shipped across the ocean, which causes more pollution, so it is contrary to what they say they want to believe from a climate standpoint, not to mention the embarrassment of sending our President overseas, as Mr. PERRY said, proverbial gas can in hand, pleading and begging with other countries to provide what we can produce for ourselves, not to mention the national security risk, being dependent on foreign countries—who hate us—for vital energy, not to mention enriching Putin with the ability to sell fuel at a higher price to fund his war, not to mention having Europe get greater dependence on Russia.

The whole piece together—economically, national security, even the climate concern that he claims to have—is all compromised by what he is doing, intentionally, willfully executing the plan, Mr. PERRY, as you said, on the war on American energy.

Mr. PERRY. And not to mention selling portions of the Strategic Petroleum Reserve to China. To China. Again, the national security threat.

Mr. GOOD of Virginia. Who he thinks is a competitor, not an adversary.

Mr. PERRY. That is exactly right, it is an adversary. Because they say so. We wish it weren't true, but they say so.

I am reading that 26 million low-income households who had managed to put aside a nest egg over the term of the last Presidency and the last economy before a year ago have had that savings wiped out just trying to keep up with the prices that are now occurring, and we are only 1½ years into this.

You know, we heard in the beginning, well, inflation is transitory, don't worry, it is not going to last. Then we heard, it is only going to be a point, a small interest rate raise here or there to control this inflation.

When are we going to stop believing these lies? This is not transitory. Now, of course, they are saying, well, look, this is not a recession. A recession is two quarters of declining GDP, that is what it has always been described as. Now, since the left is in charge, it means something else.

Here is what it means to families who are struggling. They see no light at the end of the tunnel. They don't know where this ends. They are having a hard time paying their mortgage, their car payments, and trying to figure out if they can afford their insurance payments which the government has really messed up by being involved in—too involved in—healthcare. There is no free market there. There is no price competition there because the government is too involved.

People have to pay their bills. And they didn't have this stress 1½ years ago, but they have got it right now. The worst part is, there is no end in sight. They don't see anything changing, right? They just saw basis points go up again today.

Look, if you are a young couple that is trying to start out—look, maybe you are an older couple and you are trying to downsize and you got preapproved for a loan, then the Fed goes ahead and raises the interest rate, and you start the process all over again because you are not preapproved anymore because your buying power just went down, I don't know, maybe about $100,000, which is significant when you are trying to buy a home and get started or when you are trying to downsize from the home you can't afford now.

Go ahead, Mr. HICE.

Mr. HICE of Georgia. That is exactly right. You are spot on. Listen, this administration can try all they want to redefine the meaning of a recession, but they cannot change the realities of what this means to the average family.

Like you just described, we have people who are trying to get in homes, and with the hike today, there is no question that is going to prevent many people from being able to get that car that they desperately need to replace the one that is falling apart or a home or whatever it may be, loans of different types. This is going to, right out of the gate, take thousands and thousands and thousands of people across this country away from being able to get those things.

I was speaking just this week with a leader in the construction industry in the State of Georgia, and I just said, Tell me the truth, what is your future? And he said, it was dismal. Man, we are seeing the brakes being put on in a major, major way.

Of course, as far as construction, right now Georgia is a major mover and shaker, and they are seeing it come to a halt, in his words—just along with what you said—we see no end in sight. It is just now starting to slow down, but we do not see on the horizon anywhere soon that this is going to be turning the corner.

Mr. GOOD of Virginia. They are getting hit on so many levels, as you said, Mr. HICE. Housing costs are through the roof, home prices, rental costs through the roof. At the same time, interest rates are surging—we have got 75 basis points increase again today—interest rates going through the roof, so they are getting squeezed terribly on housing.

At the same time, inflation is eating away at everything, their purchasing power generally. So what do you have here? Wages have gone up some 4 to 5 percent, but it has been doubled by inflation. So real wages have gone down by 4 to 5 percent, so you are making less than you were a year ago, your housing costs are through the roof compared to a year ago, and you can't afford to heat your home, fill your car.

To your point earlier, Mr. PERRY, the Democrats' response is to double down on the policies that caused it to begin with. The President has even said: We are going through a transition; we are part way through the transition. When we get through to the other side, everything is going to be better.

I guess when you don't have a job, when you don't have a home, when you don't have a car, and you are dependent on the government for some meager subsistence to try to just barely get by. But yet you can say, well, I guess I have no energy, which is the same thing as how they define clean energy, then I guess they will declare that as victory with the policies they have enacted and inflicted the American people with.

Mr. PERRY. Mr. GOOD, you are right.

Mr. HICE, with all due respect, you live in Georgia, but Mr. GOOD mentioned heating your home. Now it is the height of summer, right? The dog days of summer are upon us. Right now we are trying to cool our homes, and we are in fear of blackouts across these United States of America in the 21st century. Unnecessary, but a reality. California, Texas, coming across the country, all due to policy.

But what is coming up is going to be devastating. It is going to be devastating to people across the country, especially in the northern portions of it where I live, where Mr. GOOD lives, and you are going to suffer a portion of it, too, the inability to afford to heat your home because electricity prices are going through the roof as well.

People realize it now, and they see it now as they pay for their air conditioning, and they probably raised the temperature in the home a little bit to try to help defray the costs, but heating your home is different, and being very, very cold in the wintertime, people die from that. People die from that, especially in places where I live where winters can be harsh, and they are much harsher in points further north. That is coming.

When you talk about the rise in the cost of living, inflation, and essentially taxation, when you talk about that with no end in sight—people are trying right now, they can't pay their bills now. They certainly can't put anything aside to plan for what they know is coming, it is going to be a long, tough winter. It starts getting cold, it starts going below freezing just right here in Washington, D.C., mid-October. It is right around the corner, and it is going to last until the end of March into April and May of next year. It is coming, and right now there is no end in sight. We haven't heard anything from the administration about how people are going to be helped to afford to pay their bills.

□ 2015

You are not going to be able to sit in the car and turn it on and turn the heater on, because you can't afford the gas. You are not going to be able to sit in your home and turn the heat on. That is coming.

Mr. HICE of Georgia. You are right, Mr. PERRY.

What concerns me as well is what you just described is just a couple months away. States like yours, they are going to start feeling the cold of winter and will need to start heating their homes.

So the question then becomes: What are we doing about that here in Congress? What makes me scratch my head right now is we are not having any hearings on this issue. We had a hearing today on banning guns. We had a hearing last week on attacking the energy sector. We are voting on bills this week about big cats, of all things.

I mean, the lack of concern coming from the other side is devastating to the American people who right now already are going through some of the darkest days of their lives. It is only going to get worse as winter starts coming in the months ahead, and our colleagues on the opposite side of the aisle right now seem totally unconcerned. We are not even having hearings to discuss this. That, to me, is inexcusable.

Mr. GOOD of Virginia. The solutions to it, as we all know, are to stop the spending, stop printing money, stop causing inflation by continuing the economic policies and the fiscal policies of this administration. Stop the spending, stop printing money that we don't have, and driving inflation. Stop ruining our fiscal future. That is going to cause interest on the national debt to increase. The part of our budget that has to fund the national debt is going to increase, getting nothing for that.

Secondly, stop paying people not to work. Stop incentivizing and subsidizing the wrong behaviors. Stop making people comfortable as we grow the welfare state and grow the dependent state. Reverse the energy policy. Stop the war on American energy. Unleash American energy again. Go back to the Trump policies. Lower taxes. Allow more Americans to keep more of their earnings. Stimulate the economy that way. Stimulate growth and investment in businesses. Then deregulate. End the regulatory assault on American businesses and the American economy. And then, finally, cut and reduce government.

We have got to do those things. Those are the proactive steps that will take place. This administration and this Democrat majority has shown no willingness to recognize how they have caused these problems and how the American people are suffering as a result.

Instead, they want to push through more of the build back bankrupt agenda. They want to break that up into pieces and try to pass that in this remaining 6 months of this election cycle.

Mr. PERRY. I can't imagine that our colleagues don't care. We can't imagine that.

We are not here to fearmonger. We are talking about real-life situations that are occurring. This is not about trying to invoke fear in the people that pay our salary, our bosses, our constituents. But we are here to defend them and to be their voice and to echo in these Halls the things that they tell us, the things that they are enduring every single day, the things that they are having to live through.

When you talk about it happening right now, it is happening right now. My concern, among others, that is happening right now is there is no end in sight. None of these things are fixed overnight. This has been a—I wouldn't say a slow-moving train. It has actually been a fairly quickly moving train for about a year-and-a-half where we have watched the decline of our purchasing power, we have watched the increase of everything that we can't afford, lack of things on the shelf, like peanut butter, basic staples, baby food. We have watched all of that.

These things take time to be resolved. And if they are going to be resolved at any point in the future, we have to get started now; sometime. I don't know when it is going to be. We are here this week, and then we are going to be gone in August. Then everybody is going to come back in September to see how much more money we can spend before the end of the year, right? And nothing on the agenda that I see, nothing so far that we have voted on this week, has done anything to lead us to believe that we are going to address this problem.

So we are frustrated for the people that we have to face every single day who come up to us at the grocery store. We are buying gas, too. We are at our grocery stores. We are at the hardware store. We are at the feed store. We are at the clothing store and retail outlets. They walk up to you and say: What are you doing about it to stop it?

We don't have the executive branch, Mr. HICE. We certainly don't have this branch. The power of the purse belongs in this branch. Look, you don't want to disparage sailors, but they are spending like somebody who doesn't care

about how much money they spend. It is very, very frustrating.

So all we are left with, Mr. GOOD, my friend from Virginia, is the rhetoric we have to let the people at home know that we think enough of them, and we care enough about what they are dealing with to come in and make sure that it is put on the record for all posterity, for all time, that we recognize what is happening to them. We do not agree with this. If we were in charge here, things wouldn't be happening this way.

Mr. HICE of Georgia. If I could just add a thought to that. This is not and should not be a Republican issue versus a Democrat. This is an American issue. Both parties, Independents, people who have no affiliation, the country is suffering under this.

I don't know if you saw the recent poll that said only 1 percent of Americans believe that the current economic conditions are excellent, only 1 percent. Twelve percent said it was good. That leaves 87 percent of this country admitting we are in bad economic circumstances in a variety of the spectrum there of how they described it. But 87 percent, that is Democrats and Republicans and Independents and people who never vote. That is our country that is suffering.

So I think it is important that we do all we can to stand up for the entire Nation right now and say it is time to make some key changes.

The free enterprise system is the greatest economic engine in the history of the world, and we are suffocating it right now by advancing policies that are just destructive, and the impact of that is not only on our economic system but on individual lives.

Mr. PERRY. With about the minute-and-a-half we have left, I will turn it to Mr. GOOD. He can close it out or I will.

I think, Mr. HICE, you have characterized it correctly. It doesn't matter whether you live in the country or the city or the suburbs. Doesn't matter what your background is. Everybody is feeling this.

Mr. GOOD of Virginia. Our future with these policies, especially on the energy side—look at California with the brown-outs they are experience. That is our future for the country. Look at Europe, who is going to freeze this winter because of the way they have compromised their energy policies and tried to move to renewables, and they cannot heat their homes this coming winter.

To paraphrase what Ronald Reagan said: Recession is when your neighbor loses his job; depression is when you lose your job; recovery, though, is when Democrats in Congress lose their job. Hope is coming.

Mr. PERRY. I think that is well put.

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

PUBLICATION OF BUDGETARY MATERIAL

REVISION TO THE AGGREGATES, ALLOCATIONS, AND OTHER BUDGETARY LEVELS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2023

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET,
Washington, DC, July 27, 2022.

MADAM SPEAKER: Pursuant to sections 1 and 2 of House Resolution 1151 (H. Res. 1151; 117th Congress) and the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (CBA), I hereby submit for printing in the Congressional Record a revision to the aggregates and allocations set forth in the Statement of Aggregates, Allocations, and Other Budgetary Levels for Fiscal Year 2023 published in the Congressional Record on June 21, 2022, as revised.

This adjustment responds to House consideration of the bill, Advancing Telehealth Beyond COVID–19 Act of 2022 (H.R. 4040), as provided for consideration in the House pursuant to H. Res. 1256. This adjustment is allowable under sections 1 and 2 of H. Res. 1151 (117th). It shall apply while that legislation is under consideration and take effect upon the enactment of that legislation.

Accordingly, I am revising the aggregate spending level for fiscal years 2023 and the allocation for the House Committee on Energy and Commerce for fiscal year 2023 and fiscal years 2023–2032. For purposes of enforcing titles III and IV of the CBA and other budgetary enforcement provisions, the revised aggregates and allocation are to be considered as aggregates and allocations included in the budget resolution, pursuant to the Statement published in the Congressional Record on June 21, 2022, as revised.

Questions may be directed to Jennifer Wheelock or Kellie Larkin of the Budget Committee staff.

Sincerely,

JOHN YARMUTH,
Chairman.

TABLE 1.—BUDGET AGGREGATE TOTALS

[On-budget amounts in millions of dollars]

	2023	2023–2032
Current Aggregate:		
Budget Authority	4,552,989	n.a.
Outlays	4,692,514	n.a.
Revenues	3,753,670	42,984,390
Revision for Advancing Telehealth Beyond COVID–19 Act of 2022 (H.R. 4040):		
Budget Authority	46	n.a.
Outlays	−189	n.a.
Revenues	– – –	– – –
Revised Aggregates:		
Budget Authority	4,553,035	n.a.
Outlays	4,692,325	n.a.
Revenues	3,753,670	42,984,390

n.a. = Not applicable because annual appropriations for fiscal years 2024 through 2032 will not be considered until future sessions of Congress.

TABLE 2.—REVISED ALLOCATION OF SPENDING AUTHORITY TO THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND COMMERCE

[On-budget amounts in millions of dollars]

	2023	2023–2032
Current Allocation:		
Budget Authority	681,746	9,416,220
Outlays	688,948	9,459,559
Revision for Advancing Telehealth Beyond COVID–19 Act of 2022 (H.R. 4040):		
Budget Authority	46	2,347
Outlays	−189	– – –
Revised Allocation:		
Budget Authority	681,792	9,418,567
Outlays	688,759	9,459,559

ADJOURNMENT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 1 of House Resolution 1230, the House stands adjourned until 10 a.m. tomorrow.

Thereupon (at 8 o'clock and 22 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Thursday, July 28, 2022, at 10 a.m.

EXPENDITURE REPORTS CONCERNING OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL

Reports concerning the foreign currencies and U.S. dollars utilized for Official Foreign Travel during the first, second, and third quarters of 2022, pursuant to Public Law 95–384 as follows:

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, DELEGATION TO SOUTH KOREA AND MONGOLIA, EXPENDED BETWEEN JUNE 25 AND JULY 2, 2022

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem [1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]
Mark Iozzi	6/26	6/29	South Korea		1,014.00						1,014.00
Derek Luyten	6/26	6/29	South Korea		1,014.00						1,014.00
Justin Wein	6/26	6/29	South Korea		1,014.00						1,014.00
Mark Iozzi	6/29	7/2	Mongolia		853.53		19,696.37				20,549.90
Derek Luyten	6/29	7/2	Mongolia		853.53		15,811.37				16,664.90
Justin Wein	6/29	7/2	Mongolia		853.53		15,811.37				16,684.90
Committee total					5,602.59		51,319.11				56,921.70

[1] Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

[2] If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

HON. NANCY PELOSI, July 13, 2022.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON ETHICS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN APR. 1 AND JUNE 30, 2022

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem [1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]

HOUSE COMMITTEES

Please Note: If there were no expenditures during the calendar quarter noted above, please check the box at right to so indicate and return. ☒

[1] Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
[2] If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

HON. THEODORE E. DEUTCH, July 19, 2022.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN APR. 1 AND JUNE 30, 2022

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem [1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]

HOUSE COMMITTEES

Please Note: If there were no expenditures during the calendar quarter noted above, please check the box at right to so indicate and return. ☒

[1] Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
[2] If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

HON. JERROLD NADLER, July 10, 2022.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON NATURAL RESOURCES, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN APR. 1 AND JUNE 30, 2022

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem [1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]
Hon. A. Radewagen	4/08	4/12	Philippines		420.00		10,025.07		8.98		10,454.05
	4/12	4/15	Papua New Guinea		85.00				241.91		326.91
Hon. R. Grijalva	6/26	6/30	Portugal		312.00		1,751.37		1,318.13		3,381.50
Hon. J. Huffman	6/26	6/30	Portugal		312.00		2,203.37		1,318.13		3,833.50
Hon. J. Gonzalez-Colon	6/26	6/30	Portugal		312.00		2,001.37		1,318.13		3,631.50
Hon. A. Lowenthal	6/26	6/30	Portugal		312.00		5,928.77		1,318.13		7,558.90
Hon. E. Case	6/26	6/30	Portugal		312.00		2,103.37		1,318.13		3,733.50
Hon. J. Brownley	6/26	6/30	Portugal		312.00		2,001.37		1,318.13		3,631.50
C. Marklund	6/26	6/30	Portugal		312.00		3,143.87		1,318.13		4,774.00
D. Watkins	6/26	6/30	Portugal		312.00		2,103.37		1,318.13		3,733.50
L. Snyder	6/26	6/30	Portugal		312.00		2,233.37		1,318.13		3,863.50
C. LeGrant	6/26	6/30	Portugal		312.00		1,322.80		1,318.13		2,952.93
R. Gentile	6/26	6/30	Portugal		312.00		2,633.37		1,318.13		4,263.50
Commitee total					3,937.00		37,451.47		14,750.32		56,138.79

[1] Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
[2] If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

HON. RAÚL M. GRIJALVA, July 20, 2022.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON RULES, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN APR. 1 AND JUNE 30, 2022

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem [1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]
Hon. Scanlon, M.	5/20	5/20	Belgium								
Hon. Scanlon, M.	5/20	5/22	England		215.00						215.00
Hon. Scanlon, M.	5/22	5/27	Ireland		364.87						364.87
Committee total					579.87						579.87

[1] Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
[2] If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

HON. JAMES P. McGOVERN, July 12, 2022.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE, SPACE, AND TECHNOLOGY, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND MAR. 31, 2022

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem [1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]

HOUSE COMMITTEES

Please Note: If there were no expenditures during the calendar quarter noted above, please check the box at right to so indicate and return. ☒

[1] Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
[2] If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

HON. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON, July 12, 2022.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE, SPACE, AND TECHNOLOGY, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN APR. 1 AND JUNE 30, 2022

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem [1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]

HOUSE COMMITTEES

Please Note: If there were no expenditures during the calendar quarter noted above, please check the box at right to so indicate and return. ☒

[1] Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

[2] If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

HON. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON, July 12, 2022.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN APR. 1 AND JUNE 30, 2022

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem [1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]
HOUSE COMMITTEES											
Please Note: If there were no expenditures during the calendar quarter noted above, please check the box at right to so indicate and return. ☒											

[1] Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
[2] If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

HON. NYDIA M. VELÁZQUEZ, July 14, 2022.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, SELECT COMMITTEE ON ECONOMIC DISPARITY AND FAIRNESS IN GROWTH, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN APR. 1 AND JUNE 30, 2022

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem [1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]
HOUSE COMMITTEES											
Please Note: If there were no expenditures during the calendar quarter noted above, please check the box at right to so indicate and return. ☒											

[1] Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
[2] If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

HON. JAMES A. HIMES, July 26, 2022.

BUDGETARY EFFECTS OF PAYGO LEGISLATION

Pursuant to the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010 (PAYGO), Mr. YARMUTH hereby submits, prior to the vote on passage, the attached estimate of the costs of H.R. 7624, the Spectrum Innovation Act of 2022, as amended, for printing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

ESTIMATE OF PAY-AS-YOU-GO EFFECTS FOR H.R. 7624

	By fiscal year, in millions of dollars—												
	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2022–2027	2022–2032
Statutory Pay-As-You-Go impact	0	−1,200	−1,425	725	8,200	−2,125	−9,425	625	700	725	700	4,175	−2,500

Components may not sum to totals because of rounding.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

EC–4942. A letter from the Under Secretary, Acquisition and Sustainment, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's report titled ''Fiscal Year 2021 Purchases From Foreign Entities'', pursuant to 41 U.S.C. 8305; Public Law 104-201, Sec. 827 (as amended by Public Law 111-350, Sec. 3); (124 Stat. 3833) and 41 U.S.C. 8304 note; Public Law 116-260, div. C, title VIII, Sec. 8030(b); (134 Stat. 1310); to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC–4943. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Commerce, transmitting a notification of the President's approval for federal recognition of the international exposition ''Expo 2027 Minnesota — Healthy People, Healthy Planet: Wellness and Well-Being for all'', pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2802(c); Public Law 91-269, Sec. 2(c); (84 Stat. 271); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EC–4944. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting a memorandum of justification for a drawdown under section 506(a)(1) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EC–4945. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting a transmittal of a determination to Congress under Section 506(a)(1) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to Provide Military Assistance to Ukraine; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EC–4946. A letter from the Deputy General Counsel for Operations, Department of Housing and Urban Development, transmitting a notice of an action on nomination, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 3349(a); Public Law 105-277, Sec. 151(b); (112 Stat. 2681-614); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

EC–4947. A letter from the Attorney-Advisor, Office of the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting a notice of a vacancy, and a designation of acting officer, 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–4948. A letter from the President and Chief Executive Officer, Federal Home Loan Bank of Indianapolis, transmitting the Federal Home Loan Bank of Indianapolis 2021 management report and financial statements, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 9106(a)(1); Public Law 97-258 (as amended by Public Law 101-576, Sec. 306(a)); (104 Stat. 2854); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

EC–4949. A letter from the Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer, Federal Home Loan Bank of New York, transmitting the 2021 management report of the Federal Home Loan Bank of New York including financial statements, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 9106(a)(1); Public Law 97-258 (as amended by Public Law 101-576, Sec. 306(a)); (104 Stat. 2854); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

EC–4950. A letter from the Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer, Federal Home Loan Bank of San Francisco, transmitting the 2021 management report of the Federal Home Loan Bank of San Francisco including financial statements, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 9106(a)(1); Public Law 97-258 (as amended by Public Law 101-576, Sec. 306(a)); (104 Stat. 2854); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

EC–4951. A letter from the Clerk, U.S. House of Representatives, transmitting a letter from the Clerk of the United States House of Representatives, transmitting the annual compilation of financial disclosure statements filed with the Clerk of the House of Representatives by members of the board of the Office of Congressional Ethics (H. Doc. No. 117—135); to the Committee on Ethics and ordered to be printed.

EC–4952. A letter from the Acting Commissioner, Social Security Administration, transmitting the 2022 Annual Report of the Supplemental Security Income Program, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 1383f(a); Aug. 14, 1935, ch. 531, title XVIII, Sec. 1875 (as amended by Public Law 104-193, Sec. 231); (110 Stat. 2197); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

EC–4953. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislation, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting a report to Congress on Non-Emergency Medical Transportation (NEMT) in Medicaid, 2018-2020; jointly to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Ways and Means.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. MORELLE: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 1289. Resolution providing for consideration of the Senate amendment to the House amendment to the Senate amendment to the bill (H.R. 4346) making appropriations for the Legislative Branch for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2022, and for other purposes, and provding for proceedings during the period from August 1, 2022, through September 12, 2022 (Rept. 117–445). Referred to the House Calendar.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. HUIZENGA (for himself and Mr. LUETKEMEYER):

H.R. 8521. A bill to amend the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 to require investment advisers for passively managed funds to arrange for pass-through voting of proxies for certain securities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Ms. BONAMICI (for herself, Mr. FITZPATRICK, and Mr. LAMB):

H.R. 8522. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to include notification and automatic enrollment procedures for borrowers who are delinquent on loans, 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. BUDD:

H.R. 8523. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to require a State receiving a block grant for prevention and treatment of substance use disorders to describe the State's efforts to encourage and promote work and employment to improve mental health and well-being; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. BUSH (for herself, Ms. PRESSLEY, Ms. LEE of California, and Ms. KELLY of Illinois):

H.R. 8524. A bill to establish the Office of Sexual and Reproductive Health and Well-Being within the Department of Health and Human Services, to generate a whole-of-government approach to protecting and affirming sexual and reproductive rights, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. CARTER of Louisiana (for himself, Mr. GIMENEZ, and Mr. NEGUSE):

H.R. 8525. A bill to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to establish a Disaster Equity and Justice Subcommittee, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. CARTER of Louisiana (for himself, Mr. GIMENEZ, and Mr. NEGUSE):

H.R. 8526. A bill to amend the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 to direct the Secretary of Commerce to establish an Office of Disaster Recovery, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and in addition to the Committee on Financial Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. CASTEN (for himself and Mrs. AXNE):

H.R. 8527. A bill to establish a Good Steward Cover Crop Program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois (for himself, Mr. MCCARTHY, Mr. STEIL, Mr. LOUDERMILK, Mr. COLE, Ms. FOXX, Mr. BOST, Mr. HUDSON, Ms. TENNEY, Mr. GARCIA of California, Mr. CRENSHAW, Mr. SMITH of Nebraska, Mr. CARTER of Georgia, Mr. STEUBE, Mr. GROTHMAN, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. MURPHY of North Carolina, Mr. CARL, Mr. LATURNER, Mr. BACON, Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. TIMMONS, and Mr. BABIN):

H.R. 8528. A bill to promote election integrity, voter confidence, and faith in elections by removing Federal impediments to, providing State tools for, and establishing voluntary considerations to support effective State administration of Federal elections, improving election administration in the District of Columbia, improving the effectiveness of military voting programs, and protecting political speech, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration, and in addition to the Committees on the Judiciary, Oversight and Reform, Ways and Means, Science, Space, and Technology, Financial Services, Intelligence (Permanent Select), Energy and Commerce, and Homeland Security, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. VICENTE GONZALEZ of Texas (for himself, Mrs. FLETCHER, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Mr. PFLUGER, Mr. JACKSON, Ms. ESCOBAR, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. CASTRO of Texas, Mr. TONY GONZALES of Texas, Mr. CUELLAR, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Ms. JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. CARTER of Texas, Mr. ALLRED, Mr. VEASEY, Mr. DOGGETT, and Mr. BABIN):

H.R. 8529. A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 110 East Alexander Street in Three Rivers, Texas, as the ''Private Felix Z. Longoria Veterans' Memorial Post Office''; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. JACOBS of New York (for himself, Mr. ZELDIN, and Ms. STEFANIK):

H.R. 8530. A bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to reduce Federal financial participation for certain States that require political subdivisions to contribute towards the non-Federal share of Medicaid; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia (for himself and Mr. BOWMAN):

H.R. 8531. A bill to amend the Federal Rules of Evidence to limit the admissibility of evidence of a defendant's creative or artistic expression against such defendant in a criminal proceeding, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KEATING (for himself, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. QUIGLEY, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. RYAN, Ms. JACOBS of California, Ms. WILD, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Ms. SPANBERGER, Mr. VARGAS, Ms. TITUS, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Ms. SPEIER, Mr. TRONE, Mr. MORELLE, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. SWALWELL, Mr. COSTA, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Mr. HIMES, Mr. COHEN, and Mr. CARSON):

H.R. 8532. A bill to provide assistance for suspected victims and witnesses of war crimes in Ukraine, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. KHANNA (for himself and Mr. MASSIE):

H.R. 8533. A bill to amend chapter 37 of title 18, United States Code, to authorize appropriate disclosure of classified information, to appropriately limit the scope of the offense of disclosing classified information, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KIM of New Jersey (for himself and Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York):

H.R. 8534. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to require licenses to acquire or receive firearms, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. LEE of California (for herself, Ms. WATERS, Mr. JEFFRIES, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Ms. DELAURO, Ms. NORTON, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Mr. QUIGLEY, Ms. DEAN, Mr. PETERS, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. DEUTCH, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Ms. ADAMS, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. VICENTE GONZALEZ of Texas, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. BONAMICI, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Mr. GALLEGO, Ms. TITUS, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Mr. GARAMENDI, Ms. WILD, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. CICILLINE, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Ms. PRESSLEY, Mr. RUIZ, Ms. UNDERWOOD, Mr. CLEAVER, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Ms. PLASKETT, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. TRONE, Mr. TAKANO, Ms. KAPTUR, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. EVANS, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. CARTER of Louisiana, Mr. CASTEN, Mr. SUOZZI, Ms. TLAIB, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. MCNERNEY, Mr. LAWSON of Florida, Ms. BASS, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. FOSTER, Mr. TORRES of New York, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Mr. RUSH, Mr. CARSON, Mr. PAPPAS, Ms. DELBENE, Ms. JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. WELCH, Ms. BROWN of Ohio, Ms. OMAR, Mrs. CHERFILUS-MCCORMICK, Ms. SEWELL, Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, Mr. COSTA, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. SABLAN, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. DEFAZIO, Miss RICE of New York, Mr. MFUME, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mr. HORSFORD, Mr. JONES, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. BEYER, Ms. PINGREE, Ms. MATSUI, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Mrs. BUSTOS, Ms. STANSBURY, Mr. MEEKS, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Ms. BUSH, Mr. RASKIN, Mr. KILDEE, Mrs. HAYES, Mrs. TRAHAN, Mrs. LEE of Nevada, Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. COOPER, Mr. TONKO, Ms. WEXTON, Mr. KILMER, Mr. BERA, Ms. JACOBS of California, Ms. SPEIER, Mrs. DINGELL, Mr. DOGGETT, Mr. BOWMAN, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. GRIJALVA, and Ms. NEWMAN):

H.R. 8535. A bill to posthumously award a Congressional gold medal to Shirley Chisholm; to the Committee on Financial Services, and in addition to the Committee on House Administration, 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. MEIJER (for himself and Ms. JACOBS of California):

H.R. 8536. A bill to establish a commission to reform and modernize the Department of State; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. MOULTON (for himself and Ms. ESCOBAR):

H.R. 8537. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to provide increased penalties for mass killings involving machineguns or certain semiautomatic weapons, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. NEHLS (for himself, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. BANKS, Mr. CRAWFORD, Mr. BACON, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Mr. CARBAJAL, Mr. COSTA, Mr. STEUBE, Mr. ISSA, Mr. BOST, and Mr. GIMENEZ):

H.R. 8538. A bill to ensure body armor complies with safety standards, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, 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. PANETTA (for himself, Mr. CARBAJAL, Ms. CHU, Ms. ESHOO, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. LIEU, Ms. LOFGREN, and Mr. SWALWELL):

H.R. 8539. A bill to increase the percentage of authorized units that a public housing agency may use for project-based assistance, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. PETERS (for himself and Mr. JOYCE of Ohio):

H.R. 8540. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for the designation of institutions of higher education as Centers of Excellence in Cannabis Research, 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. PHILLIPS:

H.R. 8541. A bill to direct the Commandant of the Coast Guard to establish a pilot program to improve the issuance of alerts to facilitate cooperation with the public to render aid to distressed individuals under section 521 of title 14, United States Code, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Ms. PORTER:

H.R. 8542. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to authorize grants to States, Indian Tribes, Tribal organizations, Urban Indian organizations, and political subdivisions thereof to hire, employ, train, and dispatch mental health professionals to respond in lieu of law enforcement officers in emergencies involving one or more persons with a mental illness or an intellectual or developmental disability, 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. SCALISE:

H.R. 8543. A bill to require notice regarding the collection of ambient noise by certain internet-connected devices, to limit the disclosure and retention of information collected through such noise, and to require a mechanism by which such collection may be deactivated and reactivated, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. SCHIFF (for himself, Ms. ESCOBAR, Mrs. MURPHY of Florida, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHI, Mr. SAN NICOLAS, Mr. CARSON, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. SWALWELL, Mr. MALINOWSKI, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Mr. PHILLIPS, Mr. VARGAS, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. CROW, and Mr. CASE):

H.R. 8544. A bill to impose sanctions with respect to the transfer of arms and related materiel by the People's Republic of China to the Russian Federation or the evasion or circumvention of United States sanctions or multilateral sanctions by the People's Republic of China with respect to the Russian Federation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committees on the Judiciary, Financial Services, Ways and Means, and Intelligence (Permanent Select), for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. SOTO (for himself and Mr. BUDD):

H.R. 8545. A bill to establish a blockchain and cryptocurrency position within the Office of Science and Technology Policy, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

By Ms. SPEIER (for herself and Mr. MCCAUL):

H.R. 8546. A bill to amend title XXVII of the Public Health Service Act to require out-of-network coverage for qualified individuals participating in approved clinical trials, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. WITTMAN:

H.R. 8547. A bill to direct the Secretary of Energy to require as a condition of any sale of crude oil from the Strategic Petroleum Reserve that the crude oil not be exported to certain countries, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. SCHWEIKERT:

H. Res. 1290. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that two consecutive quarters of negative growth in gross domestic product, as reported by the Bureau of Economic Analysis, constitutes a recession; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. CORREA (for himself, Mr. VARGAS, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Ms. NORTON, Ms. NEWMAN, Mr. O'HALLERAN, Mr. TAKANO, Ms. ESCOBAR, Ms. CHU, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Ms. BASS, Mr. PAPPAS, Mr. CASTRO of Texas, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. LEVIN of California, Mr. CARBAJAL, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Mrs. LEE of Nevada, Ms. JACOBS of California, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Mr. SOTO, Mr. GOMEZ, Mr. AGUILAR, Mr. RUIZ, and Mrs. TORRES of California):

H. Res. 1291. A resolution recognizing the significance of ''Chicano Heritage Month'' in August as an important time to celebrate the significant contributions of Mexican Americans to the history of the United States; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to clause 7 of rule XII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following statements are submitted regarding the specific powers granted to Congress in the Constitution to enact the accompanying bill or joint resolution.

By Mr. HUIZENGA:

H.R. 8521.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I Section 8

By Ms. BONAMICI:

H.R. 8522.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant tc following:

Clause 1 of Section 8 of Article 1 of the Constitution

By Mr. BUDD:

H.R. 8523.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Congress taxes and spends (which is applied to numerous government programs) under Article I, Sec. 8, Cl. ''The Congress shall have Power to lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts, and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States. . . .''

By Ms. BUSH:

H.R. 8524.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, section 8.

By Mr. CARTER of Louisiana:

H.R. 8525.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is introduced pursuant to the powers granted to Congress under the General Welfare Clause (Art. 1 Sec. 8 Cl. 1), the Commerce Clause (Art. 1 Sec. 8 C1. 3), and the Necessary Proper Clause (Art. 1 Sec. 8 Cl. 18).

Further, this statement of constitutional authority is made for the sole purpose of compliance with clause 7 of Rule XII of the Rules of the House of Representatives and shall have no bearing on judicial review of the accompanying bill.

By Mr. CARTER of Louisiana:

H.R. 8526.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is introduced pursuant to the powers granted to Congress under the General Welfare Clause (Art. 1 Sec. 8 Cl. 1), the Commerce Clause (Art. 1 Sec. 8 Cl. 3), and the Necessary and Proper Clause (Art. 1 Sec. 8 Cl. 18).

Further, this statement of constitutional authority is made for the sole purpose of compliance with clause 7 of Rule XII of the Rules of the House of Representatives and shall have no bearing on judicial review of the accompanying bill.

By Mr. CASTEN:

H.R. 8527.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

By Mr. VICENTE GONZALEZ of Texas:

H.R. 8529 .

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. JACOBS of New York:

H.R. 8530.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia:

H.R. 8531.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to Article I, section 8, clause 18.

By Mr. KEATING:

H.R. 8532.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution.

By Mr. KHANNA:
H.R. 8533.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8 of the Constitution gives Congress the power to make laws that are necessary and proper to carry out its enumerated powers.

By Mr. KIM of New Jersey:
H.R. 8534.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution

By Ms. LEE of California:
H.R. 8535.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clause 18, to make all laws, which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers.

By Mr. MEIJER:
H.R. 8536.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8

By Mr. MOULTON:
H.R. 8537.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. NEHLS:
H.R. 8538.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. PANETTA:
H.R. 8539.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, clause 18

By Mr. PETERS:
H.R. 8540.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8

By Mr. PHILLIPS:
H.R. 8541.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Under Article I, Section 8, Clause 18, Congress has the 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 Ms. PORTER:
H.R. 8542.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8

By Mr. SCALISE:
H.R. 8543.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. SCHIFF:
H.R. 8544.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8

By Mr. SOTO:
H.R. 8545.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, of the U.S. Consitution.

By Ms. SPEIER:
H.R. 8546.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. WITTMAN:
H.R. 8547.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions, as follows:

H.R. 82: Mr. MFUME.
H.R. 302: Mr. PRICE of North Carolina.
H.R. 622: Mr. KILDEE.
H.R. 712: Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia.
H.R. 737: Ms. CONWAY.
H.R. 794: Mr. RASKIN, Mr. POCAN, Mr. TAKANO, and Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER.
H.R. 866: Ms. CONWAY.
H.R. 911: Mr. NADLER.
H.R. 1011: Ms. CONWAY.
H.R. 1226: Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas.
H.R. 1282: Mrs. FLORES.
H.R. 1368: Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD.
H.R. 1577: Mr. CROW and Mr. JONES.
H.R. 1587: Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky.
H.R. 1627: Mr. LAMB.
H.R. 1661: Mr. KEATING.
H.R. 1676: Mr. CICILLINE and Mr. KILMER.
H.R. 1696: Mr. MCGOVERN.
H.R. 1758: Mrs. BOEBERT and Mr. GOSAR.
H.R. 1926: Mr. CRAWFORD.
H.R. 1946: Mr. HORSFORD and Mr. ALLRED.
H.R. 1978: Ms. DEAN.
H.R. 1986: Mr. LARSEN of Washington.
H.R. 2033: Mr. FITZPATRICK.
H.R. 2050: Ms. SALAZAR and Ms. SCANLON.
H.R. 2100: Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania.
H.R. 2168: Ms. DEAN.
H.R. 2193: Mrs. LAWRENCE and Mr. ALLRED.
H.R. 2222: Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania.
H.R. 2256: Ms. BROWNLEY.
H.R. 2281: Mr. HIMES.
H.R. 2525: Mr. MCEACHIN.
H.R. 2747: Ms. BASS.
H.R. 2814: Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mr. MFUME, Mrs. LURIA, and Mr. CARBAJAL.
H.R. 2974: Mr. JONES, Ms. DEGETTE, and Mr. COLE.
H.R. 3108: Mr. CLEAVER.
H.R. 3109: Mr. VALADAO.
H.R. 3173: Mr. BAIRD, Mr. TONY GONZALES of Texas, and Mr. MCEACHIN.
H.R. 3259: Mrs. TRAHAN and Mr. KILDEE.
H.R. 3345: Mrs. LURIA.
H.R. 3482: Mr. LAMALFA.
H.R. 3733: Mr. DONALDS and Mrs. NAPOLITANO.
H.R. 3764: Mr. MCGOVERN.
H.R. 3832: Mr. SARBANES.
H.R. 3863: Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ.
H.R. 4018: Ms. CONWAY.
H.R. 4134: Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. JEFFRIES, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. VARGAS, and Mr. SCHNEIDER.
H.R. 4151: Mr. CONNOLLY.
H.R. 4429: Mr. VAN DREW.
H.R. 4603: Ms. BARRAGÁN.
H.R. 4750: Ms. KAPTUR.
H.R. 4765: Mr. COSTA.
H.R. 4773: Mr. FITZGERALD and Mr. NORMAN.
H.R. 4865: Mrs. KIM of California.
H.R. 4965: Mr. BUTTERFIELD.
H.R. 4991: Ms. STANSBURY.
H.R. 5203: Mr. STEUBE and Ms. NEWMAN.
H.R. 5216: Mr. CARSON.
H.R. 5436: Mr. GRIJALVA and Mrs. MURPHY of Florida.
H.R. 5508: Mr. LIEU.
H.R. 5801: Mr. LIEU and Mr. POCAN.
H.R. 6005: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.
H.R. 6038: Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER and Mr. GONZALEZ of Ohio.
H.R. 6100: Mr. O'HALLERAN.
H.R. 6117: Mr. LEVIN of California, Mr. DESAULNIER, Mr. SHERMAN, and Mr. TRONE.
H.R. 6207: Mrs. CHERFILUS-MCCORMICK, Ms. TLAIB, and Ms. SPEIER.
H.R. 6455: Ms. BASS.
H.R. 6498: Mr. LIEU.
H.R. 6587: Mr. SMITH of Nebraska and Mr. MANN.
H.R. 6699: Mr. LIEU.
H.R. 6934: Mr. GRIJALVA.
H.R. 7078: Mr. CICILLINE, Ms. OMAR, Mr. CARSON, Ms. NORTON, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHI, Mrs. CHERFILUS-MCCORMICK, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. WELCH, Mr. EVANS, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Mr. TORRES of New York, Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, Mr. AUCHINCLOSS, Ms. BROWN of Ohio, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Mr. LANGEVIN, and Mr. O'HALLERAN.
H.R. 7099: Ms. DEAN.
H.R. 7213: Ms. SCANLON.
H.R. 7223: Mr. STAUBER.
H.R. 7236: Mr. AUCHINCLOSS, Mr. LIEU, Mr. DESAULNIER, Mr. POCAN, Mr. LYNCH, and Mrs. FLETCHER.
H.R. 7240: Mr. JEFFRIES, Mr. CASTRO of Texas, Mrs. HAYES, Mr. LEVIN of California, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Ms. KAPTUR, and Mr. LANGEVIN.
H.R. 7365: Mr. GIMENEZ.
H.R. 7382: Mrs. DINGELL.
H.R. 7398: Mrs. NAPOLITANO.
H.R. 7467: Mr. VAN DREW.
H.R. 7573: Mr. BACON.
H.R. 7579: Mr. HILL and Mr. BURCHETT.
H.R. 7618: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.
H.R. 7644: Ms. DEAN.
H.R. 7706: Ms. LEE of California and Mr. GRIJALVA.
H.R. 7752: Ms. PINGREE.
H.R. 7769: Mr. CASE.
H.R. 7863: Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana.
H.R. 7897: Mr. POCAN.
H.R. 7946: Mrs. HAYES.
H.R. 7961: Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York.
H.R. 7984: Mr. MEUSER.
H.R. 7987: Mr. SMITH of Nebraska.
H.R. 7991: Mr. KEATING.
H.R. 8000: Mr. MANN and Mr. RUTHERFORD.
H.R. 8005: Mr. JONES.
H.R. 8033: Mr. KAHELE.
H.R. 8056: Ms. SLOTKIN.
H.R. 8074: Ms. DEGETTE and Mr. POCAN.
H.R. 8094: Mr. GRIFFITH, Mr. DAVIDSON, and Mr. WALTZ.
H.R. 8111: Mr. RUIZ.
H.R. 8182: Mr. RUTHERFORD.
H.R. 8233: Mr. BACON.
H.R. 8247: Ms. MENG.
H.R. 8274: Mr. RUTHERFORD.
H.R. 8330: Mr. MORELLE.
H.R. 8360: Ms. DEGETTE, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Ms. BROWN of Ohio, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Mr. GALLEGO, and Mr. BLUMENAUER.
H.R. 8374: Mrs. LESKO.
H.R. 8421: Mr. SMUCKER, Mr. SMITH of Missouri, Mrs. STEEL, Mr. WOMACK, Mr. JACOBS of New York, Mr. FEENSTRA, Mr. MEUSER, Mr. OWENS, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER, Mrs. KIM of California, Mr. NEWHOUSE, Mr. EMMER, Mr. SIMPSON, Mr. UPTON, Mr. MCCAUL, Mr. ZELDIN, Mr. GARBARINO, Mr. JOYCE of Ohio, and Mr. DIAZ-BALART.
H.R. 8424: Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York.
H.R. 8427: Ms. LOFGREN.
H.R. 8432: Mrs. MCCLAIN.
H.R. 8435: Ms. TITUS.
H.R. 8444: Mr. ALLRED.
H.R. 8446: Ms. BASS and Mr. FITZPATRICK.
H.R. 8450: Mr. MCNERNEY and Mr. SABLAN.
H.R. 8453: Mr. CICILLINE.
H.R. 8463: Mr. VARGAS, Mr. PHILLIPS, Mr. KEATING, Mr. LIEU, and Mr. CICILLINE.

H.R. 8471: Mr. LATTA.
H.R. 8485: Ms. GARCIA of Texas.
H.R. 8496: Mr. HUDSON, Mr. GOHMERT, Mr. CLYDE, and Mr. ROUZER.
H.R. 8501: Mr. GOHMERT.
H.R. 8502: Mr. GRIJALVA.
H.R. 8503: Mr. CICILLINE and Mr. SHERMAN.
H.R. 8514: Mr. BLUMENAUER and Ms. NEWMAN.
H.J. Res. 91: Mr. STAUBER, Mr. SMITH of Missouri, and Mr. SMITH of Nebraska.
H. Con. Res. 65: Mr. OBERNOLTE.
H. Res. 279: Mr. MCGOVERN.
H. Res. 664: Mr. PASCRELL.
H. Res. 891: Mrs. NAPOLITANO.
H. Res. 922: Mrs. HAYES, Mr. KEATING, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. SCHNEIDER, Mr. LIEU, and Mr. SHERMAN.
H. Res. 1156: Mrs. HAYES and Mr. KAHELE.
H. Res. 1163: Ms. LEE of California and Mr. GRIJALVA.
H. Res. 1226: Mr. ALLRED and Ms. OMAR.
H. Res. 1259: Mr. MEIJER, Mr. ISSA, Ms. TITUS, Mr. STEUBE, Mr. KEATING, Ms. BASS, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. BARR, Mr. LIEU, Mr. VARGAS, Mr. MAST, Mr. CICILLINE, Ms. TENNEY, Mr. VICENTE GONZALEZ of Texas, and Mr. GREEN of Tennessee.
H. Res. 1282: Mr. MOULTON.
H. Res. 1286: Mr. TAKANO, Mr. POCAN, Mr. GREEN of Texas, and Mr. BEYER.

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PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 117th CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

Vol. 168 WASHINGTON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, 2022 *No. 125*

Senate

The Senate met at 10 a.m. and was called to order by the Honorable SHERROD BROWN, a Senator from the State of Ohio.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Dr. Barry C. Black, offered the following prayer:

Let us pray.

Lord of our lives, hear our prayers. Fill us with Your spirit so that we may please You.

As we seek Your divine approval, empower our lawmakers to do Your will. Lord, help them not to have an excessive focus on the temporary things while neglecting the eternal. May our Senators live lives that bring glory and honor to Your Name, receiving Your approbation for their faithfulness. Create in them humble and contrite hearts that will refuse to deviate from the path of integrity.

And, Lord, we continue to pray for Ukraine.

We pray in Your merciful and powerful Name. Amen.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The Presiding Officer led the Pledge of Allegiance, as follows:

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

APPOINTMENT OF ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will please read a communication to the Senate from the President pro tempore (Mr. LEAHY).

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the following letter:

U.S. SENATE,
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,
Washington, DC, July 27, 2022.

To the Senate:

Under the provisions of rule I, paragraph 3, of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby appoint the Honorable SHERROD BROWN, a Senator from the State of Ohio, to perform the duties of the Chair.

PATRICK J. LEAHY,
President pro tempore.

Mr. BROWN 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.

RECOGNITION OF THE MAJORITY LEADER

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Democratic leader is recognized.

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, for the last century—the whole last century—America's prosperity was anchored on our country's unmatched commitment to science research, technological growth, innovation, and advanced manufacturing.

The question before the Senate, then, is simple: Will that prosperity live on in the century to come? Are we on the brink of another generation of American ingenuity, of American discovery, of American leadership? By passing our CHIPS and Science bill today, the Senate says: Yes, we are, and in a loud, bipartisan voice.

Today, by approving one of the largest investments in science, technology, and manufacturing in decades—in decades—we say that America's best years are yet to come.

This is a very good day for the American people and for American innovation. The legislation is going to create good-paying jobs. It will alleviate supply chains; it will help lower costs; and it will protect America's national security interests.

I am confident that future generations will look back on the passage of this bill as a turning point for American leadership in the 21st century.

I admit that some of the policies—not all, but some are esoteric, but they are vital. All too often we are told government and business think short term. This is one of the most significant pieces of long-term effect and thinking legislation that we have seen in this body in a very long time.

I believe that our grandchildren and our grandchildren's grandchildren will work in jobs we cannot yet imagine because of the investments we are making here today.

Like the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act and the recent gun safety law, the CHIPS and Science bill is one of the major bipartisan achievements of this Congress. But reaching this point was anything but easy.

On the contrary, the legislation has been several years in the making, and it took a lot of twists and turns before reaching the finish line. It brought together industry, labor, universities,

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Governors, mayors from both parties and from every region. And I thank my colleagues and their staff for pushing it over the line.

In 2019, I approached my Republican colleague TODD YOUNG. We had talked in the gym that he was interested in the same types of investments that I was. And I said: Let's work together on legislation to revive America's commitment to science and innovation. Together, we drafted the first version of the Endless Frontier Act, a bill whose policies shaped today's legislation.

A year later, we joined with Senators CORNYN and WARNER to begin addressing our Nation's chip crisis by pushing for an authorization of new Federal chips as an incentive as part of the NDAA. And Senator KELLY of Arizona has been a major advocate for getting these chip programs done.

So even before this Congress began, Members on both sides knew that we had to work together if we were to keep America competitive in the 21st century. We also knew that if we didn't get there first, our rivals—chief among them the Chinese Communist Party—would likely beat us to the punch and reshape the world in their authoritarian image, a frightening, frightening process.

A month after I became majority leader, I directed the chairs and members of our relevant committees to start drafting a legislative package to outcompete China and create new American jobs, with the Endless Frontier Act serving as the core of this effort.

I also instructed them to draft legislation to plug the dangerous holes in America's semiconductor industry. I said to everyone, to people on both sides of the aisle, that if both sides work together, I would put a bill on the floor of the Senate later that spring, and that is what happened when we overwhelmingly passed the U.S. Innovation and Competition Act in June 2021. It took 3 weeks, lots of debate, amendments, just as the Senate ought to work, even on major and difficult legislation, as this has been.

Senators CANTWELL and WICKER were tremendous leaders in this effort and skillfully managed the floor process. They deserve a great deal of praise not only for passing last year's bill but for their efforts this year as well.

A year later, the legislation we are passing today contains many of the critical investments in that bill. Both bills make historic investments in science and innovation—the original Endless Frontier and USICA bill and the bill we are passing today, CHIPS plus Science. Both bills make those investments.

We will plant the seeds for developing the tech hubs of tomorrow in places with great potential but which have been overshadowed by cities like San Francisco or Boston or Austin or New York City. The bill will help turn cities like Buffalo and Indianapolis into new centers for innovation, and the result will be countless new, good-paying jobs and a bright future for those areas for years to come.

Both bills will help end the chips crisis by offering tens of billions of dollars to encourage American chip manufacturing and R&D. And, if anything, this year's version is stronger because of the ITC provisions. It will create tens of thousands of high-tech manufacturing and Davis-Bacon construction jobs from Albany, NY, to New Albany, OH, and beyond. It is going to lower costs for cars, washing machines, and so much more in the long run because our chip shortage will be alleviated.

Both bills establish the National Foundation tech directorate and provide funding to the Department of Energy to achieve new breakthroughs in the technologies like AI, quantum computing, cyber security, renewable energy, 5G, biotech, and other discoveries yet unknown. And both bills provide funding to build wireless communication supply chain to counter Huawei. This was a top priority for my colleague MARK WARNER, and I thank him for his efforts in this regard.

The bottom line is this: Today's legislation is one of the largest investments in science, technology, and advanced manufacturing in decades.

Now, of course, while this bill contains many critical investments in chips and scientific research, there are other major proposals from both sides that are still in the works within the conference committee. That important work must continue. It will. And it is my intention to put the conference committee on the floor in September after the work is complete.

So let me be clear. Today is a very good day for the American people and for the future of our country. I believe firmly that, when signed into law, this bill will reawaken the spirit of discovery, innovation, and optimism that made America the envy of the world and will continue to do so. Because of the investments we are approving today, America will be the place where the next transformational breakthroughs in industry and science occur.

Nearly 80 years ago, Dr. Vannevar Bush, the head of the U.S. Office of Scientific Research, wrote in a report to President Truman that ''without scientific progress, no amount of achievement in other directions can ensure our health, prosperity, and security in the modern world.'' The name of that report? It was called ''Science: The Endless Frontier.'' It is the inspiration for much of the work we have dedicated to passing this bill today.

In the wake of Dr. Bush's report, we created the National Science Foundation, funded the National Energy Laboratories, split the atom, spliced the gene, landed a man on the Moon, and unleashed the internet. We generated decades of American prosperity and fostered an innate sense of optimism in the American spirit.

Today, we face the great task of renewing and strengthening that legacy in a world of fierce competition. It is no longer a situation where we can just leave it up to corporate America because we didn't have competition. Now there are nation-states funding and aiding their corporations, and authoritarian governments around the world are doing that and cheering for us to fail—cheering for us, hoping that we will sit on our hands and not adapt to the changes in the 21st century. They believe that squabbling democracies like ours can't unite around national priorities like this one. They believe that democracy itself is a relic of the past and that, by beating us to emerging technologies, autocracies around the world hope to reshape the world in their own image.

Well, let me tell you something: I believe in America. I believe in our system. I believe that they will not succeed. I believe that this legislation will enable the United States to outinnovate, outproduce, and outcompete the world in the industries of the future, and I believe that the strongly bipartisan work on this bill revealed that, in this Chamber, we all believe—all of us, Democrats and Republicans—that another American century lies on the horizon.

For this, these many worthy reasons, let us pass the CHIPS and Science bill today.

I yield the floor.

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. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. KAINE). Without objection, it is so ordered.

RECOGNITION OF THE REPUBLICAN LEADER.

The Republican leader is recognized.

INFLATION

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, here is how Washington Democrats are describing the American economy. From the White House last month: ''robust economic progress under President Biden's leadership.'' According to President Biden himself, our economy has ''unique strengths that we can build on,'' that it was ''providing important breathing room for American families,'' and that it was ''strong as can be but for inflation, but for gas and food.'' The economy is as strong as it can be except that pesky thing: the worst inflation in more than 40 years. You almost have to laugh at that analysis.

Contrast the Democrats' spin with how working Americans are describing our economy. From a grocery store manager in Tennessee: ''It's just not a good situation.'' From a grandmother in Georgia: ''The food, the gas, the bills, and the mortgage, everything. . . . It's a lot on a family.'' Overall, a majority of Americans are concerned their paycheck can't cover the essentials amidst inflation, and a majority

disapprove of what President Biden is doing about it.

Clearly, something isn't adding up, but that isn't a new feature of Washington Democrats' one-party control of government. In fact, missing the mark on economic policy has been a hallmark of the Biden administration. Last spring, they misread what it needed after a once-in-a-century pandemic and flooded the engine with trillions in liberal spending. Then, they missed the warning signs of the runaway inflation that that mistake brought on. Now, they are mounting a panicked campaign to redefine the word ''recession'' before the next quarterly GDP comes out tomorrow.

So Washington Democrats seem to think the real-world effects of their policies—the pain Americans are feeling as they try to balance household budgets—can just be spun away—spun away—with talking points. Well, I can tell you there are millions of working families who wish it were, in fact, that simple, but you know full well that it isn't.

BORDER SECURITY

Mr. President, now on a different matter, yesterday, I met with members of the Kentucky Narcotics Officers Association to discuss the ongoing substance abuse crisis in my home State. These frontline professionals have watched Kentucky pass some grim milestones in recent years. This is one of the most horrifying consequences of the ongoing breakdown of law and order in our country.

In 2020, overdose deaths in the Commonwealth increased nearly 50 percent from the year prior, reaching an all-time high of 1,964. Then, last year, we broke that record again, recording 2,250 overdose deaths—14.5 percent higher than in 2020.

Remember, as of this past January, 2 years into the pandemic, fentanyl alone had killed more Americans aged 18 to 45 than the coronavirus. That is not even all overdoses; that is just fentanyl alone.

The Kentucky law enforcement officers with whom I got to visit work every day to try to reverse these heartwrenching trends. They have had some success. Earlier this month, in Louisville, law enforcement seized a full kilogram of fentanyl in Louisville. The experts say that is enough to kill half a million people in Louisville alone. But they are struggling to stem the cascade of narcotics pouring into our streets. The reason for this, they told me, is pretty clear: our unsecured borders.

Already this year, our overwhelmed Customs and Border Patrol agents encountered more than 1.6 million illegal crossers down at the border. That is close to the total number of encounters for the entirety of last year. Some of these individuals were promptly detained and deported, but many of them were booked briefly and then released into the American heartland. Presumably, we will never hear from most of them ever again. These are just the known encounters, to say nothing of the 900,000 ''got-aways'' that DHS officials think have taken place since the beginning of the last fiscal year. Put another way, a group of people larger than the entire population in my hometown broke into our country without interacting with border agents at all.

Alongside this human tide is an ever-increasing flood of illicit drugs, most notably fentanyl. That drug played a role in 72 percent of overdoses in Kentucky last year. CBP officials have seized 5,722 pounds of the stuff this year alone. Imagine how much slipped through their fingers and onto our streets.

Are Democrats admitting this is an emergency? Are they working overtime to put a tourniquet on this crisis? Just the opposite. Secretary Mayorkas jetted to a summit in Aspen earlier this month and pronounced that ''the border is secure.'' That is our Secretary of Homeland Security. Maybe that kind of talk plays well at a ritzy ski resort packed with liberals. It doesn't play very well with law enforcement and first responders in States like Kentucky who have to deal with crime and fatal drug overdoses every single day. The far left throws our borders open for ideological reasons, and it is the most vulnerable communities that end up paying the deadly price.

The president of the National Border Patrol Council has directly contradicted the Biden administration's insistence that our southern border is in great shape. Here is what he had to say. This is the president of the National Border Patrol Council:

> [T]he cartels use illegal border crossers to facilitate their higher value contraband, including . . . fentanyl.

In other words, more illegal immigration means more of this illegal poison. But President Biden and Washington Democrats simply won't admit it. Their response to the border crisis has been to issue new internal guidance encouraging border personnel to use more politically correct language when they are referring to criminal aliens. They would rather police language than police the border.

Remember, the Biden administration spent taxpayer dollars going to court, arguing they have a right to end the ''Remain in Mexico'' policy and throw our borders open even wider. President Biden tried to cut funding for ICE in his most recent budget.

Washington liberals say the compassionate policy is to lure desperate people into inhumane conditions, let the drug cartels have open season, and let Americans die as a result. That is not compassion; that is cruelty—an abdication of duty with deadly consequences for the American people.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. LUJÁN). Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, the Biden border crisis continues to rage. Last month, U.S. Customs and Border Protection encountered 207,416 individuals attempting to cross our southern border illegally, the highest June number ever recorded. And April and May successively set records for the highest numbers for any month ever.

During the 2021 fiscal year, Customs and Border Protection encountered a record number of individuals attempting to cross our southern border illegally—1,734,686, to be precise—a record. We still have 3 months to go for this fiscal year, but we have already exceeded last year's number by more than 11,000. That is right. In just 9 months, we have already exceeded last year's record number of apprehensions.

The situation on our southern border is out of control, although you would never know it to hear the President and his administration. ''The border is secure'' the President's Homeland Security Secretary said just a few days ago. Again, The border is secure. My only question is how he said that with a straight face.

Our southern border is the opposite of secure. It is in crisis. The flood of illegal immigration is so great that huge numbers of Customs and Border Protection officers have been pulled off the border to process migrants. A May article from the Economist reported that:

> Around 60 percent of CBP agents have been assigned to process migrants, taking them away from field work.

That, of course, leaves our borders wide open to illegal activity, including the drug trafficking that is flooding our country with fentanyl.

It also means even with all the apprehensions the Border Patrol has made, many more individuals are getting through unstopped. One source reports that so far this fiscal year, there have been more than half a million got-aways—in other words, individuals the Border Patrol saw but was unable to apprehend.

The Economist article I mentioned also noted:

> One border expert estimates that less than 20 percent of people trying to cross the border undetected are stopped.

Less than 20 percent—that is a security nightmare.

Our Customs and Border Protection agents are giving this job their all, but there is no way for them to keep up with the flood of illegal immigration, especially when they are being pulled off the border to process migrants.

It is President Biden's job to help stop this border crisis, but when he is not pretending this crisis doesn't exist, he is taking actions that are contributing to this disaster. On his very first day in office, President Biden rescinded

the declaration of a national emergency at our southern border. He halted construction of the border wall. He revoked a Trump administration order that called for the government to faithfully execute our immigration laws. And his Department of Homeland Security issued guidelines pausing deportations, except under certain circumstances. That was all, again, on his first day in office.

Needless to say, the effect of all this was to declare to the world that the U.S. borders were effectively open. And even as huge numbers of illegal immigrants pour across our southern border, he has continued to build on those actions. The President sought to significantly limit the ability of Immigration and Customs Enforcement to enforce immigration laws.

Deportations dropped precipitously during fiscal year 2021, as did arrests in the interior of the country. In March of this year, the administration rescinded a 2019 rule expanding expedited removal for individuals here illegally. And, of course, the administration is still attempting to remove title 42 COVID–19 restrictions, with no viable plan to control the resulting surge in illegal immigration.

Illegal immigration, especially the kind of out-of-control illegal immigration we are currently experiencing, has serious consequences. I have already mentioned some of the security risks it presents. With Customs and Border Protection overstretched, it is easier for bad actors to cross the border into our country—gang members, drug traffickers, human smugglers, and the list goes on.

Our country is currently in the midst of a fentanyl crisis. In fact, right now, fentanyl overdose is the leading cause of death for American adults between the ages of 18 and 45. And where is all this fentanyl coming from? Most of it is being trafficked across our southern border. The current border situation is undoubtedly facilitating that trafficking.

Illegal immigration is financially costly, as well. Immigration and Customs Enforcement is currently running out of money for this year, thanks, in part, to the out-of-control situation at our southern border.

President Biden has talked about wanting to build a ''fair, orderly, and humane'' immigration system. There is nothing—nothing—humane about our current situation. Encouraging illegal immigration, as the President's policies have done, has contributed to a humanitarian crisis that saw 557 migrants die attempting to cross the southern border during fiscal year 2021. Just last month, in an incredibly tragic, horrific story, 53 migrants died in an unair-conditioned tractor-trailer after being smuggled across the border. It was a sober reminder of the human costs of policies that enable illegal immigration.

The President may think that his border policies are compassionate, but, again, he would be wrong. Policies that encourage illegal immigration, that encourage individuals to undertake the often dangerous journey across our southern border often at the mercy of human smugglers are the very opposite of compassionate. I would like to think that the President would wake up to the dangerous situation we are in and take action to help stem the flood of illegal immigration at our southern border, but after a year and a half of his administration's neglecting this crisis, I am not getting my hopes up. I am afraid that, like inflation, out-of-control illegal immigration has become a fact of life in the Biden Presidency. As with inflation, Americans and those vulnerable individuals who are attempting to enter our country, will be left to suffer the consequences.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Indiana.

H.R. 4346

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. President, when it comes to America, I am an optimist—always. You see, I can't help but approach the future with great hope. After all, as Americans, we have never let obstacles stand in our way or accepted that problems can't be solved.

Our citizens are the world's most ingenious; our military, its mightiest; our economy, the strongest; and our innovators, the most creative. The last century was defined by our accomplishments and our ideals and I believe this one will be, too. But I have to say, this path is not guaranteed.

Now as then, America's success depends on unleashing the potential of our people and outcompeting and outinnovating global rivals who don't share our values or our economic interests.

Right now, we are in the middle of a great power competition with an authoritarian regime in Beijing that seeks global primacy and rejects democracy. The Chinese Communist Party is currently investing $1.4 trillion in frontier technologies that will dominate the 21st century—artificial intelligence, quantum computing, hypersonics, among other key technologies. Its innovators are earning patents and publishing research in AI at greater rates than our own. Its schools are producing four times the STEM graduates as America's. The Chinese Communist Party's computer and science universities are regularly outranking ours.

Its military is making advances in cyber warfare and the development of hypersonic weapons, autonomous vehicles, electronic and cyber warfare, and orbital bombardment systems.

These are the technologies that will dominate the 21st century, economically and militarily.

China's Government is planning on winning the AI race, winning future wars, and winning the future. The truth is, if we are being honest with ourselves, Beijing is well on its way to accomplishing these goals. America is at risk of falling behind economically and technologically to a world power that doesn't value liberty or even human life.

So how should we respond?

For too long, when it comes to Chinese aggression, America has relied on a strategy of deterrence, taking steps like blocking Huawei from doing business in the U.S., tightening export controls, and improving foreign investment rules.

Now, these are important measures, but they are no longer enough. You see, it is time to go on the offensive. And that is exactly what this legislation—which has gone by many names from the Endless Frontier Act to the U.S. Innovation and Competition Act to CHIPS+—will do: unleash private sector innovation while significantly boosting Federal national security investments.

Let me highlight a few specifics. First, this bill greatly encourages domestic investment in semiconductor production. Right now, the USA is almost entirely reliant on other nations for high-tech computer chips that power our smartphones, automobiles, household appliances, and military platforms. In fact, the recent shortage of these chips has hobbled our economy; it has hit our pocketbooks.

For example, a shortage of computer chips forced General Motors to idle its assembly plant in Fort Wayne, IN, twice already this year. U.S. semiconductor production, once accounting for nearly 40 percent of the world's supply, has dropped to just 12 percent, while China's production share is increasing rapidly. Ninety percent of the chips used in our military technology are made overseas. Let me say that again. Ninety percent of the chips used in our military technology are made overseas. Most are made in South Korea and Taiwan, but an increasing number are produced in China. This is a very real economic and national security vulnerability.

And this bill will reassert America's place in this industry and take a giant leap towards ensuring that our supply chain and national defense will never be at the mercy of technology produced overseas.

Another important aspect of this bill is critical applied research funding. This legislation reforms and invests in the National Science Foundation to partner with the private sector and universities to develop critical emerging technologies that will transform the global landscape. We know that national success and competitiveness in the 21st century economy will be built on emerging technologies like quantum computing and artificial intelligence.

Funding research crucial to keeping America safe is one of the Federal Government's responsibilities, and this legislation will help us not just catch up with but overtake China in these critical areas.

And this bill will establish regional technology hubs across our country,

which will become centers for the research, development, entrepreneurship, and manufacturing of new key technologies.

This is incredibly important at a time when too many Americans in the heartland feel left out and too many areas overlooked, when only a handful of cities account for nearly 90 percent of job growth in these advanced sectors.

Simply put, this bill will make America stronger, safer, and more prosperous. And it is desperately needed. How do we know? Because the Chinese Communist Party has actively lobbied against this legislation. They know this bill is bad for China and good for the United States of America.

This bill is about securing our country, giving our people the tools to flourish, and ensuring America continues its global research role.

It has been a long journey to get to this point, but history will show that by passing this CHIPS+ bill, we are confronting the challenges of today and building a prosperous and secure tomorrow for all Americans.

I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Vermont.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT REQUEST

Mr. SANDERS. I have heard, time and again, my Republican colleagues and a number of Democrats voice their serious concern about the deficit and our national debt. We are told that because of the deficit that at a time when we have the highest rate of childhood poverty of almost any major country on Earth, we cannot extend the child tax credit to help working parents and substantially reduce childhood poverty.

At a time when over 600,000 Americans are homeless and some 18 million families are spending half of their incomes on the high cost of housing, we are told over and over again that because of the deficit we cannot build the low-income, affordable housing we desperately need.

At a time when millions of senior citizens in this country desperately need help to go to a dentist because their teeth are rotting in their mouths, they can't afford hearing aids, they can't afford eyeglasses, we are told that we cannot afford to expand Medicare because of the deficit.

At a time when the average family in this country is spending $15,000 a year on childcare—an unimaginable amount of money for a working family—we are told that we cannot reform a dysfunctional childcare system because of the deficit.

At a time when some 70 million Americans are uninsured or underinsured, we are told that we cannot guarantee healthcare to all Americans as a human right—like virtually every other major country does—because of the deficit.

In other words, despite the fact that half of the people in our country today are living paycheck to paycheck, despite the fact that half of our seniors live on incomes of $25,000 or less, despite the fact that we have more income and wealth inequality today than we have had in 100 years, where three billionaires own more wealth than the bottom half of America, despite all of that, whenever it comes to protecting the needs of low-income or working families, I hear, over and over again, we just cannot afford to do that because of the deficit.

Well, guess what? All of that profound and serious concern about the deficit fades away when it comes to providing a $76 billion blank check to the highly profitable microchip industry with no protections at all for the American taxpayer.

Somehow the deficit is of great concern when it comes to providing help to working families, to low-income Americans, to children, to seniors, but it is not a concern when you provide massive corporate welfare for enormously profitable multinational corporations.

I guess when the semiconductor industry spends $19 million on lobbying this year alone and when Intel spends $100 million on lobbying and campaign contributions over the past 20 years, when that industry says: Jump, the response from Congress is: How high?

That is what a political system dominated by Big Money looks like. The people in this country who desperately need help can't get it. The corporations that are making huge profits and the CEOs who are making exorbitant compensation packages get everything they need—and more.

In other words, it appears that the deep concerns about the deficit are rather selective.

Now, after I finish my remarks, I will give my colleagues a chance to prove me wrong. I will be raising a budget point of order against this bill because it increases the deficit by over $79 billion, with $76 billion of that money going to the microchip industry with no strings attached.

Let me be very clear. There is no doubt that there is a global shortage of microchips and semiconductors, which is making it harder for manufacturers to produce the cars, cell phones, household appliances, and electronic equipment that we need. And that is why I fully support efforts to expand U.S. microchip production.

But the question we should be asking is this: Should American taxpayers provide the microchip industry with a blank check of over $76 billion at a time when semiconductor companies are making tens of billions of dollars in profit right now and paying the head of Intel some $170 million a year in compensation? And I think the answer to that question is a resounding no.

That is why, at the conclusion of my remarks, I will be asking unanimous consent to attach an amendment to this legislation.

This amendment is simple and straightforward. It would prevent microchip companies from receiving grants under this legislation unless they agreed not to buy back their own stock—not complicated.

Now, this is rather amazing. This is really quite incredible and tells you where we are as a nation politically. Over the past decade, semiconductor companies have spent nearly $250 billion—70 percent of their profits—not on research and development, not on building new microchip plants in America—what this bill is presumably about—but on buying back their own stock to enrich their wealthy shareholders.

Let me repeat: The industry that is asking for $76 billion of corporate welfare today, over the past decade spent $250 billion—70 percent of their profits—not on research and development, not on building new microchip plants in America but on buying back their own stock to enrich their wealthy stockholders.

Apparently, they just couldn't find $76 billion of their own money to invest in new plants in America. They need the taxpayers of this country to do it for them.

Do any of my colleagues really believe we should allow microchip companies to receive $76 billion in taxpayer assistance without a ban on stock buybacks?

Under my amendment, microchip companies would not be allowed to receive taxpayer assistance unless they agreed they would not repeal existing collective bargaining agreements and would remain neutral in any union organizing effort.

Do any of my colleagues believe that we should be handing out corporate welfare to profitable corporations who are engaged in busting unions?

Under my agreement, microchip companies would not be able to receive $76 billion in taxpayer assistance unless they agreed not to outsource jobs overseas.

Now, I heard my colleague from Indiana speak a moment ago about the crisis in the microchip industry, how we are producing a smaller and smaller amount, but he forgot to mention—somehow forgot to mention—that over the last 20 years, the microchip industry has shut down over 780 manufacturing plants and other establishments in the United States and eliminated 150,000 American jobs while moving most of its production overseas.

In other words, what taxpayers are doing are rebuilding an industry that was destroyed by the industry itself by going abroad in search of more profit.

Under my amendment, microchip companies would be prevented from receiving taxpayer assistance unless they agree to issue warrants or equity stakes to the Federal Government.

Now, I happen to believe in industrial policy. I think it makes sense for the government and private sector to be working together when it is mutually beneficial. If private companies, however, are going to benefit from generous taxpayer subsidies—$76 billion—

the financial gains made by these companies must be shared with the American people, not just wealthy shareholders. Does that sound really unreasonable?

If these guys are going to make huge profits based on this investment, don't you think maybe the taxpayers of this country who gave them the money might be able to get some of those benefits back?

The microchip industry today is worth about $680 billion. By 2030, that market, the market for microchips, is expected to grow to a trillion dollars. Do any of my colleagues really believe that if microchip companies make a profit as a direct result of these Federal grants—which is extremely likely—the taxpayers in this country, taxpayers do not have a right to get a reasonable return on that investment?

And let us be clear, none of this is a radical idea. All of those provisions that I just articulated were included in the CARES Act that passed the Senate by a vote of 96 to 0. In other words, every Senator here has already voted for these provisions.

Now, I have heard recently some of my colleagues who are saying: Don't worry. We have imposed ''strong guardrails'' to this bill.

Well, let me respectfully disagree. These so-called guardrails would do nothing to prevent microchip companies from outsourcing a single job abroad. In fact, these so-called guardrails would not even force Intel to divest all of the money they have put into semiconductor companies in China. These so-called guardrails would do nothing to protect taxpayers or to stop microchip companies from union busting.

Yes, I understand some language has been inserted in this bill that would prohibit microchip companies from using Federal grants to buy back their own stock, but let's be clear, this language is totally meaningless. Under this legislation, companies will still be able to use the enormous profits that they are making to buy back their own stocks.

Bottom line, let us rebuild the U.S. microchip industry. I believe that. But let us do it in a way that benefits all of our society, not just a handful of wealthy, profitable, and powerful corporations.

In 1968, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., said:

> The problem is that we all too often have socialism for the rich and rugged free enterprise capitalism for the poor.

I am afraid that what Dr. King said 54 years ago was accurate back then. And as we can see by this legislation today—massive subsidies for the rich and the powerful, while we continue to turn our backs on working families—what King said then is even more accurate now.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that it be in order to call up amendment No. 5145, that the amendment be considered and agreed to, and that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table without intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

The Senator from Washington.

Ms. CANTWELL. Mr. President, I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

POINT OF ORDER

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. President, I raise a point of order that the pending measure violates section 4106 of the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2018, H. Con. Res. 71 of the 115th Congress, the Senate pay-as-you-go point of order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Washington.

Ms. CANTWELL. Mr. President, pursuant to section 904 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, I move to waive all applicable sections of that act and any other applicable budget points of order for the purpose of the pending bill, and I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There is a sufficient second.

The yeas and nays are ordered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Mississippi.

CHIPS ACT OF 2022

Mr. WICKER. Mr. President, I would like to be recognized to speak on the bill.

We will soon be moving to a vote on the so-called CHIPS legislation. It has had several names during its consideration in the Senate and in the House. I prefer to call it the CHIPS and Science Act. But it is an important bipartisan piece of legislation, and I urge its adoption.

Is my friend from Vermont seeking recognition?

Mr. SANDERS. No.

Mr. WICKER. So I urge my colleagues to vote yes on this legislation. It will expand American semiconductor production, create new opportunities for research into cutting-edge technologies, and enhance our ability to compete with China.

There is no more important competition than the one for technological supremacy between the United States and China. The outcome will shape the global balance of power for decades and will impact the security and prosperity of all Americans.

Regrettably, at this moment, we are not in the driver's seat on a range of important technologies; China is. China and other nations are increasingly dominant in tech innovation, posing a massive threat to not only our economy but to our national security.

But with today's vote, Congress has a chance to move us back in the right direction and put America back into a place to win the game.

This legislation—the CHIPS and Science Act, I will call it—will provide a historic boost to our semiconductor industry, which for too long has played on an uneven global playing field.

Increasing American chip production is absolutely vital, given the importance of chips to our economy, as well as our national defense. The pandemic taught us the hard way that we cannot be dependent on semiconductor production halfway around the globe.

But, of course, chip semiconductors are not the whole ball game. This legislation goes much further, advancing American innovation in quantum computing, advanced robotics, biotechnology, advanced materials, and artificial intelligence—the full suite of technologies that we need to outcompete China.

And instead of limiting those investments to a small handful of institutions in five wealthy States, this bill casts a wide net, enlisting the talent and expertise of STEM researchers nationwide. This legislation will guarantee that EPSCoR, a program designed to stimulate competitive research in 25 predominantly rural States, receives 20 percent of all R&D funding from the National Science Foundation, up from the current 13 percent—13 percent now, 20 percent when it is finally ramped up.

The bill will also reauthorize the National Science Foundation, the gold standard for funding basic research, and it will establish a new Directorate for Technology, Innovation, and Partnerships, called TIP, at NSF to supercharge the process of translating basic research into technology development, and then to the commercial market, enabling us to compete better with China across a vast range of technologies.

This legislation would not be complete without new safeguards against espionage—which we know is taking place right now—against intellectual property theft, for which the Chinese have become notorious. I am pleased we were able to include a number of long-overdue reforms to protect the fruits of our Nation's R&D investments. Even so, there is more work to be done to protect American research across the whole of government, and I commend my friend Senator PORTMAN from Ohio for moving forward with his initiative, which I hope can be incorporated into the statute at some point.

This moment has been a long time in the making, and I want to issue some bipartisan congratulations and words of thanks.

My dear friend and colleague from the State of Washington, the chair of the Commerce Committee, Senator CANTWELL, is on the floor, and I congratulate her and commend her and thank her for her cooperation with me on this issue.

I want to thank Leader SCHUMER and Senator YOUNG, the original cosponsors of the Endless Frontier Act, as well as Senator CORNYN, Senator SINEMA, and many other colleagues who helped make this a better bill.

And I also want to congratulate and commend officials from the previous administration—from the Trump administration—who are also telling

Americans about the importance of this legislation.

This is a bill that will be signed by President Joe Biden, but it is also endorsed by Ambassador Robert Lighthizer, President Trump's International Trade Adviser; by Mike Pompeo, President Trump's CIA Director and Secretary of State; and by Robert O'Brien, former National Security Advisor to President Trump. So three distinguished and knowledgeable national defense officials and foreign policy officials are saying this about the bill we will soon vote on.

Ambassador Lighthizer, of the Trump administration, said on Kudlow 2 days ago:

> We are in this existential competition with China. The battleground of that competition is technology and chips. That is where we are going to win it or lose it.

And he goes on to point out that the bill, while not perfect, is exactly the bill that we can get done right now, and I don't know of any bill that is ever perfect.

Mike Pompeo, Secretary of State, a stalwart in the last administration on national defense, says this:

> Congress must pass the CHIPS Act for both our national and economic security. We have to become less dependent on China for critical technologies—and this is how we do it. . . . A bipartisan bill, supporting R&D for semiconductor chip manufacturing, is essential to securing vital technologies for our economy and our military.

That is Mike Pompeo, President Trump's Secretary of State.

And then Robert O'Brien, former National Security Advisor to President Trump, said:

> America needs this legislation without delay.

So I want to also say a note of thanks to my own staff—my personal staff and my committee staff—for their tireless efforts over the last year and a half on this issue. This is the culmination of a great deal of work by some very, very talented personnel—countless meetings, a legislative hearing in April, a markup in May, a final vote by the Senate in June after days and days of debate on the floor. All of these staff members worked nights and weekends, considering and helping to manage almost 1,000 amendments through the committee and the floor, and all of them contributed in many ways.

I will single out for recognition my policy director, James Mazol, who was absolutely vital to us in putting it all together, and his entire team.

So thank you very much, Mr. President. I urge a ''yes'' vote. I think the strong 64 votes we had yesterday on cloture was indicative of the support, and I anticipate its passage and look forward to its successful passage in the House of Representatives.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Washington.

Ms. CANTWELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I be allowed to finish my remarks prior to the scheduled vote.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Ms. CANTWELL. Mr. President, I come to the floor today to talk about the legislation before us and how it is an investment today for jobs tomorrow.

And I want to thank my colleague from Mississippi for his partnership on this legislation. It seems like a century ago that we had a markup in committee and passed this out—the science portion, which we are now voting on—24 to 4, more than a year ago. And yet here we are today, on the product of much negotiation, not just in our committee but in eight other committees—seven other committees.

We are here because we know that innovation is in the DNA of Americans, and we know that it helped us win the world wars; it helped us cure disease. We know it has helped create millions of jobs, and it has helped members of the business community on opposite sides of a phone call or an email connect to each other to get a product or a service.

So this bill embraces American innovation and our tradition of it, and I, too, encourage a ''yes'' vote.

After watching the COVID crisis mangle our supply chain and see semiconductors be a big part of inflation, the shortage of semiconductors has increased the cost of a used car by more than 40 percent, putting it out of reach of many families at a time when they just needed a car to drive to work.

So this bill is about making sure that we face our manufacturing challenges here at home and that we train and skill the scientists and the workers to get that done.

And so thanks start with Senators SCHUMER and YOUNG for their hard work in introducing this legislation more than 2 years ago. Senator SCHUMER's great work with Senator YOUNG on this was an eye-opening change in the way that we make investments in R&D. It was a concept novel then, but I think we have a lot of understanding of it now, and that is to move our R&D into faster translation into products and services. Why? Because the rest of the world is doing that and we need to hurry as well.

I also want to just point out that there are lots of contributions from Members in this bill: Senator PETERS on AI scholarships, Senator CORTEZ MASTO on national science technology strategy, Senator ROSEN on critical minerals, Senator SINEMA on our NASA authorization, Senator WARNOCK on semiconductor supply chains, Senators BROWN and COONS on Manufacturing USA Institutes, Senator OSSOFF on cyber security education grants, Senator MENENDEZ on supply chain issues. So many, many things in this legislation were contributed by many different Members through a regular order process.

But let's get specific about it. There are about five or six things in this bill that really matter to our Nation at this critical moment.

First is a new mission at the National Science Foundation. That new mission is different because the National Science Foundation has been focused on basic research. So we are creating, for the first time, in a $20 billion investment over 5 years, the focus for that new mission at NSF to say that they have to focus on translating that science into faster discoveries in products and solutions that will help U.S. manufacturing here at home.

And while the United States has excelled at basic research, we have allowed other countries to excel at translational research, and that needs to stop now.

We need to make the investment in industries from aerospace to pharmaceuticals, to farming, to information technologies that will help increase the pace of innovation here in the United States of America.

Second, we say that NSF is not alone in its mission. We recognize that the Department of Energy also has a key role to play in translational science.

I want to thank the Presiding Officer, Senator LUJÁN, for his contribution of a $16.9 billion DOE investment that doubles down on the current work in key technology areas that we also have to do faster translational science to scale up in cutting edge energy R&D. This was a very large portion of the energy innovation that was funded in this bill.

This legislation also includes a 5-year, $50 billion, first-ever reauthorization of the Department of Energy Office of Science. And I want to thank Senators MANCHIN and BARRASSO for working on this and its inclusion in this.

Combining these investments will go a long way in reversing the decline in Federal R&D that has dropped threefold since 1978. We need to improve U.S. competitiveness, but we are only going to do it by investing today for those jobs tomorrow.

Third, the bill also says that we need to be smarter at how we make our investments. Now, I would say I represent a tech hub. It is already in existence. It took 30-plus years to create. There are places like Seattle, San Jose, San Francisco, Boston, and San Diego that you could say are tech hubs. They account for 90 percent of the growth in innovation sectors between the years 2005 and 2017. But is that all we are going to do in the United States of America, allow innovation to just continue to be more and more expensive because it is only produced in those areas?

I am a firm believer in distributed generation, whether that is electricity or whether that is innovation. And the more dispersed the innovation is, you never know where the next Bill Gates or Bill Boeing is going to be from and what innovation they might come up with.

So this bill also has a new mission in the Department of Commerce in technology hubs, where it will focus on trying to foster new collaboration between

universities, businesses, labor, and local government to accelerate economic growth and opportunity in innovation. These tech hubs will focus on the key technology areas that are in this bill and help us move faster at innovation.

I want to thank my colleague Senator TESTER, from Montana, who is a very big advocate in making sure that there was geographic diversity to the tech hubs. And we know that while we want to grow more technology advancement in the United States, that we also want to see it not just in Seattle, but in places like Spokane or Indianapolis or West Virginia or Wichita.

We also increase in this Act the Manufacturing Extension Partnerships. During the pandemic, we saw that many companies could not survive without supplies that were no longer available to them. And we know that with the manufacturing extension ecosystem, that we have to stay competitive by innovating. This bill delivers $76 billion over 10 years to develop the next generation of chips and to reestablish chip manufacturing in the United States.

Now I know my colleague from Vermont and my colleague from Florida and many others have criticized this part of the legislation. I know that they think that this is somehow—I wish, trust me, I wish that—I would probably agree more with the Senator of Vermont on the prioritization within our budget on the various things that will help American families. But we can't ignore that chip production has gone overseas and that the United States has lost its share of that production to the point that we are now down to as little as 12 percent—or could go to 12 percent, at which point, who wants to manufacture when the ecosystem is somewhere else? We know that just last year alone, chip shortages cost the U.S. economy $240 billion. That is the automobile industry that didn't have chips; that is part of the electronics industry that didn't have chips. You can say it is even in the cost of every product that you buy because we certainly didn't produce the transportation system to even move products throughout the United States in companies like PACCAR that are from the Northwest, because they too did not have chips to put into their trailers to move products across the United States. So we know that with every dollar of chip R&D investment, that increases GDP gains by $16.50.

So I know my colleagues would like us to make other investments, but I would say that chips are just as essential as wheat is in America. People think about our farm investments and with no hesitation say: Let's make sure that we keep wheat production in the United States of America. I guarantee you, chips are no less important. And we have to have an increase in the United States, or we are going to continue to fall behind on national security issues and on economic development issues that are so critical.

We also, in this legislation, make one of the most significant investments in STEM over the last many years. It puts $13 billion into science, technology, engineering, and mathematics workforce development. It creates $2 billion to minority-serving institutions, including Native American institutions, to encourage their research and innovation.

And I want to thank Senator WICKER for his leadership on the F-score provision, probably one of the more hotly debated conversations between our colleagues here in the Senate and in the House. But I would say to my colleagues, this is about innovation everywhere. This is about growing opportunity everywhere. And that is exactly what we are saying with F-score. You never know what the next innovation is going to bring.

So these key provisions, from diversifying our investment in education and job training, from making investments in tech hubs, to the investment in R&D by both DOD and NSF through faster translational science, we are improving the ecosystem that we have in the United States of America. This ecosystem has been built over a long period of time. It represents competing and collaborating organizations. That is what the strength of our R&D is.

So I want to thank Senators SCHUMER and YOUNG, Senators CORNYN and KELLY, and many other people who helped introduce and move this legislation. I want to thank Senator WARNER for his contributions and thank, again, Senator WICKER and his team for the many advances in this legislation. I also would be remiss if I didn't thank retiring Chair EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON and Ranking Member FRANK LUCAS who worked hard to craft the legislation before us.

I want to thank on my staff: Lila Helms, Melissa Porter, Mary Guenther, Amit Ronen, Stacy Baird, Nikki Teutschel, Christi Barnhart, Jonny Pellish, Rosemary Baize, Erica Holman, and Emma Stohlman for their help; and on Senator WICKER's staff, as he already mentioned, James Mazol and many other people. I want to thank on Senator SCHUMER's staff Jon Cardinal, Mike Kuiken, and Meghan Taira for their hard work. But no one deserves more focus and attention than Richard-Duane Chambers from my staff, who literally worked on the last COMPETES bill and then worked at DARPA, so clearly knows seriously the challenges that we faced in getting this legislation done and getting it over the goal line.

So I urge my colleagues to support this important legislation. We don't know exactly what innovations will come out of this, but we do know this: America will be more competitive because of it. And we do know this: that we will be able to grow our economy for the future because of the investments that we have made today.

I yield the floor.

AMENDMENT WITHDRAWN

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, all postcloture time is expired, and amendment No. 5136 is withdrawn.

VOTE ON MOTION TO WAIVE

The question is on agreeing to the motion to waive.

The yeas and nays were previously ordered.

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 West Virginia (Mr. MANCHIN) are necessarily absent.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senator is necessarily absent: the Senator from Alaska (Ms. MURKOWSKI).

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 64, nays 33, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 270 Leg.]

YEAS—64

Baldwin	Hagerty	Romney
Bennet	Hassan	Rosen
Blumenthal	Heinrich	Sasse
Blunt	Hickenlooper	Schatz
Booker	Hirono	Schumer
Brown	Kaine	Shaheen
Burr	Kelly	Sinema
Cantwell	King	Smith
Capito	Klobuchar	Stabenow
Cardin	Luján	Sullivan
Carper	Markey	Tester
Casey	McConnell	Tillis
Cassidy	Menendez	Van Hollen
Collins	Merkley	Warner
Coons	Moran	Warnock
Cornyn	Murphy	Warren
Cortez Masto	Murray	Whitehouse
Duckworth	Ossoff	Wicker
Durbin	Padilla	Wyden
Feinstein	Peters	Young
Gillibrand	Portman	
Graham	Reed	

NAYS—33

Barrasso	Grassley	Paul
Blackburn	Hawley	Risch
Boozman	Hoeven	Rounds
Braun	Hyde-Smith	Rubio
Cotton	Inhofe	Sanders
Cramer	Johnson	Scott (FL)
Crapo	Kennedy	Scott (SC)
Cruz	Lankford	Shelby
Daines	Lee	Thune
Ernst	Lummis	Toomey
Fischer	Marshall	Tuberville

NOT VOTING—3

Leahy	Manchin	Murkowski

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HICKENLOOPER). On this vote, the yeas are 64, the nays are 33.

Three-fifths of the Senators duly chosen and sworn having voted in the affirmative. The motion is agreed to, and the point of order falls.

The majority leader.

Mr. SCHUMER. I ask unanimous consent for 3 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, this is a very good day for the American people, for American leadership, and for American prosperity in the 21st century. After years of hard work, the Senate is passing the largest investment in science, technology, and advanced manufacturing in decades.

This CHIPS and Science bill is going to create millions of good-paying jobs down the road. It will alleviate supply chains, it will help lower costs, and it

will protect America's national security interests.

All too often, our government and our businesses are accused of being too short term, but this is one of the most significant long-term thinking bills we have passed in a very long time. I told our caucus yesterday that our grandchildren will hold good-paying jobs in industries we can't even imagine because of what we are doing right now.

And we did it together, both sides cooperating in good faith on some truly difficult issues. I want to thank my colleagues on both sides of the aisle for their superb work on this legislation: my colleague Senator YOUNG, with whom I originally authored the Endless Frontier Act, as well as Senator CANTWELL, our conference chair, and Senators WICKER and WARNER and CORNYN and KELLY. I also want to thank Senators WARNOCK, BROWN, and SINEMA for their help and Leader MCCONNELL for his support as well as all members of the conference committee and all the individual Senators—just about every one of us—who helped shape this legislation. These are moments when the Senate is at its very best.

This is going to go down as one of the major bipartisan achievements of this Congress, along with the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act and the recent gun safety law. The American people deserve to see more examples like this, of both sides coming together to do very, very big things that will leave a lasting impact on our country.

And I am confident that future generations will look back on the passage of this bill as a turning point for American leadership in the 21st century. And we are paying attention to all of America. We are making sure tech hubs will be located not just in the big, big megalopolises like San Francisco or New York City or Boston but in places like Buffalo and Syracuse and Rochester and Indianapolis and Omaha—not just major cities.

For decades, it was America's fierce commitment to scientific research, technological growth, and advanced manufacturing that made us the envy of the world. That funding that we put into science created the greatest laboratories, split the atom, spliced the gene, landed a man on the Moon, and unleashed the internet. We generated decades of American prosperity and fostered an innate sense of optimism in the American spirit. And we made the world a safer, more hospitable place for our democratic values.

Today, we face the great task of renewing and strengthening that spirit in this century, in a world of fierce competition and hungry authoritarians. It is no longer the case where we can just leave it up to corporate America. Now there are nation-states and authoritarian governments funding and aiding these corporations to come to their shores. Authoritarian nations are cheering for us to fail, hoping we sit on our hands and fail to adapt to the changes of the 21st century.

We dare not cede the mantle of global leadership on our watch. We dare not permit America to become a middling nation in the middle of this century.

No, we mean for America to lead this century. We mean for America to prosper and grow just as we have done throughout history. It won't happen on its own, but today we are laying the foundation for a bold and thriving future. Today, by passing this CHIPS and Science bill, we are making clear that we believe America's best days are yet to come.

I yield the floor.

VOTE ON MOTION TO CONCUR

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question occurs on agreeing to the motion to concur with amendment No. 5135.

The yeas and nays were previously ordered.

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) and the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. MANCHIN) are necessarily absent.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senator is necessarily absent: the Senator from Alaska (Ms. MURKOWSKI).

The result was announced—yeas 64, nays 33, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 271 Leg.]

YEAS—64

Baldwin	Graham	Reed
Bennet	Hagerty	Romney
Blumenthal	Hassan	Rosen
Blunt	Heinrich	Sasse
Booker	Hickenlooper	Schatz
Brown	Hirono	Schumer
Burr	Kaine	Shaheen
Cantwell	Kelly	Sinema
Capito	King	Smith
Cardin	Klobuchar	Stabenow
Carper	Luján	Tester
Casey	Markey	Tillis
Cassidy	McConnell	Van Hollen
Collins	Menendez	Warner
Coons	Merkley	Warnock
Cornyn	Moran	Warren
Cortez Masto	Murphy	Whitehouse
Daines	Murray	Wicker
Duckworth	Ossoff	Wyden
Durbin	Padilla	Young
Feinstein	Peters	
Gillibrand	Portman	

NAYS—33

Barrasso	Hawley	Risch
Blackburn	Hoeven	Rounds
Boozman	Hyde-Smith	Rubio
Braun	Inhofe	Sanders
Cotton	Johnson	Scott (FL)
Cramer	Kennedy	Scott (SC)
Crapo	Lankford	Shelby
Cruz	Lee	Sullivan
Ernst	Lummis	Thune
Fischer	Marshall	Toomey
Grassley	Paul	Tuberville

NOT VOTING—3

Leahy	Manchin	Murkowski

The motion was agreed to.

SERGEANT FIRST CLASS HEATH ROBINSON HONORING OUR PROMISE TO ADDRESS COMPREHENSIVE TOXICS ACT OF 2022—Resumed

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will resume consideration of the House message to accompany S. 3373, which the clerk will report.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

House message to accompany S. 3373, a bill to improve the Iraq and Afghanistan Service Grant and the Children of Fallen Heroes Grant.

Pending:

Schumer motion to concur in the House amendment to the bill.

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.

Schumer amendment No. 5149 (to Schumer amendment No. 5148), to modify the effective date.

Schumer motion to refer the bill to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, with instructions, Schumer amendment No. 5150, to add an effective date.

Schumer amendment No. 5151 (to the instructions (Schumer amendment No. 5150) of the motion to refer), to modify the effective date.

Schumer amendment No. 5152 (to amendment No. 5151), to modify the effective date.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Arizona.

CHIPS ACT OF 2022

Mr. KELLY. Mr. President, just a few minutes ago, after a year and a half of work, we have finally—finally—passed our plan to boost microchip manufacturing in the United States.

Microchips go in nearly everything we use. They are in the TV or the cell phone that folks are watching this on, and they are in lifesaving medical devices, and they are in our most advanced weapons systems.

The United States invented microchips, and, once, we produced 40 percent of the world's supply. Today, we only produce about 12 percent, and we don't produce any of the most advanced microchips.

Now, that leaves us vulnerable to disruptions in the supply chain, like the current microchip shortage that has halted production lines and driven up prices.

If you have recently tried to buy a car—a new car—and waited months or paid more than you were expecting, the microchip shortage is a big reason why.

So we have worked on a plan, Republicans and Democrats, with incentives to make sure the world's leading microchip manufacturers grow their operations here in the United States instead of in China or Europe. It also boosts research so that the most advanced chips in the world are invented and produced right here in the United States. That will mean tens of thousands of new jobs in places like Arizona, which is already a microchip hub, poised to grow as Intel and the Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Company expand and build new manufacturing facilities.

That is all made possible by this legislation, and it creates jobs, not just with those companies but also with the companies that supply them the tools and packaging for their products. And these are great-paying jobs, and many

of them do not require a four-year degree.

I visited Estrella Mountain Community College just several weeks ago, where they are training Arizonans to enter the semiconductor technician career track with just a 10-day course followed by a guaranteed job interview.

Now, this is an enormous opportunity to reinvent our economy for the future, and this week, we are getting it done. This bill has now passed the Senate, and I am confident that it will pass the House and be signed into law.

While this process has been long, it has also shown what we can accomplish when we work together, Republicans and Democrats.

Senators YOUNG, CORNYN, WARNER, and I first began working on this at the beginning of last year, we found agreement, and we worked to build support from our colleagues. Since then, we have had to overcome more than a few roadblocks, but what matters most is that we got this done. As a result, our country is going to once again be a leader in microchip manufacturing, creating tens of thousands of great-paying jobs, strengthening our national security, and lowering costs for everyday products.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Michigan.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT REQUEST—EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. PETERS. Mr. President, shortly, I will ask unanimous consent on the nomination of Dimitri Kusnezov to be the Under Secretary for Science and Technology at the Department of Homeland Security.

The Department needs qualified and steady leadership to support its 240,000 employees and their critical missions to protect our homeland security and to keep Americans safe. The Directorate of Science and Technology plays a vital role in carrying out these responsibilities as the Department's research and development arm, conducting groundbreaking research to help our Nation identify vulnerabilities in our homeland security so that we can close existing gaps and increase our capacity to address both current and emerging threats.

Dr. Kusnezov is more than qualified to lead these efforts. He most recently served as the Deputy Under Secretary for Artificial Intelligence and Technology at the Department of Energy, where he led the efforts to drive artificial intelligence innovation by incorporating it into their missions and operations, including through the creation of a new Artificial Intelligence Office.

After more than a decade on the Yale faculty as a professor of theoretical physics, Dr. Kusnezov left academia to pursue public service at the Department of Energy and became a member of the Senior Executive Service. He served as a senior adviser to the U.S. Secretary of Energy and Chief Scientist for the National Nuclear Security Administration.

Throughout the confirmation process, Dr. Kusnezov has demonstrated he possesses the technical and specialized expertise to serve in this role, and I urge my colleagues to confirm Dr. Kusnezov.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate consider the following nomination: Calendar No. 727, Dimitri Kusnezov to be Under Secretary for Science and Technology, Department of Homeland Security; that the nomination be confirmed without intervening action or debate; that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table; that any statements related to the nomination be printed in the RECORD; and that the President be immediately notified of the Senate's actions.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

The Senator from North Dakota.

Mr. CRAMER. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, this nominee has been failed by the bureaucracy that he attempts to join.

For months, I have been working with the State Department and the Department of Homeland Security—USCIS specifically—to rectify an egregious immigration case.

A North Dakota family, an American family, is being forced to live apart from each other after one of the parents, a Canadian, inadvertently overstayed their visa after receiving poor advice during the chaos of the COVID pandemic. This forced separation has been ongoing since last year. In fact, the Canadian citizen, the Canadian mother, is barred for 10 years from returning to her home.

The family has complied with every request our government has thrown at them and, as we speak, are working on fulfilling another dilatory and unnecessary request for more information.

The review of this case could have been done a long time ago, but instead bureaucrats are expediting nothing, stringing out request after request, actually forcing my constituent to prove the hardship of being separated and even show why moving to Canada would be a problem. Think of it. Their own government is asking them to justify why they can't just move to Canada. They are past the point of exasperation, and I don't know how we can blame them.

It is wrong and unjust, especially when my constituents witness the same Agency allowing thousands of people to pour across our southern border without a scintilla of review every single day.

The government is not without fault in this case, and I could share many more frustrating details of their saga, but I will refrain for the sake of their privacy as they work through this grueling process. However, my holds on DHS nominees will remain until this case is resolved. And I will add, if there is no meaningful change soon, these holds will expand to other Agencies that are involved in this case—specifically, the State Department.

It is not a decision I make lightly and one I would rather not make at all, but I would like to state the obvious: It shouldn't take a U.S. Senator personally calling Agencies and the administration while holding up nominees to get the so-called public servants to actually serve the public.

Get this done.

With that, I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

The Senator from Michigan.

Mr. PETERS. Mr. President, I renew my above request except that I ask unanimous consent that the vote occur at a time to be determined by the majority leader, in consultation with the Republican leader; that there be 10 minutes for debate equally divided in the usual form on the nomination; that upon the use or yielding back of time, the Senate vote without intervening action or debate on the nomination and the Senate resume legislative session.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

The Senator from North Dakota.

Mr. CRAMER. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, I would be happy to have a vote on this this afternoon. But the decision isn't mine; it is the bureaucrats at DHS.

I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Michigan.

PRESCRIPTION DRUG COSTS

Ms. STABENOW. Mr. President, every day, I receive messages from Michigan families who are struggling to cope with rising costs for the things they depend on. We know that it has been challenging in a global pandemic with supply chains broken down and consolidation, but we also know that from food prices to household necessities to gas, corporate price gouging is also taking a big chunk out of Michigan wallets. And perhaps no industry has been price-gouging longer—actually for decades—more deeply than the pharmaceutical industry.

Americans pay the highest prices in the world for prescription drugs—highest prices in the world—even though we are the ones who have invested so much partnering with the industry on new types of medications and innovations. We allow research and development tax credits to help pay for that cost. We support other efforts. The National Institutes of Health helps to pay for the basic research, hundreds of billions of dollars working with the industry. And yet we have the highest prices in the world—the highest prices in the world. And one in four Americans can't afford the medications they depend on. This is just not acceptable. It is just not acceptable.

A senior with complex medical needs pays an average of more than $6,000 a year on prescription drugs. And the median price for a new prescription drug is $188,000 a year. That is 90 times the median price for a new drug just

back in 2008. And that is more than most Americans earn in 3 years, not just 1 year, but in 3 years.

Christina of Center Line, MI, knows this. She was prescribed Humira for an autoimmune condition that affects her eyes. Unfortunately, even though she needs it, she can't afford it. The medication costs more than $6,000 a month—a month. She wrote this:

> Autoimmune patients . . . struggle with the cost of prescriptions being so high and some just give up and don't even bother. That should never be an option in my opinion.

James, who lives in Manistee, suffers from narcolepsy. It is a neurological condition in which patients can suddenly fall asleep during other activities, including eating or driving. I am sure we have all known someone or seen someone who has this disease.

James first started taking medication called Xyrem in 2015. Back then, it cost about $9,000 a month. Today, that same medication costs more than $18,000 a month—$18,000 a month, or $226,221.84 a year.

Who can do that? Who can do that?

Last year, James' doctor switched him to a slightly different drug with less sodium, produced by the same company, Jazz Pharmaceuticals. The new drug, XYWAV, costs even more—$239,000—$239,320, to be specific, per year.

James writes:

> Who is profiting from these huge price hikes? Will these huge price hikes continue every year? Does Jazz Pharmaceuticals have enough oversight? Are they putting profits over people?

I think there is an answer to that. It sure seems like that to me, James.

There is no fundamental reason for these prices to be going up and up and up. Now, when I think about insulin, which has tripled in price in the last decade or so, this was a drug that was actually discovered 100 years ago by two Canadian doctors who developed this patent for lifesaving medicine, and because they felt it was unethical to actually be making a profit off of something that would help people, they gave it to the University of Toronto for the equivalent of $1.

That was 100 years ago. It hasn't substantially changed as a product in 100 years. The company has more than recovered their research and development—their costs and so on. And yet in the last couple of years, the price has tripled—tripled. If that is not a sign of price gouging, I don't know what is.

From 2000 to 2018, big pharmaceutical companies raked in $11.5 trillion in revenue. That is T—trillion dollars. Between 2016 and 2020, drug companies spent $577 billion on stock buybacks—not lowering prices, but doing more for their CEOs and doing more for their stockholders. The $577 billion on stock buybacks is about 10 times as much as they spent on research and development.

They also have significantly increased executive compensation while Americans struggle to afford lifesaving medications. For the record, the CEO of Jazz Pharmaceuticals made more than $16 million in total compensation last year; an awful lot of Michigan families could live a good life on that one salary.

The pharmaceutical and health products industry spent $350 million on lobbying in 2021, nearly double the spending of the second-highest industry. In fact, at one point—I haven't done this recently, but at one point, I looked at the number of lobbyists per Senator, and it was 15 lobbyists in the drug industry for every one Senator. And so we wonder, what is going on here? And then we see what happens in elections and so on; and, unfortunately, our colleagues on the other side of the aisle who receive a lot of the benefits of the contributions from the pharmaceutical industry then come to the floor and try to block us from doing something on behalf of people to lower these prices. And that is going to be what is happening again next week.

So far in 2022, pharmaceutical companies have already raised the price of 1,186 drugs, and they raised the price on 100 drugs just this—right now in July, this month—100 drugs. Prices have gone up, just this year.

It is appalling. There is no other word for it. And while Republican colleagues are fighting to protect these absurd profits, Senate Democrats are fighting for people who need their medicines, in some cases just to survive, to live, or to be able to go to work, to be able to do things to support their children to get what they need.

Our commonsense plan, which we will be voting on next week, to lower drug prices will save $288 billion over the next 10 years. First, it would empower Medicare to negotiate prescription drug prices beginning with 10 of the highest costing drugs, starting next year. I can't believe it. We negotiate everything else, and we know the VA that negotiates on behalf of veterans' prescription drugs gets about 40 percent less. Common sense tells you that we should be negotiating these prices.

But, unfortunately, years ago, when the prescription drug bill, Part B, passed in Medicare, the drug companies were successful in getting specific language in that says you can't negotiate with them. Medicare cannot negotiate. Well, that needs to change, and we are going to change that.

So it would be 10 of the highest costing drugs next year that would expand to 20 drugs in each year after that by 2029. Just imagine how much money can be saved if Medicare was allowed to negotiate, and it would directly benefit people who are living with conditions including asthma, blood clots, COPD, as well as cancers as well as a whole range of things—everything you can imagine.

Secondly, our legislation caps Medicare beneficiaries' out-of-pocket costs for seniors, for people with disabilities on Medicare. We will cap the out-of-pocket costs to $2,000 a year and allow people to spread that out over the year so that it is easier to make that payment. So instead of $6,000 a month or $9,000 a month or $10,000 a month or whatever, we are talking about a cap of $2,000 you can spread out over the year in out-of-pocket costs for seniors and people with disabilities. Never again will a diagnosis like cancer mean $10,000 or more for a single drug to treat it.

Medicare beneficiaries would also receive free vaccines, including vaccines for shingles. That currently costs seniors $190 if they are not enrolled in Medicare Part B. It would increase help for low-income seniors, giving all qualifying Medicare beneficiaries the full low-income subsidy under Medicare Part B. So we would help low-income seniors even more. That would save the average senior about $5,000. That is a lot of money. And it would keep Part B premiums in Medicare affordable for seniors and people with disabilities and ensuring that premiums won't increase because of bad actions by drug companies, and that means not faster than inflation. Speaking of bad actions by drug companies, it would penalize them for outrageous price increases. If they go above inflation, they are going to have to rebate those funds.

Today, drug companies are incentivized by keeping drug prices high by secretly negotiating with insurers and pharmacy benefit managers to increase profits at the expense of patients. Under our legislation, drug companies, not consumers, will be on the hook for drug price hikes that exceed the rate of inflation. This proposal alone is expected to save Medicare $71 billion.

For far too long, the drug companies have been taking advantage of people like Christina and James. People should not have to go without the medicine they need in this country, in America, where we fund through our tax dollars so much of the innovation that creates these drugs. They should not be forced to skip doses or take less than what was prescribed to save money, and they should not have to choose between taking their medicine and keeping the lights on or putting food on the table.

Christina and James deserve better. Americans deserve better. And we are going to fight until that gets done. That is what next week is all about on prescription drugs. It is time. It is past time. People deserve to be able to afford the medicine they need. It is time to put people before profits, and that is exactly what we are going to do.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mrs. HYDE-SMITH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

TRIBUTE TO DR. THOMAS E. DOBBS, III

Mrs. HYDE-SMITH. Mr. President, I rise to express deep appreciation for Mississippi State Health Officer Dr. Thomas Dobbs, a friend and leader to all of the frontline healthcare workers in my State.

Dr. Dobbs joined the Mississippi State Department of Health as the State health officer in December 2018. After 3½ years and a global pandemic that none of us saw coming, he will soon step down from his role and return to the clinical side of medicine.

Mississippi's State health officer is responsible for directing public health activities related to the State's many health challenges, which included my State's response to the COVID–19 pandemic.

Dr. Dobbs' experience and his expertise made him the perfect professional to lead Mississippi through this pandemic. With a belief that each person in Mississippi was his patient, Dr. Dobbs worked tirelessly throughout his tenure to care for our nearly 3 million residents. From the start, Dr. Dobbs was steadfast in informing and advising citizens, policymakers, and healthcare providers on the best practices to combat the deadly coronavirus. He never wavered despite evolving challenges and so many tragic COVID-related deaths.

He is one of the country's most respected public health officers, having earned a stellar reputation for his clinical work in the field of infectious diseases. Dr. Thomas Dobbs proved himself to be the leader Mississippi needed during a very difficult time. I am saddened to see Dr. Dobbs leave the Mississippi State Department of Health, but I am confident he will continue to do great things.

There are not enough thanks in the world that could cover all that Dr. Dobbs has done for Mississippi, but I say from the bottom of my heart, thank you, Dr. Dobbs. Your service and sacrifice on behalf of Mississippi reflects well on you and your profession.

I am also grateful for his wife, Dr. Kim Dobbs, and their two sons, Wyn and Max, for sharing so much of their husband and father during this time.

As Dr. Dobbs departs the State department of health, I look forward to continuing to work with him and the new State health officer, Dr. Dan Edney, in making Mississippi healthier and happier.

Thank you again so much, Dr. Dobbs.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Iowa.

INFLATION

Ms. ERNST. Mr. President, the mountain Americans have to climb to make ends meet keeps getting steeper and steeper as a result of Bidenomics.

Since President Biden began his reckless tax-and-spending spree, prices are sky-high for gas, food, housing, and just about everything else. The administration's own statistics reveal inflation jumped nearly 10 percent in the last year, the biggest increase in over four decades.

Democrats keep telling us not to worry and that the problem is only ''temporary.'' Yet, every month, prices keep climbing and climbing and climbing. The reason is simple: President Biden's fiscal policies are driving costs higher and higher.

You may recall I came to the Senate floor a year ago to warn my colleagues that Bidenomics was causing inflation to spin out of control. Yet Democrats have ignored the struggles being inflicted on hard-working Americans and continue to pass one trillion-dollar bill after another. As reckless spending increased, the value of the dollar declined, meaning paychecks aren't going nearly as far as they did just a year ago.

To make matters even worse, the Biden administration's ongoing effort to end domestic oil and gas production is fueling the elevated price at the pump, which reached an alltime high of more than $5 per gallon this summer; and an internal analysis by the Biden administration's own Treasury Department forecasts that, this fall, gas prices could top $6 a gallon.

I am already hearing from Iowans and Iowa businesses about how folks aren't even able to afford to drive to work. The problem is becoming even more difficult since Bidenomics is driving up the sticker prices on cars to record highs. The actual retail price for a new vehicle is $48,000, and if that sounds like a lot, the cost of buying a home has also reached an alltime high of $416,000. It is no surprise fewer people are buying homes. Then look at rent. It has also hit a record high of nearly $1,900 a month. These unpredictable prices have everyone asking themselves if ''The Price is Right.''

Folks, Americans shouldn't have to play guessing games about whether or not their paychecks can be stretched far enough to avoid going over a financial cliff. Each bill the Democrats have passed as part of the Biden agenda has increased costs for working Americans while moving our Nation closer and closer to the edge of the fiscal cliff.

Consider that when Joe Biden was inaugurated as President in January 2021, the inflation rate was only 1 percent. After their so-called COVID relief bill—which cost $1.9 trillion—was passed in March of last year, the inflation rate moved up to nearly 3 percent.

In July, President Biden claimed the quickly increasing prices were ''temporary'' and that his big spending plans would result in lower prices for Americans, but by the time the President signed his $1 trillion, so-called infrastructure bill in November, inflation had climbed to almost 7 percent.

In December, President Biden said inflation had reached its ''peak.'' He was wrong once again, and, today, inflation is more than 9 percent.

This isn't a cliffhanger, folks. We all know where this is headed. Step by step, President Biden's reckless tax-and-spend policies are taking us closer and closer to going over the cliff, and yet the Democrats are still trying to outbid each other with another trillion-dollar, budget-busting, partisan package that would raise taxes on small businesses and increase prices for everyone.

That is right, folks. Bidenomics is driving up the costs of everything, and the Democrats' solution is to spend even more of your hard-earned money to pay for more of their pricey, partisan pet projects. Any more Bidenomics will push the economy over the fiscal cliff and into a recession.

It is time to take a step back and stop the wasteful Washington spending, which is the only way to make these prices come on down.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. ROSEN). The Senator from Missouri.

HEALTHCARE

Mr. BLUNT. Madam President, I just was able to watch the administration climb the inflation rate cliff, and I want to talk more about this problem of what happens when the administration ignores the warning signs that are going to produce the kind of results that they have produced.

You know, Democrats, all by themselves, after five bipartisan bills the year before to try to fight COVID and save the economy, decided that the recovering economy needed even more help to recover and passed a $1.9 trillion spending bill in March of last year. And that money almost immediately went out.

You know, we talk about $1.9 trillion. I don't even know quite how we compare that in a way that people can think about it. The normal annual spending for the whole discretionary budget is $1.47 trillion. So in one bill, in addition to the money that the government would be spending that year in the budget that we vote on—the discretionary budget we vote on—Democrats decided: We are going to spend that much and more. We are not going to spend just twice the normal discretionary spending. We are going to spend twice the normal discretionary spending plus another 25 percent or so.

You know, we spend every year about 700, and last year we spent $780 trillion to defend the country. That is a third of the money, roughly, in the $2 trillion American Recovery Act. We spent less than $700 billion to do everything else that we vote on. All of the debates we have here about spending are spending that results in a little less than $1.5 trillion of spending that is part of the normal budget.

So when you double that and then you add to the doubling of that, and you put all of that into the economy at one time, you are clearly going to create a situation where you have inflation.

That is what Democrats in previous administrations, like Clinton's Secretary of the Treasury and people in

the Obama administration, all said—that this will create runaway inflation. But if that wasn't enough, we hear that they want to spend even more.

But over the next year, after they passed that bill, inflation kept skyrocketing. Cracks kept appearing in the economy. There were plenty of warning signs, but our colleagues on the other side kept pushing to write the biggest check they possibly could and to write another one.

Their latest plan is a massive amount of government spending. This one will be really focused on the Affordable Care Act, sometimes called ObamaCare. Apparently, the Affordable Care Act wasn't all that affordable or isn't all that affordable, because if you believe the reason for this bill, almost nobody can afford it. If you don't get insurance at work, it is almost unaffordable.

In the original healthcare law, there were government subsidies for people who didn't make much money so that they could afford to be in what turned out to be an overpriced system. But that law capped how much you could earn and still get a subsidy.

The $2 trillion I talked about earlier, the reckless tax-and-spending spree from March of last year, got rid of those income limits. Apparently, the income limits—no matter how high they were—weren't high enough. So they eliminated the income limits. Now the amount you would get from the government would be based on how big a share of your income you were spending on insurance, no matter how big that income was.

One study found that a typical family of four making $106,000 would almost immediately—and did almost immediately—get almost $10,000 in subsidies. Before that, they got zero in subsidies. Four hundred percent of the poverty level appeared to be enough in the original bill. That is the system that should have provided insurance that people could afford, but, apparently, it hasn't done that.

The insurance on the government exchanges is so expensive in some areas that people making half a million dollars or more could qualify for thousands of dollars from the government under this new structure. This, by the way, is the structure that the next spending bill is supposed to be trying to make permanent or at least permanent enough that people will get so used to having it that they will never want to give it back.

The bill was called the American Rescue Plan. Its supporters kept telling us it had to be big because there were still people in real need and the economy was struggling. But we now know that while there are always people in need, it is not because the economy is struggling. Now people are in need because the economy is spiraling out of control, and whether it is at the gas pump or the grocery store, you are having to make decisions you wouldn't have thought you would have to make.

The health insurance subsidies in particular were meant to be temporary—at least if you believed the reason that was given when that bill was passed—and would only last until the end of this year. Now our friends across the aisle want to make these temporary subsidies permanent.

For purposes of the law itself, they don't want to admit that. So they say: Well, we just want to extend this year for another couple of years.

And, by the way, I think we are clear that when we get to the next deadline, once you have had these subsidies for 1 year, as it turns out—let alone 2 or 3 more—the whole idea is to get people so committed to getting this money that the government will never back up and take it away.

It is just a budget gimmick—everybody knows that—a gimmick to extend the program to further redistribute taxpayer money to people who are making big incomes but have decided it is better for the government to pay for their insurance than it is to pay for their insurance themselves.

This doesn't relate to everybody. In fact, the 400 percent of poverty, which many people thought at the time, and still think, sounds like an income where you ought to be able to pay your own insurance—and, if you can't, there must be something wrong with the healthcare system. In fact, last year, my colleague from West Virginia, Senator MANCHIN, said he had serious problems with another version of this bill because there wasn't a cap. He said: ''What I see are shell games—budget gimmicks that make the real cost of the so-called $1.75 trillion bill estimated to be almost twice that'' much during the full time of the bill.

So the Congressional Budget Office looked into this health insurance study plan or subsidy plan. They found that when it actually gets extended, this extension over 10 years costs another $250 billion. If we have people who are making more than 400 percent of poverty—in fact, if we have people who are unlimited in their income—who somehow need to have government help to buy insurance, we ought to figure out what happened with the insurance marketplace that ObamaCare created.

The CBO, the Congressional Budget Office, figured that $36 million of that $250 million would go to people who make more than 400 percent of poverty, which works out to be about $140,000 for a family of 4. They also say that 48 percent of the new people entering the program would be making more income than that $140,000 level.

Even if you think someone who makes $140,000 is low income—as maybe our friends on the other side of the aisle do—and deserves a handout from taxpayers to buy their insurance, again, I would say there must be something wrong with the insurance plan. If we have an affordable healthcare plan that nobody can afford, that should be our focus instead of focusing on making other taxpayers pay for the unaffordable healthcare plan rates that we have.

The Congressional Budget Office expects 2.3 million fewer people, by the way, to get their insurance on their job if the subsidies become permanent. Why should your employer pay for your insurance if the government will pay for it instead? Why would you pay some portion of the cost of your insurance if the government will pay 100 percent of the cost of your insurance? Another 200,000 people, because of this, would end up in Medicaid and the CHIP Program, or the Children's Health Insurance Program.

This is a plan to get people committed to something that just simply doesn't work. All it does is prove what President Reagan said, which he once said:

> Nothing lasts longer than a temporary government program.

So we are going to be discussing, in the next few days, about how we want this 1-year program to become another 2- or 3-year program, which clearly would become a permanent program.

Temporary assistance in March of 2021 and the other things in that bill that were spent immediately—that $1.9 trillion bill—fed the fuel to the fire of inflation that we see right now. Combine that with terrible energy policies, and American families feel it every single day.

We don't need to do more of the same. We need to figure out what we did that created this problem and stop doing it.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority whip.

OFFICER ELLA GRACE FRENCH TASK FORCE SUPPORT ACT

Mr. DURBIN. Madam President, yesterday, during a hearing before the Senate Judiciary Committee, I had a chance to share the story of this fallen hero from Chicago, IL. Her name is Ella French.

Officer French joined the Chicago Police Department in 2018. A true public servant, she was always eager to help. She loved people, loved her family, and loved animals, particularly stray dogs. She would often pick them up in her squad car and ferry them to safety at the end of the day.

Last year, tragically, Officer French was shot down during a traffic stop. She was 29 years old. Her partner, Carlos Yanez, Jr., was seriously wounded. The gun that was used to shoot both of them had been straw-purchased in Indiana, a State adjoining Illinois. A straw purchase takes place when someone without a criminal record, who can pass a background check, buys a gun for someone who cannot. In this case, the purchaser was turning the gun over to a convicted felon who used the gun to kill Ella and seriously wound her partner.

During yesterday's hearing, which focused on law enforcement officer safety, we were joined by Officer French's mother, Elizabeth. She is a wonderful

person. I want to take this opportunity to thank Elizabeth French for her bravery and her commitment to honoring her daughter's legacy.

I want to thank our witnesses, including Chief Angel Novalez of the Chicago Police Department, who himself was shot in the line of duty, for participating yesterday in the hearing.

Every time law enforcement officers put on their uniforms and badges, they put their lives on the line, especially in a country that is now awash in guns, America, the country of 350 million people and 400 million firearms. In fact, guns are not only the No. 1 cause of death for America's children, they are the leading cause of death for officers in the line of duty, second only to COVID.

We have made some progress in recent months in reducing the risk of gun violence for police officers and our families. The Bipartisan Safer Communities Act included a provision I have long supported, cracking down on straw purchases, like the gun that was used to kill this amazing young woman.

We still have a lot of work to do. Yesterday, I introduced legislation—and I have named it in Officer French's honor—that would provide funding to multijurisdictional task forces to combat straw purchasing: the Officer Ella Grace French Task Force Support Act. I am glad her mother was there to hear that.

I hope every Senator who prides himself on supporting law enforcement will join me in this legislation. I can think of no better way to honor the service and sacrifice of our officers, to protect our families and our children, and to demonstrate to America that this Senate is serious about stemming the tide of gun violence in our country.

RIGHT TO CONTRACEPTION ACT

Madam President, in the United States of America, nearly all women—99 percent—use some form of contraception in their lifetime to prevent unplanned pregnancy. They use birth control pills, IUDs, condoms, and other devices. Many women who are not sexually active still use birth control to manage medical conditions.

Further, almost every woman who identifies as religious has used a contraceptive method in her lifetime—99 percent of mainline Protestants, evangelical Protestants, and Catholics—and 96 percent of people with other religious affiliations.

In short, women in all stages of life in America and of all religious backgrounds rely on birth control. It is their constitutional right. It is their decision. But this right, this decision, is now under attack.

Over a month ago, in Dobbs v. Jackson Women's Health Organization, the U.S. Supreme Court overturned Roe v. Wade, revoking for the first time ever an established constitutional right: the right to reproductive healthcare. And I fear that the Court's assault on our fundamental freedoms is just beginning.

In his concurrence in the Dobbs opinion, Justice Clarence Thomas urged the Supreme Court to ''reconsider all of this Court's substantive due process precedents, including Griswold, Lawrence, and Obergefell.'' He made reference in that statement to three Supreme Court decisions which have been on the books for over 50 years. That is an explicit threat by Justice Thomas against the very right to same-sex marriage, the right to consensual relationships between LGBTQ people, and the right to contraception, which has been protected by the Court's decision in Griswold v. Connecticut for 55 years.

In that case, Griswold, a supermajority of seven Supreme Court Justices ruled that married couples have a right to access contraception. They based it on a word which you will not find in the Constitution: ''privacy.'' Now, more than half a century later, we are living in an America where women are no longer guaranteed this right to privacy, this right to reproductive healthcare, and where their very right to contraception is now in doubt and in jeopardy.

This is not some alarmist rant. At this very moment, women in America are being denied their constitutional right to contraception. How could that possibly be in this country? Well, look no further than your local pharmacy.

This past weekend, USA TODAY reported on the story of Abigail Martin, a young woman who has been taking birth control pills for the past 6 years. She went to a Walgreens pharmacy to refill her birth control prescription, which had been prescribed by her doctor. She was turned away by a pharmacist at Walgreens. It took 4 days before she was finally able to access her medication by going to a different pharmacist. That is a dangerous delay in healthcare. Apparently, Walgreens allows its pharmacists to refuse to fill a prescription for which they have ''a moral or religious conviction . . . [and] to refer the customer to another employee or manager on duty who will complete the transaction.''

Since Abigail's story went viral, other Walgreens customers have come forward to say that cashiers refused to ring up their condoms because they announced it violated their faith.

A pharmacist should not be able to unilaterally decide that their personal moral or religious beliefs can delay or interfere with the medical needs of a patient standing at the cash register, buying a legal medication, which is why this week I sent a letter to the CEO of Walgreens, an Illinois corporation, for an explanation of their policy.

If Walgreens is going to allow its individual employees to dictate what legal medical products customers can purchase, then the company should make this policy known to the public. They should be required to display signs at their cash registers alerting customers and the public that they may not be able to fill their prescriptions or buy healthcare products in a timely manner. Given this information, customers may decide to take their business elsewhere—to a pharmacy that does not allow individual staff members to restrict or interfere with their customers' legal purchasing decisions.

A woman's right to essential healthcare should not differ based on which pharmacy she chooses, who fills her prescription, or who rings it up. Her right to this personal decision in her life is fundamental—fundamental. That is why Congress must pass the Right to Contraception Act introduced by Senators MARKEY and MURRAY. This is a commonsense proposal, and I have cosponsored it. It would codify the right to contraception in America nationwide—a right that has been undisputed for 55 years.

We need this legislation because now women in America are living with the consequences of six unelected Justices erasing the constitutional right to reproductive healthcare, and pharmacies, like Walgreens, are allowing their employees to dictate what healthcare products consumers are able to purchase. Walgreens says they want to be respectful of the moral judgment of their employees and staff. Should they not also be respectful of their customers?

Politicians and pharmacists have no business standing between a woman and healthcare. If protecting this right sounds like common sense to you, then join us in supporting the Right to Contraception Act.

If the Supreme Court will not respect this fundamental personal right, you have the right to demand that your Member of Congress will.

CHIPS ACT OF 2022

Madam President, across America, tens of thousands of cars are lined up bumper to bumper in a total standstill. This is not an ordinary traffic jam. You see, these cars are brand new. They were assembled by some of the finest names in American manufacturing. But they are missing something, a key, essential component: microchips.

If you are in the market for a new car or even a fridge or a smartphone, there is a good chance you have felt the semiconductor shortage. These tiny pieces of silicon power nearly everything around us. But with the coronavirus epidemic, supply chains have been snarled and foreign factories have been shut down, which has led to a global shortage of microchips.

This has had a devastating impact on American consumers, businesses, and workers. Over the past 2 years, the price of a new car has skyrocketed by 20 percent—40 percent for used cars. We have seen the repercussions of this firsthand in my home State of Illinois, which is one of the leaders in the auto industry. Companies like Stellantis, which runs an assembly plant in Belvidere, have been forced to shut down production several times this year because of these shortages.

Today, the Senate did something remarkable: We passed a bill, a bipartisan bill. How about that. And it is important. We came to the rescue of job creators like Stellantis and to the rescue of American consumers. We voted on this legislation to invest billions of dollars into making microchips right here in America.

This bill is critical for the future of our economy. It is even critical for our national security. And we need it desperately for more scientific breakthroughs. But in the near term, the CHIPS Act is imperative for shoring up our Nation's supply chain and strengthening our defense system. Why? Because microchips are essential not just for cars and refrigerators and smartphones but for guided missile systems and fighter jets.

Right now, America has to rely on foreign suppliers like China to supply the chips that power the next generation of defense in America. That wasn't always the case. In 1990, America produced almost 40 percent of the world's supply of microchips. Today, make that 12 percent. Somewhere along the way, we settled for outsourcing semiconductor production to Asia. That is just unacceptable, and it is unsustainable. Imagine our turning to the Chinese Communist Party to determine whether or not we can buy the microchips that fuel our economy and protect our Nation. That is a dangerous scenario.

I have heard a few colleagues voice concern about the subsidies in this bill, but—let's be clear—this is no reckless corporate giveaway. The CHIPS Act will bring American factories back to life, creating good jobs in our country.

The fact is, our competitors in Asia and even Europe are already investing billions of dollars in luring chipmakers away from America. We need to fight fire with fire. The CHIPS Act will. It will incentivize the biggest names in technology to manufacture right here in America, and if any company breaks their commitment to make it in America, we reclaim all of the funding that we give them under this bill.

But beyond this economic and national security imperative, the CHIPS Act is important for another reason, one that really strikes at the heart of America: pioneering innovation. The CHIPS Act includes historic funding authorization for groundbreaking scientific research at the National Science Foundation and the Department of Energy's Office of Science.

This has been a particularly important issue to me personally as a Member of the Senate for many years. It was 7 or 8 years ago when I decided to try to push for increasing medical research funds at the Federal level. I concentrated on the National Institutes of Health, with Senator ROY BLUNT of Missouri, who was just on the floor before me, joining me in a bipartisan effort with PATTY MURRAY in an effort to make this bipartisan and effective. It worked. We dramatically increased the investment in the NIH. But I knew that wasn't enough. We needed the Department of Energy's Office of Science, as well as the National Science Foundation, to have the same increase in funding. Today, with the passage of the CHIPS and Science bill, we are finally moving in that direction.

We know how important scientific research is. We have learned it over and over. For instance, finding that vaccine for COVID–19 in recordbreaking time was a result of investing in science and medical research years and years before.

We also know that we have launched some things which are going to change the world. The James Webb Space Telescope is one of those things. The deepest and sharpest photos of our universe are finally coming home to the United States and the rest of the world.

What is NASA doing with this trove of data being collected by this telescope now? Well, since NASA is funded by taxpayers, they are sharing it with researchers throughout the country. One professor at the University of Chicago, Jacob Bean, says that he is planning on using this data to learn more about exoplanets orbiting faraway stars, whatever the possibilities may be that they can host a life.

This one image of our universe has unleashed a flood of new ideas and just countless questions for researchers around the world. It shows how funding and scientific research can really change the place we live in.

When we support scientists and researchers, we are paving the way for new discoveries. NASA was critical for developing so many products. Imagine, if you will, that they had a lot to do with developing athletic shoes, CAT scans, and smartphone cameras. These staples of American life and more were unintended discoveries pioneered in NASA's labs.

With the CHIPS Act, we can kickstart a new generation of discovery. I am happy to say that, in Illinois, in the Chicagoland area, we have two of the best research operations in our country: the Argonne Lab and Fermilab.

With this funding, these facilities will break new ground in researching emerging technology, like AI and quantum computing. In fact, Argonne and Fermilab already partnered together with the University of Chicago to launch the most advanced quantum network in the world. They are planning to expand it to other parts of the country, bringing more research into this cutting-edge research technology.

And much like space exploration 50 years ago, quantum computing is the new frontier in science. We have only begun to explore techniques like teleporting qubits, which may sound like a line from Star Trek, but it has profound implications.

Quantum computing could revolutionize the way we design electric batteries for cars, even solar technology, to maximize energy efficiency. These are the possibilities that lie before us. The passage of the CHIPS and Science Act today on the floor of the U.S. Senate is a vindication of our commitment to this Nation's future and an investment that generations will thank us for.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. CRUZ. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. BALDWIN). Without objection, it is so ordered.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT REQUEST

Mr. CRUZ. Madam President, in a moment, I am going to propound a unanimous consent request. Before I do, I want to make some brief remarks. Right now, we have an administration that is killing oil pipelines, slow-walking natural gas licensing, illegally halting lease sales, and writing rules that Congress never gave the executive branch the authority to write.

This is how President Biden regulates our energy industry. In the morning, he complains that gas prices are too high, and he chastises oil and gas companies to produce more. Then he takes a nap, wakes up, and says the very existence of oil and gas companies offends him, and it is our duty to put them out of business. It is absurd.

But today I want to focus on the Biden administration's reckless release of our emergency crude oil stockpile, the Strategic Petroleum Reserve. The President's energy policy has been a failure so much so that today the United States produces 1½ million fewer barrels a day of oil than it did in November 2019.

That is why oil and gas prices are high. It is no mystery, and it is not principally because of the war in Ukraine, as much as Joe Biden and the Democrats want to blame it on that.

At the same time that President Biden has tried to strangle U.S. energy production, he has simultaneously groveled to Saudi Arabia and to Venezuela, asking them to increase their production. And he has attacked small business gas stations around the country and told them: Just lower your prices. Then he has taken the unprecedented step of releasing an arbitrary amount of our emergency crude oil stockpile in order to try to lower gas prices before the midterm elections.

The Biden administration has even sold at least 2 million barrels of oil to the Chinese Communist Party's state-owned oil and gas company, Sinopec. One million barrels in April of this year, another million barrels in July sold to communist China. China, at this very moment, has created the world's largest stockpile of crude oil, which according to Bloomberg totals 926 million barrels.

In comparison, under Joe Biden, our own reserves have fallen to 492 million

barrels of oil. That is the lowest level since December of 1985, according to the U.S. Department of Energy.

Of course, no mention of China and the administration would be complete without noting that Hunter Biden's private equity firm, BHR, has a major stake in Sinopec.

But there is something we can do. I am calling on this body to pass the No Emergency Crude Oil For Foreign Adversaries Act, which is cosponsored by 11 of my colleagues.

This bill takes the commonsense step of prohibiting the Secretary of Energy from selling our emergency crude oil stockpile—there to protect the national security of the United States—to communist China and also to other foreign adversaries, including Iran, North Korea, and Russia.

It would also require a full accounting of where our crude oil has been sent for refining since the Biden administration began releasing the oil in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve last November.

It is important to note we have no issue with exports in general. In fact, we want to continue to help our European allies remove themselves from their reliance on Russian oil.

A recent study found that since 2015, U.S. oil exports increased oil and natural gas development in the United States, reduced global oil prices by $1.93 per barrel over a 6-year period, added $161 billion to our GDP, and added nearly 50,000 jobs here in America.

But under no circumstances should we be giving our emergency stockpile to our enemies, particularly at a time when they are benefiting from stockpiling cheap Russian oil and gas. This poses a direct threat to American national security, and the Biden administration shows zero interest in stopping it. That is why Congress needs to act.

This should be a simple and easy bipartisan measure to say we are not going to sell our Strategic Petroleum Reserve to communist China to use it against America.

Therefore, Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources be discharged from further consideration of S. 4515, and the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration; further, 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. Is there objection?

The junior Senator from Connecticut.

Mr. MURPHY. Madam President, reserving the right to object.

I appreciate the Senator's interest in trying to make sure that American energy resources don't go to benefit communist China. And it is interesting because I don't think a lot of Americans know that prior to 2015, the United States didn't allow for the export of American oil. We saw it prior to 2015 as a strategic asset, all of the oil produced in the United States.

Prior to 2015, we decided that the oil produced in the United States would stay in the United States; that it should benefit U.S. consumers.

And I have heard my Republican colleagues come down to the floor over and over again calling the Biden administration to do more drilling, to do more exploration, to authorize more permits under the belief that drilling in the United States will produce results for American consumers.

But the reality is we have done more drilling in the United States, but much of that drilling and exploration has benefited—you guessed it—China. Prior to 2015, the United States didn't export oil to China. In 2013, we exported .3 million barrels, the next year .4 million barrels, the next year 8 million barrels, the next year 80 million, then 84 million, dipped down to 50, then back up to 176. In 2021, 91 million barrels of oil shipped from the United States to China.

And so if we are sincere about trying to make sure that American-produced oil benefits American consumers, rather than the Chinese Communist Party, well, then let's make that our policy. Let's not limit the policy to the Strategic Petroleum Reserve; let's just make the decision that American oil is going to benefit American consumers.

Now, that change was made in 2013 as part of a compromise. Republicans wanted the ban on oil exports lifted. Democrats wanted the extension of some tax incentives for renewables. It was a bipartisan compromise. But now that we seem to have greater consensus around stopping American exports of fuel benefiting China, then let's not just do this halfway; let's make it a clear policy.

And so I just learned of the Senator's unanimous consent request this morning, and I will commit to him to learn more about the more targeted approach that he is making, but I am going to plan to object to it today unless we can modify it to make this policy universal.

Senator MARKEY has a piece of legislation that would reimpose that ban on the export of oil. It seems like a pretty important time to do that. If we have oil in the United States, why don't we keep it here to benefit the people of the United States instead of shipping it to China? Senator MARKEY's bill has language in it that would allow for national interest exemptions so that if we needed to get oil to Ukraine, for instance, we could still do that. But 91 million barrels of oil, that is a lot of oil to be sending to China every year.

And so I am going to ask that the Senator modify his request to pass Senator MARKEY's legislation instead, which would, frankly, get at the concern that Senator CRUZ is articulating but do it in a much more comprehensive way. I expect he may object to that modification, and if he does, I will object to his original request but commit to him to spend some time looking at his more targeted approach given a little bit more of a window.

So I am going to make this request right now, which is that the Senator modify his request and instead that the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs be discharged from further consideration of S. 1415 and the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration; further, 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. Does the Senator so modify his request?

Mr. CRUZ. I do not. Reserving the right to object.

Debates on the Senate floor sometimes can be clarifying. Over the course of the day, my office and I engaged in good-faith negotiations with a number of Democratic Senators. We engaged in extensive negotiation with Senator MANCHIN, the chair of the relevant committee. Senator MANCHIN proposed minor alterations to this bill and agreed to support it if we made those alterations. I agreed to accept Senator MANCHIN's alterations, and we then had what was going to be a bipartisan bill.

Senator CANTWELL, likewise, we negotiated with her office today and had reached what we thought was an agreement.

And then at the last moment, the Senator from Connecticut raised this objection. And I think what he is asking this body to pass really clarifies where the extreme left wing of the Democratic Party is, which is the Green New Deal Democrats want to destroy American energy jobs. They want to destroy the American oil and gas industry. They want to destroy our own production, and, bizarrely, they simultaneously want to benefit energy jobs of our enemies.

There is some irony that the Senator from Connecticut is leading this objection because it was earlier this year when the Senator from Connecticut led the effort in this body to block sanctions on Russia and Vladimir Putin on the Nord Stream 2 Pipeline, sanctions that I had authored and passed into law, not once but twice; sanctions that had stopped that pipeline; sanctions that had prevented Putin from invading Ukraine; sanctions that hurt Russia and hurt Putin until Joe Biden became President and decided to waive the sanctions on Russia and Putin to capitulate to Russia and Putin.

When Biden did so, when Biden waived those sanctions, the Government of Ukraine, President Zelenskyy, said: If you waive these sanctions, Russia will invade Ukraine. The Government of Poland said: If you waive these sanctions, Russia will invade Ukraine.

And in January of this year, I forced a vote on imposing the sanctions. At the time, the Government of Ukraine begged us—there were tanks on the border of Ukraine, the invasion hadn't

happened—and the government of Ukraine begged us: Please pass these sanctions.

Now, every Democrat in this body had voted for my sanctions not once but twice. They had supported it when the President's name was Donald J. Trump.

But then they had a Democrat in the White House, and a Democrat, Joe Biden, who, on the day of the vote, came to Capitol Hill—it is the only time I know of that he has done this—to personally lobby Democrats to vote against sanctions on Russia, against sanctions on Putin, to vote to greenlight a natural gas pipeline for Putin and Russia.

And the Senator from Connecticut led the fight on the Senate floor, urging his Democratic colleagues: Flip your votes. Give an enormous present to Russia and Putin, and sacrifice Ukraine in the process.

I stood on this floor and said: If you do this—the 44 Democrats who cast the vote—we will see Russian tanks in the streets of Kyiv.

I wish that prediction had proven wrong, but it did not.

What the Senator from Connecticut just came back with is: We should prohibit all energy exports from America.

And, in fact, I will read from the bill he called up. It is:

> The President . . . may restrict exports of . . . coal, petroleum products, natural gas, or petrochemical feedstocks.

Shut down all exports.

So I want you to understand the difference between my bill and the bill the Senator from Connecticut is asking us to pass.

My bill says: Don't sell our oil to our enemies. Communist China is our enemy. Russia is our enemy. Iran is our enemy. North Korea is our enemy. Let's not sell our oil to our enemies.

This is a reasonable, commonsense proposition. I am confident any one of us at home with our constituents, if you asked your constituents, ''Should the President of the United States be selling oil that the American taxpayer has paid for, that is kept as a strategic reserve to keep America safe, should we be selling it to communist China,'' the overwhelming majority of your constituents and mine, whether Democrat or Republican, would say: Absolutely not. That is idiotic.

My bill says: Don't sell our oil to our enemies.

The Senator from Connecticut has responded with: Don't sell our oil to anybody. Don't sell our natural gas to anybody. Don't sell it to our friends.

Now, let's be clear. There have been a lot of Democrats in this Chamber who, once the war in Ukraine started, stood up and said the key to defeating Putin is exporting our liquid natural gas to Europe so they can get off of dependency on Russian oil and gas.

I can't count how many Democrat speeches I have heard saying what is absolutely true: We want our friends and allies purchasing energy produced here in America and not purchasing energy from our enemy.

And what the Senator from Connecticut has just said is that we should abandon our friends in Europe. We should abandon our friends that want our energy. We should tell them: You know what. You are better off buying oil from Russia. You are better off buying oil from Iran. You are better off buying oil from Venezuela, which I guess makes sense because Joe Biden's State Department was asking Venezuela, led by an illegitimate Nicolas Maduro, an enemy of America—the Biden administration is asking our enemies to produce more oil.

So the effect of the Senator from Connecticut's proposition would be to hurt jobs in America, hurt energy prices in America. By the way, it would drive up gasoline prices. If the extremes in the Democratic Party have their way, we won't just see $5-, $6-, $7-a-gallon gasoline, we are going to see $10-a-gallon gasoline. That is where they want to go.

And, by the way, the Transportation Secretary, Pete Buttigieg, said publicly: This is the cost of transition. We have got to make gasoline expensive.

In politics, that is called saying the quiet part out loud—that for too many of the extreme Democrats, they want working men and women to pay 100 bucks, 150 bucks at the gas pump. Why? Because they don't like that some moms choose to drive minivans. They don't like that some Americans choose to drive a pickup truck or an SUV, and they want to force you to sell your Suburban and buy a Prius. And their strategy is: We are going to make it so expensive, so miserable that you can't afford your bills until you comply with what they want.

It is cynical, and it is misguided, but it does at least make transparent that the little stickers on the gas pump with Joe Biden pointing at the price saying ''I did this''—that is what they intend.

We should not be selling oil to communist China. Everyone in this body knows this. But that doesn't mean it is a good idea to abandon our friends and send our friends and allies to become customers of Vladimir Putin. That is spectacularly ill conceived.

And, therefore, I decline to accept the modification.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection to the modification is heard.

Is there objection to the original request?

The junior Senator from Connecticut.

Mr. MURPHY. Madam President, reserving the right to object, here is what the Senator from Texas is saying: It is fine to sell to China so long as you are a big American oil company and profiting off of it.

That is the bottom line.

The Senator had the chance to endorse the policy that would have stopped all American exports to China. If the priority is to not enrich the Chinese Government, then let's enact that policy.

What Senator CRUZ is essentially saying is that if the end result is massive profits for the oil company, then we are just going to look the other way. Then we are just going to look the other way.

The strategic petroleum reserve? No, we are going to keep that oil here. That can't go to China. That would be an immoral abomination if the Chinese got their hands on that oil.

But if the end result is that oil companies get to pad their profits by selling oil to the Chinese, well, then that is fine. Well, then, that is fine.

So let's be 100 percent clear in what is happening here. If your priority is not selling oil to China, then let's make that the policy. Let's make that the policy.

But that is not the priority. The priority is to make sure the oil companies can make as much money as possible.

ExxonMobil expects to make $10 billion in profit—not revenue, in profit—in the second quarter of this year. So I don't apologize for a second for making my priority the people of this country, not the profits of the oil companies.

Yes, I want to keep American oil here because I want it to benefit American consumers, not the oil companies' bottom line.

And spare me the rewrite of history on Nord Stream 2. Those sanctions that we passed were ready to go for Donald Trump. What I objected to was the Senator being silent when Donald Trump sat on the sidelines and refused to implement those sanctions, and then taking a hard line when a Democrat was in the White House.

Senator CRUZ held up every State Department nominee that President Biden offered, as hostage in order to get a change on Nord Stream 2 policy. The Senator did not do that when Donald Trump was in office, during a period of time in which the pipeline was being built.

By the time that Donald Trump left office, that pipeline was 95 percent built, and had Senator CRUZ taken the same policy during the Trump administration, arguably, we could have been in a different place by the end of 2019.

So I don't apologize for saying: You know what. The oil companies are making too much money. Our prices, our constituents, our consumers should come first. And if we are serious about not exporting oil to China, then let's be serious about it and make the policy universal.

And so for that reason, I would object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

The junior Senator from Texas.

Mr. CRUZ. Madam President, you know, John Adams famously said: ''Facts are stubborn things.'' So let's clarify a couple of facts.

No. 1, the bill that the Senator from Connecticut was pushing is a bill that is entitled the BAN Oil Exports Act. In

his remarks a moment ago, he suggested it was about China. This bill is not about China. This bill is about banning oil exports, natural gas exports, coal exports—energy exports across the board to anybody.

By the way, the bill is authored by Senator MARKEY. It is cosponsored by Senators WYDEN, MERKLEY, SANDERS, and WARREN. The Senator from Connecticut is not a cosponsor of the bill.

This is an extreme bill.

As I pointed out in my remarks, what the Senator from Connecticut was asking is: Let's refuse to sell oil or natural gas to our friends, and let's make our friends buy them from Russia instead.

In response to that, he said precisely nothing, nada. He said: ExxonMobil is bad. He said: Don't sell to China.

My bill says: Don't sell to China.

His bill says: Don't sell to anybody.

And as for his revisionist history on Nord Stream 2, he is right that the pipeline was over 90 percent completed by the time the Senate and the House took up my sanctions legislation, and the Russian disinformation that was put out was: It is over 90 percent completed; so there is no way to stop it.

Putin stopped building Nord Stream 2 the day that President Trump signed my sanctions legislation into law. Literally, that day they halted construction. A 90-percent complete pipeline is zero percent complete. It is a hunk of metal on the bottom of the ocean. The pipeline lay dormant—it was dead—for over a year.

He complains that I didn't hold Donald Trump's nominations? I didn't need to. The sanctions worked. We had stopped the pipeline.

Then Joe Biden became President. He immediately began signaling weakness to Russia. He began foreshadowing what he actually did in May, which is to waive the sanctions.

Joe Biden was sworn into office on January 20, 2021. Putin recommenced building Nord Stream 2 on January 24, 2021, 4 days after Joe Biden put his hands on the Bible.

I find it very curious that Democrats, No. 1, ignored the pleas from our allies and stood with Russia and Putin to help Putin build a pipeline to generate billions for his war machine but at the same time are willing to stand up and say: We like Russian oil and gas jobs, but we don't like American oil and gas jobs.

We should not be selling oil or natural gas to our enemies. This is an obvious proposition. It ought to be bipartisan. It was bipartisan until this last-minute objection.

But the fact that we shouldn't sell to our enemies doesn't mean we shouldn't supply energy to our friends. Our friends are desperately asking for it, and sending them to buy from Russia is spectacularly foolish.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The senior Senator from Connecticut.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT REQUEST—S. 4612

Mr. BLUMENTHAL. Madam President, a group of us will be speaking and then asking for unanimous consent on a measure called the Right to Contraception Act. It is called the Right to Contraception Act because it guarantees the right to contraception.

If you had asked me a year ago, 6 months ago, would we need a Right to Contraception Act, I would have thought not in my lifetime. But the fact is we live now in the post-Roe era. It is a unique moment in our Nation's history, not just because the Supreme Court has overturned Roe v. Wade in the recent Dobbs decision but because, for the first time in our history, we are rolling back rights.

The history of our great country, the greatest in the history of the world, is that we advance and expand rights. From the time of our founding, the ethos and tradition of America is that we increase rights and liberties that are protected from governmental interference.

And now with Dobbs, one of the core freedoms—the right to decide when and whether to have children—has been stripped from women and given to government officials. But it isn't only reproductive rights under Roe, because the U.S. Supreme Court has very carefully, deliberately sent signals about where it is going in this rollback of rights and liberties. And it isn't just Clarence Thomas's concurring opinion, which now has become infamous for its signals. It is the opinion of the Court itself that clearly shows that this Court threatens not only abortion rights, but also contraception rights. And in addition to mentioning Griswold v. Connecticut, Clarence Thomas also—or I should say Justice Thomas, with all due respect—mentioned Loving, Lawrence, Obergefell—all of them on the chopping block, all those rights on this Supreme Court's hit list. And perhaps the most deeply rooted of them all in Griswold v. Connecticut is the right to contraception.

Now, let's be clear. The right to contraception wasn't stated in the Constitution, but the right to privacy is at its core. ''Don't tread on me.'' The right to be left alone—that is the reason that we have the Bill of Rights. That is the reason why the Founders rebelled against England—undue, unjustified interference in their personal lives. And so the right to privacy is referred to often as a conundrum; but, actually, it is at the core of the Constitution. It is so fundamental to the mindset and the mantra of those constitutional guarantees from the very founding of our Republic, and the respect for the right of privacy should be bipartisan and, indeed, has been bipartisan throughout our history.

The simple fact is that the most important decision any of us make, at least in my view, is whether to become a parent. And it ought to be a decision—not something that just happens. It should be a decision that is made deliberately. Every American should have that right to decide when and whether to have children. And politicians shouldn't be the ones to make it. They shouldn't be allowed to infringe or interfere on that decision.

And women can't be truly equal if they don't control their lives, their reproductive lives. If they don't control their bodies, if they lose that right, they simply cannot be equal. So it is not just privacy; it is equality that is at stake here.

My Republican colleagues are adamant in dragging this country back to a time when women had little or no autonomy over these choices. And I am shocked—and I think many of my colleagues are, the American people are as well—that American women today will have fewer rights than their mothers and even their grandmothers. We are living through a world where healthcare providers can't do their jobs and save lives without risking criminal penalties, and much of our Nation will be at risk of losing these fundamental liberties.

Let me be clear. This should not be controversial. This issue should not be one that provokes verbal jousts on the floor of the U.S. Senate. Griswold v. Connecticut—yes, it is Griswold v. Connecticut—has held for decades. It is enshrined in case law, reaffirmed by the Supreme Court that individuals have a right to use contraceptives. But we have seen after assurances by three of the members now sitting on the Supreme Court that respect for precedent really is no longer deeply felt—in fact, may not be felt at all.

What one nominee, Justice Kavanaugh, referred to as ''precedent on precedent'' and, therefore, it is well-established law, that was Roe v. Wade. Now it is gone. It was, in Justice Alito's words, ''egregiously wrong.'' But none of those three nominees expressed any feelings whatsoever that it might be wrong, let alone egregiously wrong. So to all my colleagues who say that the right to contraceptives is unnecessary, I would simply say, Look at Dobbs.

When I introduced, along with the Presiding Officer, the Women's Health Protection Act in 2013, the idea that Roe might be overruled was unthinkable. Our goal was to prevent the growing restrictions on that right that imposed excessive burdens. What was unthinkable then is reality now. The Court overruling Griswold might have been thought unthinkable, but that danger is our present reality in the post-Roe world.

So I urge my colleagues to join in approving the Right to Contraception Act today to provide certainty and reassurance to women across the United States that they will have those rights. They can be sure of them; they can rely on them; they will know that having children will be a decision they make—not somebody else telling them when and whether to start a family.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Hawaii.

Ms. HIRONO. Madam President, as we focus on contraception rights this

afternoon, listen to some of the comments made by my Republican male colleagues:

They are not going to change the law on contraception.

There is zero threat of contraception being taken away.

Pure hysteria.

I have no reason to believe these precedents are going to fall.

These are some of the statements made by my Republican colleagues—all of them male, by the way—have made regarding contraception. ''Pure hysteria,'' they say. This is not pure hysteria to the millions of women across the country who woke up one morning in June and no longer had a constitutional right.

When it comes to this far-right, agenda-driven Supreme Court, nothing is off the table and nothing is ''pure hysteria.''

Last month, the far-right majority of the Supreme Court overturned nearly 50 years of precedent and took away the constitutional right to get an abortion. This decision was the result of a decades-long effort by far-right Republicans and rightwing groups to pack the courts with politicians in Roe.

And they are just getting started. For this MAGA majority, controlling women's bodies doesn't stop at forcing women to give birth. They actually want to ban contraception. We know this because, in this concurring opinion to overturn Roe, Justice Thomas wrote that the Supreme Court should reconsider—reconsider—the rulings that protect same-sex relationships, marriage equality, and, yes, contraception.

This kind of signaling by a Justice of a Supreme Court should be taken seriously.

So my Republican colleagues saying they have no reason to believe precedent will be overturned is resorting to magical thinking that no one should believe. After all, the Supreme Court just overturned a nearly 50-year precedent that women in this country relied on for nearly half a century—half a century. That is two generations. In fact, radical MAGA Republicans in State legislatures across the country are gearing up in Ohio.

House Republicans introduced a bill that would effectively ban all abortions from the moment of conception and, potentially, other forms of birth control, like IUDs.

Other Republicans have refused to rule out banning certain forms of contraception. We are living in a post-Roe world where our rights are on the chopping block. So, no, this is not ''pure hysteria.'' The American public knows this. Democrats know this.

So I say to my Republican colleagues, if any of you object to this bill, come down to the Senate floor and tell the American people the truth. Just be honest that you do not support guaranteeing the right to contraception because, in this post-Roe world, any suggestion that this Court won't overturn precedent is no longer something to hide behind. But if my Republican colleagues do support the right to contraception, then they should have no problem with supporting our bill, which would create a statutory right for individuals to access contraception, protect the right to healthcare providers to provide contraception to their patients, and empower individuals by extending a private right of action against any State or government official that hinders these rights.

Today, my Republican colleagues have a choice. Do they support the right to contraception and an individual's right to make decisions about our bodies and our healthcare? Or will they allow the government to tell millions and millions of women what to do?

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The junior Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. MARKEY. Madam President, an illegitimate, stolen, and radicalized U.S. Supreme Court is putting the fundamental rights of Americans in jeopardy. Last month, the extremist Court took away the right to abortion, a right on which millions of Americans have relied for almost 50 years, undermining their health, their safety, their freedom.

The rightwing majority that overturned Roe v. Wade owns its control of the High Court to then-Leader MCCONNELL's and Donald Trump's and Senate Republicans' theft of two seats on the Supreme Court. The Justices used their ill-gotten power to cast aside decades of precedent—precedent, which during their confirmation hearings they promised to honor, respect, and follow.

If anyone thinks this newly empowered Court's decision to strip Americans of a longstanding constitutional right won't be shamelessly repeated, they are wrong. What the Supreme Court just did with Roe is a preview of coming atrocities from this Supreme Court.

Justice Clarence Thomas wrote a concurring opinion in Dobbs v. Jackson Women's Health Organization, the decision overturning Roe v. Wade. And that concurrence is like a movie trailer for an upcoming horror film that Americans are forced to watch written, produced, and directed by a captured illegitimate Supreme Court. In his opinion, Justice Thomas made clear that he believes Americans have too many privacy rights under the U.S. Constitution, that the Supreme Court had erred in recognizing those rights, and that the Court should take them away as well—just as it did with the right to abortion.

This bears repeating.

A sitting Justice on the Supreme Court of the United States is arguing that Americans have too many rights.

What mistakes was Justice Thomas talking about?

Well, Justice Thomas urged the Court to correct the error the Court committed when it recognized this right to same-sex marriage in its 2015 decision in Obergefell v. Hodges.

He told the Court to fix the mistake it made when it recognized the right of Americans to engage in private, consensual sexual activity in its 2003 decision in Lawrence v. Texas.

Then he said the Court got it wrong when it recognized the right of Americans to use contraception in its 1965 decision in Griswold v. Connecticut.

But it is Justice Thomas who is in error, who is wrong, who has made a mistake. These are all fundamental, privacy-based rights which the Supreme Court correctly recognized. They should all remain the law of the land.

Today, I want to talk about the right to contraception that this extremist and out-of-touch Supreme Court and legislators in red States are taking aim at.

The Supreme Court has recognized the constitutional right to contraception for more than half a century, since its decision in the Griswold case in 1965. Over time, the Court has affirmed and expanded that right: in its 1972 decision, a Massachusetts case, Eisenstadt v. Baird, recognizing the right of all people to access contraceptives regardless of marital status; and in its 1977 decision in Carey v. Population Services International, which held that a State could not constitutionally prohibit the distribution of contraceptives to minors.

The right to contraception is therefore a fundamental right that the Court has repeatedly recognized and reaffirmed. It is a right that is central to a person's health, to their well-being, to their life, liberty, equality, and economic and social freedom in our country. It is a right grounded in the need and ability to make decisions about one's own body, one's own family, and one's own future. It is a right that is woven into the fabric of a free, pluralistic, and modern society. And it is a right that we must codify and make part of our law so that far-right, extremist judges and elected officials cannot take it away in order to advance their own blatantly political agendas.

That is why I have proudly introduced the Right to Contraception Act with my colleagues Senators MAZIE HIRONO and TAMMY DUCKWORTH, with Senator BLUMENTHAL and Chair PATTY MURRAY of the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions, and have been joined by more than half of the Democratic Senate caucus.

The Right to Contraception Act would codify the Supreme Court's decision in Griswold, recognizing the right to obtain and use contraception. The Right to Contraception Act would enshrine that right in Federal law, and it would guarantee a healthcare provider's right to prescribe contraceptive products and services and information related to them.

The bill would also protect a range of contraceptives that are legally marketed under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act. The Right to Contraception Act would authorize the

U.S. Attorney General, as well as individuals and healthcare providers harmed by unlawful restrictions, to go to court to enforce the rights the bill establishes.

In short, the Right to Contraception Act would safeguard the rights established by more than 50 years of Supreme Court precedent and would protect access to contraception even if Griswold were overturned.

The concerns that have led to the introduction of this bill are not merely hypothetical. Justice Thomas's concurring opinion was a call to action that some Republicans and red States are eagerly heeding by continuing to attack and restrict the right to contraception.

Several States have already gone after access to contraception by cutting off the public funding for it, by seeking to define abortion broadly enough to include contraception, and by allowing healthcare providers to refuse to provide services related to contraception based on their own personal beliefs.

And the harms that would flow from abolishing the right to contraception aren't merely theoretical. Attacks on healthcare, especially reproductive healthcare, fall hardest on historically marginalized communities, including Black, indigenous, and other people of color, LGBTQ people, people with disabilities, people with low incomes, those living in rural and underserved areas, and immigrants.

Last week, we all on our side proudly watched the House pass its version of the Right to Contraception Act by a vote of 220 to 195, though it is dismaying that only 8 House Republicans—only 8—voted to codify that right.

With the right to abortion stolen, the right to contraception threatened, and the need to protect and expand access to contraceptive methods and information on contraception, it makes it more imperative than ever that we pass this legislation. We can't wait for the next hammer to drop. We have an urgent obligation to take the first exit off this slippery slope that leads to the loss of our most personal freedoms—chief amongst them: the right of all Americans to make their own decisions about their bodies, their families, and their own futures.

We can't sit idly by and watch as decades of precedent, privacy rights, and progress are violated. We can't wait for the worst to come—because it is already at our doorstep.

To my anti-choice Republican colleagues, if you would deprive Americans of the choice to end a pregnancy, how can you also deprive them of the ability to prevent a pregnancy in the first place?

Unless your ultimate aim is, really, to exert control over the bodies of others, especially the bodies of women, then I expect to hear no objection to the unanimous consent request to pass the Right to Contraception Act. Otherwise, the Republican position will be clear to everyone: no abortion but no birth control to prevent the need for one.

That is where the Republican Party is today. I urge my Republican colleagues not to object to our unanimous consent request.

Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be discharged from further consideration of S. 4612 and that the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration; further, that the bill be considered read a third time and passed; and that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

The junior Senator from Iowa.

Ms. ERNST. Madam President, reserving the right to object, here we are again—another day, another sympathetically titled bill offered by my Democratic colleagues wherein the talking points don't really give you the full story—case in point, the Right to Contraception Act.

The so-called Right to Contraception Act purposefully goes far beyond the scope of contraception. It includes provisions that could guarantee the funding of abortion providers and that defines ''contraceptive'' in such a broad way that it could include drugs to induce an abortion weeks or months into a pregnancy. This definition also could include non-FDA-approved drugs that would actually put a woman's health at risk.

The bill also flies in the face of decades of work in providing for conscience protections. It would require organizations to administer contraceptives despite their moral or religious beliefs.

There is something insidious with this bill, but don't take it from me. Look to the bill's text itself. The ''findings'' section of this bill notes the work of an organization that many of my colleagues will recognize: The United Nations Population Fund. This is the same organization that contributed over $10 million to a mass sterilization campaign in Peru in the nineties.

That campaign was rife with coercive practices: Quotas were set; cash bonuses were paid to health workers for each client sterilized; and poor women were bribed with nutritional supplements and clothes for their children.

Then let's not forget the former Population Fund executive director's high praise of China's one-child policy.

But let's be clear here. Routine-use contraceptives should be more easily available, and the fact that they aren't has the biggest impact on women in rural areas, where a doctor could be dozens of miles away. A woman in a rural area doesn't need a platitude-filled messaging bill like the one we have here. She needs over-the-counter access to routine-use birth control. Luckily, Republicans have a solution.

My bill, the Allowing Greater Access to Safe and Effective Contraception Act, incentivizes manufacturers of contraceptives to file an application for over-the-counter access. It also allows priority review for these applications and waives the FDA filing fee. That means cheaper, quicker, and more available access for women across this Nation.

With my bill, women 18 and over can walk into their local pharmacies, whether they be in Sidney, IA, or in the deepest parts of Manhattan, and get the routine-use birth control they need.

When your doctor is 30 miles away and gas is $6 a gallon, you don't need a messaging bill; you need access.

Therefore, I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT REQUEST—S. 4638

Ms. ERNST. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of S. 4638, which is at the desk; further, that the bill be considered read a third time and passed; and that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

The junior Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. MARKEY. Madam President, reserving the right to object, I thank the Senator from Iowa, but her bill would not ensure access to birth control, and it fails to codify the constitutional right to birth control across the United States.

In fact, her bill would actually restrict access to birth control for individuals under the age of 18—requiring a prescription even if the Food and Drug Administration has approved an over-the-counter option. And we cannot lose sight of the fact that this bill does nothing to address the reality that, for many women, true access means being able to afford birth control as well.

Last month, I cosponsored a bill that would guarantee that insurers fully cover over-the-counter birth control without any out-of-pocket costs. No one should have to jump through ridiculous hoops or pay extra just to get the birth control they need, not to mention that this bill would do nothing to prevent States from restricting or even banning access to birth control.

The reality that Republicans refuse to acknowledge is that an over-the-counter option doesn't help patients if their States are chipping away at their right to birth control.

So, with the Senator from Iowa's objection to my unanimous consent request and with her counter unanimous consent request, the Republicans have made their position crystal clear: no abortion but no birth control to prevent the need for one.

Republicans have just shown the American people where they stand on their right to contraception. While Republicans won't protect our fundamental rights as the Supreme Court and rightwing State legislatures take

them away, my Democratic colleagues and I will continue our efforts to keep in place the fundamental, privacy-based rights that Americans have had for decades and codify into Federal law the right to contraception.

As a result and for those reasons, I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The senior Senator from Washington.

Mrs. MURRAY. Madam President, it has been nearly 60 years since the Supreme Court decided Griswold v. Connecticut and affirmed Americans' right to privacy and, with it, their right to contraception. So you would think this would be a settled issue, and for the vast majority of Americans, it is. The right to birth control is overwhelmingly popular. It turns out that people want to be able to control their own bodies and make their own decisions about starting a family.

Yet, as we just saw, somehow, in the year 2022, this is not a settled issue for Republican politicians. We have seen some of my Republican colleagues not only block this but try to deny reality, try to say this isn't an issue or claim that Democrats are somehow wasting time.

Well, that is pretty rich because I can't help but remember how we all heard some Republicans saying the Supreme Court would not overturn Roe as well, how they tried to claim Democrats were ''overreacting'' even as they stacked our courts with anti-abortion judges and worked for decades to chip away at abortion rights.

Now we are seeing the nightmare we warned about become reality: women unable to control their own bodies and get the abortion care they need—a nightmare Republicans tried to deny and are still trying to deny even as it happens, even as 10-year-olds are having to travel across State lines for an abortion after being raped, even as women are now being left bleeding for days, waiting for treatment for their miscarriage.

So when Republicans say they support the right to birth control, my issue isn't simply that I am skeptical; it is that I know better. Let's be clear. When I say that I know better, I don't just mean in my gut; I mean I have heard Republicans' own words. I am watching their own actions.

Justice Thomas said explicitly in his concurring opinion in Dobbs that he wants the Court to reconsider Griswold, which affirmed the right to contraception. The senior Senator from Tennessee said the Griswold decision was unsound. That alone would be scary enough, but Republicans aren't just talking about undermining access to birth control, they are already taking action. Read the legislation from Republicans in Idaho, Missouri, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Michigan, which would, in fact, outlaw Plan B and IUDs. Talk to women who have already gone to the pharmacy, only to be denied their birth control or Plan B. Yes, this is already happening to people. Just last week, 195 House Republicans voted against the Right to Contraception Act, and now today, they have blocked it in the Senate as well.

The evidence of where Republicans actually stand on birth control is overwhelming. They aren't standing for women. They aren't standing for families. They aren't standing for a right nearly all Americans support. They are simply standing in the way.

I want to thank the junior Senator from Massachusetts, the junior Senator from Illinois, and the junior Senator from Hawaii for their work with me on the Right to Contraception Act that Republicans just blocked. I know we are going to all keep working on this.

I do want to set the record straight because so many of the arguments we have seen from Republicans don't add up. They are trying to distract from their extreme position. We won't let them.

This bill is incredibly straightforward, so you simply cannot say you support the right to birth control and then block this bill. I hope everyone will listen closely because here is what this bill actually does. It simply codifies Americans' right to birth control into law. That is it. You don't have to take my word for it; read it yourself—it is all of 15 pages. It protects a right people depend on and makes sure no one can take that away. We are talking about a really basic and really fundamental right here.

Since that right was affirmed half a century ago, generations of Americans have used contraception to control their own future, to manage and treat their healthcare needs, and start a family when they are ready to. For them, it is not political, and it shouldn't be political here in Congress either, especially when protecting this right is supported by a majority of Democrats, a majority of Independents, and, yes, even a clear majority of Republicans.

The American people are watching closely. They were watching previously when Senate Republicans blocked us from protecting the right to travel across States to get abortion care. They were watching last week when Senate Republicans blocked expanding support for our Nation's longstanding Family Planning Program. They were watching when the vast majority of Republicans in the House voted against the right to birth control. And they are watching right now as Republicans block a bill that preserves the right to use condoms, take the pill, get IUDs, and buy Plan B, as Republicans refuse to let us protect that right and pass this bill and continue denying the threats that are already undermining that right. This is a basic, fundamental right.

Mark my words, the American people will not forget Republicans blocking us from getting this done.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The junior Senator from Colorado.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Madam President, in 1963, Americans could be arrested in some States simply for buying birth control pills. Sixty years later, if many States have their way, Americans may face that reality once again.

The Supreme Court's overturning of Roe v. Wade is so sweeping, so unprecedented that it now threatens the right to contraception. IUDs, emergency contraceptives, and other birth control could well all be banned, which seems hard to imagine. We are going backward in time to when women did not have control of their own bodies, nor the freedom to decide how and when they wanted to begin their families.

Who really believes that a woman shouldn't be able to use birth control; that a woman shouldn't be able to decide whether or not she wants to get pregnant; that a couple can't decide they aren't ready for a family? How many children should each woman have? Should it be as many as possible? Are they allowed to stop reproducing or is it a lifelong duty? Politicians should not be making these decisions.

This is a bill that guarantees a woman's right to access legal contraception. That is it. There is no trick, no sleight of hand. We can pass it into law today. The House has passed it already.

Starting a family is among the most private and personal decisions a person can make. It changes your life in ways that most of us can't even imagine. Yet there are people who want to force this restriction on women.

For women everywhere but especially in rural and low-income areas, birth control is essential healthcare. If you want to prevent unintended pregnancies, well, that is where you start.

When I was Governor, Colorado made long-acting, reversible contraception, like IUDs, available at little or no cost. That reduced unintended pregnancies by 54 percent—54 percent. Yet, now in Colorado, some Republicans are campaigning to put an initiative on the ballot this November that could make contraceptives illegal. Many other States are considering similar moves with bills or amendments waiting in the wings.

I think this is far, far beyond the mainstream of what most Americans believe. In fact, 92 percent of Americans, in a recent Gallup poll, said that contraception is morally acceptable.

My mother was born in 1921, a child of the Great Depression. She scrimped and saved every penny, but she always, always made it a point to make some donation to Planned Parenthood. Some years, it might only be $10. But she believed there were few burdens harder for a woman to bear than being compelled to start a family before she was ready. As a mother of four, she knew how important it was for women to be able to make that decision for themselves.

Who are we, as politicians, to tell American women who has children, how many, and when?

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The senior Senator from Minnesota.

Ms. KLOBUCHAR. Madam President, I rise in support of the Right to Contraception Act.

Thirty-three days ago, the Supreme Court issued a rule shredding nearly five decades of precedent protecting a woman's right to make her own healthcare decisions. Now women, as we have seen over the last weeks, are at the mercy—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. So now a woman in Minnesota has different rights when it comes to her reproductive care than a woman in Missouri, and a woman in North Dakota has different rights than a woman in Indiana. That is what we are dealing with right now.

Two weeks ago, I joined several of my Democratic colleagues on the floor to push for legislation to preserve a woman's right to travel to other States to access reproductive care, led by Senator CORTEZ MASTO. Unfortunately, Republicans on the other side of the aisle blocked us from that vote.

So we came back last week to push for legislation, led by my colleague Senator TINA SMITH, to protect and expand funding for a program created under a Republican administration, a Republican Presidential administration, to fund clinics that support maternal care, conduct cancer screenings, and provide contraception, but, again, that vote failed because we were not allowed to move forward with it.

So we came back to the floor today because if the Supreme Court won't protect people's fundamental rights—that is why we have three branches of government. That was the concept of our Founding Fathers. So if the Supreme Court isn't going to protect people's fundamental rights, then everyone in this Chamber has to decide whether or not they are going to do it, and that includes making sure everyone can access contraception.

I am concerned that the worse is yet to come. Right now, State and local legislators are literally racing, along with Governors, to be the first to say: Which State can limit rights the most first? Which rights can we take away? Sadly, it is not too hard to guess.

In his concurring opinion in Dobbs, Justice Thomas actually laid out a roadmap with clear directions for how the Court could overturn the right to contraception. He said that the Supreme Court ''should reconsider''—''should reconsider,'' those two words—whether the Constitution protects the right to access contraception, as well as the right to marry whomever you love. Why? Because he talked about looking at other cases with regard to the right to privacy.

The Supreme Court has recognized the right to access contraception for more than 57 years, but the conservative Justices on the Supreme Court have shown they won't hesitate to overturn decades-old precedent no matter what they say at their Supreme Court hearings.

This threat is not hypothetical. Last year, the Missouri State Legislature tried to cut off public funding for widely used contraceptives, like IUDs and Plan B. Mississippi's Governor has refused to rule out banning contraception. A bill was introduced in Louisiana this spring that could be used to make IUDs illegal.

These radical proposals don't just hurt those in the States that implement the bans. Since the Dobbs decision, we have now seen how State bans create an uncertain legal environment for doctors and strain resources at clinics in States like Minnesota because the North Dakota clinic had to literally start a GoFundMe page to be able to get the costs paid for—the costs, of course, of moving the clinic from Fargo, ND, to Moorehead. That is what is happening right now in my State.

We cannot settle for a situation, as I noted, where people in my State have different rights than women in Mississippi or Missouri. And with so many extreme politicians out there racing to State capitals to be the first to take people's rights away, we need to explicitly protect the right to access contraception and information about contraception.

I will note that more than 80 percent of Americans support access to contraception. That is why I joined with Senators MARKEY, HIRONO, MURRAY, and DUCKWORTH in cosponsoring this bill to protect the right to access contraception and information about contraceptives. This bill safeguards a patient's ability to seek contraceptives and a healthcare provider's ability to provide those critical services.

The right to contraception can't just be an empty promise. That is why the bill gives the Department of Justice, as well as patients and doctors, the power to make sure that we don't infringe on the right to contraception.

I am proud to join my colleagues, and for the last 33 days I have been thinking about all the women in this country facing an unacceptably uncertain future. Today, each and every one of my colleagues had the opportunity to make clear where they stand, but, when given the opportunity, some seized the opportunity to protect the right to contraception, some did not.

I hope that some of our colleagues will change their minds and we can move forward with this and put in place these laws protecting the right to travel; protecting the right to contraception; and, of course, in the end, protecting a woman's fundamental right to make her own reproductive decisions about abortion.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HICKENLOOPER). The Senator from Texas.

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the following Senators be permitted to speak prior to the scheduled rollcall vote: myself for up to 15 minutes, Senator BLACKBURN for up to 10 minutes, and Senator TESTER for up to 5 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, coming to the floor and listening to some of my colleagues talk about their concern for lack of access to contraception—and some have said we need to pass a bill codifying same-sex marriage when that is currently the law of the land by virtue of a Supreme Court decision, the Obergefell case—reminds me of the old story about the little boy who cried wolf. He cried wolf when there wasn't any danger; and then, once there was danger, people didn't come to his aid because they thought it was another phony crying wolf.

I can understand our colleagues—given inflation, given crime, given the broken borders—wanting to change the subject to something else, but that is all this is. This is mere posturing pre-November, pre-midterm elections. This isn't about changing the law because the law already permits ready access to contraceptives. The law already permits same-sex marriage.

So this idea that we ought to spend scarce time here in the Congress, which we have in limited supply, reaffirming rights that already exist, is a clear political narrative designed to divert the American people's attention from things that really are at risk—that is, the paychecks of every American family because of inflation, because of failed energy policies.

We know that the price of gasoline and diesel and fuel to fill up your car so you can go to work or take your child to school or summer camp has increased. We know that our cities are on fire due to spiking crime waves connected to drugs that are coming across the southern border. And, of course, we know that the southern border is completely open with a big red carpet and a welcome mat out for anybody who wants to come to the United States illegally.

And the cartels that are rich and getting richer because of the flow of their human traffic are also getting rich because of the flow of illegal drugs that took the lives of 108,000 Americans last year alone.

We know where those drugs are coming from and that the Biden administration is doing absolutely nothing to stop them. I would want to change the topic too.

CHIPS ACT OF 2022

Mr. President, on a more positive note, the Senate approved funding earlier this morning to bolster domestic semiconductor manufacturing by a vote of 64 to 33. This funding will help kick-start the development of these

microprocessors, these chips that go into everything from your cell phone to the F–35, to Javelin and Stinger missiles that we send to Ukraine to defend their country from Russian aggression. This funding will help kick-start a domestic production of these semiconductors in a way that will prevent a vulnerability of our supply chain, since 90 percent of those advanced semiconductors currently come from Asia, with 60 percent coming from Taiwan alone.

One other benefit to this bill is that this bill could create roughly 185,000 jobs every year as these new facilities are constructed. Long term, it could bring another 280,000 jobs online. And once these foundries are operational, they will supply ''Made in America'' semiconductors that can be used on everything from smartphones to cars, to airplanes, to missile defense systems.

Semiconductors are the cornerstone of this legislation, but the bill also takes a range of other steps to help propel innovation in the competition we are currently in with the People's Republic of China. This bill authorizes investments in research that will support everything from robotics to next-generation wireless technology.

It also authorizes NASA programs that will keep America at the forefront of space exploration. It extends the authorization for the International Space Station to 2030. This is very important, especially now that Russia has said it will end its commitment to the International Space Station after 2024.

This bill also lays the groundwork for America's continued presence in space after 2030, including language I championed requiring NASA to develop a strategy to retire the International Space Station and transition to a successor platform. It also enhances existing programs that support future exploration missions. This includes the Moon to Mars Program, which is leading efforts to get an American astronaut on the surface of Mars.

Texas is the proud home to the Johnson Space Center, the home of human space flight, but also a range of other universities and companies leading the way in human space exploration. Enabling these partnerships saves money, drives innovation, and gives us a competitive edge over countries like Russia and China.

The broader bill included in the CHIPS Act will support both our economic and our national security and strengthen our efforts to lead the world in scientific innovation. The way we are going to compete with China and to beat them is to out-innovate them because no country in the world has better human capital, better brains, and a better system to encourage innovation, which will keep us ahead of the People's Republic of China.

They don't play by the rules. They certainly don't observe the rule of law. They steal all the technology they can get. But it is important for the United States to be in the game and not be left behind.

I want to thank Mr. WARNER, the senior Senator from Virginia, for launching this effort with me 2 years ago. We introduced the CHIPS for America Act in June of 2020, which demonstrates how long it takes to get important legislation passed here in the U.S. Congress. Since the time we introduced it, I have worked with our colleagues on both sides of the aisle to secure the necessary funding so we could deliver the benefits for our country.

Countless colleagues have been part of the process over these last few weeks, particularly Senator YOUNG, Senator PORTMAN, Senator WICKER, Senator SINEMA, and countless others; and Senator CANTWELL and certainly Senator SCHUMER as well and numerous others have led the charge on this legislation. Their hard work and their willingness to work cooperatively together and to find common ground is the reason for our success.

This has been a long, winding road with a lot of twists and turns along the way, but the end is finally in sight. Speaker PELOSI has promised to bring this legislation up for a vote in the House, and I hope our colleagues across the Capitol do not dally and get this bill voted out of the House and to the President's desk.

Chip manufacturers are watching Congress and waiting to see if this bill passes before they decide where to build new fab manufacturing facilities. And we have been told that, unless this bill passes, these hoped-for manufacturing jobs and these semiconductor manufacturing fabs will not be built here in America but will be built in Europe and other places around the world.

Secretary Raimondo, the Secretary of Commerce, has assured our colleagues that the United States will miss out on big benefits in terms of jobs, national security, and our economy if Congress doesn't pass this bill by the start of the August recess.

Once this bipartisan legislation passes the Senate, our Democratic colleagues are reportedly planning a dramatic pivot from bipartisanship to an ultrapartisan reconciliation process. Apparently, they are willing to work together when it is convenient, but they are also willing to abandon the notion of working together and are preparing to go on another reckless, partisan spending spree.

This isn't the first time. At the start of last year, Democrats spent nearly $2 trillion in unnecessary spending on a party-line basis. People wonder why we have 9 percent inflation. Part of it is our Democratic colleagues are willing to shovel money out the door and chase limited goods with supply chain problems, which means that prices get driven higher and higher—as well as, as I mentioned, flawed energy policies that look for the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to increase production rather than to produce more American oil and gas here at home.

Well, our Democratic colleagues succeeded in that $2 trillion bill, and they tried to pass another partisan bill at the end of the year which would have cost the American people nearly $5 trillion. But, thankfully, that entire effort failed.

Now, some of our colleagues are committed—this is their last chance before the August recess—to take advantage of the rules of the Senate and to go on a partisan spending bonanza, and certainly they don't want to miss this opportunity.

We are hearing that our colleagues are frantically piecing together a bill that has not yet even been written and completed and passed the so-called Byrd bath test with the Senate Parliamentarian. So we are waiting to see whether they can meet the time deadline of the end of next week or not.

As I said, the bill is still reportedly being written, so we don't even have a good picture of everything that is in it. But we do have an understanding of the general framework, and it is not looking good for the American people. For example, our colleagues have said their proposal will implement government price controls on lifesaving drugs, a move that will stifle innovation and end up with scarcity. That is what price controls always do.

Then we have heard that they plan to expand and extend the ObamaCare tax subsidies. This all started with a partisan spending bill that became law last year. It expanded the amount of taxpayer assistance people receive, which, in short, gave more money to more people, including lifting the cap on individuals who could receive those subsidies above $400,000.

Of course, at the time, the camel's nose under the tent was that it was designed as a temporary provision. But here we are a year and a half later, and they are already trying to extend it, indicating that there was nothing temporary intended by it.

They claim it is not a permanent extension and that it will only last 2 or 3 years, but I have no reason to believe that Democrats will give up on extending those provisions when they expire. In the words of Ronald Reagan, the closest thing to eternal life on Earth is a government program. Once created, they will not die, even if they are no longer necessary. And of course, a permanent extension will cost the American people a lot of money.

Last week, the Congressional Budget Office and the Joint Committee on Taxation released a report of the true cost of a permanent expansion, and it is pretty shocking for a number of reasons. First is the financial cost. By expanding the ObamaCare premium tax credits and making them permanent, Democrats will add $248 billion to the Federal deficit over the next decade.

Mr. President, my age and your age—we are not going to be the ones who have to pay that money back. But these young people sitting down here are going to have to pay the price for the profligate spending today, and all Americans will pay the price by adding fuel to the fire of inflation.

For whatever reason—reasons I really can't fathom—the Federal debt and the national debt are of no concern to our Democratic colleagues. They simply don't seem to care. They act as though we are playing with Monopoly money, that we can print and borrow like there is no tomorrow because none of this really matters. But we know that is not true. Every dollar we spend is paid for by taxpayers, and every ounce of debt we accrue will be carried and repaid by our children and our grandchildren. But none of this seems to matter to our friends across the aisle. They are still plowing ahead with this legislation.

Unfortunately, the irresponsible spending isn't even the worst part. Our colleagues claim this extension will allow more Americans to afford healthcare, but the Congressional Budget Office and the Joint Committee on Taxation told us that under this plan, some 2.3 million Americans will lose their current coverage provided by their employer. Some 2.3 million Americans will lose their coverage provided currently by their employer. Hardworking Americans whose health insurance is currently covered by their employers would be told: You are on your own now. And no matter what you negotiated when you negotiated your salary with your employer, presumably if you are a union member and subject to a collective bargaining agreement where your union negotiated a generous healthcare plan, all of that will be in jeopardy by this reckless expansion of the ObamaCare subsidies.

Our Democrat friends want to continue subsidizing healthcare for six-figure earners. People earning 750 percent of the Federal poverty level would be eligible for taxpayer-funded subsidies—750 percent of the poverty level, you would get cash from Uncle Sam. Our country would be essentially paying wealthy people to lose their current employer-provided healthcare so they can end up on the government subsidy.

This is simply crazy policy: driving up the deficit, kicking people off of their employer-provided health plans, and forcing taxpayers to subsidize health insurance for the rich. This isn't about helping the uninsured; it is a backdoor way to implement Medicare for All. Yes, Joe Biden may be President, but it is the BERNIE SANDERS agenda at work here.

Of course, Democrats couldn't get enough support for this radical plan, so they are trying to jam it through on party-line votes. Instead of attempting to pass a massive, unpopular bill all at once, they are trying to serve it to the American people in spoonfuls. Bit by bit, they are trying to push America closer to a single-payer health system.

American people do not want Medicare for All. People who have their employer-provided coverage want to keep it. And the American people don't want the Federal Government subsidizing wealthy people who can afford to pay for their own healthcare.

This is a bad idea whose time I hope has not come, and I hope our friends on the other side of the aisle will simply give up on this massive, partisan tax-and-spending spree bill that will do no good and will do a lot of harm.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Tennessee.

Mrs. BLACKBURN. Mr. President, my colleague from Texas was just talking about how taxes go up and spending seems to increase. This week, we have had before us a bill that was going to be about 30 billion and then 52 billion and then 72 billion. Now it comes out, and it is almost $300 billion.

This is a piece of legislation that has had a variety of different names, and I have found it so interesting that it has had so many different names. Let's see. It has been called CHIPS, CHIPS+, CHIPS and Science, USICA, Endless Frontier, and ''China COMPETES.'' You know, it seems as if there was a name that was given whenever there was an occasion that you thought you could rename something and make it fit, and I know DC is just famous for having these bills with the acronyms and the fancy-sounding names. But when I talk to Tennesseans, it is so apparent they are tired of that. What they want are the facts. They want someone who is going to tell them the truth. What they know is that China is an adversary; they are not a competitor. They know that we have to work diligently to stay competitive with China and not let them get the upper hand. But when we talk about these issues, sometimes we lose sight of that big picture. I do feel that as we talked about the CHIPS bill and semiconductor supply chains, this is something we lost sight of.

You know, there are some of us who have worked on the issues of dealing with China going back into the early years of this century, looking at IP theft, looking at reverse engineering, looking at the way the Chinese Communist Party would dip in and grab up great ideas from American innovators and then off to the races they would go. We have a lot of companies that learned a lot of tough lessons trying to manufacture in China. And then we come up near the pandemic.

When I was over in the House and before that period of time, we had an issue and realized that our active pharmaceutical manufacturing was where? In China. We couldn't get penicillin. Why was that? It was because there was one factory in China that made that, and the factory had an explosion. So we had a shortage on that. Then we had an issue with Heparin, and we had some deaths that were caused by a tainted product that was coming out of a factory there.

So Senator MENENDEZ and I had a piece of legislation that would have incentivized returning active pharmaceutical ingredient manufacturing to the United States. Then we got into the issues of the pandemic, and then everyone was saying: Critical supply chains—we need to bring them back. Indeed, that is something that is important to do. Chips are an important part of that. Our laptops, our electronics, our automobiles all need chips, and there was a shortage. People began to realize that our military aircraft, our radar systems, our major defense systems all needed the chips. But, likewise, we needed active pharmaceutical ingredients. We needed our telecommunications supply chains. We needed polysilicon. We needed ag chemicals. All of these are critical supply chains.

Personally, I was optimistic about the possibility that we were finally going to begin to unravel this relationship we have had with the Chinese Communist Party. I see it as a dangerous relationship. But, like many pieces of well-intentioned legislation, it became a victim of some of the same compulsion to squeeze money from the American taxpayer and put it into a very narrow silo.

So after more than 2 years of working on these issues and multiple failed iterations, what we have is a bill that spends about $300 billion and is a gateway to industrial planning. I know that many of my colleagues have read some of the postmortems on this, and people realize this wasn't about chips. It wasn't 72 billion. There was authorization language in there that was going to balloon this.

There was beefing up of the National Science Foundation, and we have National Labs that do a lot of that work. There were protections for U.S. manufacturing, some anti-China provisions, security provisions, that, guess what, poof in the night, a line drawn through them. They are out.

Wasn't that to be the purpose of this legislation? Of course it was. Let's bring the manufacturing back to the United States. And that is what we should have done. We should have looked at ways that we could bring manufacturing back across the range of critical supply chains.

We all know that China's control over our active pharmaceutical ingredients and other pharmaceutical products—that is a problem. Control over our telecom equipment—yes, that is a problem. Huawei equipment that we are having to rip out and replace in this country; telecom equipment that is part of our critical supply chain; control over our supplies of minerals and chemicals—for the Chinese Communist Party to control that, that is a problem.

So many who worked on this have spent 2 years looking at and working on supply chains and competition, and now what they have is legislation that invests billions of dollars in one industry, one industrial sector, and promises hundreds of billions of dollars more to the NSF that will duplicate many of those efforts that are already in progress at our National Labs and other DOE facilities.

So we are 2 years and $280 billion into this, and about $80 billion of that goes

into one industry. Honestly, it does not add up. We could have spent that time and a lot less money so much more wisely. We could have used tax credits to incentivize multiple industries to come home, to set up shop in business-friendly States like Tennessee and create thousands of jobs for American workers.

This is what you call a missed opportunity. And, unfortunately, the new axis of evil—they are watching, and I think they like what they see. I think they like it. I think they like it when we don't appear to be focused, when we don't appear to take the steps to challenge them across the board. We are running out of time to truly unravel ourselves from the influence of the Chinese Communist Party.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The senior Senator from Montana.

Mr. TESTER. Mr. President, it seems a bit like deja vu all over again. We have been here before. We were here before the Fourth of July talking about the PACT Act, the toxic exposure bill, the bill that has been in the works for 15 years and that the ranking member and I have worked on very hard over the last 18 months, year and a half.

We are going to vote on it again here in a moment. This is a bill that has been talked about a lot on this floor, and just about everything has been said about this bill. It is a bill that allows us, the American people, to live up to the promises we make our Active-Duty military when they come home with an injury—in this case, toxic exposure.

We have had toxic exposures—well, in World War I, it was mustard gas; radiation in World War II; and, of course, Agent Orange in the Vietnam war. We have had toxic exposures over and over and over again. In the Middle East, it is burn pits.

Over the last year and a half, we have had many hearings on this bill. In fact, we had a gentleman testify that he had a lung disorder. He was in tough shape. And, in fact, he passed away a few months ago.

The truth is, this is a bill that we need to pass. And we passed it already with 84 votes, and I think we had a couple of Senators gone or we would have had 86. It is a bill that is bipartisan in nature, and it is a bill that I think every Senator who votes for this bill can be proud that we are supporting the men and women who have felt the wounds of battle and are now trying to get their life back to normal.

But it is more than just the folks who served in our military; it is also their families. I would encourage all the Members of the body to support this bill.

It costs $27 billion a year, but it is a cost of war. If we are not willing to take care of our men and women when they come back from battles that we send them off to, then maybe we ought to rethink whether we are going to send them in the first place. This bill is a bill that was pushed by every veterans service organization out there. It was their No. 1 priority. We listened to the veterans, and we ended up with a piece of legislation that is very, very good.

If we are able to pass this out of the Senate again, this time it won't be going to the House. It will be going right to the President's desk, and we will have done right by our veterans in this country; we will have done right by the next generation of fighting men and women who will become veterans; and we will have had our veterans' backs along the way.

I yield the floor.

CLOTURE MOTION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Pursuant to rule XXII, the Chair lays before the Senate the pending cloture motion, which the clerk will state.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the motion to concur in the House amendment to S. 3373, a bill to improve the Iraq and Afghanistan Service Grant and the Children of Fallen Heroes Grant.

Charles E. Schumer, Jon Tester, Ben Ray Luján, Richard Blumenthal, Robert P. Casey, Jr., Tina Smith, John W. Hickenlooper, Mazie K. Hirono, Mark R. Warner, Debbie Stabenow, Jack Reed, Tammy Baldwin, Jacky Rosen, Raphael G. Warnock, Tammy Duckworth, Christopher Murphy, Mark Kelly.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. By unanimous consent, the mandatory quorum call has been waived.

The question is, is it the sense of the Senate that debate on the motion to concur in the House amendment to S. 3373, a bill to improve the Iraq and Afghanistan Service Grant and the Children of Fallen Heroes Grant, shall be brought to a close?

The yeas and nays are mandatory under the rule.

The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant bill clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from Vermont (Mr. LEAHY) and the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. MANCHIN) are necessarily absent.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senator is necessarily absent: the Senator from Alaska (Ms. MURKOWSKI).

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 55, nays 42, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 272 Leg.]

YEAS—55

Baldwin	Cortez Masto	Kelly
Bennet	Duckworth	King
Blumenthal	Durbin	Klobuchar
Booker	Feinstein	Luján
Boozman	Gillibrand	Markey
Brown	Graham	Menendez
Cantwell	Grassley	Merkley
Capito	Hassan	Moran
Cardin	Heinrich	Murphy
Carper	Hickenlooper	Murray
Casey	Hirono	Ossoff
Collins	Hoeven	Padilla
Coons	Kaine	Peters
Reed	Sinema	Warnock
Rosen	Smith	Warren
Rubio	Stabenow	Whitehouse
Sanders	Tester	Wyden
Schatz	Van Hollen	
Shaheen	Warner	

NAYS—42

Barrasso	Hagerty	Romney
Blackburn	Hawley	Rounds
Blunt	Hyde-Smith	Sasse
Braun	Inhofe	Schumer
Burr	Johnson	Scott (FL)
Cassidy	Kennedy	Scott (SC)
Cornyn	Lankford	Shelby
Cotton	Lee	Sullivan
Cramer	Lummis	Thune
Crapo	Marshall	Tillis
Cruz	McConnell	Toomey
Daines	Paul	Tuberville
Ernst	Portman	Wicker
Fischer	Risch	Young

NOT VOTING—3

Leahy	Manchin	Murkowski

(Ms. SMITH assumed the Chair.)

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. OSSOFF). On this vote, the yeas are 55, the nays are 42.

Three-fifths of the Senators duly chosen and sworn not having voted in the affirmative, the motion is rejected.

MOTION TO RECONSIDER

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I enter a motion to reconsider the failed cloture vote.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The motion is entered.

Mr. SCHUMER. I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Rhode Island.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT REQUESTS—EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I rise to discuss three civilian nominees: Mr. Robert Storch, Ms. Tia Johnson, and Mr. Russell Rumbaugh, who are each nominated to hold critical positions within the Department of Defense. They have been on the Executive Calendar for months. Yet I am unaware of any objections to these nominees related to their qualifications for the positions for which they have been nominated.

I need not remind my colleagues, with Russia's invasion of Ukraine and the increasingly aggressive actions of China, how critically important it is to ensure the Defense Department has the people power it needs to do its job well.

I would also like to note that in the past, my colleagues have been very cognizant of this need for the smooth workings of the Defense Department, and nominees for the Department—both civilian and military—have been voted out of committee and off the floor quickly, typically by unanimous consent. I find it ironic now, at a time when we see unparalleled threats to our national security, that nominees for the Department of Defense would be held for months on end, with no objections on qualifications, without any path to confirmation other than a cloture vote.

There are presently eight Defense Department nominees waiting on the Executive Calendar. At the end of next week, it will be 12. Today, I would like to discuss these three individuals.

Mr. Robert Storch is nominated to be the Department of Defense inspector

general and was favorably reported out of the Armed Services Committee on March 8, 2022.

The Defense Department has not had a Senate-confirmed inspector general since January 8, 2016. I will repeat that. The Defense Department has not had a Senate-confirmed inspector general since January 2016. The last nominee, put forward by then-President Obama, was withdrawn by President Trump on February 28, 2017.

Mr. Trump designated the Honorable Sean O'Donnell as the acting DOD IG on April 6, 2020, but the GAO recently issued a decision that Mr. O'Donnell's continuing service as the acting inspector general is in violation of the Vacancies Act. As such, there is really no effective inspector general in the Department of Defense—the largest Agency in the Federal Government.

For these reasons, in addition to the fundamental importance of the IG's work, the Senate needs to confirm Mr. Storch as soon as possible. The Department has been without a Senate-confirmed IG for more than 6 years, and we cannot wait any longer.

Ms. Tia Johnson was reported out of the committee on April 5, 2022, and would become one of five judges on the Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces, often referred to as the ''Supreme Court of military law.'' The court's next hearing is scheduled for October 12, 2022, where it will consider important jurisdictional and substantive issues in military criminal law.

Importantly, the FY22 NDAA implemented extensive changes to the Uniform Code of Military Justice, including a statute that would criminalize sexual harassment under some circumstances. Ms. Johnson will play a critical role on the Court of Appeals in reviewing challenges and issues with the recent sexual assault and sexual harassment statutes, including defendants' rights under the Uniform Code of Military Justice.

Without Miss Johnson, the court risks deadlock, which will further hamper the military's ability to provide good order and discipline, which is fundamental to any military force.

Mr. Russell Rumbaugh was nominated on March 21, 2022, to serve as the Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Financial Management and Comptroller. This nomination was privileged, so it did not require a hearing and was intended to move expeditiously. The committee sent policy questions to Mr. Rumbaugh and received his answers on April 25, 2022. The committee reported out his nomination on May 12, and pursuant to S. Res. 116, his nomination was moved 10 days later to the appropriate section of the Executive Calendar and was ready for confirmation by the full Senate. So his confirmation has been waiting for 2 months.

The Navy has not had a confirmed Assistant Secretary for Financial Management and Comptroller since July 2020. This role is critical to managing the budget and financial readiness of the Navy and the Marine Corps, to include the Department's audit. Many will point out and criticize, with some reasonableness, the fact that the Department of Defense has not yet passed an audit. Well, it is very difficult to pass an audit if you have critical individuals who are not in place to help you prepare for and pass such an audit. That is another reason I think we need—the Navy needs a comptroller.

Each of these positions are critically important to the Department of Defense. The sooner they assume their offices, the better for the Department's ability to tackle these challenges on behalf of servicemembers and their families and the Nation. And, indeed, the sooner they are there, the more we will be able to support the men and women in uniform in the United States who are deployed across the globe. They need that kind of support here in Washington.

With that, Mr. President, I would ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to executive session to consider the following nominations en bloc: No. 843, No. 861, and No. 972; that the nominations be agreed to without intervening action or debate; the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table; that any statements related to the nominations be printed in the RECORD; and that the President be immediately notified of the Senate's action.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. HAWLEY. Mr. President.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Missouri.

Mr. HAWLEY. I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The objection is heard.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, the Senator from Missouri has objected, and I believe he is the only individual Member of the Senate who objects. In that case, I think I would be prepared to offer another unanimous consent that would allow debate upon these members. That, I think, should be satisfactory to the Senator, because it will give him an opportunity to express his objections to these individuals and why they are not qualified to be in office.

With that, I renew my above request, except that I ask unanimous consent that at a time to be determined by the majority leader, in consultation with the Republican leader, the Senate proceed to executive session; that there be 1 hour for debate, equally divided in the usual form on the nominations en bloc; that upon the use or yielding back of time, the Senate vote on the nominations in the order listed; and that following disposition of the nominations, the Senate resume legislative session.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. HAWLEY. Mr. President.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Missouri.

Mr. HAWLEY. I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

Mr. HAWLEY. Mr. President.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Rhode Island has the floor.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I believe I retain the time, but if the Senator would like me to make a short statement and then object—

Mr. HAWLEY. Sure.

Mr. REED. I think the easy thing to do is let me yield such time as the Senator requires.

Mr. HAWLEY. I thank the chairman. It is always a privilege to be on the floor with the Senator from Rhode Island and to serve him on the committee, so thank you for that.

I would just say this: It has been nearly a year now since the events, the catastrophe, in Kabul that claimed the lives of 13 servicemembers, including from my home State of Missouri.

This was a catastrophe of this administration's making, and it has been now nearly 2 weeks, maybe 3, since I began to enter into the RECORD, page by painstaking page, this report undertaken by U.S. Central Command about that disaster at Abbey Gate in Kabul, about those deaths, not to mention the hundreds of American civilians who were left behind.

I am entering this report into the RECORD so the American people can see it because I cannot convince my friend from Rhode Island to hold a public hearing on this report, and I cannot convince the White House to stop their coverup of the events at Abbey Gate and the role they played in it.

This is not for lack of trying. For months on end, I have come to this floor and asked for a public hearing on this report. I have asked my colleagues. I have written to the chairman. I have spoken to members of the committee, who, by the way, say they have no objection.

And just last week, the White House reached out to me and said: What is it that you want?

I said, I want accountability for what happened in Afghanistan and Abbey Gate, and, specifically, I want a public hearing on this report, to which the White House said it is up to the chairman.

So I hope that we can make some progress on actually getting accountability for what happened, for the servicemembers whose lives were lost, and we can end this continual Vietnamesque, yearlong effort to push this crisis out into the shadows, to ignore it as if it never happened, and to deny the American people the accountability that servicemembers deserve.

I yield the floor.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I reclaim my time.

I respectfully disagree with the Senator from Missouri on this matter. The Senate Armed Services Committee conducts and has conducted extensive oversight on Afghanistan. Committee actions include seven public and closed hearings regarding the War in Afghanistan, lessons learned, and ongoing regional counterterrorism requirements

since the withdrawal last August. And Senator HAWLEY has participated in all of these.

The National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022 contained a provision, section 1092, that mandated the Department of Defense deliver quarterly briefings, in both unclassified and classified form, on the security situation in Afghanistan and ongoing counterterrorism efforts.

The classified briefings have taken place on January 20, April 14, and July 21. The unclassified briefings have taken place on February 14 and April 25. An additional unclassified briefing will be held tomorrow, coincidentally, and Senator HAWLEY has full access to all of these briefings.

The National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022 also contains a provision, section 1069, which requires a yearly assessment of our over-the-horizon counterterrorism capabilities in Afghanistan. While the first installment has not yet been delivered to the committee, Senator HAWLEY will have access to those assessments, as well as will all of my colleagues.

The National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2022 further mandated the establishment of the Afghanistan War Commission, which will spend 3 years examining all aspects of the 20-year war in-depth. All the Commissioners have been appointed, and we expect the Commission to commence work in the near term. And Senator HAWLEY will have the same access to the Commission's findings as everyone else.

What I think the Senator does not understand is that the events that took place at Abbey Gate were not unique to that moment in time. They were the culmination of 20 years of actions by Presidents from both sides, by commanders on both sides. And in order to understand what truly happened at Abbey Gate, we have to look at all of those periods.

What was the effect of Donald Trump's agreement with the Taliban, excluding the legal government of Afghanistan, to essentially leave? And what other events created the situation that led directly to the situation at Abbey Gate? Without that context, this will simply be a way to vilify the administration, a way to point out shortcomings, and it won't get to what we really should be focused on: What profound lessons can we learn from 20 years in Afghanistan that will assist us in the future, that will protect our men and women in uniform?

Again, if the focus is on political retaliation and retribution, that is part of this organization. But if we want to focus on protecting today the lives of men and women who serve and their families who will grieve if they are lost, then we have to take a broader view, which we are doing in the Commission, which we are doing when we bring our experts in on a frequent basis to talk about Afghanistan—and which we must do by filling these positions in the Department of Defense.

Without the support of a functioning Department of Defense, we will be in a situation where we are putting at risk the soldiers, sailors, airmen, marines, and guardians who protect this Nation.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Pennsylvania.

PACT ACT

Mr. TOOMEY. Mr. President, I want to make just a brief comment about the cloture vote that just occurred shortly before the Senator from Rhode Island sought the unanimous consent agreement.

And, as you know, cloture was denied on that bill, and, as you also know very well, that doesn't mean the bill is defeated. It simply means that the opportunity to amend it isn't eliminated. There haven't been any amendments. That is unfortunate.

But I want to just stress that my concern about this bill has nothing to do with the purpose of the bill. It is not about the approximately $280 billion of new spending that is meant to be required under this bill for the VA to cover Medicare and other—healthcare, I should say, and other benefits for veterans who are exposed to toxic burn pits. What I want to change has absolutely nothing to do with any of that.

I see the chairman of the committee of jurisdiction. I think he understands that I have no interest in modifying the purpose of this bill, all the work that he and many others have done. And, by the way, I suspect there are 85 votes for this bill, for the underlying bill, if we fix this problem.

And here is the problem. Completely unrelated to the $280 billion of new spending, there is a mechanism created in this bill—it is a budgetary gimmick—that has the intent of making it possible to have a huge explosion in unrelated spending: $400 billion. This budgetary gimmick is so unrelated to the actual veterans' issue that has to do with burn pits that it is not even in the House version of this bill.

So, the fact is, we can fix this tonight. This is a relatively easy fix. There might be a few technical things we would iron out, and we could get this done tonight. And I know the chairman of the committee very much wants to get this bill done. This is the path to do it. And if we fix this—which, as I say, I would recommend we fix it tonight—we could do that by a unanimous consent request. We could do it any number of ways.

But once that is done, this bill sails through this Chamber and goes to the President and gets signed into law. So I just want to urge my Democratic colleagues to join me in working this out. This is not what this bill was about. We can fix it. We can do it immediately.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Montana.

Mr. TESTER. Mr. President, the good Senator from Pennsylvania is correct. I want to see this bill passed. I want to see this bill passed for all the reasons I have talked about many times in committee and on this floor.

This is about living up to the promises for our veterans. This is about making sure that when the veterans come back from exposures to burn pits or oil well fires or Agent Orange, that they don't have to go to the VA and fight for their healthcare and their benefits.

It impacts 3½ million veterans in this country. By the way, there will be a few more who die before we get this bill passed.

And I would also say that, as the Senator from Pennsylvania says, I am all for the $278.4 billion over 10 years on this bill; I have got no problem with that—well, the fact is, he does have a problem with that. The fact is, by doing what happened today on this floor, the real issue here—and make no mistake about it—is the money that is being spent to take care of our veterans.

And I have said it before, and I will say it again. If you have the guts to send somebody to war, then you better have the guts to take care of them when they get back home—or don't send them in the first place.

Now, let's talk about the $400 billion, OK, because, quite frankly, what this is about—this is about not even trusting the people in this body. We have an Appropriations Committee, and we vote on appropriations bills, and we set the levels in the accounts based off of appropriations. Let the process work. Let's not tie the hands of appropriators. Let's make sure we let the process work. That is what we have always done.

But the good Senator from Pennsylvania's amendment ties the hands of the appropriators. Make no mistake about this, the American people are sick and tired of the games that go on in this body. They are sick and tired of us working for Democrats or working for Republicans and not working for the American people. But this is bigger than that.

We have an All-Volunteer military in this country. If you don't think young people are watching what we are doing today who are thinking about signing up for the military, you are sadly mistaken. And when we don't take care of our veterans when they come home, they are going to say: Why should I ever sign on the dotted line because, of the promises that I made and the promises the country made, only half that deal is being respected—my half.

This is a sad day in the U.S. Senate. This is the biggest issue facing our veterans today. Make no mistake about it, if it wasn't, every veterans service organization wouldn't be out there talking to us and have been talking to me for the last 15 years.

So we can make up all sorts of excuses about how this is going to move money around, but—let me tell you something—we are the ones who decide that. If we want to move money around, we will; if we don't, we won't.

In the meantime, let's pass this bill. Let's give veterans the healthcare they have earned. If it isn't, it is political malpractice. What we are doing today with this policy, by putting this policy off, does nobody any good whatsoever.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Pennsylvania.

Mr. TOOMEY. Mr. President, I would briefly and simply reiterate my request that our Democratic colleagues, including the chairman, who obviously is passionate about this, just engage with us to fix this, this problem that has nothing to do with the bill that he wants to pass, this problem that wasn't in the House version of this bill.

The chairman's argument that, well, it is always ultimately subject to appropriations—well, that is really an argument that says let's not have a budget at all, let's not have any rules because—it is true—a future Congress can always do whatever it wants. So, by that logic, we should have no rules, no guidelines, no budgets, no procedures, no pay-go, no effort whatsoever to have any management of our Federal budget because—what the hell—any Congress can come along and just waive it.

I don't agree with that. I think, especially at a time when inflation is running rampant, when we have been spending money like no one has ever imagined—if we have got an important need, OK; we do that. But this gimmick—and the chairman said people are sick and tired of games. I totally agree. This is one of those games where you have got a bill that is going to pass and so let's sneak in this change in the budget rule so that it will be easy to spend money on other things in the future.

That is ridiculous. That is just not defensible. So, again, I would stress there is a very easy path to a very big vote in favor of this bill that probably could happen later tonight but could certainly happen tomorrow. And if the path is there, let's fix this problem.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Montana.

Mr. TESTER. Mr. President, I am going to reiterate what I said before. The concern that the Senator from Pennsylvania has is a concern that there is not a lot of trust in this body, and I agree—fair reason to be.

As far as having rules, I believe in having rules, but I don't believe we should have rules that tie the hands of our standing committees, that say: You can't do this. Appropriations, I don't care what you see, what you see, what issue comes down the road for veterans—in this case, MARTIN HEINRICH, the chair, and JOHN BOOZMAN, the ranking member—you guys can't address it.

That is what the Senator from Pennsylvania wants to do. That is not how this process should work. We should be dealing with issues as they arise. That is a fact.

And by the way, I have said for some time, programs that have outlived their lifespan, we should be cutting those programs, but we don't do that very well.

But we have been at war for 20 years. With that war—by the way, that was all put on a credit card—there was a fair amount that was funded by an OCO account. And now we are going to say: Oh, no, no, no, no, no, no; we are not going to spend the money to take care of our veterans. I am going to use this as an excuse. I am going to use as an excuse the fact that the Appropriations Committee might spend too much money.

Well, that is on us. And while that is on us, we have veterans dying of cancers and lung conditions because a bill that should have been passed before the Fourth of July is still on the floor today.

You can frame it any way you want. But in the end, this budgetary gimmick is called: How the Congress Works. Appropriators appropriate. If you don't believe me, ask Senator SHELBY. That is what we do. And if we appropriate too much, this body votes it down. Or if we don't appropriate enough, this body votes it down and amends it up. That is what appropriators do. That is how this process is supposed to work.

We should not be using that excuse to deny benefits to the men and women who have served this country in a God-awful place in the Middle East.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. WARNOCK). The Senator from Georgia is recognized.

SENATOR JOHNNY ISAKSON VA REGIONAL OFFICE ACT OF 2022

Mr. OSSOFF. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize a giant of the great State of Georgia—which the Presiding Officer and I both have the distinct honor of serving—to recognize a true legend of the U.S. Senate, an extraordinary father, husband, and representative of our State, the late Senator Johnny Isakson.

Senator Isakson served Georgia all his life. Born in Atlanta, Senator Isakson attended the University of Georgia, then enlisted in the Georgia Air National Guard. He was a successful private businessman, growing his real estate enterprise to one of the largest in the State.

He served in both the Georgia House of Representatives and the State senate, and Governor Zell Miller, a Democrat, appointed him, a Republican, to chair the State Board of Education.

In 1999, Senator Isakson was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives, where he worked to improve American K–12 education.

And in 2004, he was elected to this body, where he would serve for almost 15 years with courtesy, dignity, and kindness, supporting and championing bipartisan efforts to better serve our Nation's veterans. And his service culminated in his chairmanship of the Senate Committee on Veterans' Affairs and of the Senate Ethics Committee.

As we will hear from our distinguished colleagues who served alongside Senator Isakson—like Senator BLUNT—Senator Isakson, through his uncommon decency, his generosity of spirit, his commitment to integrity and service of others over service of self, won universal respect in this body; won respect in the State of Georgia that crossed party lines and earned the reputation not just nationally but around the world for statesmanship, effectiveness, and hard work.

Even more than his work as a statesman, Senator Isakson was a father and a husband. And I want to recognize Senator Isakson's extraordinary family, including his wife of more than 50 years, Dianne; his sons, John and Kevin; his daughter Julie—all of whom I have had the pleasure of speaking or corresponding with in recent months and all of whom, in their lives, carry on the Senator's legacy.

Senator Isakson had a saying that there are just two kinds of people in this world: friends and future friends. I hope we can all be inspired by that aspiration and that outlook, by his resilient desire to see the good in everyone; to see the opportunity to work with anyone; to try to find where our interests align, where we can meet eye to eye, where we can get things done together.

Senator Isakson's courtesy, collegiality, and integrity will forever serve as an example to all of us who serve in this body today and in the future. And that is why, in recognition of Senator Isakson's tremendous contributions to American veterans, to the State of Georgia, and to the United States, it has been my privilege to introduce—alongside my distinguished Republican colleague from Missouri, Senator BLUNT, and the Presiding Officer, Senator WARNOCK—the Senator Johnny Isakson VA Regional Office Act to rename the VA's Atlanta Regional Office after Senator Isakson as part of our Nation's ongoing recognition of his service and as an example to those who follow in his footsteps of the virtues that his representation embodied.

I thank my colleagues on both sides of the aisle for their support of this legislation. We will hear from Senator BLUNT and Senator WARNOCK, to share their experiences working alongside and knowing Senator Isakson, in just a moment.

But now, let's get this done and take this action to demonstrate our enduring respect and admiration for this extraordinary American statesman, Johnny Isakson. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate Committee on Veterans' Affairs be discharged from further consideration of S. 4359 and the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 4359) to designate the regional office of the Department of Veterans Affairs in metropolitan Atlanta as the ''Senator Johnny Isakson Department of Veterans Affairs Atlanta Regional Office'', and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the committee was discharged, and the Senate proceeded to consider the nomination.

Mr. OSSOFF. Mr. President, I further ask that the bill be considered read a third time and passed and the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table, with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The bill (S. 4359) was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed, as follows:

S. 4359

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 ''Senator Johnny Isakson VA Regional Office Act of 2022''.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) John Hardy Isakson, known as ''Johnny'', was born December 28, 1944, in Atlanta, Georgia, to Julia Isakson and Edwin Andrew Isakson.

(2) Johnny Isakson graduated from the University of Georgia in 1966 with a Bachelor's Degree in Business Administration.

(3) In 1966, Johnny Isakson enlisted in the Georgia Air National Guard, serving until 1972 and attaining the rank of Staff Sergeant.

(4) Johnny Isakson gained success in private business, serving for 22 years as a real estate executive and growing his business into one of the largest of its kind in both Georgia and in the United States.

(5) Johnny Isakson was elected to the Georgia General Assembly in 1976, serving in the State House of Representatives until 1990.

(6) Johnny Isakson was elected to the Georgia State Senate in 1992, serving until 1996.

(7) In 1996, Governor Zell Miller appointed Johnny Isakson to be Chairman of the Georgia State Board of Education.

(8) Johnny Isakson was elected to represent the 6th District of Georgia in the United States House of Representatives in 1999, and served until 2005.

(9) During his time in the House of Representatives, Johnny Isakson, as a member of the Committee on Education and Labor of the House of Representatives, worked to improve American education, and was a key advocate for the bipartisan education reforms that became the No Child Left Behind Act of 2001 (Public Law 107–110).

(10) Johnny Isakson was elected to the United States Senate in 2004, serving until December 31, 2019.

(11) During his time in the Senate, Johnny Isakson was an exemplar of courtesy, dignity, and kindness, beloved and respected by colleagues regardless of party.

(12) Johnny Isakson, during the 111th Congress, demonstrated a bipartisan yearning for peace, and crossed party lines to support the ratification of the 2010 Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty between the United States and the Russian Federation, also known as New START.

(13) During the 114th, 115th, and 116th Congresses, Johnny Isakson served as Chairman of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs of the Senate, a position with which he tirelessly championed reform to improve the benefits and quality of service for our nation's military veterans.

(14) During the 114th, 115th, and 116th Congresses, Johnny Isakson served as Chairman of the Select Committee on Ethics of the Senate.

(15) The late Congressman John Lewis once described Johnny Isakson as ''A man who has strong belief but also willing to work with others to get things done.''.

(16) On December 19, 2021, Johnny Isakson passed away, but his legacy of character and goodwill will endure as an example to all who serve, or will serve, in the United States Senate.

SEC. 3. SENATOR JOHNNY ISAKSON DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS ATLANTA REGIONAL OFFICE.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The Department of Veterans Affairs Atlanta Regional Office in Georgia shall, after the date of the enactment of this Act, be known and designated as the ''Senator Johnny Isakson Department of Veterans Affairs Atlanta Regional Office'' or the ''Isakson VA Atlanta Regional Office''.

(b) REFERENCE.—Any reference in a law, regulation, map, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the Regional Office referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the Senator Johnny Isakson Department of Veterans Affairs Atlanta Regional Office.

Mr. OSSOFF. Mr. President, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Missouri.

Mr. BLUNT. Mr. President, I am glad to join you and the other Senator from Georgia, Mr. OSSOFF, here today and join both of you in sharing some thoughts about Senator Isakson.

Senator OSSOFF has already said a lot of things that are easily said. Not that they were easy for him to say, but anybody that knew Johnny Isakson would make many of those very same points and, hopefully, make them as well. I was glad to join him as the original cosponsor of this bill.

Johnny and I served together in the House from 1999 until 2005. I was the majority whip during most of that time. And he was one of the half dozen deputies that really are key to getting things done. And Johnny Isakson liked to get things done.

In 2005, he came over here to be in the Senate and brought that same determination to get things done, to find the place—wherever that place was—where something could happen. And he was a master at making things happen.

When I joined him in the Senate in 2011, I was pleased to get a chance to serve alongside him again. He was a fast friend and a friend that you could count on. He knew how to bring people together. He did view, as Senator OSSOFF said, people as his current friends or people who—the only reason they weren't his friend is they hadn't become his friends yet. And that is quite a way to approach life. And Johnny did it really well. I don't think there was anyone more respected by the other Members of the Senate than Senator Isakson was.

In September of last year, I had the opportunity to join you, Mr. President, along with Senator COONS and Senator GRAHAM, in hosting a bipartisan lunch that Johnny first started 13 years ago. I think we are going to do that again in September of this year. We have Democratic lunches, and we have Republican lunches. The Johnny Isakson lunch every year was the bipartisan lunch. And I think that is a great tradition to at least one more time do in honor of his service here and his friendship.

He understood the value of sitting down over a cup of coffee or over a meal, of talking to one another, of finding the things you agree on, and then working together.

And one thing I found here—and I think one of the ways I found it was watching what Johnny did—when a Democratic and Republican Senator find something to do together and get it done, invariably, they start looking for the next thing to do together. And their staffs start looking for the next thing their bosses can do together. And it is an infectious kind of thing that gets things done. And that was one of the great understandings of the legislative process that Johnny brought to the Senate.

I think when Johnny was in the Georgia House, there were a handful of Republicans in the Georgia House when he got there. He told me he got to be minority leader pretty quickly—maybe it was because he didn't show up in the room that day before they could choose who their leader was going to be. But he understood what it took to bring things together. He liked to help people. He liked to get things done. He especially liked to get things done for his fellow veterans.

Now, we are going to approach this veterans issue this week. And I am sure we are going to get it done. We just had a discussion about veterans and our commitments to veterans. But as chairman of the Veterans' Affairs Committee, Johnny really led efforts particularly to increase accountability at the VA. And there was an accountability problem at the VA that Johnny was intent on making sure we got to the bottom of it, to be sure that veterans received the care that they were entitled to and the benefits they had earned.

Under his leadership, Congress also passed a MISSION Act, legislation that gave veterans real and permanent choice in their healthcare. This is something that particularly younger veterans care about. They want to go to the doctor that they want to go to. They want to go to a doctor close to home, or they want to still have the option, as they would have, to go to a veterans facility or be referred from that facility to another place where their care would be more easily available to them.

But what veterans really want was the idea of having not just a pilot project on choice, which was the case

before Johnny Isakson as chairman decided, no, we are going to have a permanent process where veterans are going to have those choices in the future. And so here we have just passed legislation designed to designate the VA facility in Decatur, GA, the Senator Johnny Isakson Department of Veterans Affairs Atlanta Regional Office.

I am certainly proud to join my colleagues today as we sought and received unanimous consent for this legislation to pass. I really can't think of a more fitting way today, as we talk about veterans, to honor Johnny's legacy than to have his name associated with an issue he cared deeply about.

Another issue he and I cared about and worked closely on was health research and what was happening at the CDC. There will be a building—the ground is being broken right now, as I understand it, for a building—at the CDC headquarters in Atlanta that will also be named for Johnny Isakson.

Those are two very fitting areas of focus for what he did for the people in Georgia, what he did for veterans in Georgia, what he did for healthcare in Georgia, and what he did for all of those things as it related to the entire U.S.A. I am glad to see this legislation pass.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. OSSOFF). The Senator from Georgia.

Mr. WARNOCK. Mr. President, I come to the floor today to honor a friend, our late Senator from Georgia, my predecessor, Senator Johnny Isakson, as we work across the aisle, just as he did, to rename the Department of Veterans Affairs Atlanta Regional Office in his honor.

I thank my brother and fellow Senator from Georgia for leading this effort.

Without a doubt, Senator Isakson loved Georgia, and he cared deeply for our country. He was a patriot, a public servant, and I am proud to say that there are members of my staff who used to work for Johnny Isakson. They will tell you that he never hesitated to show up.

In my other job as a pastor, I talk often about the ministry of presence. Sometimes, it is not about what you say, because there are some situations, quite frankly, for which there are no adequate words. When someone has lost a loved one, and you are standing there at graveside or standing in a hospital at bedside with a patient, sometimes the issue is really showing up—the ministry of presence.

Johnny Isakson had it. He knew how to show up. Whether it was paying a visit to an ill patient or seeing a disabled veteran, he was there. Senator Isakson, the consummate public servant, dedicated his years of service to our beloved Georgia, to veterans, to our families, and to our children.

He always made it a point to show up at Ebenezer Baptist Church. Every year in January, as we celebrate Georgia's greatest son, the Reverend Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., Johnny Isakson, without fail, was always in the house. Now, to be sure, when the King holiday rolls around, politicians do tend to show up, but what was so impressive about Johnny Isakson is that, not only did he show up for the service, he stayed for the whole service—a service which, I will admit, is long, even by Baptist standards. He stayed there the whole time.

He was unafraid to work across ideological and political differences in our State, in our country. I shall never forget his example of public service.

We talked from time to time. In fact, it occurs to me that the first time I stood in this Chamber, I stood not as a Senator but as Chaplain of the day, and it was at Johnny Isakson's invitation. I remember his graciousness on that day and on so many occasions.

When he announced his retirement, he called me and said: Raphael, I am retiring, and I want to drop by Ebenezer and say goodbye.

When he came that Sunday, he asked the members of our church who are veterans to stand. As he looked across the audience and saw all the veterans who were in our church, he said: I want to leave a special offering for the veterans ministry in this church.

That was Johnny Isakson.

So I am thrilled that today, with great appreciation and admiration for Senator Johnny Isakson, our bipartisan legislation honors his life and his legacy by renaming the Department of Veterans Affairs Atlanta Regional Office in his honor, and I am thrilled that it has passed in the Senate in a bipartisan way with unanimous support.

Isn't that fitting? Johnny Isakson is doing now in death what he did in life—bringing us together. And in this moment in which we are in a debate about what to do for our veterans, isn't it appropriate that his spirit summons us to common ground—and the higher ground—so that we can do all we can for those who have our back in dangerous places all over the globe.

Senator Isakson cared deeply for Georgia's veterans and for veterans all across our country. He understood that there are some things bigger than politics. So we recognize his amazing service, his incredible legacy of life and self-sacrifice by renaming the Atlanta Regional Office of the Department of Veterans Affairs in his honor.

I am proud to sit in the seat where he sat, and it is my honor to help lead the passage of this bipartisan piece of legislation that will help preserve the legacy of our late and dear friend.

Long live the spirit of Johnny Isakson.

HARRIET TUBMAN BICENTENNIAL COMMEMORATIVE COIN ACT

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate having received H.R. 1842 the text of which is identical to S. 697, the bill is considered to have been read a third time and the question occurs on the passage of the bill.

The bill was ordered to a third reading and was read the third time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill having been read the third time, the question is, Shall the bill pass?

The bill (H.R. 1842) was passed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the motion to reconsider is considered made and laid upon the table.

GREATEST GENERATION COMMEMORATIVE COIN ACT

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate having received H.R. 1057 the text of which is identical to S. 1569, the bill is considered read a third time and the questions occur on passage of the bill.

The bill was ordered to a third reading and was read the third time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill having been read the third time, the question is, Shall the bill pass?

The bill (H.R. 1057) was passed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the motion to reconsider is considered made and laid upon the table.

The Senator from Arizona.

CALLING ON THE SECRETARY OF STATE TO DESIGNATE THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION AS A STATE SPONSOR OF TERRORISM

Mr. KELLY. I ask unanimous consent the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 433, S. Res. 623.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. Res. 623) calling on the Secretary of State to designate the Russian Federation as a state sponsor of terrorism.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations, with an amendment to strike all after the resolving clause and insert the part printed in italic and an amendment to strike the preamble and insert the part printed in italic as follows:

S. RES. 623

Whereas, pursuant to section 1754(c) of the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 (50 U.S.C. 4813(c)), section 40 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2779A), and section 620A of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2371), the authority to designate a country as a state sponsor of terrorism rests with the Secretary of State;

Whereas Cuba, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Iran, and Syria are designated as state sponsors of terrorism;

Whereas, at the direction of President Vladimir Putin, the Government of the Russian Federation has and continues to promote acts of international terrorism against political opponents and nation states;

Whereas, under the orders of President Putin, the Government of the Russian Federation engaged in a campaign of terror, utilizing brutal

force targeting civilians during the Second Chechen War;

Whereas actions by the Government of the Russian Federation against civilian centers, such as Grozny, the capital of Chechnya, left countless innocent men, women, and children dead or wounded;

Whereas, since 2014, the Government of the Russian Federation has supported so-called separatists engaging in acts of violence against Ukrainian civilians in the Donbas region;

Whereas, since the entry of the Russian Federation into the Syrian Civil War in 2015, the Russian Federation has targeted innocent civilians in Syria with attacks on civilian markets, medical facilities, and schools;

Whereas the Government of the Russian Federation provides material support to Syria, a nation currently designated as a state sponsor of terrorism, that has been used to target the Syrian people;

Whereas the Russian Federation spreads terror throughout the world through private military networks of mercenaries, such as the Wagner Group, in an effort to project power cheaply and deniably;

Whereas the Wagner Group relies on the support of the Russian Federation and the Ministry of Defense to advance the foreign policy objectives of the Russian Federation;

Whereas the Department of the Treasury identifies the Wagner Group as ''a designated Russian Ministry of Defense proxy force'' and states that ''Wagner's activities in other countries, including Ukraine, Syria, Sudan, and Libya, have generated insecurity and incited violence against innocent civilians'';

Whereas it was reported in February 2022 that more than 400 Russian mercenaries from the Wagner Group were dispatched to Kyiv with orders from the Kremlin to assassinate President Volodymyr Zelensky and members of the Government of Ukraine;

Whereas, on March 14, 2022, Chairperson-in-Office of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe Zbigniew Rau stated that actions of the Government of the Russian Federation in Ukraine against innocent civilians and civilian infrastructure is ''state terrorism'';

Whereas, on March 17, 2022, President Volodymyr Zelensky called for the world to acknowledge the Russian Federation as a terrorist state;

Whereas the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine has appealed to Congress to encourage the Department of State to recognize the Russian Federation as a state sponsor of terrorism noting that ''the Russian Federation has for years supported and financed terrorist regimes and terrorist organizations, including being the main supplier of weapons to the Assad regime in Syria and supporting terrorists in the Middle East and Latin America, organizing acts of international terrorism, including the poisoning of the Skripal family in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the downing of a civilian Malaysian airliner and other acts of terrorism'';

Whereas, at the direction of President Putin, the Russian Federation has directed and authorized the indiscriminate targeting of civilian centers within Chechnya, Georgia, Syria, and Ukraine, resulting in the deaths of countless innocent men, women, and children; and

Whereas armed forces of the Russian Federation have committed numerous summary executions against innocent civilians and have attempted to cover their atrocities with mass graves across Ukraine: Now, therefore, be it

SECTION 1. SENSE OF THE SENATE.

The Senate—

(1) views the actions of the Government of the Russian Federation, at the direction of President Vladimir Putin, as sponsoring acts of terrorism; and

(2) calls on the Secretary of State to designate the Russian Federation as a state sponsor of terrorism.

SEC. 2. RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.

Nothing in this resolution shall be construed as authorizing the use of military force or the introduction of United States forces into hostilities.

Mr. KELLY. I ask unanimous consent the committee-reported substitute amendment to the resolution be agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The committee-reported amendment in the nature of a substitute was agreed to.

Mr. KELLY. I know of no further debate on the resolution, as amended.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there is no further debate, the question is on adoption of the resolution, as amended.

The resolution (S. Res. 623), as amended, was agreed to.

Mr. KELLY. I ask unanimous consent that the committee-reported amendment to the preamble be agreed to, the preamble as amended be agreed to, and that the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The committee-reported amendment to the preamble was agreed to.

The preamble, as amended, was agreed to.

AUTHORIZING TESTIMONY, DOCUMENTS, AND REPRESENTATION IN STATE OF OHIO V. HUSTON

Mr. KELLY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of S. Res. 725, which was submitted earlier today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 725) to authorize testimony, documents, and representation in State of Ohio v. Huston.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, this resolution concerns a request for evidence in a criminal action pending in Ohio State court. In this action, the defendant is charged with inducing panic and aggravated menacing at a Social Security office arising out of threatening statements he allegedly made in a telephone call with an employee in Senator Portman's Columbus, OH, office.

Trial in this case is scheduled to commence on July 28, 2022, in Ohio State court. The prosecutor is seeking testimony at trial from Aidan Gavin, an employee in the Senator's office who received the call at issue. Senator Portman would like to cooperate with this request by providing relevant Senate employee testimony and, if necessary, documents.

This resolution would authorize the production of relevant testimony and documents from Mr. Gavin, with representation by the Senate legal counsel.

Mr. KELLY. I further ask that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 725) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

(The resolution, with its preamble, is printed in today's RECORD under ''Submitted Resolutions.'')

AUTHORIZING TESTIMONY AND REPRESENTATION IN UNITED STATES V. HERRERA

Mr. KELLY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of S. Res. 726, which was submitted earlier today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 726) to authorize testimony and representation in United States v. Herrera.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, another criminal trial arising out of the events of January 6, 2021, is scheduled to begin on August 15, 2022, in Federal district court in the District of Columbia. The defendant in this case is charged with five counts: obstructing the counting by Congress of the electoral ballots for President and Vice President; entering and remaining in a restricted area within the United States Capitol grounds; unlawful parading, demonstrating, and picketing; and two counts of engaging in disorderly and disruptive conduct.

The prosecution has requested trial testimony, if necessary, from Jeffrey Kent, Director of the Press Photographers' Gallery, which operates under the authority of the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper of the Senate, relating to the Gallery's regulation of access to the Capitol by bona fide news photographers and heads of photographic news bureaus.

The prosecution is also seeking trial testimony, if necessary, from Nate Russell and Diego Torres, custodians of records in the Senate Recording Studio, which also operates under the authority of the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper of the Senate, to authenticate Senate Recording Studio video of that day.

Senate Sergeant at Arms Gibson would like to cooperate with these requests by providing relevant testimony in this proceeding from Messrs. Kent, Russell, and Torres, respectively.

In keeping with the rules and practices of the Senate, this resolution would authorize the production of relevant testimony from Messrs. Kent, Russell, and Torres, with representation by the Senate legal counsel.

Mr. KELLY. Mr. President, I further ask that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 726) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

(The resolution, with its preamble, is printed in today's RECORD under ''Submitted Resolutions.'')

MORNING BUSINESS

TRIBUTE TO PHYLLIS GREEN

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, it is not often one gets to experience and celebrate a living legend. But we have a chance today to do with a member of our Senate family. On February 27, 1984, an important part of the Senate community opened: the Senate Employees Child Care Center. There for that historic opening was a very special teacher, Ms. Phyllis Green.

Over the ensuing nearly four decades, Phyllis masterfully impacted the lives of so many students that passed through center. She helped them get started in their young, tender lives with humor, warmth, devotion, skill, and of course, great patience.

She is also something of a legend among the families on my staff whose children had the privilege of being taught by her—Wren, Rayn, Alex, Leo, Oliver, Avery, and Harry—so much so that even the ones who didn't have her for a teacher knew of her class. It is hard to imagine, but students that were in her early classes are now in their 40s.

Some years ago, during her 30th anniversary at the center, a number of former students, now adults, came back to celebrate with her, and there wasn't a dry eye in the room. Think about how many of us had a teacher who made an impact in our lives and the rare opportunity to go back as an adult to offer warm thanks for those memories. What a gift to reflect upon so many lives impacted during one's career, so much so that Phyllis's colleagues said during her final week that ''the Legendary, the one and only Ms. Phyllis is retiring.''

In fact, one of them wrote a poem that aptly noted of Phyllis, ''Your patience, knowledge and guidance opened up so much potential. For the children and the parents, your being has been essential. . . . In the eyes of many, you are a living legend, A pillar of our community, an educator, a teammate, a friend.''

On the 30th anniversary of the child care center, the former Senator Tom Harkin described its teachers and administrators ''as some of the unsung heroes of the Senate.'' I wholeheartedly agree and certainly Phyllis Green is one such hero.

I thank Phyllis for her incredible service to nearly four decades of Senate employee families and their children. You have made a real impact on our world.

REMEMBERING BUCK O'NEIL AND MINNIE MINOSO

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, at long last, it is official. Buck O'Neil and Minnie Minoso are finally where they deserve to be: in the National Baseball Hall of Fame.

These two remarkable men, who were friends for decades, both started their careers in baseball's storied Negro Leagues. They went on to make history again in the Major Leagues—in the city of Chicago—and they stayed involved with baseball all their lives.

And they were both known, as one writer said, ''as much for their grace and spirit of generosity as for their immense achievements in the game.''

I never had the good fortune to meet Buck O'Neil, but I have a baseball that he signed, and I keep it as a treasure.

I did meet Minnie Minoso. He and Satchel Paige came to a Springfield Redbirds game many years ago, and I summoned the courage to shake their hands between innings. What a thrill that was. But meeting Minnie Minoso was an honor shared by so many Chicagoans.

As his widow, Sharon Rice-Minoso, recalled at the Hall of Fame induction ceremony, ''Baseball was his life. He was proud to wear his uniform and come to the ballpark every day to greet fans with a smile and sign autograph and after autograph. Some people believe that Minnie signed an autograph for every man, woman, and child in the Windy City.''

''The Cuban Comet'' and ''Mr. White Sox.'' That is what the fans called him. His full name was Saturnino Orestes Armas Minoso Arrieta. He was born on a sugarcane ranch in Cuba in 1923—or maybe it was 1924 or '25. He was a little fuzzy on his age.

He was a two-time All-Star in the Negro Leagues before becoming the first Black player for the Chicago White Sox in 1951 and the first Latino star in Major League Baseball, the Jackie Robinson of Latino ballplayers.

He was one of the best hitters in the American League in the 1950s, a seven-time All-Star while with the White Sox and Cleveland Indians.

He hit over .300 eight times, led the American League in stolen bases three times, hammered double-digit home runs almost every season, and won three Gold Gloves in left field.

He retired in 1964—or so it seemed. Twelve years later, when Minnie was 50, the White Sox called him back for three games. He hit a line drive to left field, making him one of the oldest players in MLB history to score a base hit.

The White Sox retired his No. 9 in 1983, and he remained close to the organization and its players until he died in 2015.

Baseball analysts have long considered his omission from Cooperstown a glaring error. Now, finally, it has been set right.

Buck O'Neil was a two-time All-Star first baseman with the Negro Leagues Kansas City Monarchs. He went on to be a scout for the Chicago Cubs, the first Black coach in Major League Baseball, and one of the most beloved ambassadors for baseball in the sport's history.

He was born John Jordan O'Neil, Jr., in Florida in 1911, the grandson son of an enslaved man. He joined the Monarchs in 1938 and was a star player in the 1940s and '50s. As a first baseman, he was known for his smooth glove work, but he could also handle a bat. He was a three-time All-Star and became a Negro World Series champion in 1942.

In 1943, at the height of World War II, he enlisted in the Navy and served for 2 years, including time in the Pacific. He returned to the Monarchs after the war and was the Negro League's batting champ his first year out of the service. In 1948, the Monarchs promoted him to player-manager. Among the many players whose careers he helped shape was a shy young shortstop who would go on to become the first African-American player for the Chicago Cubs, ''Mr. Cub,'' Ernie Banks.

After the Monarchs were sold in 1955, Buck found work as a scout for the Cubs. Players he signed as a scout with Chicago—and later, the Kansas City Royals—included Lou Brock, Oscar Gamble, Lee Smith, and Joe Carter. He made history when the Cubs hired him as a coach in 1962, making him the first Black coach in the American or National League.

In 1990, Buck O'Neil began what would become perhaps his greatest contribution to baseball. With a handful of others, he founded the Negro Leagues Baseball Museum in Kansas City, just blocks from where he had played with the Monarchs and where Rube Foster had founded the Negro Leagues in 1920.

He devoted the rest of his life to baseball and especially keeping alive the memories of the Negro Leagues. He helped build the Negro Leagues Museum from one room to a 10,000-square-foot showplace. He traveled widely, using his grace and wit to tell the stories of Negro League stars such as Josh Gibson, Cool Papa Bell, Buck Leonard, Oscar Charleston, and his old Monarchs teammate, Satchel Paige.

In 1994, not long after the World Series was canceled because of a labor dispute, Ken Burns' nine-part PBS series ''Baseball'' introduced Buck O'Neil to an even larger audience. He became the beloved Bard of Baseball.

Also inducted into Cooperstown last weekend were: David Ortiz, ''Big Papi,'' the slugger who led the Boston Red Sox to three World Series Championships; Gil Hodges, All-Star first baseman for the Brooklyn Dodgers and manager of the 1969 ''Miracle Mets;'' Tony Oliva and Jim Kaat, two teammates from the

1965 pennant-winning Minnesota Twins; and Bud Fowler, born in 1858 and often regarded as the first Black professional baseball player.

Minnie Minoso and Buck O'Neil were voted in under new rules that officially designated the Negro Leagues as a major league in 2020.

Buck had been nominated once before—in 2006—but to the surprise of nearly everyone, fell one vote short. He accepted the verdict with his usual grace, even agreeing to speak on behalf of the 17 players who made it into Cooperstown that year.

With this typical optimism, he told the crowd gathered at Cooperstown that day, ''I've done a lot of things I liked doing, but I'd rather be right here, right now, representing these people who helped build a bridge across the chasm of prejudice.''

Minnie Minoso and Buck O'Neil helped build that bridge, too. And now, they are finally where they deserve to be, among baseball's immortals.

TRIBUTE TO SHERIFF STEVE SPARROW

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, over the past two decades, one man has revolutionized law enforcement in Kentucky's Oldham County and built a reputation as one of the Commonwealth's best sheriffs. Steve Sparrow has served as Oldham County's sheriff since 1999 and, in his time leading the county's police force, has brought professionalism, dedication, and, above all, devotion to the rule of law to his community. This year, Sheriff Sparrow is retiring from his post. I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring his career and the lasting legacy he built in Oldham County.

Sheriff Sparrow began his career in law enforcement nearly 50 years ago, at a time when Oldham County's population was less than a quarter of its current size. As this burgeoning community expanded into one of Kentucky's fastest growing counties, Sheriff Sparrow's leadership helped Oldham County maintain its reputation for safety and neighborliness. Under his purview, the area remains one of the most desirable places to live in the Commonwealth.

Sheriff Sparrow didn't achieve this high level of law enforcement efficacy by accident. As sheriff, he dedicated himself to furthering professional training for both himself and his department. He is the only sheriff in Oldham County history to have trained at a certified law enforcement academy and the only Oldham County sheriff to have graduated from the National Sheriff's Institute. He brought similar high levels of training to his department, making Oldham County Sheriff's Office the fifth in the Commonwealth to achieve accreditation standards.

In recognition of Sheriff Sparrow's hard work to improve Oldham County's police department, the Kentucky Sheriff's Association named Sheriff Sparrow their president in both 2005 and 2012. He received additional praise and leadership roles from Kentucky's Governor, the Kentucky Law Enforcement Board of Directors, and the National Sheriff's Association Board of Directors. Oldham County voters also strongly approved of Sheriff Sparrow's performance, reelecting him to his office six times in a row.

Leaders around the Commonwealth will be sad to see Sheriff Sparrow leave his role. He has been one of my closest partners in the law enforcement community, and I have been proud to lean on his expertise to back the blue at the Federal level. Though we will all miss Sheriff Sparrow's leadership, I know he will put his retirement to good use, spending more time with his wife Dotty and their children and grandchildren. On behalf of the Senate, I share our congratulations with Sheriff Sparrow for achieving this milestone and wish him the best in this next chapter of his life.

BUDGETARY REVISIONS

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. President, I previously revised the allocations, aggregates, and pay-as-you-go ledger for S. 2938, the Bipartisan Safer Communities Act, pursuant to section 3003 of S. Con. Res. 14, the fiscal year 2022 congressional budget resolution.

As the legislation has now been signed into law and directs that its budgetary effects are not to be entered on the PAYGO scorecard, I am reversing the PAYGO adjustment I made in June.

I ask unanimous consent that the accompanying table, which provides details about the adjustment, be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

PAY-AS-YOU-GO SCORECARD FOR THE SENATE

(Revisions Pursuant to Section 3003 of S. Con. Res. 14, the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2022)

($ in billions)

	Balances
Current Balances:	
Fiscal Year 2022	−8.423
Fiscal Years 2022–2026	−81.179
Fiscal Years 2022–2031	−144.095
Revisions:	
Fiscal Year 2022	−0.001
Fiscal Years 2022–2026	5.719
Fiscal Years 2022–2031	5.318
Revised Balances:	
Fiscal Year 2022	−8.424
Fiscal Years 2022–2026	−75.460
Fiscal Years 2022–2031	−138.777

VOTE EXPLANATION

Mr. HAWLEY. Mr. President, had there been a recorded vote, I would have voted no on the confirmation of Executive Calendar No. 1058, Adair Ford Boroughs, of South Carolina, to be United States Attorney for the District of South Carolina for the term of four years.

NOMINATION OF DAVID P. PEKOSKE

Mr. PETERS. Mr. President, the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs has reviewed the nomination of David P. Pekoske to be the Administrator of the Transportation Security Administration, Department of Homeland Security. Seeing that this is Mr. Pekoske's nomination for a second consecutive term to be the Administrator of the Transportation Security Administration, the chairman and ranking member have reached a unanimous consent agreement to forgo a mark up for this nominee.

In the 115th Congress, the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs sought referral in June of 2017 for Mr. Pekoske's first nomination to be the Administrator of the Transportation Security Administration. The committee held a hearing for this nominee on June 11, 2017, and reported the nominee out of committee favorably on June 19, 2017. In the future, this committee is likely to seek referral on this nomination. This should be considered the standard procedure for future nominations to this role.

AFGHANISTAN

Mr. HAWLEY. Mr. President, following my submission in a previous session of the U.S. Senate, 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:

REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS BY INVESTIGATING OFFICER

SECTION I—APPOINTMENT

Appointed by LTG Ronald Clark, Commander, Third Army/ARCENT (Appointing Authority) on 20210917

SECTION II—TIMELINE

1. The (investigation) commenced at Camp Arifjan, Kuwait at 2000 on 20210917

2. The (Investigating officer) finished gathering/hearing evidence at 1100 on 20211022 and completed findings and recommendations at 2000 on 202111022

SECTION III—CHECKLIST FOR PROCEEDINGS

A. COMPLETE IN ALL CASES

1. Enclosures

Are the following enclosed and numbered consecutively with Roman numerals: (Attached in order listed)

a. The memorandum of appointment? YES

b. All other written communications to or from the appointing authority? YES

c. Privacy Act Statements (Certificate, if statement provided orally)? NA

d. Explanation by the investigating officer of any unusual delays, difficulties, irregularities, or other problems encountered (e.g., absence of material witnesses)? NA

e. Any other significant papers (other than evidence) relating to administrative aspects of the investigation? NA

f. An Executive Summary, Index of Exhibits, Chronology of the Investigation and lists of all persons interviewed and evidence gathered. (Complex, serious and/or high profile cases)? YES

2. Exhibits

a. Are all items offered (whether or not received) or considered as evidence individually numbered or lettered as exhibits and attached? YES

b. Is an index of all exhibits offered to or considered by investigating officer attached before the first exhibit? YES

c. Has the testimony/statement of each witness been recorded verbatim or been reduced to written form and attached as an exhibit? YES

d. Are copies, descriptions, or depictions (if substituted for real or documentary evidence) properly authenticated and is the location of the original evidence indicated? NA

e. Are descriptions or diagrams included of locations visited by the investigating officer (Appendix C–3, AR 15–6)? NA

f. Is each written stipulation attached as an exhibit and is each oral stipulation either reduced to writing and made an exhibit or recorded? NA

FOOTNOTES: Explain all negative answers on an attached sheet.

Use of the N/A column constitutes a positive representation that the circumstances described in the question did not occur in this investigation.

SECTION IV—FINDINGS

The (investigating officer), having carefully considered the evidence, finds: SEE MEMORANDUM

SECTION V—RECOMMENDATIONS

In view of the above findings, the (investigating officer) recommends: SEE MEMORANDUM

SECTION VI—AUTHENTICATION

THIS REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS IS COMPLETE AND ACCURATE.

(TEXT REDACTED)

(Investigating Officer)

SECTION VII—ACTION BY APPROVING AUTHORITY

The findings an recommendations of the (investigating officer) are:

a) Approved. (TEXT REDACTED)

b) Approved with the following modifications:

(4) The following recommendations are modified as follows:

The Mental Health Evaluation/treatment priority will apply to Service Members at ALL gates HK (TEXT REDACTED)

[Signed]—NOV102021

RONALD P. CLARK,
Lieutenant General, USA, Commanding.

UNITED STATES CENTRAL COMMAND,
OFFICE OF THE COMMANDER,
Macdill Air Force Base, FL, 22 Nov. 2021.

MEMORANDUM FOR SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

Thru: Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff
From: General Kenneth F. McKenzie, Jr., Commander, U.S. Central Command
Subject: Abbey Gate AR 15–6 Investigation

MR. SECRETARY, I have reviewed the AR 15–6 investigation completed at my direction by U.S. Army Central (ARCENT) and concur with and endorse its findings and recommendations. The investigation was exceptionally comprehensive in its scope, as appropriate to the tragic events that precipitated its initiation. The investigating team, led by BG Lance Curtis, conducted 70 separate interviews, many of which were held in a group setting to facilitate a free flow of information. A total of 139 people were interviewed at seven different locations spanning five countries. Interviews ranged from between one hour and six hours in duration, with the average interview lasting between two and three hours, and the average transcription totaling nearly 11 pages. I specifically concur that:

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;

By 25 August 2021, Abbey Gate was the main effort for ''walk-up'' gate operations at Hamid Karzai International Airport;

There was no complex attack; it was a single suicide bomber not accompanied by enemy small arms fire;

There is no evidence that Afghans were killed by return fire from U.S. forces in the immediate aftermath of the attack;

The attack was not preventable at the tactical level without degrading the mission to maximize the number of evacuees;

The attack was not the result of any act of omission or commission by forces on the ground;

The wounds sustained by the service members Killed in Action were so catastrophic that none could be saved; and

Although not assigned as a task to ARCENT or the investigating team, it is my judgment that all injuries sustained by U.S. personnel incident to the Abbey Gate attack occurred in the line of duty and were not due to any misconduct by the killed or injured U.S. personnel.

I further concur with the recommendations detailed in the ARCENT investigation. Accordingly, I have directed the following actions:

The Findings and Recommendations will be forwarded to all USCENTCOM Service Component Commanders to ensure that all U.S. servicemembers at Abbey Gate during the attack, and present in any of the blast zones detailed in the investigation, are afforded the opportunity to be evaluated for Traumatic Brain Injury (Recommendation (a));

The Findings and Recommendations will be forwarded to all USCENTCOM Service Component Commanders to facilitate prioritized access to appropriate mental health evaluations for personnel involved in executing entry control point operations from 17–26 August and personnel involved in the medical response to the attack on 26 August (Recommendation (b));

The investigation will be forwarded to the Joint Staff to inform any efforts that might be undertaken to develop interagency doctrine for Noncombatant Evacuation Operations (Recommendation (c)); and

Relevant portions of the investigation will be forwarded to U.S. Marine Corps Forces Central for appropriate action regarding the potential serious injury or death of an Afghan civilian on or about 20 August 2021 resulting from the alleged improper deployment of a flash bang grenade by a U.S. Marine from 2nd Battalion, 1st Marine Regiment (Recommendation (d)).

Based on the totality of the facts and circumstances detailed in the ARCENT investigation, I do not believe that any adverse administrative or disciplinary action is necessary or appropriate for any U.S. personnel involved in our operations at Abbey Gate.

The ARCENT investigating team and the ARCENT Commander, LTG Ron Clark, briefed me in person on 11 November 2021 regarding this investigation. The presentation was as comprehensive as the investigation itself, and it included detailed PowerPoint slides, embedded video, and exceptionally well scripted speaker notes that complemented the written investigation and facilitated an informative exchange of questions and answers. I highly recommend you take the brief in person, and set aside two hours to this purpose. If you concur, my headquarters will work with your staff to make the ARCENT team available.

Enclosure: AR 15–6 Investigation (Enclosures and Exhibits available via Sharepoint)

TRIBUTE TO PAT AND SHARON O'TOOLE

Mr. BARRASSO. Mr. President, at the 110th Wyoming State Fair, Senator LUMMIS and I will have the pleasure of introducing Pat and Sharon O'Toole as 2022 inductees to the Wyoming Agriculture Hall of Fame.

Pat and Sharon O'Toole are ranchers who, along with their family, own and operate the Ladder Ranch. It is a large-scale cattle and sheep operation, established in 1881 by A.W. and Anna Louise Salisbury. This was 9 years before Wyoming became a State. The Ladder Ranch has been in Sharon's family for six generations. Located outside of Savery, WY, along the Little Snake River, the ranch straddles the State line with Colorado.

Pat met Sharon Salisbury while they both attended Colorado State University. Following marriage, they returned to Sharon's family ranch in 1977 where they went to work managing the ranch and raising a family. Since then, Pat and Sharon have been shining examples of resource conservation, land stewardship, and partnership development.

The conservation legacy of the Ladder Ranch will affect agriculture, wildlife, and water for generations to come. Their ranch is host to one of North America's largest elk herds. It provides habitat for mule deer, sage grouse, and fish. They participate in the Sage Grouse Initiative, the Conservation Stewardship Program, and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife's Partners for Fish and Wildlife program. They also have a stretch of land along Battle Creek recognized as an Audubon Bird Area.

In addition to managing a successful cattle and sheep operation for 45 years, Pat served in the Wyoming Legislature for three terms from 1986–1992. He is the current president of the Family Farm Alliance, representing irrigators in 17 Western States. The alliance ensures the availability of reliable, affordable irrigation supplies to Western farmers and ranchers.

Pat is a strong advocate for efficient irrigation and effective management tools for agriculture. He has testified many times before committees in the U.S. House of Representatives and the U.S. Senate. As the ranking member of the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, I invited him to testify in June 2022. Pat spoke on solutions to extreme drought in the Western United States.

Pat gives his time to numerous organizations including AGree, which addresses international food and agriculture policies. He also serves on the boards of the Intermountain Joint Venture, Partners for Conservation, Farm Foundation, and Solutions from the Land. President Clinton appointed him to the Western Water Policy Review Advisory Commission in 1997.

In addition to full-time ranching, Sharon is a published author and writer. Her work has been featured in the Washington Post. She has a monthly

column in the Shepherd magazine. She currently blogs on western issues and life for the Western Folklife Center. She is an avid poet, having performed at the National Cowboy Poetry Gathering. She was chosen to write the poem featured at the Wyoming Stock Growers 150th anniversary celebration. Her writing includes two children's books, highlighting the connections between family and the land.

Among many prestigious awards, the O'Toole family and the Ladder Ranch were awarded the Wyoming Leopold Environmental Stewardship Award in 2014. Two years later, the ranch received the Wyoming Stock Growers Land Trust Kurt Bucholz Conservation Award.

The Ladder Ranch is truly a family endeavor. Pat and Sharon's three children all contribute to the success of the operation. Their daughter Meghan O'Toole Lally works full-time on the ranch with help from her husband Brian and their four children. The O'Toole's son, Eamon O'Toole, his wife Megan and their two sons, also reside on the ranch, working alongside the family. Their daughter, Bridget O'Toole and her husband Chris Abel help with the ranch from their home in Arizona.

Pat and Sharon O'Toole's unmatched passion for family, Wyoming agriculture, wildlife and animal conservation, and cultivating partnerships, makes them an outstanding choice for the Wyoming Agriculture Hall of Fame. It is a great honor to participate in their induction. They continue to represent Wyoming and Western interests with dedication and distinction. My wife, Bobbi, joins me in congratulating Pat and Sharon O'Toole as 2022 inductees into the Wyoming Agriculture Hall of Fame.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

RECOGNIZING THE VAN BUREN LIONS CLUB'S 100 YEARS OF SERVICE

• Mr. BOOZMAN. Mr. President, I rise to recognize and congratulate the Van Buren Lions Club as it celebrates 100 years of service to western Arkansas.

The Van Buren Lions Club was chartered on October 10, 1922, only 5 years after the creation of Lions Club International. Since its founding, its members have committed themselves to making a difference in the lives of people in the community and around the world.

While it began as a club to support local causes and provide networking for businessmen, a larger mission came into focus after Helen Keller spoke at the Lions Club International convention in 1925. She challenged all Lions to be ''Knights of the Blind'' and her eloquent plea transformed the organization, making support of sight-related programs the group's primary mission.

Throughout its 100-year history, the Van Buren Lions Club has worked tirelessly to make a difference for this cause. It hosts annual fundraisers and works with area eye doctors to recycle glasses, donating them to people who cannot afford them. In addition, members support local eye examination programs as well as the Arkansas Eye Bank and Laboratory, Lions World Services for the Blind, Mid-South Sight and Hearing Service, Leader Dogs for the Blind, Lions Clubs International Foundation, Diabetes Education and Prevention, Sight First, and the Lions of Arkansas Foundation.

As an optometrist, I am proud of the great work done by this club and Lions chapters around the world. I congratulate the Van Buren Lions Club on its 100th anniversary and hope these Knights for the Blind continue to prosper in their mission for years to come.•

TRIBUTE TO BILL MILLS

• Mr. DAINES. Mr. President, today I have the distinct honor of recognizing the retirement of one of the leaders in water policy from the great State of Montana. Mr. Bill Mills is retiring after 57 years as a giant in Montana's water industry and as a respected leader nationally.

Bill retired from the Air Force in 1965 and spent the next 12 years in the pump industry, focusing on the water business. In 1977, he formed the 2M Company in Billings, MT, with a $10,000 loan from his aunt and an SBA loan. His goal was to provide ''legendary'' service and support to the water well contractors and pump installers that provide water to homes, farms, ranches, and businesses throughout Montana. From those humble beginnings, he formed a 14-branch operation that covered the Rocky Mountain States and the Pacific Northwest. Bill served on the Water System Council Board in the 1990s and was a force behind Federal investment in programs to address rural residential and agricultural water issues.

In 2006, Bill expanded his vision and focus globally by helping form Water 4 Kids, an international organization that provides permanent, safe drinking water solutions for at-risk communities. To date, Water 4 Kids International has positively impacted over 3,000,000 lives in communities in Uganda, Nepal, India, Bangladesh, Kenya, Liberia, Rwanda, and the Philippines. In 2008, Bill was recognized as Montana's Small Business Person of the Year.

In 2017, one of Bill's oldest and most trusted manufacturing partners, Franklin Electric, acquired 2M and other leading water equipment distributors around the country to form the Headwater Companies. Bill served on Headwater's board of advisers until April of this year.

Please join me in congratulating Bill on a remarkable career that has positively impacted hundreds of employees, thousands of water industry professionals and helped provide millions of people with clean, reliable sources of water around the world.•

REMEMBERING THOMAS TRESSELT

• Mr. MURPHY. Mr. President, I rise today to honor the life and memory of a dear friend, Thomas Tresselt, who passed away on July 12 in Hartford.

Tom was an American classic. He grew up in Indiana where he was the star of his high school's basketball team before taking his talents to Yale University. In his first year, he scored 16 points on future NBA player, U.S. Senator, and Presidential candidate Bill Bradley's Princeton team. While he was not destined for the NBA, he never lost his love of basketball. In the early 80s—before computers were commonplace—he and a friend started their law firm's March Madness pool, providing comprehensive round-by-round standings, calculated manually using brackets drawn by hand.

Tom went on to the University of Michigan Law School where he married the love of his life, Sally. Sally and Tom would be married for 57 years. Following law school, Tom was commissioned an officer in the U.S. Navy, where he served in Beachmaster Unit 2 from 1969 to 1971. After the Navy, Tom and Sally moved to San Francisco where Tom worked as a litigator for Orrick, Herrington, Rowley, and Sutcliffe.

''Tired of always arguing for a living,'' Tom moved back to Connecticut, the place he and his family would call home for the next nearly 50 years. From 1974 to 1977, he was assistant dean of Yale Law School before joining Shipman and Goodman, where he practiced corporate law until 2008.

A leader in every sense of the word, Tom was an extremely active member of his community. At Asylum Hill Congregation Church, he served as moderator, was cochair of the capital campaign, served on the board of Christian service, was a deacon, and performed in the Boar's Head Festival as a king, log carrier, Beefeater, and other roles for nearly 20 years. He also served on the board of Loaves and Fishes, the American School for the Deaf, and Leadership Greater Hartford—3rd Age Initiative.

I knew Tom as a great friend and coworker of my father who, like Tom, made Shipman and Goodwin his work home for five decades. To me, Tom was a legend. Thoughtful and kind, with this big, booming, smiling personality that drew people to him. That person in your life that everyone just wants to be around. He was a man of action who led by example and was committed to his country, his family, and his community.

Tom battled Alzheimer's at the end of his life, but never lost his sense of humor, compassion, and love for his family and friends.

I only wish I could have known him better. But I knew him well enough to

know how great he was. Tom Tresselt will be missed by all.●

TRIBUTE TO BISHOP TIMOTHY J. CLARKE

● Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize Bishop Timothy J. Clarke on 40 years of servant leadership to the congregation at First Church of God in Columbus, OH, as well as to the broader Columbus community and the State of Ohio.

Bishop Clarke came to Columbus in 1982 after serving as associate minister at First Church of God in his hometown of Far Rockaway, NY, and as pastor at York Avenue Church of God in Warren, OH. He has grown First Church of God into one of the largest ministries in Ohio and is known across Ohio and the Nation for his spiritual leadership and ability to help bring people together to address many of the challenges facing our communities.

Bishop Clarke is also the founder and chief prelate of the Berean Fellowship, an international assembly that partners and mentors pastors of small to mid-size churches and those who are new to the ministry.

I have had the pleasure of working with Bishop Clarke for a dozen years. I have benefited from his spiritual guidance and worked with him on efforts to battle addiction and human trafficking. He has also provided valuable counsel on our efforts to reduce recidivism and help people exiting our criminal justice system get jobs and get their lives back on track.

My wife Jane and I have had the privilege of joining Bishop Clarke and First Lady Clytemnestra Clarke at First Church of God, where we always leave inspired and rejuvenated from his powerful and practical Sunday sermons.

I thank Bishop Clarke for his friendship and counsel, congratulate him on reaching this impressive 40-year milestone, and wish him and First Church of God the best in the years to come.●

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Swann, one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

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 Committee on Armed Services.

(The messages received today are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

At 11:08 a.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mrs. Cole, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bills, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 310. An act to posthumously award the Congressional Gold Medal, collectively, to Glen Doherty, Tyrone Woods, J. Christopher Stevens, and Sean Smith, in recognition of their contributions to the Nation.

H.R. 1057. An act to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint coins in commemoration of the National World War II Memorial in Washington, DC, and for other purposes.

H.R. 1842. An act to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint commemorative coins in recognition of the Bicentennial of Harriet Tubman's birth.

H.R. 3588. An act to coordinate Federal research and development efforts focused on modernizing mathematics in STEM education through mathematical and. statistical modeling, including data-driven and computational thinking, problem, project, and performance-based learning and assessment, interdisciplinary exploration, and career connections, and for other purposes.

H.R. 4227. An act to require the Securities and Exchange Commission to revise the definition of a qualifying investment to include an equity security issued by a qualifying portfolio company, whether acquired directly from the company or in a secondary acquisition, for purposes of the exemption from registration for venture capital fund advisers under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, and for other purposes.

H.R. 4586. An act to amend the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934 with respect to risk-based examinations of Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organizations.

H.R. 4590. An act to require the Federal banking regulators to jointly conduct a study and develop a strategic plan to address challenges faced by proposed depository institutions seeking de novo depository institution charters, and for other purposes.

H.R. 5128. An act to amend the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 to expand access to capital for rural-area small businesses, and for other purposes.

H.R. 6528. An act to require owners of covered federally assisted rental dwelling units to install temperature sensors in such units, and for other purposes.

H.R. 6552. An act to reauthorize the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000, and for other purposes.

H.R. 6845. An act to provide for transparent licensing of commercial remote sensing systems.

H.R. 7180. An act to authorize the Director of the National Science Foundation to award grants to support research on the disruption of regular cognitive processes associated with COVID–19 infection, and for other purposes.

H.R. 7289. An act to provide for the National Academies to study and report on a Federal research agenda to advance the understanding of PFAS, and for other purposes.

H.R. 7734. An act to amend title 31, United States Code, to require the timely production of reports to Congress under the Bank Secrecy Act, and for other purposes.

H.R. 8454. An act to expand research on cannabidiol and marijuana, and for other purposes.

MEASURES REFERRED

The following bills were read the first and the second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

H.R. 310. An act to posthumously award the Congressional Gold Medal, collectively, to Glen Doherty, Tyrone Woods, J. Christopher Stevens, and Sean Smith, in recognition of their contributions to the Nation; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

H.R. 3588. An act to coordinate Federal research and development efforts focused on modernizing mathematics in STEM education through mathematical and statistical modeling, including data-driven and computational thinking, problem, project, and performance-based learning and assessment, interdisciplinary exploration, and career connections, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

H.R. 4227. An act to require the Securities and Exchange Commission to revise the definition of a qualifying investment to include an equity security issued by a qualifying portfolio company, whether acquired directly from the company or in a secondary acquisition, for purposes of the exemption from registration for venture capital fund advisers under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

H.R. 4586. An act to amend the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 with respect to risk-based examinations of Nationally Recognized Statistical Rating Organizations; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

H.R. 4590. An act to require the Federal banking regulators to jointly conduct a study and develop a strategic plan to address challenges faced by proposed depository institutions seeking de novo depository institution charters; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

H.R. 5128. An act to amend the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 to expand access to capital for rural-area small businesses, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

H.R. 6528. An act to require owners of covered federally assisted rental dwelling units to install temperature sensors in such units, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

H.R. 6552. An act to reauthorize the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

H.R. 6845. An act to provide for transparent licensing of commercial remote sensing systems; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

H.R. 7180. An act to authorize the Director of the National Science Foundation to award grants to support research on the disruption of regular cognitive processes associated with COVID–19 infection, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

H.R. 7289. An act to provide for the National Academies to study and report on a Federal research agenda to advance the understanding of PFAS, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

H.R. 7734. An act to amend title 31, United States Code, to require the timely production of reports to Congress under the Bank Secrecy Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

ENROLLED BILL PRESENTED

The Secretary of the Senate reported that on today, July 27, 2022, she had presented to the President of the United States the following enrolled bill:

S. 144. An act to authorize the Secretary of Health and Human Services, acting through the Director of the Indian Health Service, to acquire private land to facilitate access to the Desert Sage Youth Wellness Center in Hemet, California, and for other purposes.

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following executive reports of nominations were submitted:

By Ms. CANTWELL for the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

*Susie Feliz, of Virginia, to be an Assistant Secretary of Commerce.

*Donald R. Cravins, of Maryland, to be Under Secretary of Commerce for Minority Business Development.

*David P. Pekoske, of Maryland, to be Administrator of the Transportation Security Administration for a term of five years.

*Arati Prabhakar, of California, to be Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy.

By Mr. CARPER for the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

*Annie Caputo, of Virginia, to be a Member of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission for the term of five years expiring June 30, 2026.

*Bradley R. Crowell, of Nevada, to be a Member of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission for the term of five years expiring June 30, 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.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. RUBIO:

S. 4626. A bill to require the Secretary of Energy to establish a program to provide loans to manufacturers of energy grid products and components; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Ms. CORTEZ MASTO:

S. 4627. A bill to include smoke in the definition of disaster in the Small Business Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship.

By Mr. GRASSLEY (for himself, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. LEE, Mr. CRUZ, Mr. SASSE, Mr. HAWLEY, Mr. COTTON, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. TILLIS, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. CASSIDY, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. CRAPO, Mrs. FISCHER, Mr. HAGERTY, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. MCCONNELL, Mr. RISCH, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, and Mr. THUNE):

S. 4628. A bill to improve certain criminal provisions; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. ROSEN (for herself, Mr. CORNYN, and Mr. PETERS):

S. 4629. A bill to amend the Carl Levin and Howard P. ''Buck'' McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 to modify requirements relating to data centers of certain Federal agencies, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. WYDEN:

S. 4630. A bill to amend chapter 37 of title 18, United States Code, to authorize appropriate disclosure of classified information, to appropriately limit the scope of the offense of disclosing classified information, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MARKEY (for himself, Mr. SANDERS, Ms. WARREN, and Mr. LEAHY):

S. 4631. A bill to amend the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act to direct the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a study of the Deerfield River for potential addition to the national wild and scenic rivers system, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. RISCH:

S. 4632. A bill to promote economic and commercial opportunities internationally, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. BROWN (for himself and Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina):

S. 4633. A bill to improve outcomes for Medicaid beneficiaries with major depressive disorder or other mental health conditions; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. BARRASSO:

S. 4634. A bill to require the Secretary of Energy to administer polygraph examinations to certain foreign nationals with access to nonpublic areas or information of the National Laboratories; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. BROWN (for himself and Mr. PORTMAN):

S. 4635. A bill to amend the Social Security Act to establish an optional State-administered program to provide fully integrated, comprehensive, coordinated care for full-benefit dual eligible individuals under the Medicare and Medicaid programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. TILLIS (for himself, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. HAGERTY, Mr. CRUZ, and Mrs. HYDE-SMITH):

S. 4636. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to permanently bar aliens who are ordered removed after failing to appear at a removal proceeding, absent exceptional circumstances, from becoming permanent residents of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TILLIS (for himself, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. HAGERTY, and Mr. ROUNDS):

S. 4637. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to clarify the meaning of the term ''frivolous application'' with respect to asylum claims, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. ERNST (for herself and Mr. GRASSLEY):

S. 4638. A bill to allow women greater access to safe and effective oral contraceptive drugs intended for routine use; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. WYDEN (for himself, Mr. BENNET, and Ms. KLOBUCHAR):

S. 4639. A bill to establish a North American Grasslands Conservation Council, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. HEINRICH (for himself and Ms. SMITH):

S. 4640. A bill to promote a 21st century energy workforce, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. BOOKER (for himself, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Ms. SMITH, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. BROWN, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. MARKEY, Ms. WARREN, Mr. SCHATZ, Mr. MURPHY, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. SANDERS, and Mr. LEAHY):

S. 4641. A bill to amend the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to authorize the use of funds for comprehensive reproductive health care services, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. TILLIS (for himself, Mr. HAGERTY, and Mrs. HYDE-SMITH):

S. 4642. A bill to require a comprehensive southern border strategy, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. TILLIS (for himself and Mr. HAGERTY):

S. 4643. A bill to conduct a study of the collection of biometric information by State law enforcement agencies, to establish a grant program to assist State, tribal, and local law enforcement agencies to implement best practices, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TILLIS (for himself and Mr. HAGERTY):

S. 4644. A bill to reestablish the Victims of Immigrant Crime Engagement Office to provide proactive, timely, adequate, and professional services to victims of crimes committed by removable aliens and the family members of such victims; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. PETERS (for himself and Mr. HAWLEY):

S. 4645. A bill to restrict the flow of illicit drugs into the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. BROWN (for himself and Mr. BOOZMAN):

S. 4646. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to shorten the timeframe for claims by beneficiaries and the payment of benefits under Department of Veterans Affairs life insurance programs, to improve the management of undisbursed life insurance benefits by the Department of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. ROUNDS (for himself, Mr. BRAUN, and Mr. CORNYN):

S. 4647. A bill to amend the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act to repeal a provision relating to an advanced impaired driving technology motor vehicle safety standard, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. OSSOFF (for himself, Mr. YOUNG, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. SCHATZ, and Ms. HIRONO):

S. 4648. A bill to provide for the establishment of United States embassies in the Republic of Vanuatu, the Republic of Kiribati, and the Kingdom of Tonga, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. CASEY (for himself, Mr. RISCH, Mr. BOOZMAN, and Mr. COONS):

S. 4649. A bill to amend the Global Food Security Act of 2016 to improve the comprehensive strategic approach for United States foreign assistance to developing countries to reduce global poverty and hunger, achieve food and nutrition security, promote inclusive, sustainable, agricultural-led economic growth, improve nutritional outcomes, especially for women and children, build resilience among vulnerable populations, and for other purposes; 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. CRUZ (for himself, Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, and Ms. LUMMIS):

S. Res. 724. A resolution expressing the sense of the Senate that the historic definition of a recession is 2 negative quarters of gross domestic product growth; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. SCHUMER (for himself and Mr. MCCONNELL):

S. Res. 725. A resolution to authorize testimony, documents, and representation in State of Ohio v. Huston; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. SCHUMER (for himself and Mr. MCCONNELL):

S. Res. 726. A resolution to authorize testimony and representation in United States v. Herrera; considered and agreed to.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 190

At the request of Mr. BLUMENTHAL, the names of the Senator from Washington (Mrs. MURRAY) and the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. WHITEHOUSE) were added as cosponsors of S. 190, a bill to amend chapter 44 of title 18, United States Code, to require the safe storage of firearms, and for other purposes.

S. 212

At the request of Mr. CARDIN, the name of the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. HEINRICH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 212, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow a refundable tax credit against income tax for the purchase of qualified access technology for the blind.

S. 346

At the request of Mr. BOOKER, the name of the Senator from Maryland (Mr. CARDIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 346, a bill to end preventable maternal mortality and severe maternal morbidity in the United States and close disparities in maternal health outcomes, and for other purposes.

S. 744

At the request of Ms. KLOBUCHAR, the names of the Senator from Virginia (Mr. WARNER) and the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. GRAHAM) were added as cosponsors of S. 744, a bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to require institutions of higher education to disclose hazing incidents, and for other purposes.

S. 1210

At the request of Mr. BLUMENTHAL, the names of the Senator from Virginia (Mr. KAINE) and the Senator from Hawaii (Ms. HIRONO) were added as cosponsors of S. 1210, a bill to amend the Lacey Act Amendments of 1981 to clarify provisions enacted by the Captive Wildlife Safety Act, to further the conservation of certain wildlife species, and for other purposes.

S. 1408

At the request of Mr. MARKEY, the name of the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. BURR) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1408, a bill to posthumously award the Congressional Gold Medal, collectively, to Glen Doherty, Tyrone Woods, J. Christopher Stevens, and Sean Smith, in recognition of their contributions to the Nation.

S. 1625

At the request of Mr. CRAMER, the name of the Senator from Michigan (Mr. PETERS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1625, a bill to authorize notaries public to perform, and to establish minimum standards for, electronic notarizations and remote notarizations that occur in or affect interstate commerce, to require any Federal court to recognize notarizations performed by a notarial officer of any State, to require any State to recognize notarizations performed by a notarial officer of any other State when the notarization was performed under or relates to a public Act, record, or judicial proceeding of the notarial officer's State or when the notarization occurs in or affects interstate commerce, and for other purposes.

S. 2013

At the request of Mr. CASEY, the name of the Senator from Arizona (Mr. KELLY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2013, a bill to provide for the coverage of medically necessary food and vitamins and individual amino acids for digestive and inherited metabolic disorder under Federal health programs and private health insurance, to ensure State and Federal protection for existing coverage, and for other purposes.

S. 2403

At the request of Mr. MARKEY, the name of the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. CRAMER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2403, a bill to assist those subject to politically motivated charges in Turkey, and for other purposes.

S. 2409

At the request of Mr. CASEY, the name of the Senator from Vermont (Mr. SANDERS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2409, a bill to require the Secretary of Labor to maintain a publicly available list of all employers that relocate a call center or contract call center work overseas, to make such companies ineligible for Federal grants or guaranteed loans, and to require disclosure of the physical location of business agents engaging in customer service communications, and for other purposes.

S. 2702

At the request of Mr. LUJÁN, the names of the Senator from Virginia (Mr. KAINE) and the Senator from Wisconsin (Ms. BALDWIN) were added as cosponsors of S. 2702, a bill to protect the voting rights of Native American and Alaska Native voters.

S. 3021

At the request of Ms. SINEMA, the name of the Senator from Maine (Mr. KING) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3021, a bill to provide non-medical counseling services for military families.

S. 3483

At the request of Mr. COONS, the name of the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. ROUNDS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3483, a bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to extend increased dependency and indemnity compensation paid to surviving spouses of veterans who die from amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, regardless of how long the veterans had such disease prior to death, and for other purposes.

S. 3601

At the request of Ms. DUCKWORTH, the name of the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3601, a bill to require the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency to include breast pumps and other lactation supplies and equipment in disaster relief and emergency response.

S. 3605

At the request of Mr. CASEY, the name of the Senator from Michigan (Ms. STABENOW) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3605, a bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to provide formula grants to States to improve higher education opportunities for foster youth and homeless youth, and for other purposes.

S. 3797

At the request of Mr. MERKLEY, the name of the Senator from Iowa (Ms. ERNST) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3797, a bill to amend title V of the Social Security Act to support stillbirth prevention and research, and for other purposes.

S. 4003

At the request of Mr. CORNYN, the name of the Senator from Arizona (Mr. KELLY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4003, a bill to amend the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to provide for training on alternatives to use of force, de-escalation, and mental and behavioral health and suicidal crises.

S. 4061

At the request of Ms. STABENOW, the name of the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. HAGERTY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4061, a bill to amend the Energy Policy and Conservation Act to modify the definition of water heater under energy conservation standards, and for other purposes.

S. 4105

At the request of Mr. BROWN, the name of the Senator from New York (Mr. SCHUMER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4105, a bill to treat certain liquidations of new motor vehicle inventory as qualified liquidations of LIFO inventory for purposes of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

S. 4181

At the request of Mr. TESTER, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 4181, a bill to amend title VI of the Social Security Act to allow coronavirus State and local fiscal recovery funds to be used for low-income housing credit projects.

S. 4182

At the request of Ms. BALDWIN, the names of the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. HEINRICH) and the Senator from Colorado (Mr. BENNET) were added as cosponsors of S. 4182, a bill to direct

the Secretary of Labor to issue an occupational safety and health standard that requires covered employers within the health care and social service industries to develop and implement a comprehensive workplace violence prevention plan, and for other purposes.

S. 4188

At the request of Mr. WHITEHOUSE, the name of the Senator from Virginia (Mr. WARNER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4188, a bill to amend title 28, United States Code, to provide for a code of conduct for justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, and for other purposes.

S. 4203

At the request of Ms. COLLINS, the name of the Senator from Florida (Mr. SCOTT) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4203, a bill to extend the National Alzheimer's Project.

S. 4260

At the request of Ms. BALDWIN, the names of the Senator from Washington (Ms. CANTWELL) and the Senator from Wyoming (Mr. BARRASSO) were added as cosponsors of S. 4260, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to increase the number of permanent faculty in palliative care at accredited allopathic and osteopathic medical schools, nursing schools, social work schools, and other programs, including physician assistant education programs, to promote education and research in palliative care and hospice, and to support the development of faculty careers in academic palliative medicine.

S. 4293

At the request of Ms. CANTWELL, the name of the Senator from Montana (Mr. TESTER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4293, a bill to prevent unfair and deceptive acts or practices and the dissemination of false information related to pharmacy benefit management services for prescription drugs, and for other purposes.

S. 4311

At the request of Ms. HIRONO, the name of the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. LUJÁN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4311, a bill to amend the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 to provide certain benefits to noncitizens, and for other purposes.

S. 4429

At the request of Mr. BROWN, the name of the Senator from Vermont (Mr. SANDERS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4429, a bill to amend the Worker Adjustment and Retraining Notification Act to support workers who are subject to an employment loss, and for other purposes.

S. 4474

At the request of Mr. RUBIO, the name of the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. ROUNDS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4474, a bill to prohibit the declaration of a Federal emergency relating to abortion.

S. 4504

At the request of Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, the name of the Senator from Maryland (Mr. CARDIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4504, a bill to protect freedom of travel and reproductive rights.

S. 4514

At the request of Mr. YOUNG, the names of the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN) and the Senator from Alaska (Mr. SULLIVAN) were added as cosponsors of S. 4514, a bill to grant certain authorities to the President to combat economic coercion by foreign adversaries, and for other purposes.

S. 4579

At the request of Mr. HICKENLOOPER, the names of the Senator from Colorado (Mr. BENNET) and the Senator from Wyoming (Ms. LUMMIS) were added as cosponsors of 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.

S. 4608

At the request of Mr. TOOMEY, the name of the Senator from Arizona (Ms. SINEMA) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4608, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to exclude from gross income de minimis gains from certain sales or exchanges of virtual currency, and for other purposes.

S. 4612

At the request of Mr. MARKEY, the name of the Senator from Virginia (Mr. KAINE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 4612, a bill to protect a person's ability to access contraceptives and to engage in contraception, and to protect a health care provider's ability to provide contraceptives, contraception, and information related to contraception.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 724—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE THAT THE HISTORIC DEFINITION OF A RECESSION IS 2 NEGATIVE QUARTERS OF GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT GROWTH

Mr. CRUZ (for himself, Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, and Ms. LUMMIS) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs:

S. RES. 724

Whereas, globally, the most commonly used and widely accepted definition of recession is 2 negative quarters of gross domestic product growth;

Whereas most of the recessions in the United States identified by the National Bureau of Economic Research have consisted of 2 negative quarters of gross domestic product growth and in each of the last 10 instances in which there have been 2 or more such quarters, a recession was officially declared;

Whereas use of the historic definition of a recession by the Federal Government has been important for purposes of economic study and analysis, historic comparisons, and policy making: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that the Federal Government should continue to use the historic definition of a recession.

SENATE RESOLUTION 725—TO AUTHORIZE TESTIMONY, DOCUMENTS, AND REPRESENTATION IN STATE OF OHIO V. HUSTON

Mr. SCHUMER (for himself and Mr. MCCONNELL) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 725

Whereas, in the case of *State of Ohio v. Huston*, 22-CR-B01061, pending in Licking County Municipal Court in Newark, Ohio, the prosecution has requested the production of testimony, and, if necessary, documents from Aidan Gavin, an employee in Senator Rob Portman's office;

Whereas, pursuant to sections 703(a) and 704(a)(2) of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978, 2 U.S.C. §§ 288b(a) and 288c(a)(2), the Senate may direct its counsel to represent current and former employees of the Senate with respect to any subpoena, order, or request for testimony or documents relating to their official responsibilities;

Whereas, by the privileges of the Senate of the United States and Rule XI of the Standing Rules of the Senate, no evidence under the control or in the possession of the Senate may, by the judicial or administrative process, be taken from such control or possession but by permission of the Senate; and

Whereas, when it appears that evidence under the control or in the possession of the Senate may promote the administration of justice, the Senate will take such action as will promote the ends of justice consistent with the privileges of the Senate: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That Aidan Gavin, and any other current or former employee of Senator Portman's office from whom relevant evidence may be necessary, are authorized to testify and produce documents in the case of *State of Ohio v. Huston*, except concerning matters for which a privilege should be asserted.

SEC. 2. The Senate Legal Counsel is authorized to represent Mr. Gavin and any current or former employee of Senator Portman's office in connection with the production of evidence authorized in section one of this resolution.

SENATE RESOLUTION 726—TO AUTHORIZE TESTIMONY AND REPRESENTATION IN UNITED STATES V. HERRERA

Mr. SCHUMER (for himself and Mr. MCCONNELL) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 726

Whereas, in the case of *United States v. Herrera*, Cr. No. 21-619, pending in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia, the prosecution has requested the production of testimony from Jeffrey Kent, Director of the Press Photographers' Gallery, and from Nate Russell and Diego Torres, custodians of records in the Senate Recording Studio;

Whereas, pursuant to sections 703(a) and 704(a)(2) of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978, 2 U.S.C. §§ 288b(a) and 288c(a)(2), the Senate may direct its counsel to represent

current or former officers and employees of the Senate with respect to any subpoena, order, or request for evidence relating to their official responsibilities;

Whereas, by the privileges of the Senate of the United States and Rule XI of the Standing Rules of the Senate, no evidence under the control or in the possession of the Senate may, by the judicial or administrative process, be taken from such control or possession but by permission of the Senate; and

Whereas, when it appears that evidence under the control or in the possession of the Senate may promote the administration of justice, the Senate will take such action as will promote the ends of justice consistent with the privileges of the Senate; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That Jeffrey Kent, Director of the Press Photographers' Gallery, and Nate Russell and Diego Torres, custodians of records in the Senate Recording Studio, are authorized to provide relevant testimony in the case of *United States v. Herrera*, except concerning matters for which a privilege should be asserted.

SEC. 2. The Senate Legal Counsel is authorized to represent Messrs. Kent, Russell, and Torres, and any current or former officer or employee of their offices, in connection with the production of evidence authorized in section one of this resolution.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

Ms. STABENOW. Mr. President, I have 10 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 COMMERCE, SCIENCE, AND TRANSPORTATION

The Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, July 27, 2022, at 10 a.m., to conduct a business meeting.

COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENT AND PUBLIC WORKS

The Committee on Environment and Public Works is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, July 27, 2022, at 9:45 a.m., to conduct a business meeting.

COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENT AND PUBLIC WORKS

The Committee on Environment and Public Works is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, July 27, 2022, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

The Committee on Foreign Relations is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, July 27, 2022, at 9:30 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

The Committee on Foreign Relations is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, July 27, 2022, at 11:30 a.m., to conduct a hearing on nominations.

COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

The Committee on Indian Affairs is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, July 27, 2022, at 2:30 p.m., to conduct a hearing.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

The Committee on the Judiciary is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, July 27, 2022, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing on nominations.

COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

The Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, July 27, 2022, at 2:30 p.m., to conduct a hearing.

COMMITTEE ON VETERANS' AFFAIRS

The Committee on Veterans' Affairs is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, July 27, 2022, at 2:15 p.m., to conduct a hearing on nominations.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON AFRICA AND GLOBAL HEALTH POLICY

The Subcommittee on Africa and Global Health Policy of the Committee on Foreign Relations is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, July 27, 2022, at 2 p.m., to conduct a hearing.

PRIVILEGES OF THE FLOOR

Mrs. HYDE-SMITH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the following interns in my office be granted floor privileges until August 5, 2022: Emma Bozeman, Jake Tipton, Cameron Hall, Olivia Hardwick, Preston Dubberly, and Anna Pittman.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mrs. BLACKBURN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the following interns in my office be granted floor privileges until July 28, 2022: Alex Vogel and Katelyn Wall.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ORDERS FOR THURSDAY, JULY 28, 2022

Mr. KELLY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn until 10 a.m. on Thursday, July 28, and that following the prayer and the pledge, the morning hour be deemed expired, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day, and morning business be closed; that upon the conclusion of morning business, the Senate proceed to executive session to consider Executive Calendar No. 922, the nomination of Constance Milstein to be Ambassador to the Republic of Malta, as under the previous order; further, that at 1:45 p.m., the Senate vote on confirmation of the Milstein nomination, with all other provisions of the previous order remaining in effect.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 10 A.M. TOMORROW

Mr. KELLY. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask that it stand adjourned under the previous order.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 7:06 p.m., adjourned until Thursday, July 28, 2022, at 10 a.m.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate:

IN THE SPACE FORCE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT AS CHIEF OF SPACE OPERATIONS AND APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES SPACE FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 601 AND 9082:

To be general

LT. GEN. BRADLEY C. SALTZMAN

IN THE AIR FORCE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be major

BENJAMIN C. MAY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be major

WILLIAM P. COLEY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be major

DAWNIE R. RAMIE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be major

BRIAN A. HARRIS

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be major

DAVID E. ROBINSON

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be major

BRITTANY M. BAVER

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be major

LAUREN A. Z. OTT

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be major

DUSTIN L. CROWE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be major

PRESTON T. CORRIGAN

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be major

MAYREM MORALES

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be major

RONALD J. GRIMLEY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be major

TROY E. MENO

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be major

JEREMY T. MOSELLE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be major

CHARLES J. HOWELL

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be major

SAMUEL P. LOCKHART

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be major

KATIE E. GRIMLEY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be major

KIM E. WINTER

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be major

KATHRYN J. LYNN

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be major

JEFFREY F. BOOHER

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be major

ANTHONY K. ONITSUKA

IN THE ARMY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE RESERVE OF THE ARMY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be colonel

DUKE G. YIM

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be major

SEAN P. HUTCHISON

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

CELEBRATING THE 100TH BIRTHDAY OF NORMAN LEAR

HON. NANCY PELOSI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 27, 2022

Ms. PELOSI. Madam Speaker, happily, I rise today in celebration of the 100th birthday of a towering titan of American television, a patriotic champion of our civil liberties and a dear friend to many in the Congress: the legendary Norman Lear.

Over his long and storied career, Norman has been a singular force in shaping our nation's culture. From the Golden Age of TV to the Streaming Age of today, from our television sets to the silver screen, he has challenged our nation to grapple with issues of power, privilege and prejudice, long considered taboo. In doing so, he has helped break down barriers between our communities, while inspiring generations of Americans with his magnificent and moving artistry.

Born a century ago in New Haven, Connecticut, Norman Lear was raised in a family that took immense pride in their Jewish heritage and values. Even as a child, Norman dared to dream of a world where diversity was not merely tolerated, but celebrated. Driven by this vision, he dropped out of college at just twenty years old to enlist in the United States Air Force and join the fight against fascism. He bravely flew 52 combat missions in the European theater—and for his valiant, patriotic service, he was awarded the distinguished Air Medal with four Oak Leaf Clusters.

After fighting for freedom across the Atlantic, Norman returned to the United States to carry on his mission of advancing liberty, justice and equality through American culture. A gifted writer and a masterful storyteller, he created many of television's most iconic sitcoms: including from All in the Family to Sanford and Son, from Maude to The Jeffersons. Refusing to be satisfied with merely commercial success, he used his commanding platform and trademark wit to speak truth to power. His groundbreaking scripts and unforgettable characters breathed new life into essential discussions of racism, sexism, homophobia and more—sparking similar conversations in living rooms across the country. Our nation is grateful that, even at 100 years old, Norman continues to bless us with his sharp insights and creative brilliance today.

At the same time, Norman's impact was not simply confined to the writer's room. His unrelenting love of America is legendary, as demonstrated when he purchased an original copy of the Declaration of Independence and sent it around the country—so all of America, in its beautiful diversity, could bear witness to and celebrate our founding document.

Norman's deep patriotism has helped strengthen our Democracy. As the founder of People for the American Way, he has played a pivotal role in the defense of free speech, the right to vote and the guardrails between church and state. In doing so, he has pushed our nation to live up to our founding values of truth, freedom and justice—and advancing a future where all children can live free from barriers to achieving their fullest-potential.

Indeed, his cultural creations and determined activism have earned the admiration of many Members of Congress and countless Americans across the country. His outstanding career has paved the way for generations of artists to follow in his footsteps, continuing his legacy of pushing the boundaries of cultural conversations and fighting for progressive change.

On behalf of his many friends in Congress, we join in celebrating this momentous milestone in Norman's extraordinary life. We wish him, his dear wife Lyn, his beloved children Kate, Benjamin, Maggie, Brianna, Madeline and Ellen, and the entire Lear family all the best as they celebrate this joyous occasion.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. VICKY HARTZLER

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 27, 2022

Mrs. HARTZLER. Madam Speaker, on Tuesday, July 26, I was unable to vote. Had I been present, I would have voted as follows:

NAY on Roll Call Number 386;
NAY on Roll Call Number 387;
YEA on Roll Call Number 388;
YEA on Roll Call Number 389;
YEA on Roll Call Number 390;
YEA on Roll Call Number 391;
YEA on Roll Call Number 392; and
YEA on Roll Call Number 393.

JOSEPH (BUDDY) MATISE

HON. JEFFERSON VAN DREW

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 27, 2022

Mr. VAN DREW. Madam Speaker, I would like to honor the many accomplishments of Joseph ''Buddy'' Matise, a lifelong Hammonton, South Jersey resident. Buddy married his wife, Josephine, over 60 years ago and raised 2 children with her in South Jersey. In addition to being a family man, he is a World War II Navy veteran. Buddy fought in the Pacific Theater on the USS *Norman Scott* from 1943 to 1945 and fought for his country in many World War II battles. Buddy should be proud of his brave service to our great nation, and it is an honor to be able to recognize him for his sacrifices and courage. God Bless Buddy, and God Bless our United States of America.

HONORING ASSEMBLYMEMBER MARK STONE

HON. JIMMY PANETTA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 27, 2022

Mr. PANETTA. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize California's 29th District Assemblymember Mark Stone as a long-standing champion of the LGBTQ+ community.

Assemblymember Stone's efforts to combat social injustices dates back to his time as a Santa Cruz Country Supervisor. As a two-term Supervisor, he overhauled the county's child welfare system. The improved system increased family and community support for foster youth and provided more integrated care, including culturally competent care for LGBTQ+ youth. Engaging with stakeholders around this issue led to a long-standing partnership with the Queer Youth Task Force of Santa Cruz County. Additionally, he supported funding the Queer and Trans Youth Council of Santa Cruz County and has been a speaker at multiple LGBTQ+ youth-led events, where he encourages future leaders to create communities that celebrate diversity and pride.

Since his election to the California State Assembly in 2012, Assemblymember Stone's mission has remained consistent. During his tenure, he has authored successful legislation that prohibits dismissing prospective jurors based on gender identity and expression and removed gender terms from the Fair Employment and Housing Act, effectively ensuring that transgender, non-binary, and gender nonconforming people are offered equal protection. Notably, Assembly member Stone co-authored legislation to add a non-binary gender marker on California birth certificates, drivers' licenses, and identity cards, as well as a bill to protect incarcerated transgender people.

Assemblymember Stone's efforts in advancing the rights and protections of all Californians have earned him consistent recognition by Equality California, Planned Parenthood, ACLU, and the Courage Campaign, just to name a few. Taking full advantage of his time in office, Assemblymember Stone has honored outstanding members of the LGBTQ+ community in state commemorations, including Dayna Sinopoli, a transgender woman, as the Assembly's Women of the Year for the 29th District and Dr. Jen Hastings, the Assembly's first non-binary Person of the Year. Additionally, Assemblymember Stone proudly named Dr. Chris DiMaio, co-founder of the Rainbow Veterans of Santa Cruz County, as his 2015 Veteran of the Year.

Madam Speaker, I offer my sincere congratulations to Assemblymember Mark Stone on being commemorated by Santa Cruz County's 47th Annual Pride Festival. We are all so grateful for his leadership and his advocacy.

● 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 THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE PELL GRANT

HON. DANNY K. DAVIS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 27, 2022

Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois. Madam Speaker, Nelson Mandela imparted a lesson to all of us when he said: ''Education is the most powerful weapon we can use to change the world.'' This summer, we mark the 50th anniversary of the Pell Grant—a program that put postsecondary education in reach for tens of millions of low-income students, a program that gives access to the pursuit of knowledge for those not born into privilege, and a program that allows students to change the world regardless of how much change is in their pockets.

It is an honor and privilege to recognize the 50th Anniversary of the Pell Grant Program. There was no Pell Grant when I went to college. The only way I could attend college was by the grace of receiving an academic scholarship that another student turned down. In 1972, Congress recognized the challenges faced by students like me, and it amended the Higher Education Act to provide direct financial aid to low-income students to afford them the same access to higher education and opportunity for success as their higher-income peers. Originally called the Basic Educational Opportunity Grant, this program was later named the Pell Grant in honor of its original sponsor, Senator Claiborne Pell, a Democrat from Rhode Island. Signed into law by President Richard Nixon, the program has maintained bipartisan support for five decades.

Since its creation, the Pell Grant has helped more than 80 million students attend college. Currently, 40 percent of undergraduate students—nearly 7 million students—receive Pell Grants. In Illinois's 7th Congressional District, nearly 33,000 students use over 142 million dollars in Pell Grants to pursue their higher education goals. The Pell Grant is undoubtedly the bedrock of federal financial aid for students. It is especially critical for students of color, with nearly 60 percent of Black students, half of American Indian or Alaska Native students, and nearly half of Latinx students receiving a Pell Grant each year. Without this pivotal program, many students—especially Black students—would be excluded from higher education altogether or have to dig themselves deeper into debt or struggle so much harder by working multiple jobs while attending college.

I am especially proud that, as we mark the 50th anniversary, Congress has restored the Pell Grant to the incarcerated, a policy for which I fought for decades via the REAL Act. Just this week, the Department of Education issued its proposed rule to restore Pell so that incarcerated individuals can complete higher education coursework that improves their reentry, strengthens their economic well-being and that of their families, increases labor force participation, and grows our economy.

The Pell grant has undeniable positive impacts on students across the United States, that much is certain. As policymakers, it is our responsibility to ensure that the future of tomorrow—our youth—are not hindered by the monetary challenges of today. I urge my colleagues to join me in fighting to substantially increase funding of this life-changing program so that it can make college affordable in the face of rising higher-education costs as it was intended.

HONORING COMMAND SERGEANT MAJOR GRETCHEN EVANS

HON. CHELLIE PINGREE

OF MAINE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 27, 2022

Ms. PINGREE. Madam Speaker, today, I rise to recognize a courageous veteran, a resilient leader, and a selfless Mainer. Command Sergeant Major Gretchen Evans of Brunswick, Maine is one of the most decorated female veterans in American history serving in the United States Army for 27 years. Since enlisting at age 19, CMS Evans has served in tours of Kosovo, Bosnia, Somalia, Iraq, and Afghanistan, where she responsible for more than 30,000 ground troops. Ms. Evans' honorable dedication to defending our country earned her the position of Command Sergeant Major, the highest non-commissioned officer rank in the military.

In 2006, Command Sergeant Major Evans survived a barrage of mortar fire in Afghanistan which rendered her deaf and wounded. After her combat injury, she quickly found renewed vitality by learning to lip read, forging relationships with her ''hearing dogs,'' Aura and Rusty, and by proactively reaching out to fellow veterans with similar lived experience.

Today, in Maine, CMS Evans continues to give back as an active fundraiser and ambassador for local nonprofits which provide support services to disabled veterans and which seek to prevent veteran-experienced social isolation and depression. Additionally, CMS Evans is a distinguished public speaker who advocates for the importance of leadership, perseverance, and teamwork, as a part of ''Women Veterans Speak,'' a national speaker's bureau.

When she is not inspiring others to serve, CMS Evans pursues her passion for extreme sports, running 40 marathons. CMS Evans also led UNBROKEN, the first all-mixed abilities team to complete in ''The World's Toughest Race,'' a 670-kilometer, week-long endurance race held in Fiji. This achievement recently earned her the Pat Tillman Award for Service at the 2022 ESPYs, which honors individuals with both strong connections to sports and community leadership. This fall, CMS Evans will also be inducted into the U.S. Veteran's Hall of Fame in recognition for her outstanding meritorious service to our country.

I thank Command Sergeant Major Gretchen Evans, for her selfless acts of duty to keep this Nation safe. The people of Maine are incredibly lucky to have her as an advocate, a leader, and a community member. I wish CMS Evans the very best and I look forward to seeing her continue to thrive.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. C. SCOTT FRANKLIN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 27, 2022

Mr. C. SCOTT FRANKLIN of Florida. Madam Speaker, I missed the first 5 votes in an 8 vote series on Tuesday, July 26th, due to my flight being delayed from Tampa to DCA for weather. Had I been present, I would have voted NAY on Roll Call No. 386; NAY on Roll Call No. 387; YEA on Roll Call No. 388; YEA on Roll Call No. 389; and YEA on Roll Call No. 390.

HARRIET TUBMAN BICENTENNIAL COMMEMORATIVE COIN ACT

SPEECH OF

HON. GREGORY W. MEEKS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 26, 2022

Mr. MEEKS. Madam Speaker, today I rise in support of H.R. 1842, Harriet Tubman Bicentennial Commemorative Coin Act, which I introduced with Congressman KATKO.

This legislation honors Harriet Tubman by requiring the Department of Treasury to mint and issue coins bearing her likeness. We can all agree she is an icon for the constant push for more freedom and equality in this country.

Tubman was born into slavery and escaped after surviving many years of brutality under the institution of chattel slavery. She dedicated her life to fighting against the oppression of white supremacy, for the freedom and rights of African Americans and women's suffrage.

In today's world where we are continuing to fight for justice and equality for all, we should all learn from Tubman's historic contributions and sacrifices.

I want to thank the Harriet Tubman Home in Auburn, New York which was founded by Tubman herself, and the National Underground Railroad Freedom Center in Ohio, for working with me and Congressman KATKO on this bill.

I urge all Members to vote for this bill and help these organizations who are doing incredible work to promote Harriet Tubman's core values and inspire Americans with her story.

RYAN CYBULSKI

HON. JEFFERSON VAN DREW

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 27, 2022

Mr. VAN DREW. Madam Speaker, last month, I had the pleasure of attending Ryan Cybulski's (Si-bull-ski) Eagle Scout Court of Honor. In September of 2010, Ryan joined Mantua Pack 45 Cub Scouts and worked his way up the ranks to eventually earn the rank of Eagle Scout. For his Eagle Scout project, Ryan approached the Mantua Township Fire Chief and formulated a plan to build a hose bed training aid for the fire station. His project benefits the fire department by allowing the firefighters to practice using a fire hose without having to take the hose off one of the fire trucks. Ryan should be proud of his contribution to the Mantua Township Fire Department, and it was my honor to attend his Eagle Scout ceremony. God Bless Ryan, and God Bless our United States of America.

HONORING JUAN MARTINEZ

HON. JIMMY PANETTA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 27, 2022

Mr. PANETTA. Madam Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the life of Juan Martinez, a local hero, an influential Chicano activist, and invaluable community archivist. After a year-long battle with cancer, Mr. Martinez passed away, and leaves behind a legacy of storytelling.

The son of a World War II veteran, Juan Martinez was born and raised in the City of Gonzalez. Be attended Gonzalez High School, where he played football and became active in the Farmworkers' Movement.

As an 18-year-old high school student, Mr. Martinez stood with United Farm Workers and Cesar Chavez when he spent 20 days in jail in Salinas in 1970 for refusing to call off a lettuce boycott. Mr. Martinez was among some 2,000 supporters who marched with Chavez to turn himself in at the jail, and Juan Martinez joined the group as a bodyguard to protect Mr. Chavez. This experience fueled Mr. Martinez's passion to support the Farmworkers' Movement and marginalized communities.

He later became a champion of the preservation of the Farmworkers' Movement and its history in Salinas and on the central coast of California. He fought tirelessly to transform the old Monterey County into a Cesar Chavez Museum and was instrumental in having it designated on the National Register of Historic Places. He also kept a personal collection of photographs, testimonies and artifacts related to the movement, ensuring that this important part of our history is never lost. He also organized the installation of signage on Highway 101, designating part of it as ''Bracero Memorial Highway'' to honor 32 seasonal farmworkers who died in a truck crash in Chualar in 1963.

Additionally, he served the Central Coast as a community worker with California Rural Legal Assistance, assisting historically disadvantaged communities. Mr. Martinez also served on the Hartnell College Board of Trustees from 1979 to 1991 and was a co-founder of the Monterey County Pesticide Coalition. The coalition fought to establish the first field posting ordinance in Monterey County in 1983 that would become a model for statewide legislation.

Madam Speaker, Juan Martinez's commitment to service will continue to protect and impact Californians for generations to come. Let us always remember his legacy of service and honor his commitment to the Central Coast and its storied history.

RECOGNIZING THE LIFE OF MICHAEL J. HORNYAK

HON. GUY RESCHENTHALER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 27, 2022

Mr. RENSCHENTHALER. Madam Speaker, I rise to recognize the life of Michael J. Hornyak of Homestead, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Hornyak was a man devoted to his faith, family, and country. When the North Korean People's Army stormed across the 38th parallel, Mr. Hornyak answered the call of duty. His patriotism and bravery as a Sergeant in the Air Force while defending freedom-loving people a world away demonstrated his immense character;

Beyond his service to our country, Mr. Hornyak was active in his community. He was a longtime member of the Homestead United Presbyterian Church and was known as a talented carpenter, woodworker, and bricklayer, Mr. Hornyak was devoted to his family, including his children Michael Hornyak, Janie Hochlinski, and the late Judith Hutchinson, as well as his grandchildren Michael-Eric, Matthew, Molli, and Addi.

Madam Speaker, please join me in recognizing the life and legacy of Michael J. Hornyak. May we be inspired by his patriotism and devotion to his family.

INTRODUCTION OF HOUSE RESOLUTION TO RECOGNIZE CHICANO HERITAGE MONTH

HON. J. LUIS CORREA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 27, 2022

Mr. CORREA. Madam Speaker, I rise today to proudly introduce legislation to recognize Chicano Heritage Month.

The Mexican American community has reclaimed ''Chicano'' to empower and uplift the Mexican-American identity.

The Chicanos of my district, the State of California, and America as a whole, have significantly contributed to the advancement of our country. Chicanos have aided in scientific advancement, such as the invention of the X-ray reflection microscope in 1948. Chicanos have made major strides in the category of space exploration, as Ellen Ochoa was the first Hispanic female astronaut. As of 2019, approximately 37,000,000 Chicano immigrants reside in the United States and make up about 61.4 percent of America's Latino population.

In my district, Chicanos make up an overwhelming majority of the city of Santa Ana, which became the first major city last year to recognize Augustas Chicano Heritage Month.

Mexican Americans in the United States deserve recognition for their aforementioned achievements and contributions to our country. Therefore, I am introducing the Chicano Month Resolution. This resolution will recognize August as Chicano Heritage Month and acknowledge the enhancement of diversity that the Chicano population provides for the United States.

AMERICAN TYPE CULTURE COLLECTION (ATCC)

HON. JENNIFER WEXTON

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 27, 2022

Ms. WEXTON. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the American Type Culture Collection (ATCC) located in Manassas, Virginia, which has provided biological research resources for decades. Over the past two years, ATCC played a critical role in responding to the COVID–19 pandemic by supporting the research community within the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases (NIAID), the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the Department of Defense (DoD), and other partners.

Founded in 1925, ATCC is a diverse biological resource center, focusing on advancing global health initiatives within the U.S. government, academia, and research foundations. ATCC has assisted the government for over 50 years with research and development, innovative solutions, and biological products. During several recent pandemics, including COVID–19, SARS, Zika, and H1N1 influenza, ATCC was a provider of R&D services, reagents, detection and surveillance assays, and logistical support for the federal and global response. ATCC ensured the research community could conduct research, gather data, share insights, and advance critical countermeasures.

ATCC manages the Biodefense and Emerging Infections Resources (BEI Resources) Program for NIAID, which has received more than 140 variants of SARS–CoV–2 and propagated the virus to enable and support diagnostic, vaccine, and therapeutic development. BEI Resources has provided more than 105,000 vials of SARS–CoV–2 and related coronavirus strains and reagents to over 3,600 researchers at 1,700 institutions in more than 70 countries since 2020. BEI Resources continues to play a critical role in cross-agency initiatives to harmonize research methodologies, assess the impact of emerging variants, and evaluate new and existing countermeasures.

ATCC offers researchers a range of tools and resources to contain the impact and investigate the long-lasting effects of COVID–19, including monoclonal antibodies against the spike glycoprotein receptor binding domain of SARS–CoV–2, microbial strains for cross-reactivity testing, cell lines for vaccine development and immune research, and heat-inactivated material for use in molecular assays. ATCC has also worked to advance molecular diagnostic testing and has provided the necessary array of clinically relevant materials for evaluating the limit of detection, inclusivity, and cross-reactivity of the virus.

As a non-profit, ATCC collaborates with many areas of the federal government including, the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), the CDC, the National Cancer Institute, the DoD, the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), the Biomedical Advanced Research and Development Authority (BARDA) and the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) to strengthen and improve public health initiatives.

Whether the challenge is COVID–19 or another infectious disease, ATCC has enabled the research community by providing high-quality, industry-standard biological materials and services.

JULY CONSTITUENT OF THE MONTH

HON. MIKE LEVIN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 27, 2022

Mr. LEVIN of California. Madam Speaker, it is my honor to recognize Dr. Pratima Gupta as

my July Constituent of the Month. The overturning of Roe v. Wade upended nearly 50 years of women's reproductive rights. As we enter a future without Roe, California is continuing to lead the way to protect the right to seek an abortion and Dr. Gupta is at the forefront of these efforts in Southern California.

Dr. Pratima Gupta is a board-certified OB/GYN and professor working at UC San Diego Health. She also provides abortion care at the Planned Parenthood of Orange and San Bernardino Counties and the Planned Parenthood of the Pacific Southwest. She is a longtime advocate for access to reproductive care and has worked to amplify the voices of physicians to advance reproductive rights and care in the United States.

Earlier this month, I invited Dr. Gupta onto my podcast, Listening with Levin, to discuss the ruling and our path forward. I am incredibly grateful for constituents like Dr. Gupta who continue to provide essential reproductive healthcare services in the aftermath of the overturning of Roe v. Wade. Our community is healthier and safer because of Dr. Gupta's dedication to her patients and to protecting women's reproductive rights. I thank her from the bottom of my heart for her courage, compassion, and commitment to supporting our community, and I'm honored to recognize her as my July Constituent of the Month.

THOMAS FISHER

HON. JEFFERSON VAN DREW

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 27, 2022

Mr. VAN DREW. Madam Speaker, last week, I had the pleasure of attending Thomas Fisher's Eagle Scout Court of Honor. To achieve this prestigious rank, Thomas has been an active member of the Scouting program in South Jersey for many years. He earned 21 Merit badges and served his troop in various leadership positions. For his Eagle Scout project, Thomas designed and constructed a foot bridge at the Egg Harbor Township Nature Reserve. This bridge is a fantastic addition to the Reserve and Thomas should be proud of his service to the Egg Harbor Township community. God Bless Thomas, and God Bless our America.

REMEMBERING THE HONORABLE ROBERT C. ''BUD'' MCFARLANE

HON. RONNY JACKSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 27, 2022

Mr. JACKSON. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the life and work of The Honorable Robert C. ''Bud'' McFarlane, who passed away on May 12, 2022.

An Eagle Scout and son of William McFarlane, former Congressman from the Thirteenth Congressional District of Texas, Bud McFarlane's public service encompassed ten years in the White House and State Department in posts including service as Military Assistant to National Security Advisors Henry Kissinger and Brent Scowcroft, Counselor to the Department of State, the President's Special Representative in the Middle East, and President Reagan's National Security Advisor.

After his graduation from the United States Naval Academy in 1959, Bud was commissioned as a second lieutenant in the United States Marine Corps—the first step in what would become nearly 60 years of dedicated service to his country. A model Marine, Bud served as a Platoon Commnnder—155mm Howitzer and Heavy Artillery Rocket (Honest John) Batteries, Gunnery Instructor (awarded the Army Commendation Medal) and the 3rd Marine Division's Battery Commander, commanding the artillery battery in the first landing of U.S. forces in Vietnam.

After being nominated for the Legion of Merit and receiving the Bronze Star and Navy Commendation Medal, both with Valor device, Bud assumed the Executive Assistant and Aide to the Deputy Chief of Staff for Plans and Programs position at Headquarters, U.S. Marine Corps in Washington, D.C. During this time, he prepared the Deputy and Commandant for meetings with the Joint Chiefs of Staff and served as the Marine Corps Action Officer for Europe/NATO, the Middle East, and Latin America. In 1971, Bud was selected as a White House Fellow, serving as Executive Assistant to the Counselor to the President for Congressional Relations. In this role, he prepared and carried out highly sensitive intelligence work as Military Assistant to Dr, Henry Kissinger.

Promoted early to Lieutenant Colonel, Bud was subsequently selected to attend the National War College in 1978, co-authored the book ''Crisis Resolution,'' and one year later won The Alfred Thayer Mahan Award for Literary Achievement. Upon retirement from the Marine Corps in 1979, Bud went to work in the Senate Armed Services Committee, aiding in the consideration of the SALT II Treaty. In 1981, he managed sensitive exchanges between Secretary of State Alexander Haig and Heads of State and Government in the Middle East and South Asia as Counselor of the Department of State.

The next year, Bud was appointed to serve as the Deputy Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs at the White House and led the integration of the policy recommendations for the Departments of State, Treasury, and Defense. Serving as the President's Special Representative to the Middle East in 1983, he was responsib1e for sensitive negotiations between Israel and neighboring Arab states. Following this assignment, Bud was named Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs. This position proved to be a defining moment in a career devoted to serving the public interest. Bud utilized this role to function as the architect of policies that stressed the Soviet economy and drove it towards its collapse and failure of Marxism in the former Soviet Union. After the fall of the USSR, Bud continued his work in achieving the first reduction of nuclear weapons in history.

After the end of the Cold War, Bud embarked on a distinguished career in the private sector, assuming the position of Counselor at the Center for Strategic and International Studies in 1986. Concurrently, he established the international consulting firm McFarlane and Associates. Three years later, Bud founded Global Energy Investors, sponsoring major international power projects.

In the mid-2000s, he became Chairman of Energy and Communication Solutions, leading the firm in organizing, financing, building, and operating successful global infrastructure projects with a geographic focus on the former Soviet Union, Eastern Europe, Turkey, and other emerging markets. After more than 25 years of specialized energy experience, Bud co-founded the bipartisan U.S. Energy Security Council in 2012, collaborating with former Cabinet Officers, Fortune 500 Corporate CEOs, and senior retired military officers to focus on forging a more coherent national energy policy for the U.S.

The tremendous respect Bud commanded around the world is reflected by the many accolades he has received throughout his extraordinary career, as well as the significant leadership positions he has held. Bud served as the Institute for the Analysis of Global Security's President, Senior Advisor for the Foundation for Defense of Democracies and Director of the Washington Institute for Near East Policy, The France Fund (Dillon, Read Country Fund), The Travelers (since merged to form Citibank), and Church & Dwight. He was awarded the Secretary of State's Distinguished Service Award, the Secretary of the Navy's Medal for Distinguished Public Service, the Distinguished Service Medal, and The American-Swiss Friendship Man of the Year Award.

Bud is survived by his wife of 63 years, Jonda Riley McFarlane, and the families of their 3 children: Lauren (Steve; Maggie, Tom); Scott (Malinda; Cara, Pierce, Elliott, Aidan); and Melissa (John; Tulley, Piper).

We remember Bud's warmth, wisdom, and deep belief in God as well as his unwavering commitment to serving others.

NATO REINFORCED FOR DEMOCRACY

HON. JOE WILSON

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 27, 2022

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Madam Speaker, last week, Congressman BILL KEATING offered an historic resolution expressing support for Finland and Sweden to join the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO).

I was particularly grateful to support the resolution having just returned from a Congressional Delegation of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) to Helsinki, Finland, and Stockholm, Sweden.

Led by Helsinki Commission Ranking Member Senator ROGER WICKER of Mississippi and Co-Chairman Representative STEVE COHEN of Tennessee, the U.S. delegation was grateful to meet with President Sauli Niinistö of Finland, OSCE Parliamentary Assembly Vice President and Special Representative Pia Kauma of Finland, Foreign Minister Ann Linde of Sweden, OSCE Parliamentarv Assembly President Margareta Cederfelt, and Speaker of the Swedish Parliament Andreas Norlén,

NATO is more important than ever with war criminal Putin's mass murder in Ukraine, sacrificing young Russians for his personal gain of oil, money, and power. Tragically, many of us never imagined the insanity of a 21st Century land war in Europe.

Both Finland and Sweden enhance the peacekeeping ability of NATO with their professional militaries and extraordinary defense

manufacturing capabilities to promote Peace Through Strength.

The addition of Finland would increase the border of NATO with the Russian Federation by 830-miles, which could inspire Russian patriots to reestablish democracy as a valued partner in Western Civilization.

I will be clear that democracy (rule of law) will prevail to authoritarianism (rule of gun).

ADDITIONAL WAIVERS FOR H. RES. 1224 AND H. RES. 1232

HON. JAMES P. McGOVERN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 27, 2022

Mr. McGOVERN. Madam Speaker, when the Committee on Rules filed its report (House Report 117–405) to accompany House Resolution 1224, the Committee was unaware that the waiver of all points of order against consideration of H.R. 7900 included a waiver of the following:

Section 306 of the Congressional Budget Act, which prohibits consideration of legislation within the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Budget unless referred to or reported by the Budget Committee.

When the Committee on Rules filed its report (House Report 117–420) to accompany House Resolution 1232, the Committee was unaware that the waiver of all points of order against consideration of H.R. 8294 included a waiver of the following:

Clause 10 of rule XXI, which prohibits consideration of a measure that has a net effect of increasing the deficit or reducing the surplus over the five- or 10–year period.

TRIBUTE TO REV. McKINLEY WASHINGTON, JR.

HON. JAMES E. CLYBURN

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 27, 2022

Mr. CLYBURN. Madam Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a dear friend, whose life was a testament to the biblical admonition ''faith without works is dead.'' Reverend McKinley Washington, Jr. spent his career in the pulpit while serving a quarter of a century in the South Carolina legislature. His passing on July 24, 2022, has silenced a beloved faith and community leader along the Sea Islands of South Carolina.

McKinley was one of eight children born to the late McKinley Washington, Sr. and Mattie Peterson Washington in the Stackhouse community of Sumter County, South Carolina. He graduated from Goodwill Parochial School, the same institution that educated Mary McLeod Bethune. He subsequently attended Johnson C. Smith, a historically Black college, in Charlotte, North Carolina. There, he joined the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, helped organize civil rights marches, and was arrested for his activism. McKinley also made time for his studies and earned a B.A. in 1961 and a master's degree in divinity from Johnson C. Smith Theological Seminary in 1964.

Although both of us were born and raised in Sumter County our paths did not cross until we arrived in Charleston County around the same time in the early 1960s. He had accepted a call to pastor at Edisto Presbyterian Church and I had accepted a teaching position in the Charleston County public school system. We both became actively engaged in local politics and it was not long before we and our wives became great friends.

He was young, energetic, and determined to make a difference in his community and throughout the Sea Islands of Charleston County. In Charleston he rekindled his activism, establishing the Edisto Branch of the NAACP, helping to stand up the Franklin Fetter federally qualified community health center, and later, the Sea Island Comprehensive Health Care Corp.

When I left the classroom and became a Counselor with the Charleston County Employment Security Commission in 1965 and later Director of the Charleston County Neighborhood Youth Corps and New Careers project, McKinley helped in my effort to get part time jobs for high school students and work experiences for high school dropouts. Our signature effort came through the creation of a Talent Search project that sent hundreds of low-income high school graduates to colleges and universities across the country. Most of those students went to Wilberforce University in Ohio. Among them were Larry Whaley pastor of St. Paul Baptist Church and the Rev. Nelson Rivers, pastor of Calvary Baptist Church and Vice President of National Action Network who is a dynamic faith leader in his own right.

It was during this time that McKinley became an active board member of the South Carolina Commission for Farm Workers, an agency created to aid migrants and seasonal farm workers. After some fits and starts, that Commission hired me to be their Executive Director in 1968.

McKinley and I bonded, and he became my go-to guy. We worked together to develop an adult education project, a Self-Help housing program, and he helped me form a rural version of the Talent Search concept to provide opportunities to the children of migrants and seasonal farm workers.

After working in the trenches to improve the quality of life for his community, McKinley decided he could better serve his community by running for public office. Although he lost his first campaign for the State House of Representatives, he ran again during a special election and won; He went on to represent District 116 in the House from 1975 to 1989, and then served in the State Senate representing District 45 from 1990 to 2000. He continued his public service after 25 years in the State legislature by serving an additional eight years on the S.C. Employment Security Commission.

His career in public service was marked by his dedication to issues of equity and justice. McKinley was always focused on providing for, ''the least of these,'' and communities that have been historically neglected. To honor his service, the modern bridge that connects Edisto Island to the mainland is named in his honor. It is a fitting tribute to the man who spent his life building bridges and solving problems.

Throughout his public service and community work, McKinley served 50 years as pastor of Edisto Presbyterian Church until his retirement in 2012. His faith informed his service and was at the core of who he was as leader. McKinley met Beulah Jeffries, the love of his life while at Johnson C. Smith, and the two became the proud parents of Michael and Katrina, and grandparents of two grandchildren.

Madam Speaker, I ask you and my colleagues to join me in celebrating the life and legacy of McKinley Washington, Jr. May we all learn from the example of this outstanding South Carolinian, born during the Jim Crow era in the ghettoized Stackhouse Place community of Sumter County, South Carolina who went on to live a transformational life. It has been one of my life's blessed experiences to call him a dear friend.

NICHOLAS LUCIANO

HON. JEFFERSON VAN DREW

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 27, 2022

Mr. VAN DREW. Madam Speaker, last week, I had the pleasure of attending Nicholas Luciano's (Lu-see-ah-no) Eagle Scout Court of Honor. Nicholas achieved the Eagle Scout rank as a part of Troop 26. Throughout his scouting career, he earned 21 Merit Badges and served his troop in a variety of leadership roles. For his Eagle Scout project, Nicholas built and rehabilitated planters at the Estell Manor Park in Atlantic County, which is home to a large diversity of plants and animals. This young man should be proud of his accomplishments, and it was my honor to have had the opportunity to recognize him for his service to South Jersey. God Bless Nicholas, and God Bless our United States of America.

HONORING THE SERVICE OF MICHAEL GATES

HON. MICHELLE STEEL

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 27, 2022

Mrs. STEEL. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize one of my constituents, and a dedicated public servant, for his efforts to protect taxpayers and his commitment to our community.

Since 2015, Michael Gates has served as the independently elected Huntington Beach City Attorney. He has been an effective advocate for law enforcement and worked to keep the citizens of Huntington Beach safe by leading the charge to fight local crime.

During the COVID–19 pandemic, as Governor Newsom enacted unilateral and draconian restrictions, Mr. Gates worked to preserve local control of our world-class beaches.

He has upheld the rule of law, pushing back against the ''sanctuary state'' law that has made California especially vulnerable to the ongoing border crisis.

In all these ways and more, Michael Gates has proved to be a hardworking and effective advocate for the people of Huntington Beach, and for that, I thank him for his service to our community.

TRIBUTE TO CHIEF SERGEANT IVAN M. RUIZ

HON. RONNY JACKSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 27, 2022

Mr. JACKSON. Madam Speaker, today I recognize a lifetime of service and the retirement of Chief Master Sergeant Ivan Miguel Ruiz, a native of the great State of Texas. After 26 years of service as an Air Force Pararescueman, CMSgt Ruiz is relinquishing the responsibilities as Chief Enlisted Manager 58th Rescue Squadron, 563rd Operations Group, 355th Fighter Wing, Davis-Monthan Air Force Base, Arizona. The Air Force has consistently relied upon Ivan's exceptional leadership and unparalleled work ethic. He has led our Nation's men and women both overseas and at home, leading numerous joint combat rescue and humanitarian operations around the world. Ivan has excelled in numerous other leadership positions in the Air Force, as well as becoming a physical fitness legend in the Special Warfare Community.

The Pararescue Creed is ''It is my duty as a Pararescueman to save life and aid the injured. I will be prepared at all times to perform my assigned duties quickly and efficiently, placingthese duties before personal desires and comforts. These things I'do, that others may live.'' Ivan committed these words to every aspect of his career and especially displayed them during a nighttime operation in Afghanistan on December 10, 2013. During a raid in Kandahar Province, Sergeant Ruiz engaged and neutralized four insurgents, becoming isolated from his element. Sergeant Ruiz and two teammates quickly encountered insurgent crossfire. Sergeant Ruiz eliminated one enemy fighting position; however, enemy fire wounded his two comrades, rendering them immobile and exposed to the enemy. Sergeant Ruiz courageously pressed ahead through intense small arms fire and grenades to reach his wounded comrades. He successfully brought them back to a covered position, where he administered life-saving trauma care to his teammates. The heroic actions of Sergeant Ruiz saved the lives of two teammates and contributed to the elimination of eleven insurgents. Through his extraordinary heroism, and aggressiveness in the face of the enemy, this native Texan was awarded the Air Force Cross, the United States Air Force's second highest military decoration for Airmen who distinguish themselves with extraordinary heroism in combat with an armed enemy force.

On November 1st of this year, Ivan will retire back to the great State of Texas. On behalf of the entire Congress and a grateful Nation, I express my sincere gratitude and appreciation to Chief Master Sergeant Ruiz for his outstanding leadership and unwavering support for the missions of this nation. I would like to also recognize the dedicated service of Ivan's family to our country. His mother, Josefina, a civil servant, his father, MSG Ruiz, USA, Ret., his siblings, SFC Aerial Ruiz, USA, Ret., MAJ Elizabeth Ruiz, USA, MAJ Ino Ruiz, USA, and Lt Jazmin Reed, USN, and SrA Charles White, USAF, all have served or are serving honorably. I would also like to recognize his supportive and loving wife of 12 years, Mrs. Maria Ruiz, and their children, Jason, Sofia, Elijah, and Elena. I wish the Ruiz family safe travels back to Texas, and I look forward to seeing Ivan continue to excel as he enters his next chapter.

NOAA CHIEF SCIENTIST ACT

SPEECH OF

HON. MIKIE SHERRILL

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 26, 2022

Ms. SHERRILL. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of my bill, H.R. 3952, the NOAA Chief Scientist Act.

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration is the premier federal agency in oceanic and atmospheric research. From climate modeling to aquatic habitat preservation, NOAA conducts scientific research that improves the lives of all Americans, especially in my home state of New Jersey.

The agency's Chief Scientist performs an integral and extensive role in facilitating the coordination of research efforts across each of NOAA's six unique line offices and with other federal agencies. Previous Chief Scientists come from decorated and distinguished backgrounds, including scientists from preeminent roles in oceanography and atmospheric science. Dr. Sarah Kapnick, an executive with 18 years of experience at the intersection of climate science and economics, has been most recently named to this role.

The Chief Scientist also plays a critical role in ensuring that NOAA can accurately predict future weather events, an essential service to help Americans prepare for severe weather. In New Jersey, the forecast residents received in advance of Hurricane Ida did not adequately prepare them for the storm, which killed 25 people across the state and cost the United States $65 billion. As weather events become more frequent and severe due to climate change, accurate weather forecasting from the agency will save lives and money.

This bipartisan bill clarifies the role that the Chief Scientist has in advising NOAA on scientific technology policies and strategies. The Chief Scientist's role requires an established and experienced background in producing sound scientific work as well as respect from the scientific community to facilitate connections towards cutting edge research that does not merely reflect partisan interests. It is important that NOAA's Chief Scientist is insulated from political interference and maintain scientific integrity. That is why this bill requires the Chief Scientist to both adhere to, and uphold, scientific integrity policies.

This bill directs the NOAA Administrator to give due consideration to recommendations that are submitted by reputable and diverse scientific and academic organizations within the U.S. This includes scientific organizations such as the National Academies and NOAA's Science Advisory Board, which have extensive experience with scientists of this caliber. It also requires the Chief Scientist to be knowledgeable in the scientific disciplines associated with the work at NOAA—a reasonable requirement given the complexities of NOAA's work.

This bill further establishes an Office of the Chief Scientist, to be staffed by Federal employees of NOAA which will be detailed into the office on a rotating basis. Detailing employees from all line offices ensures that each will remain represented in overseeing the research at NOAA. The new role of Deputy Chief Scientist, designated by the NOAA Administrator, will further support the functions of the Chief Scientist, and will perform the role of Acting Chief Scientist in the event of a vacancy in the position. These steps will provide crucial support to the Chief Scientist to further the mission of NOAA.

Finally, this bill requires that the Chief Scientist produce a yearly, public report which describes the accomplishments and implementation of NOAA's scientific and technological strategies. This report will also detail any challenges faced by the agency and provide a transparent summary of all research funded by NOAA. This will include a breakdown of the percentage of research funded and carried out by the private sector, cooperative institutes, academia, nongovernmental organizations, and other institutions. This yearly report will further ensure that the research mission of NOAA is transparent and forward-thinking.

I want to thank my colleague from the Science Committee, Representative FEENSTRA of Iowa, for working with me to introduce this bill. This bill has also been endorsed by the American Meteorological Society and the Union of Concerned Scientists.

Scientific research is at its best when it is approached collaboratively and includes a variety of perspectives and skillsets. This bill outlines the responsibilities and requirements for a NOAA Chief Scientist to ensure that a qualified individual can help the agency advance its cross-cutting mission of science and service. This will support NOAA's efforts to provide world-class research to serve communities through future research endeavors.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. RON ESTES

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 27, 2022

Mr. ESTES. Madam Speaker, I was not present for the following Roll Call votes. Had I been present, I would have voted as follows:

Roll Call vote No. 386, On Ordering the Previous Question, I would have voted NAY;

Roll Call vote No. 387, On Agreeing to the Resolution H. Res 1254, Providing for consideration of the bills: H.R. 3771 South Asian Heart Health Awareness and Research Act, H.R. 5118 Wildfire Response and Drought Resiliency Act, and H.R. 6929 Susan Muffley Act, I would have voted NAY.

NATHAN MANGOLD

HON. JEFFERSON VAN DREW

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 27, 2022

Mr. VAN DREW. Madam Speaker, last week, I had the pleasure of attending Nathan Mangold's Eagle Scout Court of Honor. Nathan is a recent graduate of Cedar Creek High School Class of 2022 and has plans to continue his education at a University in the fall. During his time as a scout, he earned 21 Merit

Badges and held numerous leadership positions. For his Eagle Scout project, Nathan constructed osprey nests at the Atlantic City Yacht Club In Pleasantville, South Jersey. These nests will provide ospreys with a place to nest upon and help to boost the endangered species' population. Nathan should be proud of his efforts to conserve the wildlife of South Jersey. God Bless Nathan, and God Bless our United States of America.

HONORING MR. ARTHUR HUGHES

HON. DAVID SCOTT

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 27, 2022

Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor Mr. Arthur Hughes, a constituent of Georgia's Thirteenth Congressional District, for his efforts to recognize the fathers whose sons or daughters gave their lives in the line of duty. Mr. Hughes' commitment to this goal led to the dedication of highway (State Route 139) as ''Gold Star Fathers Highway''.

We know our Gold Star Families to be the relatives of American service members who made the ultimate sacrifice. The honor of a ''Gold Star'' is given posthumously to honor the service member and uplift their family.

Gold Star Fathers' collective grief and anguish show that our service members do not go into the armed forces alone, but with the support of their loved ones. As a grateful nation, it is imperative that we honor the Gold Star Fathers across the country who contributed so much to support our American heroes.

Since 1936, our nation has set time aside each year to formally recognize and uplift Gold Star Mothers. However, we have not yet codified any observance to include Gold Star Fathers in the same respect. It is to this end that Mr. Hughes seeks to shed light on the fathers of our fallen heroes.

He is not the only Georgian who has undertaken this pursuit. Georgia State Representative Rhonda Burnough has long made increasing the recognition for Gold Star Fathers a cornerstone of her work in the state legislature. It was her diligence that led to formalizing the statewide recognition of Gold Star Fathers on the ninth of November each year.

The unwavering commitment to our service members and their families that these stalwart citizens embody is a selfless form of diligence and service that we should seek to emulate as a nation. It is the bare minimum we can do for those who gave all in service to our great nation. The efforts of these Georgians are commendable to the highest degree.

May God Bless our Armed Forces and may God Bless America.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. VICENTE GONZALEZ

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 27, 2022

Mr. VICENTE GONZALEZ of Texas. Madam Speaker, my vote on July 26, 2022, for Roll Call No. 393 was incorrectly recorded. My vote should have been Yea on Roll Call No. 393.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. VICKY HARTZLER

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 27, 2022

Mrs. HARTZLER. Madam Speaker, on Monday, July 18, I was unable to vote. Had I been present, I would have voted as follows: YEA on Roll Call Number 364.

COMMENDING JEFFREY F. WERLING

HON. JOHN A. YARMUTH

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 27, 2022

Mr. YARMUTH. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize and honor the outstanding service of Jeffrey Werling, who is retiring this week after almost 40 years as a dedicated public servant, educator, and economist, the past six of them at the Congressional Budget Office.

Jeff has served as the Director of CBO's Macroeconomic Analysis Division since 2016. In that capacity, he has overseen the production of the economic forecasts that underlie CBO's budget projections, led the agency's macroeconomic analyses of major legislation, and provided guidance to the Director and staff on economic issues under some of the most challenging circumstances that the agency has experienced. Jeff has been a leader in enhancing transparency in CBO's economic analyses and promoting public understanding of the key economic issues facing the nation. Drawing on his diverse experience, deep understanding of economic relationships, and strong intuition, he helped make CBO's analyses clearer and more helpful to the Members of Congress and more accessible to the broader public.

Jeff started his career in 1981 in the United States Peace Corps as a secondary education teacher in West Africa. After receiving his Ph.D. in economics from University of Maryland, he made many contributions to economics research and education as an analyst, teacher, and leader in private and public organizations in the United States and abroad. He came to CBO from Inforum, an economic research organization, where he was the executive director, providing guidance on government policy analysis and a variety of economic issues.

In his leadership role at CBO, Jeff has been a constant source of support, encouragement, and constructive feedback to his colleagues. He has always been generous, especially to junior staff, with his time, ideas, and mentorship. His colleagues in CBO will miss his guidance, wisdom, keen sense of humor, and softball prowess.

I know my colleagues join me in extending our thanks and appreciation to Jeff for his service to our country. We wish him well in his future undertakings and hope that the Nation will continue to benefit from his expertise and commitment.

JACK NOTARFRANCESCO

HON. JEFFERSON VAN DREW

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 27, 2022

Mr. VAN DREW. Madam Speaker, last month, I had the pleasure of attending Jack Notarfrancesco's (No-tar-fran-sis-co) Eagle Scout Court of Honor. Jack is a scout in Troop 55 in Somers Point, South Jersey. For his Eagle Scout project, he built and constructed a chicken coop for the Funny Farm Animal Rescue in Mays Landing, South Jersey. This chicken coop will create a home for unwanted chickens, who may have otherwise been euthanized. Jack should be proud of his project and donation to the Funny Farm Animal Rescue, and it was my pleasure to attend his Eagle Scout Court of Honor ceremony. God Bless Jack, and God Bless our America.

HONORING ED CAVALLINI

HON. JIMMY PANETTA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 27, 2022

Mr. PANETTA. Madam Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the 99th birthday of 2nd Lieutenant Ed Cavallini, who was born May 18, 1923, in San Francisco, California, and has dedicated his life to serving our country and the central coast of California.

While attending the University of Southern California, Mr. Cavallini enlisted in the United States Marine Corps and married his wife Jeanne O'Donnell on October 14, 1944. Upon graduation, he was stationed at Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton. At 19 years old, 2nd Lt. Cavallini boarded a ship bound to Iwo Jima, Japan as a Platoon Commander in the Fourth Marine Division.

Under heavy Japanese bombardment and artillery fire, the 4th Division struggled to dig their foxholes in the fine, black volcanic sand, so 2nd Lt. Cavallini swiftly ordered his men into craters left by the enemy mortars. The Marines were pinned down for two days as their Commander leapt between craters and made note of where his 45 troops were with his black spiral notebook and Scripto mechanical pencil, which he still has to this day. On the second day of battle, Lt. Cavallini was struck by a three-millimeter fragment of mortar, which lodged into his heart muscle. Luckily, the fragment hit his dog tags, saving his life. Shortly after his brush with death, he was struck by more shrapnel, this time hitting his knee, and ending his deployment to Iwo Jima after 34 days of combat. It was only two days after he left that the Marines raised the American Flag over Mount Suribachi. 2nd Lt. Cavallini was awarded the Purple Heart for his sacrifice that resulted in a crucial victory for the United States.

Four months later, 2nd Lt. Cavallini was back training in Maui, Hawaii when the sirens rang and signaled the end of the war. 2nd Lt. Cavallini returned home to his bride, Jeanne, and they moved to Southern California. By 1952 they had a family of four—John, Paul, Marc, and Jane. After careers with Firestone Engineering Laboratory and Lockheed-Martin, he began working for the Santa Clara County

Library System and was head librarian in Milpitas for many years. After the 1989 Loma Prieta Earthquake, the Cavallinis relocated to the Monterey Peninsula. After a brief stint with retirement, Ed Cavallini returned to serving his community by working with the Gilroy Public Library. Additionally, he was an original board member of the Monterey Jazz Festival, which is the longest running jazz festival in the world.

Madam Speaker, Mr. Ed Cavallini is the dedicated community member and leader we should all strive to be. I extend my personal gratitude for his service and sacrifice. It is therefore fitting and proper that we honor him here today on his 99th birthday.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate of February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Thursday, July 28, 2022 may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

AUGUST 2

9:30 a.m.
Committee on Armed Services
To receive a closed briefing on global nuclear threats and U.S. nuclear deterrence strategy and policies.
SVC–217

10 a.m.
Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs
To hold hearings to examine how renters and communities are impacted by today's housing market.
SD–538

Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship
To hold an oversight hearing to examine the Small Business Administration's COVID Economic Injury Disaster Loan program.
SR–428A

2:30 p.m.
Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Subcommittee on Communications, Media, and Broadband
To hold hearings to examine the future of spectrum.
SR–253

3 p.m.
Committee on the Judiciary
Subcommittee on Competition Policy, Antitrust, and Consumer Rights
To hold hearings to examine antitrust remedies, focusing on solutions to foster competitive markets.
SD–226

AUGUST 3

10 a.m.
Committee on Foreign Relations
To hold hearings to examine the nomination of Nathaniel Fick, of Maine, to be Ambassador at Large for Cyberspace and Digital Policy, Department of State, and other pending nominations.
SD–419

Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs
Business meeting to consider S. 4488, to establish an interagency committee on global catastrophic risk, S. 4337, to amend title 5, United States Code, to authorize the appointment of spouses of members of the Armed Forces who are on active duty, disabled, or deceased to positions in which the spouses will work remotely, S. 4516, to require the Office of Federal Procurement Policy to develop government-wide procurement policy and guidance to mitigate organizational conflict of interests relating to national security and foreign policy, S. 4465, to establish a Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction Office and an Office of Health Security in the Department of Homeland Security, S. 4572, to require U.S. Customs and Border Protection to expand the use of non-intrusive inspection systems at land ports of entry, S. 4611, to improve services for trafficking victims by establishing, in Homeland Security Investigations, the Investigators Maintain Purposeful Awareness to Combat Trafficking Trauma Program and the Victim Assistance Program, S. 4623, to advance Government innovation through leading-edge procurement capability, S. 4552, to extend the program for authority to acquire innovative commercial items using general solicitation procedures, S. 4553, to extend other transaction authority for the Department of Homeland Security, S. 4477, to amend title 31, United States Code, to require agencies to include a list of outdated or duplicative reporting requirements in annual budget justifications, S. 1877, to modify eligibility requirements for certain hazard mitigation assistance programs, S. 4592, to encourage the migration of Federal Government information technology systems to quantum-resistant cryptography, S. 4599, 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, S. 4326, to authorize the Director of U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement to pay stipends to members of Transnational Criminal Investigative Units who have been properly vetted, S. 4460, to require the Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection to regularly review and update policies and manuals related to inspections at ports of entry, S. 4577, to improve plain writing and public experience, H.R. 3544, to require the Administrator of General Services to transfer certain surplus computers and technology equipment to nonprofit computer refurbishers for repair, distribution, and return, H.R. 5641, to amend the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act to increase the threshold for eligibility for assistance under sections 403, 406, 407, and 502 of such Act, H.R. 3709, to direct the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency to submit to Congress a report on preliminary damage assessments and make necessary improvements to processes in the Federal Emergency Management Agency, H.R. 6825, to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to enhance the funding and administration of the Nonprofit Security Grant Program of the Department of Homeland Security, H.R. 5615, to direct the Secretary of Homeland Security to submit a plan to make Federal assistance available to certain urban areas that previously received Urban Area Security Initiative funding to preserve homeland security capabilities, H.R. 7077, to require the United States Fire Administration to conduct on-site investigations of major fires, H.R. 370, to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to make technical corrections to the requirement that the Secretary of Homeland Security submit quadrennial homeland security reviews, H.R. 521, to permit disabled law enforcement officers, customs and border protection officers, firefighters, air traffic controllers, nuclear materials couriers, members of the Capitol Police, members of the Supreme Court Police, employees of the Central Intelligence Agency performing intelligence activities abroad or having specialized security requirements, and diplomatic security special agents of the Department of State to receive retirement benefits in the same manner as if they had not been disabled, H.R. 91, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 810 South Pendleton Street in Easley, South Carolina, as the ''Private First Class Barrett Lyle Austin Post Office Building'', H.R. 92, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 110 Johnson Street in Pickens, South Carolina, as the ''Specialist Four Charles Johnson Post Office'', H.R. 700, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 303 East Mississippi Avenue in Elwood, Illinois, as the ''Lawrence M. 'Larry' Walsh Sr. Post Office'', H.R. 3508, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 39 West Main Street, in Honeoye Falls, New York, as the ''CW4 Christian J. Koch Memorial Post Office'', H.R. 5271, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 2245 Rosa L Parks Boulevard in Nashville, Tennessee, as the ''Thelma Harper Post Office Building'', H.R. 5900, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 2016 East 1st Street in Los Angeles, California, as the ''Marine Corps Reserve PVT Jacob Cruz Post Office'', H.R. 6386, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 450 West Schaumburg Road in Schaumburg, Illinois, as the ''Veterans of Iraq and Afghanistan Memorial Post Office Building'', H.R. 6614, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 4744 Grand River Avenue in Detroit, Michigan, as the ''Rosa Louise McCauley Parks Post Office Building'',

H.R. 5809, to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1801 Town and Country Drive in Norco, California, as the ''Lance Corporal Kareem Nikoui Memorial Post Office Building'', an original bill entitled, ''Safeguarding the Homeland from the Threats Posed by Unmanned Aircraft Systems Act'', an original bill entitled, ''DHS Joint Task Force Reauthorization Act'', an original bill entitled, ''Disaster Management Costs Modernization Act'', an original bill entitled, ''Federal Data Center Enhancement Act'', an original bill entitled, ''Enhancing DHS Drug Seizures Act'', an original bill entitled, ''Federal Contracting for Peace and Security Act'', and the nominations of Errol Rajesh Arthur, Kendra Davis Briggs, and Carl Ezekiel Ross, each to be an Associate Judge of the Superior Court of the District of Columbia.

SD–342

Committee on the Judiciary

To hold hearings to examine protecting our democracy's frontline workers.

SH–216

10:30 a.m.

Committee on Rules and Administration

To hold hearings to examine the Electoral Count Act, focusing on the need for reform.

SR–301

2:30 p.m.

Committee on Finance

To hold hearings to examine organizational failures of the U.S.'s organ procurement and transplantation network.

SD–215

Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs

Subcommittee on Emerging Threats and Spending Oversight

To hold hearings to examine gain of function research, focusing on what the pandemic taught us and where to go from here.

SD–342

Daily Digest

HIGHLIGHTS

Senate agreed to the motion to concur in the amendment of the House of Representatives to the amendment of the Senate to H.R. 4346, Legislative Branch Appropriations Act (the legislative vehicle for the CHIPS Act of 2022), with an amendment.

Senate

Chamber Action

Routine Proceedings, pages S3707–3747

Measures Introduced: Twenty-four bills and three resolutions were introduced, as follows: S. 4626–4649, and S. Res. 724–726. **Pages S3743–44**

Measures Passed:

Senator Johnny Isakson Department of Veterans Affairs Atlanta Regional Office: Committee on Veterans' Affairs was discharged from further consideration of S. 4359, to designate the regional office of the Department of Veterans Affairs in metropolitan Atlanta as the ''Senator Johnny Isakson Department of Veterans Affairs Atlanta Regional Office'', and the bill was then passed. **Pages S3734–36**

Harriet Tubman Bicentennial Commemorative Coin Act: Senate passed H.R. 1842, to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint commemorative coins in recognition of the Bicentennial of Harriet Tubman's birth. **Page S3736**

National World War II Memorial Commemorative Coin Act: Senate passed H.R. 1057, to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint coins in commemoration of the National World War II Memorial in Washington, DC. **Page S3736**

Russian Federation State Sponsor of Terrorism: Senate agreed to S. Res. 623, calling on the Secretary of State to designate the Russian Federation as a state sponsor of terrorism, after agreeing to the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute. **Pages S3736–37**

Authorizing testimony, documents, and representation: Senate agreed to S. Res. 725, to authorize testimony, documents, and representation in *State of Ohio v. Huston*. **Page S3737**

Authorizing testimony and represenation: Senate agreed to S. Res. 726, to authorize testimony and representation in *United States v. Herrera*. **Pages S3737–38**

House Messages:

Legislative Branch Appropriations Act: By 64 yeas to 33 nays (Vote No. 271), Senate agreed to the motion to concur in the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate to H.R. 4346, making appropriations for Legislative Branch for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2022, with Schumer Amendment No. 5135 (to the House amendment to the Senate amendment), relating to the CHIPS Act of 2022, after taking action on the following amendment and motion proposed thereto: **Pages S3707–15**

Withdrawn:

Schumer Amendment No. 5136 (to Amendment No. 5135), to add an effective date. **Page S3714**

During consideration of this measure today, Senate also took the following action:

By 64 yeas to 33 nays (Vote No. 270), three-fifths of those Senators duly chosen and sworn, having voted in the affirmative, Senate agreed to the motion to waive all applicable sections of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 and any other applicable budget points of order for purposes of the pending bill. Subsequently, the point of order that the measure was in violation of section 4106 of the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2018, H. Con. Res. 71 of the 115th Congress, the Senate pay-as-you-go point of order, was not sustained, and thus the point of order fell. **Page S3714**

Protecting our Gold Star Families Education Act: Senate continued 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 S3715–34**

Pending:

Schumer motion to concur in the House amendment to the bill. **Page S3715**

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 S3715**

Schumer Amendment No. 5149 (to Schumer Amendment No. 5148), to modify the effective date. **Page S3715**

Schumer motion to refer the bill to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, with instructions, Schumer Amendment No. 5150, to add an effective date. **Page S3715**

Schumer Amendment No. 5151 (to the instructions (Schumer Amendment No. 5150) of the motion to refer), to modify the effective date. **Page S3715**

Schumer Amendment No. 5152 (to Amendment No. 5151), to modify the effective date. **Page S3715**

During consideration of this measure today, Senate also took the following action:

By 55 yeas to 42 nays (Vote No. 272), three-fifths of those Senators duly chosen and sworn, not having voted in the affirmative, Senate rejected the motion to close further debate on Schumer motion to concur in the House amendment to the bill. **Page S3731**

Senator Schumer entered a motion to reconsider the vote by which cloture was not invoked on Schumer motion to concur in the House amendment to the bill. **Page S3731**

Milstein Nomination—Agreement: A unanimous-consent agreement was reached providing that at approximately 10 a.m., on Thursday, July 28, 2022, Senate begin consideration of the nomination of Constance J. Milstein, of New York, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Malta, under the previous order of Tuesday, July 19, 2022; and that at 1:45 p.m., Senate vote on confirmation of the nomination, with all other provisions of the previous order remaining in effect. **Page S3746**

Nominations Received: Senate received the following nominations:

1 Space Force nomination in the rank of general.

Routine lists in the Air Force and Army. **Pages S3746–47**

Messages from the House: **Page S3742**

Measures Referred: **Page S3742**

Enrolled Bills Presented: **Pages S3742–43**

Executive Reports of Committees: **Page S3743**

Additional Cosponsors: **Pages S3744–45**

Statements on Introduced Bills/Resolutions: **Pages S3745–46**

Additional Statements: **Pages S3741–42**

Authorities for Committees to Meet: **Page S3746**

Privileges of the Floor: **Page S3746**

Record Votes: Three record votes were taken today. (Total—272) **Pages S3714–15, 3731**

Adjournment: Senate convened at 10 a.m. and adjourned at 7:06 p.m., until 10 a.m. on Thursday, July 28, 2022. (For Senate's program, see the remarks of the Acting Majority Leader in today's Record on page S3746.)

Committee Meetings

(Committees not listed did not meet)

BUSINESS MEETING

Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation: Committee ordered favorably reported the following business items:

S. 1628, to amend the Children's Online Privacy Protection Act of 1998 to strengthen protections relating to the online collection, use, and disclosure of personal information of children and minors, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute;

S. 3663, to protect the safety of children on the internet, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute; and

The nominations of David P. Pekoske, of Maryland, to be Administrator of the Transportation Security Administration, Donald R. Cravins, of Maryland, to be Under Secretary for Minority Business Development, and Susie Feliz, of Virginia, to be an Assistant Secretary, both of the Department of Commerce, and Arati Prabhakar, of California, to be Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy.

BUSINESS MEETING

Committee on Environment and Public Works: Committee ordered favorably reported the nominations of Annie Caputo, of Virginia, and Bradley R. Crowell, of Nevada, both to be a Member of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, and 15 General Services Administration resolutions.

CCUS TECHNOLOGIES

Committee on Environment and Public Works: Committee concluded a hearing to examine the development of projects and implementation of policies that support carbon capture, utilization, and storage (CCUS) technologies, after receiving testimony from Senator Cassidy; M. Jason Lanclos, Louisiana Department of Natural Resources Technology Assessment

Division State Energy Office, Baton Rouge; Jason Albritton, The Nature Conservancy, and Brad Townsend, Center for Climate and Energy Solutions, both of Arlington, Virginia; and John Harju, University of North Dakota Energy and Environmental Research Center, Grand Forks.

U.S. NATIONAL SECURITY AND ECONOMIC STATECRAFT

Committee on Foreign Relations: Committee concluded a hearing to examine United States national security and economic statecraft, focusing on ensuring U.S. global leadership for the 21st century, after receiving testimony from Jose W. Fernandez, Under Secretary of State for Economic Growth, Energy, and the Environment; Enoh T. Ebong, Director, Trade and Development Agency; and Andy P. Baukol, Performing the Duties of Under Secretary for International Affairs, Department of the Treasury.

NOMINATIONS

Committee on Foreign Relations: Committee concluded a hearing to examine the nominations of Puneet Talwar, of the District of Columbia, to be Ambassador to the Kingdom of Morocco, Jonathan Henick, of Virginia, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Uzbekistan, Lesslie Viguerie, of Virginia, to be Ambassador to the Kyrgyz Republic, Daniel N. Rosenblum, of Maryland, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Kazakhstan, and Joey R. Hood, of New Hampshire, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Tunisia, who was introduced by Senator Shaheen, all of the Department of State, after the nominees testified and answered questions in their own behalf.

FY 2023 BUDGET FOR AFRICA

Committee on Foreign Relations: Subcommittee on Africa and Global Health Policy concluded a hearing to examine the President's proposed budget request for fiscal year 2023 for Africa, after receiving testimony from Molly Phee, Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs; and Diana Putman, Acting Assistant Administrator for Africa, U.S. Agency for International Development.

1866 RECONSTRUCTION TREATIES OVERSIGHT

Committee on Indian Affairs: Committee concluded an oversight hearing to examine select provisions of the 1866 Reconstruction Treaties between the United States and Oklahoma Tribes, after receiving testimony from Representative Waters; Bryan Newland, Assistant Secretary of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior; Chuck Hoskin, Jr., Cherokee Nation, Tahlequah, Oklahoma; Lewis Johnson, and Brian Palmer, both of The Great Seminole Nation of Oklahoma, Wewoka; Michael Burrage, Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma, Durant; Jonodev Osceola Chaudhuri, Muscogee (Creek) Nation, Okmulgee, Oklahoma; and Stephen Greetham, Chickasaw Nation, and Marilyn Vann, Descendants of Freedmen of the Five Civilized Tribes Association, both of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

NOMINATIONS

Committee on the Judiciary: Committee concluded a hearing to examine the nominations of Dana M. Douglas, of Louisiana, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Fifth Circuit, Bradley N. Garcia, of Maryland, to be United States Circuit Judge for the District of Columbia Circuit, Frances Kay Behm, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Michigan, who was introduced by Senators Stabenow and Peters, Jerry W. Blackwell, to be United States District Judge for the District of Minnesota, who was introduced by Senator Smith, Anne M. Nardacci, to be United States District Judge for the Northern District of New York, who was introduced by Senators Schumer and Gillibrand, and Richard E. DiZinno, of the District of Columbia, to be a Member of the Privacy and Civil Liberties Oversight Board, who was introduced by Senator Graham, after the nominees testified and answered questions in their own behalf.

ENTREPRENEURSHIP

Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship: Committee concluded a hearing to examine opportunities and barriers to entrepreneurship for returning citizens and justice impacted individuals, after receiving testimony from Coss Marte, CONBODY, New York, New York; Dan Caudill, Caudill Seed, Louisville, Kentucky; Damon J. Phillips, University of Pennsylvania Wharton School of Business, Philadelphia; and Rob Perez, DV8 Kitchen, Lexington, Kentucky.

NOMINATIONS

Committee on Veterans' Affairs: Committee concluded a hearing to examine the nominations of Anjali Chaturvedi, of Maryland, to be General Counsel, who was introduced by Senator Feinstein, and Jaime Areizaga-Soto, of Virginia, to be Chairman of the Board of Veterans' Appeals, who was introduced by Senator Kaine, both of the Department of Veterans Affairs, after the nominees testified and answered questions in their own behalf.

House of Representatives

Chamber Action

Public Bills and Resolutions Introduced: 27 public bills, H.R. 8521–8547; and 2 resolutions, H. Res. 1290–1291 were introduced. **Pages H7254–55**

Additional Cosponsors: **Pages H7256–57**

Report Filed: A report was filed today as follows:

H. Res. 1289, providing for consideration of the Senate amendment to the House amendment to the Senate amendment to the bill (H.R. 4346) making appropriations for the Legislative Branch for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2022, and for other purposes, and providing for proceedings during the period from August 1, 2022, through September 12, 2022 (H. Rept. 117–445). **Page H7254**

Speaker: Read a letter from the Speaker wherein she appointed Representative Cardenas to act as Speaker pro tempore for today. **Page H7175**

Suspensions: The House agreed to suspend the rules and pass the following measure:

Institute for Telecommunication Sciences Codification Act: H.R. 4990, amended, to codify the Institute for Telecommunication Sciences and to direct the Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Communications and Information to establish an initiative to support the development of emergency communication and tracking technologies. **Pages H7184–85**

Recess: The House recessed at 1:28 p.m. and reconvened at 3:34 p.m. **Page H7197**

Susan Muffley Act of 2022: The House passed H.R. 6929, to increase the benefits guaranteed in connection with certain pension plans, by a yea-and-nay vote of 254 yeas to 175 nays, Roll No. 396. **Pages H7211–20**

Pursuant to the Rule, an amendment printed in part D of H. Rept. 117–432 shall be considered as adopted. **Page H7211**

Agreed to:

Scott (VA) amendment (No. 1 printed in part E of H. Rept. 117–432) that requires the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation (PBGC) to issue a request for information to the public regarding ways to ensure the long-term solvency of the agency's insurance programs and submit a report, with recommendations, to Congress. **Page H7212**

H. Res. 1254, the rule providing for consideration of the bills (H.R. 3771), (H.R. 5118), and (H.R. 6929) was agreed to yesterday, July 26th.

South Asian Heart Health Awareness and Research Act: The House passed 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, by a yea-and-nay vote of 237 yeas to 192 nays, Roll No. 398. **Page H7185–89, S7220–21**

Rejected the Miller-Meeks motion to recommit the bill to the Committee on Energy and Commerce by a yea-and-nay vote of 198 yeas to 225 nays, Roll No. 397. **Page H7220**

Pursuant to the Rule, an amendment in the nature of a substitute consisting of the text of Rules Committee Print 117–58 shall be considered as adopted, in lieu of the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on Energy and Commerce now printed in the bill. **Page H7185**

Agreed to:

Pallone amendment (No. 1 printed in part A of H. Rept. 117–432) that requires the Secretary of HHS to enter into an agreement with the National Academies (or another appropriate entity) to conduct a study on the relationship between COVID–19 and rates of morbidity and mortality as a result of heart disease. **Page H7185**

H. Res. 1254, the rule providing for consideration of the bills (H.R. 3771), (H.R. 5118), and (H.R. 6929) was agreed to yesterday, July 26th.

Advancing Telehealth Beyond COVID–19 Act: The House passed H.R. 4040, to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to extend telehealth flexibilities under the Medicare program, by a yea-and-nay vote of 416 yeas to 12 nays, Roll No. 400. **Pages H7221–23**

Rejected the Schweikert motion to recommit the bill to the Committee on Energy and Commerce by a yea-and-nay vote of 205 yeas to 221 nays, Roll No. 399. **Page H7221**

Pursuant to the Rule, an amendment in the nature of a substitute consisting of the text of Rules Committee Print 117–59, modified by the amendment printed in part B of H. Rept. 117–444, shall be considered as adopted. **Pages H7189–90**

H. Res. 1256, the rule providing for consideration of the bills (H.R. 4040) and (H.R. 263) was agreed to by a yea-and-nay vote of 218 yeas to 207 nays, Roll No. 395, after the previous question was ordered by a yea-and-nay vote of 218 yeas to 208 nays, Roll No. 394. Pursuant to section 3 of H. Res. 1256, House Resolution 517 was considered adopted. **Page H7182**

Suspending the Rules and passing bills en bloc: Pursuant to section 5 of H. Res. 1254, Representative Kildee made a motion to suspend the rules and pass the following bills en bloc, and therefore the ordering of the yeas and nays on postponed motions would be vacated to the end that all such motions would be considered as withdrawn: H.R. 623, as amended; H.R. 3952, as amended; H.R. 3962, as amended; H.R. 4551; H.R. 5313, as amended; H.R. 6933; H.R. 7132, as amended; H.R. 7361; H.R. 7569; H.R. 7624, as amended; H.R. 7733, as amended; and H.R. 7981, as amended, which was agreed to by a yea-and-nay vote of 336 yeas to 90 nays, Roll No. 401.

Pages H7197–7211, H7219–20, H7223–37

Agreed to amend the title of H.R. 623 as follows: ''To extend the Gabriella Miller Kids First Pediatric Research Program at the National Institutes of Health, and for other purposes.''. **Page H7223**

Senate Message: Message received from the Senate by the Clerk and subsequently presented to the House today appears on page H7197.

Quorum Calls—Votes: Eight yea-and-nay votes developed during the proceedings of today and appear on pages H7181–82, H7219–22 and H7236–37.

Adjournment: The House met at 10 a.m. and adjourned at 8:22 p.m.

Committee Meetings

MISCELLANEOUS MEASURES

Committee on Education and Labor: Full Committee held a markup on H.R. 2193, the ''Asuncion Valdivia Heat Illness and Fatality Prevention Act of 2021''; and H.R. 8450, to reauthorize child nutrition programs, and for other purposes. H.R. 2193 and H.R. 8450 were ordered reported, as amended.

MISCELLANEOUS MEASURES

Committee on Financial Services: Full Committee began a markup on H.R. 1728, the ''Strategy and Investment in Rural Housing Preservation Act of 2021''; H.R. 2965, the ''Naomi Schwartz Safe Parking Act of 2022''; H.R. 4277, the ''Overdraft Protection Act of 2021''; H.R. 4865, the ''Registration for Index-Linked Annuities Act''; H.R. 6889, the ''Credit Union Board Modernization Act''; H.R. 7123, the ''Studying Barriers to Housing Act''; H.R. 8484, the ''Aligning SEC Regulations for the World Bank's International Development Association Act''; H.R. 8476, the ''Housing Inspections Accountability Act of 2022''; H.R. 8485, the ''Expanding Access to Credit through Consumer-Permissioned Data Act''; H.R. 8478, the ''Credit Reporting Accuracy After a Legal Name Change Act''; Resolution to Reauthorize the Artificial Intelligence Task Force; and Resolution to Reauthorize the Financial Technology Task Force.

CHALLENGES FACING GLOBAL FOOD SECURITY

Committee on Foreign Affairs: Full Committee held a hearing entitled ''Challenges Facing Global Food Security''. Testimony was heard from Sarah Charles, Assistant to the Administrator, Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance, U.S. Agency for International Development; and Maura Barry, Acting Assistant to the Administrator, Bureau for Resilience and Food Security, U.S. Agency for International Development.

ASSESSING CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION'S USE OF FACIAL RECOGNITION TECHNOLOGY

Committee on Homeland Security: Subcommittee on Border Security, Facilitation, and Operations held a hearing entitled ''Assessing CBP's Use of Facial Recognition Technology''. Testimony was heard from Rebecca Gambler, Director, Homeland Security and Justice, Government Accountability Office; and public witnesses.

A GROWING THREAT: FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC SOURCES OF DISINFORMATION

Committee on House Administration: Subcommittee on Elections held a hearing entitled ''A Growing Threat: Foreign and Domestic Sources of Disinformation''. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

MISCELLANEOUS MEASURES

Committee on the Judiciary: Full Committee held a markup on H.R. 7946, the ''Veteran Service Recognition Act of 2022''; and H.R. 2920, the ''American Families United Act''. H.R. 7946 and H.R. 2920 were ordered reported, as amended.

MISCELLANEOUS MEASURE

Committee on Natural Resources: Full Committee held a markup on H.R. 2021, the ''Environmental Justice For All Act''. H.R. 2021 was ordered reported, as amended.

EXAMINING THE PRACTICES AND PROFITS OF GUN MANUFACTURERS

Committee on Oversight and Reform: Full Committee held a hearing entitled ''Examining the Practices and Profits of Gun Manufacturers''. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

ASSAULT WEAPONS BAN OF 2022; EQUAL ACCESS TO JUSTICE FOR VICTIMS OF GUN VIOLENCE ACT OF 2022, MENTAL HEALTH JUSTICE ACT OF 2021; BREAK THE CYCLE OF VIOLENCE ACT; VICTIM ACT OF 2022; COPS ON THE BEAT GRANT PROGRAM REAUTHORIZATION AND PARITY ACT OF 2022; INVEST TO PROTECT ACT OF 2022

Committee on Rules: Full Committee began a hearing on H.R. 1808, the ''Assault Weapons Ban of 2022''; and H.R. 2814, the ''Equal Access to Justice for Victims of Gun Violence Act of 2022'', H.R. 1368, the ''Mental Health Justice Act of 2021''; H.R. 4118, the ''Break the Cycle of Violence Act''; H.R. 5768, the ''VICTIM Act of 2022''; H.R. 6375, the ''COPS on the Beat Grant Program Reauthorization and Parity Act of 2022''; and H.R. 6448, the ''Invest to Protect Act of 2022''.

THE SENATE AMENDMENT TO THE HOUSE AMENDMENT TO THE SENATE AMENDMENT TO AN ACT MAKING APPROPRIATIONS FOR LEGISLATIVE BRANCH FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 2022

Committee on Rules: Full Committee held a hearing on the Senate Amendment to the House Amendment to the Senate Amendment to H.R. 4346, an Act making appropriations for Legislative Branch for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2022, and for other purposes [CHIPS and Science]. The Committee granted, by record vote of 9–4, a rule providing for consideration of the Senate Amendment to the House Amendment to the Senate Amendment to H.R. 4346, the ''CHIPS and Science Act''. The rule makes in order a motion offered by the chair of the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology or her designee that the House concur in the Senate Amendment to the House Amendment to the Senate Amendment. The rule waives all points of order against consideration of the motion and the Senate amendment. The rule provides that the Senate amendment and the motion shall be considered as read. The rule provides one hour of debate on the motion equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology or their designees. Section 2 of the rule provides that on any legislative day during the period from August 1, 2022, through September 12, 2022, the Journal of the proceedings of the previous day shall be considered as approved. The rule provides that the Speaker may appoint Members to perform the duties of the Chair for the duration of the period addressed by section 2 of the resolution. The rule provides that each day during the period addressed by section 2 of the resolution shall not constitute a calendar day for the purposes of section 7 of the War Powers Resolution; a legislative day for purposes of clause 7 of rule XIII; a calendar or legislative day for purposes of clause 7(c)(1) of rule XXII; or a legislative day for the purposes of clause 7 of rule XV. Testimony was heard from Chairman Johnson of Texas and Representative Lucas.

LEVERAGING THE INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENT AND JOBS ACT: THE ROLE OF THE SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION'S BOND GUARANTEE PROGRAM

Committee on Small Business: Full Committee held a hearing entitled ''Leveraging the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act: The Role of the SBA's Bond Guarantee Program''. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

ENHANCING PERSONNEL RESOURCES TO SUPPORT A STRONGER, MORE RESILIENT COAST GUARD

Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure: Subcommittee on Coast Guard and Maritime held a hearing entitled ''Enhancing Personnel Resources to Support a Stronger, More Resilient Coast Guard''. Testimony was heard from Admiral Linda Fagan, Commandant, U.S. Coast Guard.

PROTECTING OUR VETERANS: PATIENT SAFETY AND ELECTRONIC HEALTH RECORD MODERNIZATION PROGRAM

Committee on Veterans' Affairs: Subcommittee on Technology Modernization held a hearing entitled ''Protecting our Veterans: Patient Safety and Electronic Health Record Modernization Program''. Testimony was heard from Terry Adirim, Program Executive Director, Electronic Health Record Modernization Integration Office, Department of Veterans Affairs; David Case, Deputy Inspector General, Office of Inspector General, Department of Veterans Affairs; Julie Kroviak, Principle Deputy Assistant Inspector General, Office of Healthcare Inspections, Office of Inspector General, Department of Veterans Affairs; and public witnesses.

MISCELLANEOUS MEASURE

Committee on Ways and Means: Full Committee held a markup on H.R. 8487, the ''Improving Seniors Timely Access to Care Act of 2022''. H.R. 8487 was ordered reported, as amended.

COMBATTING THE THREATS TO U.S. NATIONAL SECURITY FROM THE PROLIFERATION OF FOREIGN COMMERCIAL SPYWARE

Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence: Full Committee held a hearing entitled ''Combatting the Threats to U.S. National Security from the Proliferation of Foreign Commercial Spyware''. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

Joint Meetings

No joint committee meetings were held.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS FOR THURSDAY, JULY 28, 2022

(Committee meetings are open unless otherwise indicated)

Senate

Committee on Armed Services: to hold hearings to examine the nominations of Milancy Danielle Harris, of Virginia, and Radha Iyengar Plumb, of New York, both to be a Deputy Under Secretary, and Brendan Owens, of Virginia, and Laura Taylor-Kale, of California, both to be an Assistant Secretary, all of the Department of Defense, 9:30 a.m., SD–G50.

Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs: to hold hearings to examine protecting investors and savers, focusing on understanding scams and risks in crypto and securities markets, 10 a.m., SD–538.

Committee on Energy and Natural Resources: to hold hearings to examine S. 3145, to amend the Natural Gas Act to expedite approval of exports of small volumes of natural gas, S. 3543, to support research, development, and other activities to develop innovative vehicle technologies, S. 3719, to establish the Southwestern Power Administration Fund, S. 3740, to provide for a comprehensive and integrative program to accelerate microelectronics research and development at the Department of Energy, S. 3769, to amend the Energy Conservation and Production Act to improve the weatherization assistance program, S. 3856, to prohibit the importation of uranium from the Russian Federation, S. 4038, to increase the production and use of renewable diesel and sustainable aviation fuel, S. 4061, to amend the Energy Policy and Conservation Act to modify the definition of water heater under energy conservation standards, S. 4066, to amend the Energy Act of 2020 to require the Secretary of Energy to establish a program to accelerate the availability of commercially produced high-assay, low-enriched uranium in the United States and to make high-assay, low-enriched uranium produced from Department of Energy inventories available for use in advanced nuclear reactors, S. 4280, to require the Secretary of Energy to remove carbon dioxide directly from ambient air or seawater, and an original bill entitled, ''to establish a new organization to manage nuclear waste, provide a consensual process for siting nuclear waste facilities, ensure adequate funding for managing nuclear waste'', 10 a.m., SD–366.

Committee on Finance: business meeting to consider the nominations of Jay Curtis Shambaugh, of Maryland, to be an Under Secretary of the Treasury, and Rebecca Lee Haffajee, of Massachusetts, to be an Assistant Secretary of Health and Human Services; to be immediately followed by a hearing to examine the nomination of Douglas J. McKalip, of the District of Columbia, to be Chief Agricultural Negotiator, Office of the United States Trade Representative, with the rank of Ambassador, 10 a.m., SD–215.

Committee on Foreign Relations: to hold hearings to examine the nominations of William H. Duncan, of Texas, to be Ambassador to the Republic of El Salvador, Hugo F. Rodriguez, Jr., of Pennsylvania, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Nicaragua, Candace A. Bond, of Missouri, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago, Heide B. Fulton, of West Virginia, to be Ambassador to the Oriental Republic of Uruguay, and Robert J. Faucher, of Arizona, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Suriname, all of the Department of State, and other pending nominations, 10 a.m., SD–419.

Full Committee, to hold hearings to examine the nominations of Shefali Razdan Duggal, of California, to be Ambassador to the Kingdom of the Netherlands, Carrin F. Patman, of Texas, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Iceland, Gautam A. Rana, of New Jersey, to be Ambassador to the Slovak Republic, Angela Price Aggeler, of the District of Columbia, to be Ambassador to the Republic of North Macedonia, and Randy W. Berry, of Colorado, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Namibia, all of the Department of State, and other pending nominations, 2 p.m., SD–419.

Committee on the Judiciary: business meeting to consider S. 4430, to amend title 35, United States Code, to establish an interagency task force between the United States Patent and Trademark Office and the Food and Drug Administration for purposes of sharing information and providing technical assistance with respect to patents, S. 4524, to limit the judicial enforceability of predispute nondisclosure and nondisparagement contract clauses relating to disputes involving sexual assault and sexual harassment, and the nominations of Rachel Bloomekatz, of Ohio, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Sixth Circuit, Roopali H. Desai, of Arizona, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Ninth Circuit, Doris L. Pryor, of Indiana, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Seventh Circuit, Maria del R. Antongiorgi-Jordan, Gina R. Mendez-Miro, and Camille L. Velez-Rive, each to be a United States District Judge for the District of Puerto Rico, Ana C. Reyes, to be United States District Judge for the District of Columbia, and E. Martin Estrada, to be United States Attorney for the Central District of California, and Gregory J. Haanstad, to be United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Wisconsin, both of the Department of Justice, 9 a.m., SH–216.

Special Committee on Aging: to hold hearings to examine accessible Federal technology for people with disabilities, older americans, and veterans, 10 a.m., SD–562.

House

Committee on Agriculture, Subcommittee on Biotechnology, Horticulture, and Research, hearing entitled "An Examination of the USDA Hemp Production Program", 10 a.m., 1300 Longworth and Zoom.

Committee on Education and Labor, Subcommittee on Workforce Protections, hearing entitled "Essential but Undervalued: Examining Workplace Protections for Domestic Workers", 10:15 a.m., 2175 Rayburn and Zoom.

Committee on Financial Services, Full Committee, continue markup on H.R. 1728, the "Strategy and Investment in Rural Housing Preservation Act of 2021"; H.R. 2965, the "Naomi Schwartz Safe Parking Act of 2022"; H.R. 4277, the "Overdraft Protection Act of 2021"; H.R. 4865, the "Registration for Index-Linked Annuities Act"; H.R. 6889, the "Credit Union Board Modernization Act"; H.R. 7123, the "Studying Barriers to Housing Act"; H.R. 8484, the "Aligning SEC Regulations for the World Bank's International Development Association Act"; H.R. 8476, the "Housing Inspections Accountability Act of 2022"; H.R. 8485, the "Expanding Access to Credit through Consumer-Permissioned Data Act"; H.R. 8478, the "Credit Reporting Accuracy After a Legal Name Change Act"; Resolution to Reauthorize the Artificial Intelligence Task Force; and Resolution to Reauthorize the Financial Technology Task Force, 10 a.m., 2128 Rayburn and Webex.

Committee on Foreign Affairs, Subcommittee on Asia, the Pacific, Central Asia, and Nonproliferation, hearing entitled "Countering Gray Zone Coercion in the Indo-Pacific", 9:30 a.m., 2172 Rayburn and Webex.

Full Committee, markup on H. Res. 922, condemning the use of hunger as a weapon of war and recognizing the effect of conflict on global food security and famine; H.R. 6498, the "PEACE through Music Diplomacy Act"; H.R. 7240, the "Reinforcing Education Accountability in Development Act"; H.R. 4134, the "Keeping Girls in School Act"; H.R. 8463, the "Millennium Challenge Corporation Eligibility Expansion Act"; H.R. 6455, the "Prosper Africa Act"; H.R. 8520, the "Countering Untrusted Telecommunications Act"; H.R. 8503, the "Securing Global Telecommunications Act"; H.R. 8259, the "Arms Exports Delivery Solutions Act"; H. Res. 558, urging the European Union to designate Hizballah in its entirety as a terrorist organization; H.R. 6265, the "CAPTAGON Act"; H. Res. 744, condemning the Government of Iran's state-sponsored persecution of its Baha'i minority and its continued violation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights; H.R. 1259, condemning the assassination of former Japanese Prime Minister Shinzo Abe and honoring his life and legacy; and H.R. 8453, the "Upholding the Dayton Peace Agreement Through Sanctions Act", 1:30 p.m., 2172 Rayburn and Webex.

Committee on House Administration, Full Committee, hearing entitled "The Independent State Legislature Theory and its Potential to Disrupt our Democracy", 12 p.m., 1310 Longworth and Zoom.

Committee on the Judiciary, Full Committee, hearing entitled "Oversight of the Department of Justice National Security Division", 10 a.m., 2141 Rayburn and Zoom.

Committee on Natural Resources, Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations, hearing entitled "Preventing Polluters from Getting Government Contracts: Bureau of Land Management's Corporate Exclusions Lists", 10 a.m., 1334 Longworth and Webex.

Subcommittee for Indigenous Peoples of the United States, hearing on H.R. 5449, the "Indian Health Service Advance Appropriations Act", 1 p.m., 1324 Longworth and Webex.

Committee on Oversight and Reform, Subcommittee on Government Operations, hearing entitled "FITARA 14.0", 9 a.m., 2154 Rayburn and Zoom.

Subcommittee on Environment, hearing entitled "Toxic Air: How Leaded Aviation Fuel Is Poisoning America's Children", 2 p.m., 2154 Rayburn and Zoom.

Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, Subcommittee on Space and Aeronautics, hearing entitled "Exploring Cyber Space: Cybersecurity Issues for Civil and Commercial Space Systems", 10 a.m., 2318 Rayburn and Zoom.

Committee on Veterans' Affairs, Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations, hearing entitled "Progress Made? Ending Sexual Harassment at the Department of Veterans Affairs", 10 a.m., HVC–210 and Zoom.

Select Committee on the Modernization of Congress, Full Committee, hearing entitled "What's the Big Idea? Innovative Approaches to Fixing Congress", 9 a.m., 2118 Rayburn and Zoom.

Select Committee on Economic Disparity and Fairness in Growth, Full Committee, hearing entitled "Building a Modern Economic Foundation: Economic Security and Income Support for 21st Century America", 10 a.m., 210 Cannon.

Next Meeting of the **SENATE**

10 a.m., Thursday, July 28

Senate Chamber

Program for Thursday: Senate will begin consideration of the nomination of Constance J. Milstein, of New York, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Malta, and vote on confirmation thereon at 1:45 p.m.

Next Meeting of the **HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**

10 a.m., Thursday, July 28

House Chamber

Program for Thursday: Consideration of the Senate Amendment to the House Amendment to the Senate Amendment to H.R. 4346—CHIPS and Science Act of 2022. Consideration of H.R. 263—Big Cat Public Safety Act. Consideration of measures under suspension of the Rules. Possible consideration of H.R. 5118—Wildfire Response and Drought Resiliency Act.

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