



United States  
of America

# Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 117<sup>th</sup> CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

Vol. 168

WASHINGTON, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 13, 2022

No. 193

## House of Representatives

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

### DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

WASHINGTON, DC,  
December 13, 2022.

I hereby appoint the Honorable PATRICK RYAN to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

NANCY PELOSI,  
*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

### MORNING-HOUR DEBATE

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

The Chair will alternate recognition between the parties, with time equally allocated between the parties and each Member other than the majority and minority leaders and the minority whip limited to 5 minutes, but in no event shall debate continue beyond 11:50 a.m.

### FAREWELL TO CONGRESS

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

Mrs. BUSTOS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to reflect upon a decade of service in Congress.

Mr. Speaker, 10 years ago, when I was first elected, I jotted down a list of goals that I hoped I would accomplish while serving the 17th Congressional District of Illinois.

As I was cleaning my office recently, I ran across that list again. A window into what I was thinking before I was even first sworn into office.

On that list: to build an exceptional constituent service program; to secure generous Federal funding and support local projects; and to develop innovative and practical solutions to the real problems that people face every day.

Reading it, I realized I never lost sight of what I came to Washington to do.

Goal number one: to serve the people in central, northern, and northwestern Illinois. That is why I was so proud when my team was honored as the top Democratic office for constituent services in Congress.

Goal number two: to deliver funding to help our communities.

Well, in 2021, I was the top House Democrat in bringing home Federal community project funding.

And goal number three: to listen to the people I serve and focus on solutions, such as when I helped pass two farm bills and prepare for a third; helped pass two surface transportation packages; wrote, passed, and saw enacted groundbreaking legislation to restore the rights of sexual assault and harassment survivors; and worked across the aisle to secure the largest investment in the Mississippi River since the Great Depression.

Each of these accomplishments speaks to who I have always looked out for: our family farmers, and the nearly 10,000 family farms that I represent. They are why I served on the House Agriculture Committee every year since I have been in Congress;

Our 90,000 labor households: That is why I fought to make sure that we pass bipartisan, once-in-a-generational investment in rebuilding our infrastructure;

And our working men and women: the people I met at every supermarket Saturday who took a moment to chat in the grocery store aisles;

And during 120 Cheri on shifts, which is what we call our own version of job shadowing. During my Cheri on shifts,

I was a baker, a cattle auctioneer, a tow boat operator, and I even drove a Zamboni.

Every Cheri on shift gave me a firsthand view of how hard people worked to support their families and what they need from us here in Washington.

Like when Sarah Miller in Galesburg, Illinois, reached out to me. The mother of two young children, Sarah's drinking water had lead in it, but in order for her to afford to fix it, she would have had to drop out of nursing school. So I helped the city secure \$4 million in grants, and Sarah became one of several hundred families to have their solid lead water pipes replaced.

This is a picture of me working on replacing water pipes.

Listening to the stories of the people I serve has helped guide the work that I have done in Congress, but no one succeeds alone. Everything I have accomplished has been with the help and support of others, so I would like to say thanks.

Thanks to those who taught me what it means to lead. To Majority Leader STENY HOYER who has always been a true friend; to Speaker NANCY PELOSI, who proved that even while navigating treacherous waters, we never have to lose our way; and to my mentor, Senator DICK DURBIN, without whom I would not be standing here today.

When I was first elected, I was told it wasn't possible to make friends in Washington, but I was lucky enough to find a group of truly best friends here. Thank you to the pink ladies: Congresswomen LOIS FRANKEL, GRACE MENG, ANN KUSTER, JULIA BROWNLEY, and our whip-elect, KATHERINE CLARK, who are truly outstanding leaders for our Nation.

Thank you to everyone who has been part of Team Bustos over the years; and to the most important part of my team, my family: My sister, Lynn; our three sons, Tony, Nick, and Joey; our daughters-in-law; and grandchildren.

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

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



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Our families don't sign up for the long hours and missed birthdays, but I have had their support every step of the way.

And thank you most to my husband, Gerry. Gerry and I first met when he was a rookie police officer and I was a rookie police reporter.

Two weeks ago, he retired after almost 40 years in law enforcement as the sheriff of Rock Island County. He has stood by me all of these years.

Finally, I say thank you to the people of the 17th Congressional District of Illinois. I am humbled that for a decade you put your faith in me. Thank you.

I have been honored to be your voice here in Washington.

#### STUDENT LOANS

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

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, President Biden is turning the Federal Student Loan Program into a titanic heading straight for an iceberg.

The Biden administration's changes to these programs will make a bad system worse.

For starters, President Biden's sixth extension of the student loan repayment pause brings the total cost of this unjustifiable policy to \$195 billion. This is foolish by every measure.

Most college-educated workers were not the ones to lose their jobs during the pandemic and were able to adjust to flexible work arrangements, so why are they getting special treatment from the Biden administration?

Would it be fair to force student loan borrowers to pay off the car and mortgage loans of the millions of blue-collar Americans who lost their jobs because of forced economic shutdowns? The answer is a resounding no.

To add insult to injury, President Biden is falsely promising a \$400 billion bailout knowing full well this illegal, disgraceful action will likely get struck down in court.

Using the livelihoods of 40 million borrowers to score political points at the expense of hardworking taxpayers and the next generation of students is politics at its worst.

President Biden's use of the executive pen to stab taxpayers in the back doesn't end there.

Since taking office, President Biden has been canceling massive amounts of loans under the guise of "fixing" broken programs. The very programs Democrats themselves created, including nearly \$50 billion through the administration's illegal waivers.

This is a blatant disregard for the rule of law. Our student loan system already operates in the red, and these changes will ensure it costs taxpayers even more.

Yet, it is only the tip of the iceberg. Indeed, the Biden administration's new income-driven repayment plan,

IDR, will turn Federal student loans into untargeted grants costing taxpayers a fortune in the process.

Because President Biden couldn't get his radical agenda through Congress, he is dismantling the Federal student loan program and pushing Democrats' free college plan by executive fiat.

Between slashing payments for high-income graduate students to expanding the number of individuals who will receive forgiveness, economists and policy experts agree that the average student loan borrower will pay roughly half of what he or she owes if this plan is enacted.

This is not what taxpayers signed up for when the program was created, and it is certainly not the plan Congress wrote and passed.

These changes will have long-term consequences because they create perverse incentives for over-borrowing. Why would students make smart financial decisions when they know Uncle Joe or another administration will pay off their loans?

Instead of solving the problem for all borrowers, President Biden is sticking future borrowers in a ship with cracks in the hull.

These foolhardy changes will accelerate tuition, inflation. With taxpayer-subsidized tuition, colleges and universities will have no incentives to keep costs down. It will also turn more post-secondary institutions into degree mills.

The only thing loan forgiveness does is encourage colleges and universities to offer even more degree programs they know do not pay off once students enter the workforce.

Our country needs reforms that can right the ship, not sink it even deeper into a fiscal abyss. Republicans are proposing commonsense solutions that will make the Federal student loan program seaworthy.

The REAL Reforms Act provides targeted relief for those that need it most instead of stealing from taxpayers to provide ineffective and expensive bailouts.

This legislation also provides practical solutions for the underlying problems plaguing higher education.

These are the kinds of policies we need, policies that will make our Federal student loan program capable of serving borrowers without throwing taxpayers overboard.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are reminded to refrain from engaging in personalities toward the President.

#### HOT FERC SUMMER

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

Mr. CASTEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of the work that we did to pass the Inflation Reduction Act, the single largest investment in climate action in American history.

Thanks to the IRA, not only will we see expanded access to lower energy

costs, but we will also lower emissions and give our children a better shot at an inhabitable planet. But if we are going to build all that clean generation and connect it to all those new loads from electric vehicles to heat pumps, we are going to have to enhance our electric grid, and that is not going to happen without an independent, fully staffed Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, or FERC, as they say in the streets.

Now you all remember that last year, as we worked on what became the Inflation Reduction Act, the White House had not acted to fill a vacancy at FERC, and FERC was frozen into inaction. We needed a hot FERC summer, and this Chamber—along with Megan Thee Stallion, Fergie and Dolly Parton—delivered.

Yet now, we are on the verge of freezing again. This time, because the Senate has failed to act to reconfirm Chairman Glick.

Just at the moment when we need to expedite transmission permitting reform to ensure cheap, reliable energy and fix power markets, FERC is again on the brink of being deadlocked.

So with a little help from Rihanna this time, it is my duty to once again remind the legislative branch of our desperate need to FERC, FERC, FERC, FERC, FERC, FERC.

Climate change is urgent. Capital markets are mobilizing in response to the Inflation Reduction Act. There is no time to have us lurking.

To be blunt, Mr. Chair:

I do nuh like it, and you know I have dealt with it the nicest . . . but this delay is nuh righteous . . . and now we are in a crisis.

A deadlocked FERC would eliminate up to 80 percent of the emissions reductions created by the IRA. We need them working now to ensure that we can rapidly bolster interregional grid connections, shorten interconnection queues, and reform the siting and cost allocation processes that doom so many projects today.

Sing with me, Mr. Chairman.

We got to FERC, FERC, FERC, FERC, FERC, FERC.

You can do it. Come on.

To my colleagues in the Senate, the eyes of the Nation, and of this Chamber are on you.

We will never, no, never neglect you. We do not hold your past against you. But you need to get this done, done, done, done, done, done.

Our utilities, our electricians, our consumers, and our planet believed you when you said that failure to ensure comprehensive permitting reform was, "not an option." But now they are asking whether you really believed that.

Did you really mean it when you said you would give them "something that they'd never seen"? Or are they right now when they cry that this is just a dream of "something that you've never been"?

It is time for the Senate to give our energy markets reasons to believe in "all their dreams, their adoration".

They don't have "much more patience".

We need them to con-firm, firm, firm, firm, firm, firm.

A person who will work, work, work, work, work, work.

To ensure that we can FERC, FERC, FERC, FERC, FERC, FERC, FERC, FERC.

Mr. Speaker, "What else I say? I am tryin', babe."

#### FENTANYL

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

Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, in recent years, we have seen the devastating toll of fentanyl and its analogs all across America. A drug that is cheap to manufacture and, unfortunately, incredibly potent, to the point that it is now the leading cause of death for Americans between the ages of 18 and 49; over three decades of life.

Since July, the seizure of fentanyl at our southern border has averaged 2,200 pounds a month, meaning that our Border Patrol agents are now confiscating more fentanyl in a single month than they did in the entirety of 2018.

These are not just statistics in a government report.

Last week, I spoke to the parents who had lost a son to an accidental overdose. A vibrant, intelligent college student who had a mixture of cocaine and fentanyl sold to him, and he lost his life.

□ 1015

As I speak today, the first responders, police officers, and coroners in Pennsylvania tell me stories about how potent these drugs have become and how a single dose of Narcan is often no longer enough medication to revive a person who is suffering from an overdose.

These drugs are increasing in potency and, unfortunately, in affordability as drug cartels in Mexico have begun to manufacture and sell these drugs for the cost of a cup of coffee.

The human cost of this epidemic has been staggering, and it is in our rural areas that constituents are suffering the most.

We must recommit ourselves to the unfinished work of addressing this crisis. We need to invest in our communities and give our police officers and medical professionals the tools that they need to save lives and protect our neighborhoods and communities.

Unless we in Congress act, the fentanyl analogues that have become so deadly will become legal on American streets in just 3 days. The clock is ticking.

Our constituents are counting on us to address this issue. They are counting on us to permanently ban fentanyl analogues that have claimed thousands of American lives.

We need to work together to address this issue and ban permanently the

fentanyl analogues that have taken such a grave toll on all American communities.

#### RECOGNIZING RAFAEL "RALPH" DUARTE

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

Mr. RUIZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate a champion for our local veterans, Rafael "Ralph" Duarte, and to thank him for his years of service to our communities.

Tomorrow, Ralph will transition after 10 years with the Riverside County Department of Veteran Services, where he has built a legacy as a fierce advocate, pillar of strength, and beacon of hope for Riverside County veterans.

Ralph was born in Delano, California, and graduated from Coachella Valley High School. He is a decorated Army veteran, having served for 4 years in Iraq and Afghanistan with the 3rd Ranger Battalion, 75th Ranger Regiment.

After he returned home from the battlefield, he settled in Indio, California, and immediately got to work.

He has helped thousands of veterans recover their earned benefits that were denied to them by local, State, and Federal agencies over the years. In fact, it is estimated that he has helped local veterans and their families obtain \$55 million in monetary benefits. That is \$55 million to get them the care they need, the salary they have earned, and the recognition they deserve.

He truly goes above and beyond to serve others, even making home visits just to help elderly veterans fill out the necessary paperwork to get their VA benefits and care.

Ralph has participated in hundreds of community events. From community forums with the VFW, to our county's annual Veterans Expo, to my Veterans University, Ralph has always been there to greet veterans with a friendly smile, make them feel at home, and connect them with the resources they need.

His compassion, professionalism, and hard work has changed the lives of countless veterans for the better. His dedication, leadership, and advocacy have made Riverside County an even more welcoming place to those who served.

Ralph has always said that he is doing God's work in caring for those who have served and sacrificed to protect our Nation, and I couldn't agree more. Our local veterans have been truly blessed to have him fighting on their behalf.

So I thank Ralph for all that he has done. On behalf of California's 36th Congressional District, I wish Ralph, along with his wife, Rachel, and children, Ralph, Abram, and James, the best of luck in their next adventure.

HONORING TRIBAL CHAIRMAN RICHARD MILANOVICH

Mr. RUIZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a visionary leader and trail-

blazer, Tribal Chairman Richard Milanovich, who served the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians for nearly 30 years.

Chairman Milanovich was a powerhouse who came from humble beginnings. He grew up poor in Palm Springs, and his family survived on nutrition assistance.

He went on to serve our Nation as an infantryman in the U.S. Army for 3 years before returning to the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians reservation.

In 1984, he was elected as Tribal chairman, ushering in a new age of prosperity for the Tribe. His impact spread far and wide, and he is still revered as a change-maker for Tribes throughout California and the entire Nation.

We celebrate Chairman Milanovich's memory and legacy by renaming the Palm Springs post office in his honor.

HONORING MARINE CORPS CORPORAL HUNTER LOPEZ

Mr. RUIZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Marine Corps Corporal Hunter Lopez, my constituent who was killed in action while serving our Nation at the Kabul airport on August 25, 2021.

Yesterday, this body honored his legacy by unanimously passing legislation to designate the La Quinta post office in his memory.

Corporal Lopez was the embodiment of service. He lived his life with a larger purpose in mind, a purpose of serving our country and contributing to something greater than himself.

With the Marine Corps, he aided the largest airlift in human history, evacuating over 120,000 of our fellow Americans and allies.

Corporal Lopez worked up until his last moment to save others. Now, his story is forever entwined with our Nation's, and it is my hope that with this legislation, future generations will come to know his legacy of remarkable service, compassion, and heroism.

#### OBSERVATIONS AND GRATITUDE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Washington (Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER) for 5 minutes.

Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER. Mr. Speaker, it has been the honor of my life to serve in this distinguished body on behalf of the people of southwest Washington.

As I look around this Chamber, I am flooded with memories, thinking about everything that has happened in this room, both good and bad, in the 12 years since I first took my oath.

I can remember driving my 1990s vintage Ford Explorer across the country, with my husband of 3 months, in late December 2010 to get here in time for swearing in. I was ready to do my very best for my home region and Congress.

Some things haven't changed. I still have that Ford Explorer; my husband is every bit the rock now that he was then; and I have never compromised

what I came here to do, which is to serve my region and defend the Constitution.

Some things have changed. We have added a minivan to our fleet to transport our three beautiful children, and I have gotten a chance to work with some amazing people.

I will share a few observations but, first, some thanks.

I thank my colleagues. In this body, I have gotten to work with some of the most accomplished, smartest people in the world, and I treasure your friendship.

My husband, Dan, deserves the lion's share of my gratitude. The sacrifices that he has made, his wisdom and his love for me and our three children—Abigail, who is 9; Ethan, who is 6; and Isana, who is 3—have been an immeasurable blessing to our family.

I had all three of my kids during my congressional tenure, if that gives you a little glimpse into the amazing man that my husband is. My parents and Dan's parents have done more than I can possibly recount to support us.

To southwest Washington, thank you for entrusting me six times with this awesome responsibility. To my team, many of whom have been with me all 12 years—Afton, Casey, Pam, Jordan, and the rest—with your help, we did things that nobody else could have done.

When I was first elected, healthcare reform was our Nation's challenge. But if you know me, you know that "no" or "never" are like a starter's gun to me. We took the challenge on, and in 12 years: We helped launch the first of its kind Maternity Care Caucus; we successfully championed the ACE Kids Act, which broke the barrier for low-income and high-needs kids; we helped drive maternal mortality review committees; we helped grandfather association health plans for Washington residents; and we also worked our tails off for every single corner of our region.

We found out that veterans had to drive for hours to get a blood draw or a flu shot, so we pushed, pulled, and prodded the VA until we got a regular mobile clinic out to serve those military heroes.

For those who make their living fishing in our rivers, few achievements have given me more joy than passing landmark salmon preservation legislation. I still get stopped in the grocery store over that one.

I took to this floor to successfully block some ideas and projects that were just plain bad for our region. Sometimes the region demands that you stand up and say stop, even if the momentum is going against you.

On that note, as I depart, I would like to offer just a little bit of unsolicited advice to my friends here in this Chamber.

One way or another, every single one of us, or you, are going to leave office, as I am preparing to do now. When that happens, so many people are going to ask you what you are most proud of.

You are going to think back with pride about all the times that you

helped someone that you represent out of a really tough situation, or you will be proud that you stood strong for what you thought was right, or you will be proud of the laws that you passed to help make lives better for Americans.

But let me tell you what you won't think of: That time you tweeted something that got 10,000 likes; or that time that you thought of a really mean, clever thing to say about the other party or the other team; or those times you told part of the truth or maybe not all the truth and hoped that no one was going to ask you what you really meant.

The people who elect us put their faith in us to represent them, and we owe them the truth. At times, especially in the heat of the moment, the truth is somewhat the last thing that people want to hear, especially if it doesn't fit their narrative, but that doesn't make it any less true.

We don't do Americans any favors if we deceive them or if we stand by quietly as they deceive themselves.

Hard-core partisans on both sides will tell you that their party is blameless and that the other party is the only one that engages in deception. But the truth is, there are people in both parties who have made an industry of it.

I have faith in the American people to eventually put a stop to this, but we here in this body also have a responsibility to truth. After all, it is the only thing that truly sets us free.

#### RECOGNIZING JASON GRAHAM

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

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the dedication with which Jason Graham serves the First District of Georgia as director of pharmacy for St. Joseph's/Candler Health System.

He was recently selected to be the director of pharmacy, overseeing the day-to-day pharmaceutical needs of two anchor hospitals, dozens of other care locations, and thousands of patients.

He has built a career over two decades with the St. Joseph's/Candler Health System, starting in 2001 as a pharmacy technician.

When he was getting his undergraduate degree in biology, Jason worked with us at my pharmacy. His bright mind and desire to help others were quickly apparent to me. Since working for us, he has earned a master's degree in health services administration and a doctor of pharmacy degree.

After beginning his career as a pharmacy technician, he served as a clinical pharmacist and as a pharmacy manager.

He is an active member of the American Society of Health-System Pharmacists and is the southeast regional

director for the Georgia Society of Health-System Pharmacists.

On top of all this, he oversees the training of medical and pharmacy school students, ensuring the next generation of medicine is in good hands.

He lives in Savannah with his wife, Shannon, who also worked with us, twin sons Conner and Jackson, and his daughter Hayden.

I am proud of the work that Jason has done on behalf of the entire First District. I thank him for his dedication to promoting the health of southeast Georgia.

#### CONGRATULATING THE UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA SCHOOL OF LAW

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the University of Georgia School of Law for being named the best value in legal education by The National Jurist magazine.

We need well-educated, ethical, and competent employees in all sectors, but especially law. As lawyers combat the challenges facing our legal system, the University of Georgia School of Law is helping answer that need by providing an exceptional legal education at an affordable price.

I am particularly impressed by UGA School of Law's proactive efforts to keep it that way. Dean Bo Rutledge and his team have worked tirelessly to reduce the annual indebtedness for students by over \$5 million. In 2019, almost 40 percent of the juris doctor student body did not borrow funds for their education.

UGA School of Law continues to top national rankings in postgraduation employment, bar passage rates, and income level postgrad. This success is a testament to the outstanding education students receive at the University of Georgia for whatever degree they are pursuing.

Congratulations again to UGA School of Law and Dean Bo Rutledge. I have no doubt that your graduates will continue to make a positive impact on our legal system and for the Georgia community.

□ 1030

#### RECOGNIZING CHATHAM COUNTY POLICE DEPARTMENT

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the persistence and the dedication of the Chatham County Police Department along with Chief Jeff Hadley in investigating one of the toughest, most tragic cases I have ever heard of.

The case surrounded the disappearance of Quinton Simon, a 20-month-old boy who was reported missing from his home on the morning of October 5. The case surrounded the parents of Quinton, and immediately the Chatham County Police Department launched a no-expense-spared search for the Savannah child with detectives regularly working 18 to 20 hours a day to find Quinton and bring him home.

For weeks, the Chatham County Police Department, in tandem with the

FBI, searched for evidence that could lead them to Quinton. Investigators successfully uncovered Quinton's remains along with other evidence that led them to arrest his mother for the disappearance and murder of her son.

It is cases like these that exemplify the thankless nature of life in law enforcement. Day in and day out, police and first responders grapple with tragedies of a magnitude most of us can't even imagine, let alone handle ourselves.

I want to take this opportunity to thank Chief Hadley and the Chatham County Police Department for the work that they do because I don't know how they do it. This is one of the hardest jobs in the world, and our officers deserve more recognition for handling situations like these gracefully and professionally as they so often do.

#### CONGRESSIONAL APP CHALLENGE

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

Mrs. KIM of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize the 192 student teams that participated in my district's Congressional App Challenge making it the largest competition in the history of the app challenge. I want to thank and congratulate our winner, Walnut High School senior, Hudson Kaleb Dy, on his impressive app to create an affordable earthquake detection system using old smartphones.

STEM educational opportunities help our students learn the skills needed to get good-paying jobs, boost our Nation's competitiveness, and tackle some of the most pressing health and security challenges facing our Nation and our world.

I have been a very proud supporter to promote STEM opportunities as co-chair of the Congressional App Challenge, and I am thrilled that this year over 9,000 students participated across 335 congressional districts from coast to coast creating over 2,700 apps.

Mr. Speaker, I will always be a loud voice for educational opportunities for our students.

HONORING THE LIFE OF U.S. ARMY PRIVATE  
FIRST CLASS JANG HO KIM

Mrs. KIM of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor the life of U.S. Private First Class Jang Ho Kim from Placentia, a city in my 39th Congressional District. Jang Ho was a Valencia High School graduate who made the ultimate sacrifice in Iraq.

His found possessions included his watch, dog tag, and a coin he always carried with him with a Bible verse Ephesians Chapter 6, Verse 12:

For we do not wrestle against flesh and blood, but against principalities, against powers, against the rulers of the darkness of this age, against the spiritual forces of evil in heavenly places.

His legacy of courage and service lives on through his loved ones, others he inspired, and all those who share his story.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the California delegation for backing my bill to designate a Placentia Post Office in his honor, and I urge my colleagues to support this bill when it comes up for a vote today so we can preserve his story for years to come.

#### FARM BILL IMPACT SERIES

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CUELLAR). The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Kansas (Mr. MANN) for 5 minutes.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to deliver the closing installment of my farm bill impact series for the 117th Congress. In 2022, I delivered 15 speeches on this House floor about various farm bill programs and titles that I believe Congress must understand and support ahead of the 2023 reauthorization.

In Congress, we deal with the laws of the land—and that is important—but farmers are the caretakers of the land itself. Farmers built our history, sustain our present, and secure our future. They deserve the unwavering support of Congress in the form of legislation that supports their tireless efforts to feed, fuel, and clothe the world. That means keeping crop insurance strong, supporting robust trade programs, and ensuring that producers are not being hamstrung by burdensome overregulation.

Early in my speech series, I highlighted crop insurance first. Keeping this program strong is my highest priority for the 2023 farm bill. Crop insurance helps producers manage the risks that they face every day from weather, pests, disease, and market volatility. It is also a great example of a successful public-private partnership. Agricultural producers have a fickle partner in Mother Nature, who doesn't always cooperate, and crop insurance helps producers stay afloat when disaster strikes.

Shortly after my crop insurance speech, I spoke about trade programs which serve to spearhead innovative market access, new market development, and promote agricultural sales overseas. Each year \$140 billion worth of agricultural products are exported. My State of Kansas is known as the Wheat State, and 50 percent of all wheat sold in the U.S. is exported. So Congress must think critically and carefully about the international components of the trade title. Trade programs, which have longstanding records of success in America, also represent the partnership between the public and private sectors of our country, just like crop insurance.

The biggest threat to American agriculture, however, isn't a scarcity of natural resources or bad weather, but Federal Government overreach. The Biden administration has tried to dismantle the stepped-up basis and impose a farm killer capital gains tax on American producers that would destroy thousands of family farms overnight;

the definition of waters of the U.S. keeps changing, and now the Federal Government would like to tell farmers what to do with their puddles; animals, like the lesser prairie-chicken, are being added to the endangered species list; and fertilizer and other inputs—even if you can get them—are often so expensive that they can't be afforded by agricultural producers. Government overreach has created a tornado of chaos, and my producers are in its path of destruction.

Mr. Speaker, I am standing here today, and will continue to stand here, advocating for American farmers, ranchers, and agricultural producers because they are the lifeblood of this country. They keep us fed, fueled, and clothed. And they have earned the unwavering support of Congress.

I will be delivering more installments of my farm bill impact series in the 118th Congress, and I look forward to the 2023 reauthorization of the farm bill because it is an opportunity for Congress to say unequivocally that we stand with our farmers.

RECOGNIZING LEGISLATIVE ASSISTANT CALE  
BEAM

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and thank Cale Beam for his service to me, my office, and the great people of the First District of Kansas.

Cale was on my team since my first day in Congress, and he has consistently brought an eloquent and thoughtful approach to his research, writing, and recommendations. He has a genuine and kind spirit, a clever sense of humor, and a wisdom that is beyond his years.

I am so excited to see what lies ahead for Cale, and I know that with his skill set, he will go far.

Cale, like me, is a man of faith. I want to send him off on his new adventure with these two brief thoughts from the Scriptures.

First, God works all things to good for those who love Him.

Second, delight yourself in the Lord, and He will give you the desires of your heart.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Cale. My first session in Congress would not have been the same without him. I will miss him, and I wish him all the best with his new pursuit.

#### CRISIS AT THE SOUTHERN BORDER

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

Ms. MALLIOTAKIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring attention to the deadly consequences of President Biden's open borders.

In the last month, three Border Patrol agents have committed suicide, bringing the total number of agents who have sadly taken their own lives to 14 this year. That tragically adds to the 35 who have been killed in the line of duty in 2021.

With President Biden tying the hands of our agents and enabling lawlessness at our border, morale among the force has been crushed to an unthinkable low—so low, in fact, that the CBP has hired a suicidologist to help prevent further loss among its force.

Our CBP agents are overwhelmed, overworked, underfunded, and they are demoralized. They put their lives on the line every day to defend our Nation's borders while receiving no support from the top levels of our government.

In fact, the President says that there are more important things going on.

It should not come as a shock that so many are at wit's end.

While some have taken their own lives, many others have been seriously injured or have made the ultimate sacrifice while on the front lines.

In April, 22-year-old Texas National Guard Specialist Bishop Evans was swept away in the Rio Grande while attempting to save two migrants from drowning. We later found out that the two he sacrificed his life for were actually attempting to traffic illegal narcotics.

Just last week, a 38-year-old father of two, CBP Agent Raul Humberto Gonzalez was killed in an ATV crash while chasing a group of migrants illegally crossing the border.

Perhaps if the cartels were not allowed free rein on our border to smuggle drugs and to traffic humans, Specialist Bishop Evans and Agent Gonzalez would be with us today.

No one has benefited more from this country's lax open border policies than the cartels. The Drug Enforcement Agency has told us that up to 70 to 80 percent of fentanyl in the United States comes into our country over the southern border. We know the vast majority of fentanyl is being manufactured in China and brought into our country over the southern border straight into American cities poisoning our youth.

The Drug Enforcement Agency is telling us that is where it is coming from, yet we continue to have an open border policy, and this body refuses to act to secure our border.

Drug overdoses are the leading cause of death of 18-to 45-year-olds in the United States, killing 100,000 Americans last year alone; three-quarters of those deaths are from fentanyl. One American dies every 7 minutes from this deadly drug streaming over our open border, and by the time I finish this speech, there will be one more American lost.

Our babies are dying. Last month, San Francisco firefighters had to use Narcan to save the life of a 10-month-old baby boy who came into contact with fentanyl while playing in a park. In May, a 3-year-old in California died from a fentanyl overdose, and in November of last year, so did a 1-year-old child in Connecticut. In the last 3 months, there have been two fatal fentanyl exposures in western Wash-

ington State involving children no older than 2 years old.

The fact that our babies are overdosing on this poison should alarm every single person in this Chamber. The silence from many of those on the other side of the aisle and the Biden administration is, quite frankly, sickening. And if you hear anything at all, they tell you that the border is secure—a complete lie.

Biden's open borders have created full-blown national security, public safety, and humanitarian crises in the United States, not only for our law enforcement and constituents but for the migrants as well.

In fact, fiscal year 2022 was the deadliest year ever recorded for migrants attempting to cross the U.S.-Mexico border unlawfully with 853 migrant deaths. Many drowned in the Rio Grande. They perished due to dehydration from battling extreme heat and difficult terrain or taken deadly falls while climbing border barriers.

In June, 53 migrants were found dead in San Antonio after being abandoned in a tractor trailer without air-conditioning or water. In September, a migrant mother of two committed suicide in a New York City homeless shelter. Her 15-year-old son discovered her body. Think about the consequences he will have for the rest of his life.

Some have accused the Republicans who want to secure our borders of being uncompassionate. The greatest humanitarian crisis in our country is unfolding right before our eyes, and I urge our colleagues and our President to work with us to take action to secure it.

#### FAREWELL TO CONGRESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. RYAN of New York). The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. CHABOT) for 5 minutes.

Mr. CHABOT. Mr. Speaker, it has been an honor to represent the people of greater Cincinnati in public office for more than 35 years now. I thought I would take a few minutes to sum up those years.

I first ran for office, Cincinnati City Council, when I was 26 years old. When this, my last term in Congress, expires next month in January, I will be turning 70. 26 to 70, that is long enough. It is somebody else's turn.

I had seriously considered retiring and not running this past election cycle, but it was a redistricting year. The congressional lines were being redrawn, and I was concerned that if I didn't run, our district was going to be written off and drawn in a way that only a Democrat could win it as had been done 10 years ago in Columbus and prior to that in Cleveland.

I didn't want to see that happen to the people of greater Cincinnati who depended on me and trusted me to represent them as a commonsense conservative for so many years.

Redistricting turned out to be a pretty rocky process. I ended up with a 9-

point Biden district, making it the toughest Republican-held seat in the country outside the State of California.

□ 1045

Despite starting out in a 9-point hole, I hoped that with a lot of hard work and a little luck we could hold it anyway. I was wrong. That is water over the dam.

There is a Chinese proverb, "May you live in interesting times." My 26 years in Congress have certainly been that. I was first elected in the 1994 Republican Revolution, Newt Gingrich, the contract with America. Republicans took over the House for the first time in 40 years, which was my proximate age at the time, and 73 freshmen Republicans were elected. I am the last one in the House out of 73, and I will be gone in a few weeks.

I have been asked a number of times: What are my proudest accomplishments during my time here in Congress? At the top of the list was leading the effort to pass the ban on partial birth abortion. I fought that battle for 8 years, all the way to the U.S. Supreme Court. They upheld the law, and it has been described as the most significant pro-life legislation since Roe v. Wade. It is estimated that it saves about 20,000 innocent unborn babies every year from a particularly brutal death. Some have said my strong pro-life positions were a factor in my defeat this election. If so, it was worth it.

Another accomplishment was having served as both chairman and ranking member of the House Small Business Committee. I was in the position to introduce, pass, and implement the PPP, the Paycheck Protection Program, during the recent pandemic. As a result, the First Congressional District received more money, almost \$3 billion; got more small business loans, over 27,000 of them; and most importantly, saved more jobs, over 247,000, than any other congressional district in Ohio. A lot of people's lives, both in our community and across the country, were positively impacted.

Rather than list a whole bunch of other bills I have got passed over the years—I am limited to just 5 minutes here this morning—let me just tell you this: the University of Virginia, UVA, and Vanderbilt, have together done three studies of Congress over the last 10 years in order to determine who are the most effective Members of Congress.

I am proud to say that I was rated in the top 10 most effective Members each time. When you consider that there are 435 of us, I would say that is pretty good. Of course, I could have accomplished none of this without the hard work of my tremendous staff both here in Washington and back in Cincinnati, and without the support of my family.

My wife, Donna, and I will be celebrating our 50th wedding anniversary this coming June. We were blessed with a daughter, Erica, and a son, Randy, both adults now, and the two cutest

grandchildren anywhere ever, Reed and Keira. And I thank my son-in-law, Kevin, for creating and then overseeing my blog over the years.

Finally, let me conclude with this: Despite all the rancor and controversy and partisanship that routinely goes on in this place, it was truly an honor to serve here in the people's House. This extraordinary country, the United States of America, is still the greatest country that ever existed on the face of the Earth.

Goodbye.

#### HONORING REPRESENTATIVE CINDY AXNE

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

Mrs. LEE of Nevada. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the outstanding work of one of my congressional classmates, now one of my closest friends here, Congresswoman CINDY AXNE.

In 2018, less than 100 years after women gained the right to vote, we were elected as part of the largest class ever of women elected to the House—a record we broke again 2 years later. Breaking the glass ceiling was just the start.

CINDY AXNE is a true trailblazer. No issue is too big or small. As a fellow mom in Congress and a lifelong education advocate, I have seen CINDY's passion for the next generation. Even before her time in Congress, as a mom at local school board meetings, CINDY fought to make real change and to promote education equity with the implementation of full-day kindergarten across her children's school district. That passion and can-do character has followed her to Congress, too.

Congresswoman CINDY AXNE is a rare breed here on Capitol Hill. Bipartisanship is a word many of us use here in Congress, but few of us can back it up quite like CINDY. Her energy and enthusiasm are endless, and I have seen firsthand how she brings it to her work here in Washington.

As the lone Federal Democrat from the Hawkeye State, she has taken that Iowa-nice attitude to a whole new level—working with anyone, Democrat or Republican, to get the job done.

Las Vegas, Nevada, and Des Moines, Iowa, may be looking a little bit different, but CINDY and I have worked together to find common ground that transcends partisanship and works for every single American.

As the tallest woman in Congress—although Representative LORI TRAHAN might have a point of order on that—she also bears one of the tallest lists of accomplishments in her time in this House.

She personally helped her constituents recover from catastrophic flooding. She led the charge to keep our communities safe with the Invest to Protect Act. CINDY led the charge to tackle inflation with the Lower Food and Fuel Costs Act, as well.

Her legacy for Iowa lives on in the millions of dollars that she has brought home for her constituents, in the legislation she has fought to get across the finish line, and in all of us fighting to end the divisiveness and to bring the collective spirit of compromise to Congress.

I thank CINDY for everything—for her leadership, for her unwavering spirit, and, most importantly, for her friendship.

#### RECOGNIZING COLD WAR RADAR STATION VETERANS

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

Mr. BABIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the tens of thousands of veterans who served on radar stations across the world during the Cold War.

From 1947 to 1991, American servicemembers faced extremely challenging climates and conditions in the most isolated locations to successfully mitigate threats from the Soviet Union to ensure the maintenance of peace.

These veterans were highly trained and from every United States military branch, including the National Guard and Reserve units. They were also supported by allied forces and civilians, as well.

These brave watch guards were on a mission of the utmost importance to detect, track, intercept, and destroy hostile airborne intruders when they entered the free world airspace.

Although the protection of allied airspace was successful following the end of the Cold War, the United States never officially recognized the countless hours of surveillance that these servicemembers provided to our country and the world.

Several years ago, a dedicated group of Air Force Cold War-era radar station veterans formed a nonprofit organization to raise funds for the construction of a monument commemorating their fellow servicemembers' sacrifices.

The monument was unveiled on November 7, 2019, at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base in Dayton, Ohio, with some 100 veterans and their family members in attendance.

Today, I thank these veterans for their service during such a tense and a turbulent time in our history. Their dedication to our security and the prosperity of peace never wavered an iota.

As a veteran stationed in Germany during the Cold War, I can relate to many of the sacrifices that these courageous individuals made, and I am forever grateful for them.

I include in the RECORD a letter by one of the United States Air Force Radar Station Veterans Monument Association founders, 1st Lieutenant James E. Muecke, which contains more information about the hard work that went into making the dream of a monument into a reality.

#### RADAR STATION VETERANS MONUMENT

Several years ago, three Air Force veterans who served on various radar stations during the Cold War began discussing how to honor their service and others who held the same job. A monument was suggested, but they lacked funding and a location. Washington, D.C., was thought to be the most obvious location choice, but given how long it took to construct the World War II Memorial, they decided to look elsewhere. After many discussions with their fellow veterans, they formed a 501(c)(3) non-profit organization called the United States Air Force (USAF) Radar Station Veterans Monument Association. Five veterans volunteered to serve as officers for the association, and 26 agreed to become board members.

Once the association was formed, donations were sought from many Cold War-era manufacturers and suppliers of radar equipment. Unfortunately, most were out of business or had merged with other companies. As a result, the association contacted as many radar station veterans as possible to ask for their donations for the monument. Eventually, the National Museum of the United States Air Force at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base in Dayton, Ohio, was selected as the location for the monument's placement. The museum indicated that the project would cost approximately \$30,000. After much aid from their fellow veterans, they raised \$43,000.

When designing the monument, their goal was to educate the public in an appealing way. They decided on a monument made from black granite stone, with images of 23 radar sites etched into it. A mission statement and description of the radar station operating conditions were inscribed on the front, and a globe sat on top, symbolizing worldwide involvement. The monument was completed and placed in section two of Memorial Park at the National Museum of the United States Air Force. The dedication ceremony was held on November 7, 2019, with some 100 veterans and family members in attendance. It was an outstanding program; the Air Force honor guard members gave a flag presentation. After the program, the USAF Radar Station Veterans Monument Association members formally turned the monument over to the museum.

Following the ceremony, an evening banquet was held, and the association's officers were recognized for their work in commissioning the monument. They received a standing ovation. All officers were presented with a framed picture of the monument, the USAF Radar Station Veterans Monument Association's logo, and a statement of appreciation.

This is just one example of what it means to be a United States veteran: We are loyal, are proud to have served this great country, and can still stand tall for a monument dedicated to this purpose. We give a proud hand salute to all who attended, to those who could not attend because of distance or health, and especially to those who served but are no longer with us.

1ST. LT. JAMES E. MUECKE.

Mr. BABIN. May God bless these heroes and may history remember them.

#### CONTINUED DELAY OF FLOOR ACTION ON THE MAJOR RICHARD STAR ACT

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

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Speaker, it is with great sadness that I must take the

floor in frustration regarding the continued delay of floor action on the Major Richard Star Act.

H.R. 1282 would expand eligibility to certain military retirees for concurrent receipt of veterans' disability compensation and retired pay or combat-related special compensation.

In the past, military servicemembers found to have endured a service-connected disability could not collect their pension and disability pay in unison. This was unfair.

To receive VA disability compensation, veterans had to forfeit their retirement benefits and pay back dollar-for-dollar the amount that would have been owed to them if they had received both benefits.

In the fiscal year 2004 National Defense Authorization Act, Congress created the Concurrent Retirement and Disability Pay program. In doing so, veterans who are 100 percent disabled were authorized to receive both earned benefits—which is right—known as concurrent receipt, for the first time ever.

Since then, the law has expanded the eligibility to receive military retirement pay and their VA disability pay concurrently to military retirees with 20 or more years of service and a 50 percent or higher disability rating.

Under current law, concurrent receipt for military retirees who have a disability rating of 50 percent or higher was phased in through 2014.

While that certainly marked tremendous progress, medically retired veterans with less than 20 years of service who were wounded in combat must still offset their DOD retirement pay by their VA disability compensation. So unfair. So unjust.

Many of these veterans had the full intention of serving 20 or more years and gain full retirement benefits, but through no fault of their own, were unable to due to their service and sacrifice in the line of duty. They were injured.

This group of retired veterans, also known as Chapter 61 retirees, are arguably the most at-risk because of their complex combat injuries and are just as deserving as those who served greater than 20 years of service.

By creating the CRDP, I firmly believe that Congress admitted that the offset required of disabled veterans was wrong. Approximately 550,000 military retirees are eligible to receive both military retired pay and VA disability compensation but are prohibited under the current guidelines of this program. We must change that.

In my view, I see these veterans as essentially being taxed for their service and sacrifice because they were deemed service-connected disabled. What an injustice that we must correct.

This is a very popular and desired policy fix, Mr. Speaker. The Richard Star Act has 335 cosponsors in the House and 66, and growing, in the United States Senate. Most veteran

service organizations, including the American Legion, the VFW, DAV, VVA, which is the Vietnam Veterans of America, AMVETS, Military Officers Association of America, Fleet Reserve Association, American Ex-Prisoners of War, and the Association of the Navy, strongly support this bill.

Given this support, why hasn't there been any action on this bill? The Richard Star Act got the required cosponsors necessary to get added to the Consensus Calendar back in September, but why has there been no action on this bill?

These are not just questions I have—it is not just me—but the cosponsors of the bill as well, and questions that many in the public have, including our heroes and their families that were affected.

Let's ask the Democratic leadership in the House and the Senate to consider the overwhelming public and congressional support for the Richard Star Act. Do not let this injustice continue. Please do not let this injustice continue.

We have a real opportunity, Mr. Speaker. Do right by these national heroes and include the Major Richard Star Act in the end-of-year omnibus. I can't think of a more worthy cause than honoring our commitment to our Nation's heroes.

□ 1100

#### CONGRATULATING ORLAND HIGH SCHOOL BOYS' FOOTBALL TEAM

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

Mr. LAMALFA. Mr. Speaker, first, I want to congratulate northern California's Orland High School. Their boys' football team just won the California State championship with a grueling 20-7 win, on a very muddy field at Orland Stadium, over Shafter High School.

Indeed, the muddy field affects both teams equally, and Orland was able to dig it out with a great running effort—159 yards by the quarterback in order to pull the victory off. He scored all three touchdowns.

It was, indeed, the first in many years of a State championship for Orland as they pulled this off in an amazing fashion after a lot of rain in northern California.

Congratulations to Orland High School boys for a great effort, going 15 and 0, and winning the CIF championship for all of California.

#### CALIFORNIA'S WATER SUPPLY

Mr. LAMALFA. Mr. Speaker, this is a topic I have spent a lot of time on here on this floor talking about. It is where our food supply comes from in this Nation. With the shortsighted efforts we have had by our regulators at the Federal and State levels, food is shorter in this country than it ever has been in quite a few years, and for no good reason.

As I point out on this chart here, my home State of California, many of our food products are grown in California that the U.S. relies upon. These products you see here, over 90 percent, some of them 100 percent, come from California.

If they weren't grown in California, they would have to come from somewhere else. We would have to import them. We would have to do without. We would have to switch to some other type of food product that we didn't like as well, or just have less choice.

Why is this happening? In part because the water supply for these farms has been around for decades and, indeed, the water systems in California, the Central Valley Project, which is Federal, the State water project, which is State level, were developed with harnessing the water that we have so plentiful in the north and using it throughout the State.

Indeed, in drought periods, these systems were designed to hold us through drought for up to 5 years when the dam was full beforehand in order to do what people need to farm their crops and take care of the needs of the cities, manufacturing, et cetera.

In California, of the 100 percent water pie, 50 percent goes for environmental needs. Fifty percent goes to keep fish colder and wetter, to let water run out to the Pacific, to keep the saltwater intrusion in the delta at bay, so to speak. Forty percent, traditionally, has gone to agriculture, and 10 percent is what has gone to urban and domestic use.

That 40 percent that agriculture has received has had a big bite taken out of it. Hundreds of thousands of acres have been idled in California, just in my area, in the north. At least 250,000 acres of rice crops alone, as well as other water supply that goes toward almonds, walnuts, prunes, and many other crops, has been taken away.

We want to blame the drought. Yes, we have had some level of drought. But in 2021, I would also remind you, we had a huge amount of rainfall in October and a vast snowpack in December 2021.

This year, we are enjoying a good amount of rainfall already in November and December, which will help replenish our lakes.

But what are the water managers, so to speak, in the Federal and State governments doing? Are they indeed keeping the water in the lakes so that we would have the ability to draw upon that water and continue farming crops in California?

Again, this isn't just for California farmers, for the California economy. This is something all Americans rely upon for these food products that are more numerous than I can even list on this chart here.

What is happening in my northern part of the State, the Klamath Basin that I also share on the Oregon side with my good colleague, Mr. BENTZ?

The last few years they have taken the water supply from the farmers up



there in that basin, in the Klamath Basin project—this is a project that was built over 100 years ago to make more water available solely for agriculture from the Klamath Lake. That is the original lake with an additional supply.

Yet, the Bureau of Reclamation and environmental organizations and agencies believe that is their water to take and try to mitigate fish issues in the Klamath River. This kind of attitude has shifted all the way through the Klamath, on down to the Sacramento River.

The Bureau of Reclamation needs to get its act together and be reminded, again and again, that the Klamath project was developed for agriculture, not to help mitigate fish issues that, truly, probably can't really be solved.

On top of that, another thing the people of Klamath and the Siskiyou and northern California area are suffering is that they want to remove the dams that make hydroelectric power on the Klamath River by making a regulatory scheme that is almost impossible for them to renew the licenses.

That is how government does it. They make it too costly, too impossible to continue to stay in business via the permit process.

So, hydroelectric power is going to be less in California, which is already a tough thing on our power grid.

What is the big thing against the people of Klamath Basin? I don't understand. We need food. We need electricity.

#### RECOGNIZING FINCASTLE VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT

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

Mr. CLINE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Fincastle Volunteer Fire Department for 75 years of service.

Since its beginning in 1947, the Fincastle Volunteer Fire Department has been a 100 percent volunteer organization and remains strong with 30 volunteers currently.

These brave men and women play a crucial role in working alongside Botetourt County Fire and EMS services, offering critical localized emergency fire prevention and mitigation support for the people of Fincastle.

The volunteers who serve as firefighters and EMTs within the department go through extensive training, giving up their time, energy, and safety to help others.

Working alongside the firefighters and EMTs are support personnel who perform the vital administrative work and fundraising that keeps the station functioning.

They are led by current officers Chief Dustin Ware, Deputy Chief Ben Campbell, Captain Matthew Webster, Lieutenant Kyle Setliff, Lieutenant Frank Schermer, and Lieutenant Jordan Campbell.

The Fincastle Volunteer Fire Department's longevity stands as a testament

to the civic spirit of the town and an example we should all follow.

I thank the Fincastle Volunteer Fire Department for their selfless service and wish them another 75 years of success.

#### RECOGNIZING STUARTS DRAFT CHEERLEADING TEAM

Mr. CLINE. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize the Stuarts Draft Cougars cheer team for winning this year's Class 1 and 2 Virginia State cheerleading championship. This victory marks the program's fifth State title in 6 years.

The Cougars faced numerous hurdles to reach this victory, placing second behind Fort Defiance during the first round. However, before the second round began, Coach Tammy Carter told the team to be "the athletes they trained to be," and they did just that.

By focusing on what they needed to improve, the Cougars left it all on the mat and increased their score by 30½ points, earning the State title.

These talented athletes include Lexi Almarode, Addison Colvin, Jenna Comer, Sofia Coppola, Taylor Huffman, Zoe Mader, Zane Marshall, Abby Mikolay, Caydence Morris, Tarynn Morris, Baleigh Painter, Eiko Puckett, Olivia Puckett, Alyssa Sanner, Holly Stevens, A'mya Swats, and Natalie Thompson.

For six seniors on the team, Sofia, Zoe, Zane, Abby, Caydence, and Baleigh, this was their memory of cheering together, an outpouring of emotion hoisting the State championship trophy one final time.

Senior Zane Marshall said of his class' historic reign: "To have three [State championships], I don't even know how to feel. It is crazy," he said.

The seniors will leave their high school cheerleading careers with their heads held high, knowing their leadership and performance have left a lasting legacy on the team.

Congratulations to all the talented athletes and dedicated coaches on this incredible victory. They have earned it.

#### RECESS

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

Accordingly (at 11 o'clock and 8 minutes a.m.), the House stood in recess.

#### PROCEEDINGS OF FORMER MEMBERS PROGRAM

The following proceedings were held before the House convened for morning-hour debate:

UNITED STATES ASSOCIATION OF FORMER MEMBERS OF CONGRESS 2022 ANNUAL REPORT TO CONGRESS

The meeting was called to order by the Honorable Dennis Ross, vice president of Former Members of Congress Association, at 8 a.m.

#### PRAYER

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

Lord, You have been our dwelling place throughout all generations. Before the mountains were born or You brought forth the whole world from everlasting to everlasting, You are God. And so we pause in this place to acknowledge Your hand in the governing of our Nation.

We give thanks to You that from generation to generation and Congress to Congress, You have called men and women to serve in this House, upholding the values of freedom and liberty on which our country was founded. We honor their continued defense of the rights and welfare of the people and communities who make up these United States.

Call us, then, this day and every day, in office or out, to acknowledge the higher calling to which You call each of us, wherever You call each of us to be. May we ever live as agents of Your love, instruments of Your peace, and advocates of the hope You set before us. We pray this in Your most holy name.

Amen.

#### PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The Honorable Dennis Ross 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.

Mr. ROSS. I now ask the clerk to call the roll of all former and retiring Members.

The Clerk called the roll and the following Members were "present":

Mr. Altmire of Pennsylvania  
 Mr. Bartlett of Maryland  
 Ms. BOURDEAUX of Georgia  
 Mr. Capuano of Massachusetts  
 Mr. CHABOT of Ohio  
 Mr. Clay of Missouri  
 Mr. Cook of California  
 Mr. Davis of Tennessee  
 Mr. Davis of Virginia  
 Ms. Edwards of Maryland  
 Mr. Faso of New York  
 Mr. Graves of Georgia  
 Ms. Harman of California  
 Mr. Holt of New Jersey  
 Mr. Hutchinson of Arkansas  
 Mr. McEwen of Ohio  
 Ms. Morella of Maryland  
 Mr. Rick Nolan of Virginia  
 Mr. Paulsen of Minnesota  
 Mr. L.F. Payne of Virginia  
 Mr. Petri of Wisconsin  
 Mr. Quinn of New York  
 Mr. Ritter of Pennsylvania  
 Ms. Ros-Lehtinen of Florida  
 Mr. Ross of Florida  
 Mr. SCHRADER of Oregon  
 Mr. Smith of Florida  
 Mr. Stearns of Florida  
 Mr. Stupak of Michigan  
 Mr. SUOZZI of New York  
 Mr. Tanner of Tennessee  
 Mr. UPTON of Michigan  
 Mr. Walker of Pennsylvania

Mr. Weller of Illinois  
 Mr. PERLMUTTER of Colorado  
 Mrs. DEMINGS of Florida  
 Mr. Glickman of Kansas  
 Mr. McMillen of Maryland  
 Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER of Washington  
 Mr. Meehan of Pennsylvania  
 Mr. YARMUTH of Kentucky  
 Ms. SPEIER of California  
 Mr. Moran of Virginia

Mr. ROSS. The Chair announces that 32 former and retiring Members of Congress have responded to their names.

The Chair now recognizes the Honorable L.F. Payne, president of the Association of the Former Members of Congress to address the Members.

Mr. PAYNE. Good morning, everybody.

Dennis, thank you very much. It is an honor to be here on the House floor, and especially with many of my former colleagues and Members who are retiring from the Congress. Thank you all.

On behalf of the U.S. Association of Former Members of Congress, which we will call FMC as I move through this, I very much appreciate the Speaker's invitation to return to this very important place and to present the Congress FMC's annual report, which this year we are presenting specifically under the theme "Life After Congress" for our new former Members who are not returning for the 118th Congress. We will share with them how they can continue their public service through work with FMC. I will be joined by some of my colleagues to report on a few of FMC's premier programs.

As I prepared for today's report, it brought back a lot of memories, many happy memories, of my decade serving in the U.S. Congress.

For all of us, the Congress is one of the highlights of our professional lives. And I know that for each and every one of us, there are memories that will ever remind us of the great privilege that we have had as Representatives of our constituents.

For me, these memories include great friendships with colleagues from both sides of the aisle, working with terrific and very talented young people who were on my staff and others, and pushing forward pieces of legislation that I know have made a positive difference in the lives of Americans.

By serving in Congress, we were given the opportunity to serve our country and its citizens, and I am very proud that through FMC we can continue in an important way the public service that has brought us to Congress in the first place. There is, indeed, life after Congress, and today, we will share with you how FMC members continue to give back.

FMC is the premier NGO focused on our legislative branch, involving both current and former Members from the House and Senate in our work.

We are dedicated to strengthening representative democracy at home and abroad, we strive to encourage public service in the next generation, and we support and promote Congress as an in-

stitution and current Members in their important work.

The U.S. Association of Former Members of Congress was created over 50 years ago. It was a social organization akin to a university's alumni association. And while we retain that mandate, we have also over the years added many substantive programs that make great use of the unique skill set and experience inherent in our membership.

Some of these programs we will explain in some detail over the next hour. As you learn more about FMC, please keep one fact in mind: We are 100 percent a bipartisan organization.

Our strength lies in the fact that Republicans and Democrats work together for the good of our organization and our country and are united as they continue their public service.

It is within that spirit that I now introduce your colleagues, DEREK KILMER of Washington State and WILLIAM TIMMONS of South Carolina, who lead the House Select Committee on the Modernization of Congress. They will tell you how, as former Members, you can support the momentum that the bipartisan committee has created through their 200 recommendations to help improve the Congress.

Mr. KILMER. We have gotten used to singing duets together. It is good to be with you. Thanks to each of you for your service.

I am DEREK KILMER. I represent the west coast of Washington State, a little north of Jaime.

About every 20 or 30 years or so, Congress realizes things aren't working the way they ought to, and they create a committee to look at potential reforms. The Select Committee on the Modernization of Congress is the most recent iteration of that.

The title of the committee makes it sound like we are the IT help desk, but we have been nicknamed the "fix Congress committee," which usually either causes people to giggle or offer to pray for us.

Pretty much under the radar for the last 4 years, our committee has been focused on a single mission, which is to make Congress work better for the American people.

I served as chair. Tom Graves was the vice chair in the last Congress and WILLIAM TIMMONS in this Congress. It has been a truly bipartisan effort.

I say that in part because the rule that established our committee set it up with six Democrats and six Republicans and a requirement that a two-thirds vote was required to pass any recommendations. As of last month, our committee very quietly passed more than 200 recommendations, all focused on making Congress work better.

Some of them are on pretty wonky things, issues like how we make sure that Congress is a more modern institution that uses technology better. Congress has been described as an 18th century institution using 20th century technology to solve 21st century problems. That is pretty apt, so some of our

recommendations have been focused in that regard.

A lot of our recommendations, despite the fact that it wasn't one of our assignments, have been geared toward trying to make this a place where there is more civility and collaboration. Our committee brought in management consultants and organizational psychologists, and we thought about consulting an exorcist to figure out how to make this a place that functions better.

We made about a dozen recommendations in that regard, everything from having committees do bipartisan planning retreats to having the institution do a bipartisan retreat and to changing how orientation is done so it is not so segregated by party.

I think every one of you former Members will acknowledge that part of the success of the institution depends on staff, on having talented people who work in this institution. Unfortunately, because this place hasn't sufficiently invested in our staff, we see a massive turnover, so a number of our recommendations were geared toward having this be a place that can recruit and retain and have a more diverse staff.

I thank the FMC for being partners in this undertaking. We have had some of you testify at hearings. We have had your sort of subcommittees geared toward the same topics that we were interested in.

If I can go from the rearview mirror into the windshield, we are not done. About two-thirds of our recommendations have either been implemented or are on the path to implementation, but we are going to have to kind of keep pushing the institution to make change. Each one of you, as stewards of the institution, I think, has a role to play in that regard.

On top of that, in terms of the future of this work, our committee will go away. Having said that, it appears that there will be a select subcommittee on House admin to focus on implementation of the recommendations.

We also made a recommendation that it shouldn't take another 20 or 30 years before Congress takes up the subject of reform again. So, one of our recommendations was, every three or four Congresses or so, Congress ought to do a committee like this just to make sure that there is constant focus on improving the institution.

We have had extraordinary partnerships, including with some of your Members and some of your soon-to-be Members, ED PERLMUTTER, as well, who have been just terrific partners in this undertaking.

I will say one other thing, and then I will kick it over to WILLIAM. Throughout the course of this work, I kept thinking about a comment made by former Secretary John Gardner. He talked about the importance of stewardship of an institution, and he said it was important for those who care about an institution to be loving critics of it, that it would be a mistake to

be an uncritical lover because it denies an institution of the life-giving drive toward improvement. And it is important not to be an unloving critic that just treats the institution like the pinata at the party and bashes it with an eye toward destruction, not improvement.

I thank the FMC and each of you because I think the manner through which you have engaged our committee has very much been through that lens of being loving critics of this institution which you served, and I thank you for that.

Mr. TIMMONS. Good morning. I am William Timmons. I represent Greenville and Spartanburg, South Carolina. I got elected to the 116th Congress.

My campaign slogan when I ran for Congress was, "Washington is broken." To be the freshman member on the Select Committee on the Modernization of Congress was really a dream come true.

I got to work with Tom Graves, my mentor, and DEREK KILMER, and I saw them do something that doesn't really happen up here much: They worked together. They were respectful of each other, and they really made that a priority for the committee. All the Members got to know each other.

We had a meeting at the very beginning. We talked about why we ran for Congress, what we wanted to change about this place, and we got to know each other on a personal level. We acted in the manner that we thought that this place should work.

That leadership from Tom Graves and DEREK KILMER was inspirational for the committee, but it was rewarding for me professionally because we have worked hard to get things done, and we passed 202 recommendations.

I have done my best the last 2 years to fill Tom Graves' void on the committee. I always joke that I am the vice chair with no hair. He has the best hair of any Member I have seen, so I always make that joke.

I also thank the former Members. It is my understanding that we wouldn't have been able to do this without your efforts.

Obviously, inevitably, some of the recommendations we made would devolve some of the power from leadership into the Members. We always talk about regular order, and I could imagine that many Speakers would not be inclined to do that. But the efforts made by current Members and former Members to have this select committee was critical. Not only did we get a year, we then got another year, and then we got 2 more years.

We are not done, as the chairman said. We are going to continue working to implement the 202 recommendations we have made, and I am optimistic that we will have an even greater impact than we have already had.

I thank you all for your help to have the committee created to push our recommendations forward. I thank Tom Graves, my friend and mentor, for showing me how this place can work.

Most importantly, Chair KILMER, it has been incredible to work with you. Thank you for all of your hard work.

Last but not last, we have Derek Harley here. He is one of the staff directors. Yuri Beckelman is now a chief to a new freshman, so he is not here, but we couldn't do it without him.

We were a team, and we got a lot done, and as the chairman said, we are not done yet. We are going to continue to push the ball forward.

Thank you for all of your help and for having us here today.

Mr. PAYNE. Chairman KILMER, thank you very much, and Vice Chairman TIMMONS. You have done a tremendous job with your leadership on this very important initiative for the Congress and the country.

In New York in June, we had an opportunity to recognize both of them with the Distinguished Service Award. Thank you again.

What you just heard is really a prime example of how we at FMC can support Congress as an institution. We are really very proud to be invited to do so.

At this juncture, let me give you a little more background on FMC. As I said, we were incorporated over 50 years ago as a 501(c)(3) nonprofit charitable and educational organization. We are chartered by Congress, but we receive absolutely no funds from Congress or the government. No taxpayer dollars are earmarked for any FMC program, and that is a fact and one that we are very proud of.

Everything we do is self-funded through membership dues, through fundraising events, and through program-specific grants. Our most recent audit proclaimed us fiscally sound and financially healthy.

One of the most immediate and most impactful ways you, as returning Members, can support FMC financially is by considering to be a sustaining member of FMC.

We now have more than five dozen, almost six dozen former Members who have made this notable commitment to FMC. They are ensuring that not only we can present our important and numerous programs to the public, but they are also contributing to the longevity and continuity of this organization, as half of the sustaining membership contribution is earmarked for our long-term, rainy-day fund.

I am pleased to add a list of our sustaining members to the RECORD, and I thank them for their tremendous support of FMC.

#### SUSTAINING MEMBERS OF FMC

The Hon. Les AuCoin (Oregon), Brian Baird (Washington), Joe Barton (Texas), Mike Bishop (Michigan), Rick Boucher (Virginia), Susan Brooks (Indiana), Cheri Bustos (Illinois) (As of January 4th), Dave Camp (Michigan), Ben Chandler (Kentucky), Mike Conaway (Texas), Paul Cook (California), Ryan Costello (Pennsylvania), Peter DeFazio (Oregon) (As of January 4th), Jeff Denham (California), Charles W. Dent (Pennsylvania).

The Hon. Sean Duffy (Wisconsin), Elizabeth Esty (Connecticut), Sam Farr (California), John Faso (New York), Bill Flores

(Texas), Martin Frost (Texas), Tom Garrett (Virginia), Phil Gingrey (Georgia), Bob Goodlatte (Virginia), Bart Gordon (Tennessee), Tom Graves (Georgia), Gene Green (Texas), John Hall (New York), George Holding (North Carolina), Asa Hutchinson (Arkansas).

The Hon. Lynn Jenkins (Kansas), Doug Jones (Alabama), Kaiiali'i Kahele (Hawaii) (As of January 4th), Ron Kind (Wisconsin) (As of January 4th), Adam Kinzinger (Illinois) (As of January 4th), John Kline (Minnesota), Scott Klug (Wisconsin), Andy Levin (Michigan) (As of January 4th), Jim Matheson (Utah), Ben Michael McAdams (Utah), Jim McDermott (Washington), Mike McIntyre (North Carolina), Pat Meehan (Pennsylvania), Jeff Miller (Florida).

The Hon. Jim Moran (Virginia), Stephanie Murphy (Florida) (As of January 4th), Randy Neugebauer (Texas), Steve Palazzo (Mississippi), Erik Paulsen (Minnesota), Tim Petri (Wisconsin), Ted Poe (Texas), Kathleen M. Rice (New York) (As of January 4th), Martha Roby (Alabama), Peter Roskam (Illinois), Dennis Ross (Florida), Loretta Sanchez (California), James Sensenbrenner (Wisconsin).

The Hon. Donna Shalala (Florida), John Shimkus (Illinois), Bill Shuster (Pennsylvania), Lamar Smith (Texas), Cliff Stearns (Florida), Steve Stivers (Ohio), John Tanner (Tennessee), Mac Thornberry (Texas), Pat Tiberi (Ohio), David A. Trott (Michigan), Henry Waxman (California), Rob Woodall (Georgia), Ted Yoho (Florida).

Mr. PAYNE. Thanks to Mr. KILMER and Mr. TIMMONS, you have already gotten a flavor of how we support the Congress as an institution.

I now yield the floor to FMC board member Tom Graves of Georgia, who will tell you about FMC's many different programs to keep us connected as former colleagues and to create media opportunities for our members to share their insights. He will be followed by FMC board member Donna Edwards of Maryland to tell you about our most important domestic undertaking, the Congress to Campus program.

Mr. GRAVES. Good morning, everybody. First, let me just say, for any Member who is exiting that is considering Former Members of Congress, 8 a.m. is not a normal start time for any meeting. That is safe for me to say, or I would not be affiliated. This is not comfortable for me, either.

I know, most former Members know, and the Members who are exiting know that the Former Members of Congress is really a great organization.

My first interface with it was walking through one morning early and seeing the group meeting here, and I believe Tom Price was speaking and a few of the others that are in the crowd here today. I was curious as to what the group was and hung around for the reception, not knowing that one day I would be speaking before you.

There are only so many hours that are going to be in your day in the days ahead, and it is a challenge when you lose your scheduler. You lose that critical staff. Yet, there is so much you want to do.

How do you manage that time? How do you manage the resources? I have found that the former Members group here is really helpful in that.

It is helpful in how to, I would say, extend your public service because you just never want to step away, but sometimes you do voluntarily and involuntarily, but you want to stay involved.

The former Members organization has allowed me to continue my service in a different capacity, which has been a joy.

For me, I have enjoyed the travel side of it, and I know many have been on codels and have enjoyed the travel through codels. There is that opportunity, as well, through the Former Members of Congress.

For me, this past year, I was able to enjoy a trip to New York City, which, being from the South, is a new, big place for me. We had a great time as a group, in a board meeting planning and discussing, but also exploring some of the city and some of the sights there.

Even more exciting was a trip that I enjoyed to Iceland. I never had the chance to visit Iceland, and this was a trip with former Members, spouses, and guests. It was not a trip paid for by the former Members organization. Your dues, sustaining dues, didn't go to that. It was, in fact, a self-paid trip that was organized by the former Members.

To have the opportunity to represent the United States at that stage was fascinating. We were able to meet with the President, former President, a former Speaker, and the newly, I guess, installed Ambassador from the U.S. to Iceland—newly as in that week she arrived. We had the opportunity to visit with her at the Embassy, so it was a great time.

As with all codels, in essence, you meet folks whom you wouldn't have normally met, and you spend time with folks you wouldn't normally spend time with. So as former Members you rekindle old relationships, potentially, but then you also create new ones that you wouldn't have done otherwise.

For me there was a special one. I refer to her as Miss Marjorie. Pat, you may have known Marjorie Margolies from the Philadelphia suburbs, and I believe mother-in-law to Chelsea Clinton. For some reason, we hit it off. We couldn't be further apart politically or geographically and in a lot of different ways, and, yet, we had a little fun exchange in a webinar. I was participating in a webinar about the former Members doing Congress to Campus.

We were doing this webinar, and I kept referring to her as Miss Marjorie, Miss Marjorie, Miss Marjorie. I was being so kind and bipartisan, and she was being strong and very partisan, I felt like. Somewhere through that she referred to me as "that silver tongue from the South" to the whole group. I thought, I have finally hit home with her. She has figured me out.

These trips are a great time to definitely meet folks and enjoy that opportunity. Also, there is that freedom and flexibility that I found comforting. Codels are fantastic opportunities to explore and meet folks, but you get a

little more freedom and flexibility in your planning and timing and such. So for former Members, codels are great to be a part of.

I would say on the trips the other thing I learned is you develop relationships with people who come from a different political background and from a different philosophy but also from a historical background.

This was incredibly eye-opening to me to interact with Members who had served here just like we have, but had a historical lens that was very, very different and to reconcile that with today or with the issues that I was dealing with and to see that conveyed to others.

So as I close, I will close with this: Aside from trips, I had the chance to join in a panel discussion with one of our former colleagues, Ms. Edwards, whom you will hear from in a minute—and then also former Senator Hutchinson whom I hadn't met before. We had a fun exchange and discussion about the elections and what to expect in the elections.

You will have those opportunities. What is great about those opportunities is that you do learn about others. You do learn other perspectives. But more so, it keeps you sharp.

One of my concerns leaving Congress is: How do you stay sharp?

So being ready, being able to state your opinion, being able to back it up, but also to respect others keeps you sharp. We should stay sharp because if you want to extend your public service, you need to be sharp. You need to be a sharp opinion leader, and you need to be a sharp communicator because folks are going to be expecting to hear from you in the days ahead.

So with that, Mr. Chair, I thank you for the opportunity to address, and thanks, L.F., for the opportunity to be on the board.

I happily yield to the young lady from Maryland (Ms. Edwards).

Ms. EDWARDS. Good morning. Don't get distracted by the cane, it might fall. If I fall, catch me.

Good morning, everyone. I thank you so much for being here this morning with the former Members of Congress.

I am really grateful to be able to speak with you this morning about one of my favorite programs and FMC's biggest program, Congress to Campus.

I love Congress to Campus. As some of you know, the Congress to Campus program brings bipartisan pairs of former Members of Congress to college campuses for 1½ to 3 days to meet with classes, student groups, clubs, local media, faculty, and other members of a college campus community to engage in frank and honest dialogues about our legislative branch in action, public service, and our democracy and the role that citizens play. We talk about current legislative issues and other topics dictated by the headlines.

The way it works is a bipartisan team of former Members share real-life experiences in both political and public

realms. They discuss their unique experiences balancing public and private lives, giving an unparalleled insight into the many roles of our elected Representatives. In addition, the Members focus on the real-world application of policymaking and illustrate how government policy influences the everyday lives of citizens. Students love it. Congress to Campus is an exceptional perspective about life in Washington and on Capitol Hill, especially when you have a little bit of distance.

Currently, when there is a great deal of negativity surrounding Congress, the Congress to Campus program highlights the power of bipartisanship, the dignity of public service, and the importance of actively engaging its citizenry. Students get so much out of it, and the questions that they have really reflect the purpose of the Congress to Campus program.

The three goals of Congress to Campus are to showcase civil, respectful, and productive debate on issues where former Members still wear their partisan hats—and we do, for example, on environmental policy or on the Second Amendment. But they engage students in a back and forth very different from the shouting matches that students sometimes see on cable news and social media. I have to say I have engaged in that.

Secondly, it encourages public service in the next generation to show interested students a path toward Capitol Hill and to mentor future public servants. It reminds the students that in their role as citizens, they need to be active participants in our representative democracy, otherwise our form of government just doesn't work. Students get to hear firsthand the importance of that even when you share or have political differences.

At a minimum, these events showcase to students that they have a responsibility to be informed voters.

Congress to Campus also shares the many other ways those being represented can hold accountable those doing the representing.

The former Members of Congress donate all their time and insight pro bono to the program. This is a real value because otherwise, especially for small college campuses, it would be impossible for those campuses to be able to pay the honorarium and travel and all of those things. So none of the Members of Congress participating in Congress to Campus receive a fee or honorarium for their time. FMC funding only goes toward covering travel and lodging costs. Congress to Campus is made possible thanks to the support of the Stennis Center and the Park Foundation.

This past spring Congress to Campus went to 11 different college campuses reaching nearly 1,000 students. This past fall Congress to Campus held over 15 programs with schools and organizations alike, including one trip to the United Kingdom and one trip to Germany with our former Members reaching over 1,000 students. Most schools

feel comfortable transitioning back to in-person programming, but there are still many opportunities to hold these events virtually, as well, and I think we learned a lot during the pandemic about ways that we could reach schools that we ordinarily otherwise would not be able to travel to.

To quote one student from Western Oregon University after attending a Congress to Campus visit, the student said: "I always thought that Congress officials did get letters asking for change, but I always thought they ignored the changes people wanted. I learned they actually do care and will try to make the changes when someone petitions to them. I also learned I should not only look at one person's side I most agree with, and that rather, I should look at issues from both perspectives."

That was from a student from Western Oregon University.

Looking ahead to the new year, the focus of Congress to Campus will shift to reaching out to Historically Black Colleges and Universities, Tribal colleges, and Hispanic-serving institutions, military academies and colleges and also to inner-city colleges where students may never have the opportunity to speak with Members of our Congress, like you. Currently, there are 12 schools already signed up for the spring of 2023. So you will have your opportunity as well to sign up in bipartisan pairs. Don't miss your opportunity.

So our ask of you is to be part of our flagship program, Congress to Campus. Help us help these students see that bipartisanship and civility are alive and thriving, especially at a divisive time like this. One big testament to the program is our before and after program surveys; 100 percent of students on their post-event survey say that their mind has changed about Congress, for the better.

I love Congress to Campus. In addition to the amazing students, one of my favorite aspects of the program is the opportunity to work with my colleagues from across the aisle—some of whom I did not know well or serve with—to change ideas and policy programs in a respectful way and to show students that critical thinking and healthy disagreement are part of the beauty of the Republic.

I will say on a personal note, I really got to know Charles Boustany from Louisiana. We become fast and furious friends. My friend, the Chair, Dennis Roth, and I have done a number of these programs together, and now we are RV companions.

So if you would like to get involved, please contact the Congress to Campus program manager Patricia Ochs.

Thank you so much for your time today.

Mr. PAYNE: So, Tom and Donna, thank you very much for sharing your insight and thank you for being such great members of FMC.

FMC is a volunteer organization, and I think our programs have a lot of im-

pact because our members on a bipartisan basis contribute to us and to the public their knowledge and time. We are successful because former Representatives and Senators come together across party lines for the good of our organization. They do this on a pro bono basis. They believe in our mission, and they continue to have a public servant's heart.

Former Members of Congress in 2021 and 2022 donated more than 7,000 hours of energy, wisdom, mentoring, and expertise without receiving any compensation. The only compensation is the knowledge that they are giving back, that serving in Congress was a unique privilege, and that it comes with the mandate to encourage and empower the next generation.

On behalf of FMC, I want to thank all of our colleagues who have contributed their time and expertise to make FMC such a success. So while I have all of you here, I thank you all and thank you to the many members of FMC who are not with us today, as well.

Let me also share with the new former Members that through FMC you can contribute to civic education across the country. You can share with audiences worldwide. You have unparalleled insight through panels and webinars on issues from economic policy to security issues and travel overseas as part of former Member delegations at the invitation of our global partners.

We also run a number of highly successful programs involving senior congressional staff including chiefs of staff and district directors across the Nation.

Again, all of our work is accomplished because Democrats and Republicans band together as they continue their public service through FMC.

One way our international work manifests itself is through FMC's Congressional Study Groups. These are programs that support the current Congress and current Members of Congress by bringing them together with their peers in legislative branches overseas. These parliamentary exchanges focus currently on the German Bundestag, Japan's National Diet, the European Parliament in Brussels, and the Korean National Assembly.

I now invite two of our board members to share with you their insight into FMC's international programming. Former Senator and House Member Tim Hutchinson, who will speak about our Congressional Study Groups, and former Member Connie Morella, who has been a leader for FMC on many projects for a very long time, including our very important Diplomatic Advisory Council.

Tim?

Mr. HUTCHINSON. Thank you, L.F. It is great to be back in the House today. I am glad you have made passing reference to the Senate. It is good to be on the House floor where the motto in this institution as I can always remember is, the other party is

the opposition, and the Senate is the enemy.

So I am glad you include Senators in the former Members organization.

It is my great pleasure to report on the work of the Congressional Study Groups on Germany, Japan, Europe, and Korea, the flagship international program of the FMC.

The study groups are independent, bipartisan legislative exchanges that engage current Members of Congress and their senior staff and strive to create a better understanding and cooperation between the United States and our most important strategic and economic partners.

Unique in their year-round, bipartisan, and non-advocacy outreach to Capitol Hill, the Congressional Study Groups remain a premier forum for productive, candid, and topical dialogue on the issues most relevant to our friends and allies abroad.

Featuring voices from Congress, the diplomatic community, administration officials, the private sector, and civil society, study group programming attracts a large and diverse group of policymakers who are committed to productive dialogue.

Each study group has a bipartisan membership roster of between 75 and 125 Members of Congress and is led by a bipartisan, bicameral pair of co-chairs. Our co-chairs are true leaders, who not only serve in their role at the official study group events but are also called on by various embassies and outside organizations to speak on panels, attend roundtables, and meet with countless visiting delegations to the United States.

I would take just a moment to acknowledge the service of our co-chairs for their dedication to these critical programs:

The Congressional Study Group on Germany is led by Senator TIM SCOTT, Senator JEANNE SHAHEEN, Representative BRENDAN BOYLE, and Representative AUGUST PFLUGER.

The Congressional Study Group on Japan is led by Senator DAN SULLIVAN, Senator LISA MURKOWSKI, Representative DIANA DEGETTE, and Representative LARRY BUCSHON.

The Congressional Study Group on Korea is led by Senator BRIAN SCHATZ, Senator DAN SULLIVAN, Representative AMI BERA, and Representative YOUNG KIM.

The Congressional Study Group on Europe is led by Senator JOHN BOOZMAN of the great State of Arkansas, Senator CHRIS MURPHY, Representative BILL HUIZENGA, and Representative DEBORAH ROSS.

A few highlights from our program calendar in the last 12 months include: Annual Congressional Member Study Tour to Japan, visiting both Tokyo and Kyoto.

Annual Congressional Member Study Tour to Korea, visiting Seoul.

The 37th Annual Congress-Bundestag Seminar hosted by Representative BRENDAN BOYLE in Pennsylvania.

A Senior Congressional Staff Study Tour to Dusseldorf and Cologne, Germany.

Two Senior Congressional Staff Study Tours to Korea.

Two Senior Congressional Staff Study Tours to Japan.

Over 55 high-level exchanges and roundtables here in our Nation's capital.

So it has been a very full and very busy year for the Congressional Study Groups.

As former Members of Congress, we are proud to bring the important services provided by the Congressional Study Groups to our colleagues still in office and are proud to play an active role in our continued international outreach.

Now we will hear from Ambassador Connie Morella.

Ms. MORELLA. I don't have a hat on, so you can see me, can't you. I thank you, Tim. What I will be mentioning to you is going to be a long list of businesses and countries that have been affiliated with us. It will show you how extensive, how intensive, how expansive, how productive our groups are.

The work of the Congressional Study Groups is complemented by our Diplomatic Advisory Council. Initially focused on European nations, the Diplomatic Advisory Council is now comprised of dozens of ambassadors from five continents who advise and participate in our programming.

Their interest and commitment to multilateral dialogue is a valued addition to the Congressional Study Groups, and it provides a valuable outreach beyond our four core study groups.

Members of the Diplomatic Advisory Council in 2022 include: the Embassy of Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Canada, the European Union, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Liechtenstein, Monaco, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Singapore, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom. Isn't that impressive. Incredible.

I also would like to thank those individuals, organizations, and Business Advisory corporate members whose patronage makes the work of the Congressional Study Groups possible. In particular, I would like to recognize Dr. Satoshi Akimoto of the Sasakawa Peace Foundation USA, Thomas Byrne of the Korea Society, Sung Won Bae of the Korea Foundation USA, Bailey Childers of the German Marshall Fund of the United States, Paige Cottingham-Streater of the Japan-U.S. Friendship Commission, and Julia Friedlander of Atlantik-Brücke for their support as institutional funders of the Congressional Study Groups in 2022. You can see the support that we have received.

Companies who belong to the 2022 Business Advisory Council—and this is a long list, folks—are: Aflac, Allianz, All Nippon Airways, BASF, Bayer, B.

Braun Medical, Beam Suntory, Central Japan Railway Company, CJ America, Daimler, Deutsche Telekom, DHL, Fresenius SE, Hitachi, Honda, Hyundai, Itochu, JTI, KITA, Lockheed Martin, Lufthansa German Airlines, Marubeni America Corporation, Mitsubishi Corporation (Americas), Mitsubishi Heavy Industries America, Mitsui, Mizuho, NEC, Nissan, Nomura, Panasonic, POSCO, Representative of German Industry and Trade, Samsung, Sojitz, Subaru, Takeda Pharmaceuticals, Tellurian, Toyota Motor North America, United Parcel Service, and Volkswagen Group of America.

Wow. Isn't that a long list. But just know, all of them have been very much involved with our Business Advisory Council, which says how expansive we are and how we have connected.

Because of your financial support, our activities not only help to build vital bilateral relationships between legislatures, but also build bipartisan relationships within our own Congress. Mutual understanding and shared experiences among legislators are crucial to solving pressing problems, whether they are at home or abroad. I thank you.

If I mispronounced one of those names, just know they are there for us and we are very appreciative of the support that they have given us. Thank you.

Mr. ROSS. The Chair recognizes the distinguished gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI), the Speaker of the House.

Ms. PELOSI. Thank you all. Good morning, my friends. It is wonderful to be here with you. Thank you for the recognition. L.F. Payne, thank you for keeping this going and for your leadership. It was an honor to serve with you in the House—each and every one—I think I served with all of you, certainly Jane, Donna, and Mr. Secretary of so many titles. To all of you, welcome back to the Chamber.

It is an interesting time, a busy time. Something that binds us all together is the oath that we take to the Constitution of the United States, regardless of party, regardless of the aisle, we are united in that oath to the Constitution.

I thank you for so much that you are doing in terms of Congress to Campus and the beautiful ceremony you have each year honoring those who have gone on to heaven—I assume—having served in the Congress.

We just lost—a week and a half ago—Mr. McEachin. I mention him because of his recent departure, but also, he said something very beautiful on his first speech on the floor of the House. He quoted Christ's first sermon. Imagine that. Christ's first sermon.

I will read this to you, so you know I did not make this up. Mr. McEachin cited during his first speech the words of Jesus' first sermon, "The spirit of the Lord is upon me to bring good news to the poor." Imagine. Imagine.

Again, with all of us here, we offer hope in the face of hardship—on both

sides—we offer a voice to the voiceless, and to bring good news to those in need.

Now, I have some remarks here, but I thought I would just tell you a couple stories. We lost Norman Mineta this year, as you know, and some of us were together at his service. Mr. Ambassador, Governor, former colleague Jim Blanchard, I call him Jamie because one of his friends was my friend and always referred to him as Jamie.

He spoke before I did, and he talked about how a number of Members come together on a regular basis and discuss this, that, and the other thing, and they have all this guidance that they want to give us. When I got up, I said, I am very familiar with that group—George Miller, Tom Downey, Marty Russo, you know, that whole crew—you know who I am talking about.

When they would call me with this guidance that they brought together, they would say: Madam Speaker, if you were smart, you would do thus and so. And I didn't take offense because I used to hear them say that to Tom Foley and others. Why they thought that was a good introduction to their remarks, I don't know. In any event, I think it was said in—I don't know why somebody would say that to you? If you were smart, you would do it this way. That is the wisdom of the former Members; but when they were Members, they said that, as well.

I thank you all for what you do to continue taking the experience of Congress into the community, the values of patriotism to our great country—what has unified us so much over time. Imagine the wisdom of our Founders to found a country based on something unknown, undone before.

Now, I see some Members here who are going to be part of this organization. All of a sudden, I am like, what? One of these days I will be joining you, too. I look forward to that, but in the meantime know that the foundation that each of you has put down when you were here is something that we continue to draw upon. It is very important to us—especially at a time when we worked in a much more bipartisan way, and that always has to be what we strive for—bipartisanship, accountability, and shedding light on what we do so that the people understand that their voices are heard.

I hope that you always take pride in your service in Congress no matter how raucous it may be here. We have seen some raucous times in our day going way back. Again, please understand the source of strength and inspiration that you all continue to be to us here, and the fact that you come together, whether it is on this day or technologically in other ways, and don't hesitate to call us, even if it is not the Speaker, but other Members to say: If you were smart, you would do thus and so.

So it is my pleasure—for the last time—to welcome you to this Chamber as Speaker of the House. Again, when I

see you again, I may be sitting on that side of this podium, so I look forward to that.

Thank you all for your patriotism, for your love of this great country, the greatest country that ever existed in the history of the world.

Let me tell you what is happening today. Today, the President will be signing the Respect for Marriage Act. That is a big deal for some of us. In my first speech on this floor, I talked about HIV and AIDS 35 years ago. One of the last bills I signed as Speaker for the first time was the repeal of Don't Ask, Don't Tell. One of the last bills I signed to send over to the President that he will sign today is the Respect for Marriage Act, in between the other things that relate to the hate crimes and all that.

The reason I mention it is because it was always an expansion of freedom in our country, and that is what we hope we always continue to do—ever increasing the freedom in our country.

At the end of the day, I will welcome 50 heads of state from Africa. The President is having an African summit now, and he will be welcoming 50 heads of state at the White House. Then, tonight, they will come here.

I am so proud that we can show them this temple of democracy, welcome them here, hear what they have to say, build a strong bond with them.

So many of you have been so much a part of everything that has happened here. I thank you for that, forever expanding freedom in our country. Thank you so much. Lovely to be with you.

Mr. PAYNE. Madam Speaker, thank you very much for visiting with us, and thank you, especially, for your great leadership of the Congress.

The Speaker mentioned Don McEachin, our fellow Virginian, and she also mentioned Norm Mineta, both of whom passed away recently.

I would also like to say a few words about our good friend Jim Kolbe. As many of you may know, Jim passed away about a week ago. It was quite sudden and quite unexpected.

With his passing, we and FMC lost a good friend, a longtime board member, and a voice of reason and compassion during these tumultuous political times that we are currently experiencing. All of us at FMC, from the staff to the board, loved working with Jim. We will certainly miss him greatly.

As you may know, and many of you participate in this service, we, each year, organize a memorial service in Statuary Hall. The Speaker just talked about it. This is to honor the Members whom we have lost in the previous year. It is a fitting tribute to their public service.

I include in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the names of all the Members whom we honored in Statuary Hall this past September.

LIST OF FORMER MEMBERS WHO PASSED AWAY  
FALL OCTOBER 2021–DECEMBER 2022

The Hon. Todd Akin (Missouri), Brad Ashford (Nebraska), Dan Benishek (Michi-

gan), Bill Brewster (Oklahoma), Clarence "Bud" Brown Jr. (Ohio), Albert Bustamante (Texas), Max Cleland (Georgia), Barbara-Rose Collins (Michigan), John Cooksey (Louisiana), Bob Dole (Kansas), Harris Fawell (Illinois), Vic Fazio (California), James Florio (New Jersey), Ed Foreman (Texas and New Mexico), George Gekas (Pennsylvania).

The Hon. Jim Hagedorn (Minnesota), Orrin Hatch (Utah), Kaneaster Hodges Jr. (Arkansas), Larry Hopkins (Kentucky), Carroll Hubbard (Kentucky), Johnny Isakson (Georgia), Timothy Johnson (Illinois), Dale Kildee (Michigan), James "Jim" Kolbe (Arizona), Bob Krueger (Texas), Claude "Buddy" Leach (Louisiana), Gary A. Lee (New York), Romano "Ron" Mazzoli (Kentucky), Jack H. McDonald (Michigan).

The Hon. A. Donald McEachin (Virginia), Carrie Meek (Florida), Norm Mineta (California), Dennis Moore (Kansas), John Porter (Illinois), Harry Reid (Nevada), J. Roy Rowland (Georgia), Norman D. Shumway (California), Neal Smith (Iowa), Mark Souder (Indiana), James Stanton (Ohio), Standish "Fletcher" Thomson (Georgia), Esteban Torres (California), Jolene Unsoeld (Washington), Jackie Walorski (Indiana), Don Young (Alaska), Bill Zeff (New Hampshire).

Mr. PAYNE. For them, and for Jim Kolbe, I am asking that you in the Chamber and any visitors in the gallery please stand, if you are able, so that we can show our respect to these Members with a moment of silence.

As you can see, FMC is an active and impactful organization that empowers Members to continue their service after leaving Congress. We are energized, and we are having tremendous success for, really, three reasons.

One is the outstanding work that our board and our staff have done to solidify our mission, to put in place achievable goals and strategize how to best move FMC forward.

The second reason is our amazing group of partners. These are the corporations that donate to us, especially by way of the Statesmanship Awards Dinner, because they believe in our purpose and recognize the positive impact we are having. They have meant so much to FMC and to allowing us to achieve our purpose.

You have heard of these entities. Connie mentioned them previously. They have done so much, and we so appreciate all that they have done. They believe in our capabilities, and they believe in giving us the opportunity to grow and create long-lasting programming and to allow us to do all the things that we are able to do. So, we thank them again.

The third and the most important reason for FMC's success is all of you, the former Members of Congress who are my colleagues who donate your time, expertise, wisdom, and leadership. You do this by becoming dues-paying, active members of FMC.

I hope that you retiring Members have found the insight that we have shared today helpful. We hope that you would also consider becoming part of us and help us continue this mission. We would love to connect with you in person, and I hope you will join us immediately after this downstairs in H-120. We will have a reception, and we would like to have you be part of that.

I would also like to thank our staff: Pete, who is here, and our staff members there, if you would all stand, please. Let's give them a round of applause.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the proceedings during the former Members program be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD and that all Members and former Members who spoke during the proceedings have the privilege of revising and extending their remarks.

Mr. ROSS. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

Mr. ROSS. The Chair again wishes to thank the former and retiring Members of Congress of the House for their presence here today.

Before ending these proceedings, the Chair would like to invite those former and retiring Members who did not respond when the roll call was called to give their names to the Reading Clerk for inclusion in the roll.

On behalf of FMC, my sincere thanks to all congressional staff who were such a terrific resource and support to make today's presentation possible. Thank you, and we look forward to seeing you at the reception.

We are adjourned.

□ 1200

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. CUELLAR) at noon.

PRAYER

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

Satisfy us this morning, O Lord, with Your unfailing love, that our only response would be to sing to You our joy and be glad in all our days.

Today, may we be faithful not only in our words but in our deeds.

May we follow bravely Your footsteps wherever they may lead.

May we be uncompromising and honest with ourselves.

May there be no self-pity or self-indulgence in our lives today.

May our thinking be clear, our speech truthful and open, and our action courageous and decisive.

Our prayers today are not just for ourselves, but also for the communities and people we serve. And so we pray:

For all who today will face any great decision.

For all those today working to settle important affairs in the lives of individuals and nations.

For all who are shaping public opinion in our time.

For all who write what other people read.

For all who are lifting up the light of truth in a world of ignorance and sin.

For all whose hands are worn with too much work, and for the unemployed whose hands have found no work today.

Hear our prayers, O Lord, those we pray personally as well as for others. Forbid that we should live for ourselves this day, but may we be faithful in our service to Your people, even as we serve You.

In Your most Holy 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 Illinois (Mrs. BUSTOS) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mrs. BUSTOS 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.

#### LIBERTY AND JUSTICE FOR ALL AMERICANS

(Mr. HIGGINS of New York asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. HIGGINS of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate progress in America's pledge to provide liberty and justice for all Americans.

Today, President Biden signed the Respect for Marriage Act into law. The legislation ensures equal rights and protection for married couples regardless of the color of their skin, where they live, or whom they love.

This act is long overdue and necessary as threats remain to undo the hard-fought ruling giving same-sex couples the fundamental right to marriage equality.

I am honored to have cosponsored this bill, and I am proud this day has finally come.

#### PROTECT MEDICARE

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

Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to address an issue that will affect millions of Americans unless Congress acts.

Unless we prevent the Medicare reimbursement cut that is scheduled to go into effect, the doctors, hospitals, and

healthcare providers who work each day to treat Medicare patients may be forced to eliminate services, furlough staff, and delay health initiatives.

These cuts will have the deepest impact on those patients who rely on Medicare to see their doctors.

At a time when our healthcare industry is already facing record burnout, we cannot afford to risk losing more doctors, nurses, and healthcare providers.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to join me in fighting these potential cuts in order to protect American patients who rely on Medicare each and every day.

#### THANKING THE TEAM BUSTOS STAFF

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

Mrs. BUSTOS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to thank Team Bustos. Every Member of Congress knows that the real work is done by staff.

Those with me from day one are: Lucie VanHecke, Miranda French, Ellie LaBotte, and Katie Papa.

Our dedicated and determined district team include: Laura Rude, Dennis Littlejohn, Austin Stadelman, and Coburn Gillies.

The legislative team that makes our accomplishments possible are: Elaine Ansah, Noah Emanuel, Jon Heppen, Yusuf Nekzad, and Leighton Huch.

The communications team that makes sure everyone back home knows we are working for them are: Katie Anderson, Philip Shelly, and Heather Sager.

The person who keeps the train on its tracks is Mitchell Dunn.

My chief of staff who has helped me complete 10 years of service is Trevor Reuschel.

Because of each of them and those who have served on Team Bustos over the years, peoples' lives are better, and Illinois is stronger. It has been my honor to serve with them.

#### IRREVERSIBLE PROCEDURES ON VULNERABLE YOUNG PEOPLE ARE DANGEROUS

(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, from the beginning, our Nation's founding was based upon the idea of defending our borders and defending our people within it.

Yet, in a complete 180 from the original purpose, our top government officials want our tax dollars to fund irreversible gender reassignment surgery for children.

Chemical castrations, mastectomies, and hysterectomies for sex reassignment on minors are life-altering decisions that are permanent and should not be taken lightly. Moreover, the

government has no business paying for them with our tax dollars. It is not only irresponsible but also flat-out dangerous and encourages irreversible and sterilizing procedures on young people.

Mr. Speaker, 80 percent of young people who experience gender dysphoria move on from that when they become adults.

Some doctors and teachers—sometimes even parents—pressure vulnerable children into these invasive surgeries to keep in line with their woke agenda. Adults have no business forcing these decisions upon young people or making them themselves. Indeed, we have run legislation here saying that this should not be a discussion for minors, they must be at least 18 years old if they want to go through these procedures.

It is unacceptable the way adults, media, and government are putting children entrusted in their care in these situations directly in harm's way with irreversible, life-changing, and even suicide-inducing decisions.

#### FIGHTING CHORDOMA

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

Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize a member of my staff, Joshua Smith, who was recently diagnosed with a rare form of cancer known as chordoma.

Classified as a rare cancer of the spine and skull, chordoma is diagnosed in thousands of people worldwide every year, about 300 of whom live in the United States.

In honor of Josh and others diagnosed every year, I introduced a resolution last week to help shine a light on the need for more research and awareness of this kind of cancer which is very rare.

Thankfully, Josh is recovering and back at work, but his illness serves as an important reminder of the need to bolster research and funding to combat cancers of all kinds. Fighting cancers, particularly rare forms like chordoma, can and should bring us together.

Mr. Speaker, I ask all my colleagues for their support for this resolution.

#### GREATER COMPETITION WITHIN THE DEFENSE INDUSTRY FOR SMALL BUSINESS

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

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, on December 8 the House passed the JAMES M. INHOFE National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 2023 on a bipartisan basis.

I am particularly proud to see that my amendment, the Defense Maintenance Data Transparency Act, was included in this crucial package.

The challenges facing the Department of Defense's inability to access



necessary data to award truly competitive contracts to small businesses in America is unacceptable.

My amendment would direct the Secretary of Defense to clarify existing, ambiguous terms in the U.S. Code as well as in DOD's acquisition regulations that, once corrected, will help the DOD access the data it needs to promote greater opportunity for small businesses to compete for maintenance service contracts and has the potential to save millions of taxpayer dollars.

Greater competition within the defense industry means more value for every hardworking taxpayer in America.

#### HONORING SOUTH ST. PAUL POLICE OFFICER LEO PAVLAK

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

Ms. CRAIG. Mr. Speaker, yesterday I was proud to watch the House pass my bill naming the South St. Paul, Minnesota Post Office after fallen South St. Paul police officer Leo Pavlak.

In 1933, after only 4 months on the force and at just 38 years old, Officer Pavlak was shot and killed by the notorious Barker-Karpis gang while assisting in a payroll delivery. To this day, he is the only South St. Paul officer to have been killed in the line of duty.

In the 89 years since his death, Leo's children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren have continued building the impressive Pavlak legacy in law enforcement in our community.

Leo's son, Robert Leo Pavlak, Sr. was a St. Paul police officer. One of his grandsons, Robert, was a Ramsey County deputy, while another grandson, David, worked in St. Paul as a police officer.

And now Leo's great-grandson, Ryan, is following in those very footsteps.

So today, I applaud my colleagues in passing this bill to honor not only Leo's dedication and service but that of the entire Pavlak family.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my Senate colleagues to pass this bill in a timely manner.

#### BIDENFLATION ENERGY CRISIS ONGOING

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

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, last week the average for a gallon of gas was shamefully \$1 more than when Biden took office. A gallon of diesel, fuel for trucks and ships, is nearly 50 percent higher.

Due to irresponsible energy policies of Biden and Democrats, inflation reached 40-year highs, and families are hurting. In the last year, one-third of households have reduced or skipped necessities like food and medicine to pay

energy bills, according to a LendingTree survey.

The National Energy Assistance Directors Association has said that household energy costs will be the highest in 15 years.

On Saturday, I was grateful to be on a codel warmly welcomed in Kiev by Ukrainians thankful for defensive weapons which last week stopped 85 percent of Putin's missiles and Iranian drones. Putin must be stopped from freezing Ukrainians to death as Stalin starved Ukrainians to death.

President Biden joined Turkish President Recep Erdogan and French President Macron pledging additional defensive weapons to courageous President Volodymyr Zelenskyy on Sunday.

In conclusion, God bless our troops, who successfully protected America for 20 years, as the global war on terrorism continues moving from an Afghan safe haven to America.

#### HONORING CLAY PHILLIPS, CHIEF OF STAFF

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

Ms. CASTOR of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor my longtime chief of staff, Clay Phillips, who is retiring at the end of this Congress. I thank him for his tremendous career of public service, including 16 years of service in the chief of staff role.

There are few people in the Tampa area who have not worked with Clay, and I am grateful for all the work that he has done to ensure that veterans receive the benefits that they have earned to ensure that our neighbors were able to stay in their house during the foreclosure crisis, all of his work on affordable healthcare, and for social justice.

He was also instrumental in Florida's new statue, the Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune statue that all Americans will enjoy seeing. She is the first African American in history to represent a State in the National Statuary Hall Collection.

He has always stood up for the voiceless, and as President Kennedy encouraged, let public service be a proud and lively career.

Clay's career was proud and lively. I am grateful he has provided selfless service, and I am grateful for his friendship and his devotion to our neighbors.

#### HONORING COACH MIKE LEACH

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

Mr. GUEST. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the life of Mississippi State University head football coach, Mike Leach, a man who left a substantial mark on the game of football and served as an inspiration for players and fans alike.

Coach Leach was, in a word, unconventional. The air raid offense, which he brought to college football, changed the game of football forever; but the sports world will not soon forget Coach Leach's unique personality that entertained everyone who had the opportunity to listen to his good-humored interview style and memorable one-liners.

I am thankful that Coach Leach chose Mississippi State University as his new home in 2020. The last three seasons with him at the helm have produced some of the most memorable football seasons in my lifetime.

Without a doubt, Coach Leach will be missed, and his impact on the game of football and Mississippi State University will prove to be timeless. We will continue to look back fondly on the memories that Coach Leach, the pirate, graciously left us with.

#### ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF HOUSE DEMOCRATS

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

Ms. GARCIA of Texas. Mr. Speaker, as we come to the final days of this session, I rise to celebrate the remarkable accomplishments House Democrats delivered for the American people during the 117th Congress.

While there are too many wins to mention, I would like to make sure everyone knows that we have always put people over politics.

Democrats will save 13 million Americans an average of \$800 a year on their health insurance premiums. Democrats helped create a total of 10.3 million jobs. Democrats lowered the national unemployment rate to 3.7 percent, which is nearly a 50-year low. Democrats delivered the largest 1-year reduction to the Federal deficit in American history, a reduction of \$1.5 trillion this year alone. Democrats passed many pro-woman bills—like the Women's Health Protection Act, which protects the woman's right to make her own healthcare decisions.

House Democrats did all this because we always put people over politics—we always have, and we always will.

#### RECOGNIZING THE LIFE OF CHARLES "RED" FARMER

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

Mr. PALMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize the life of Charles "Red" Farmer. Mr. Farmer was born on October 15, 1932, in Nashville, Tennessee. He began racing cars in the 1940s and is still competing today at the age of 90, having recently raced on the dirt track at Talladega Short Track in Alabama.

Following military service in Korea, and having obtained his NASCAR license, Red competed in his first Daytona Beach race in 1953 and went on to

compete in the Daytona 500 a total of eight times. In 1962, he moved to Hueytown, Alabama, and became a core member of the famous “Alabama Gang”.

Red won a total of four NASCAR championships, winning the modified division championship in 1956 and proceeding to collect three consecutive championships in NASCAR’s Late Model Sportsman division from 1969 to 1971, including the 1971 Permatex 300 at Daytona. He has won so many times on various tracks and across different divisions that the exact number of wins is unknown, but it is in excess of 750.

In addition to driving, Red served as crew chief for NASCAR Hall of Famer Davey Allison. Red is recognized as one of NASCAR’s 50 greatest drivers. He is in the Alabama Sports Hall of Fame and the NASCAR Hall of Fame.

Red married his late wife, Joan, in 1950 and has three children: Bonnie, Cindy, and Mike.

Red’s passion for racing and his determination to never retire, but to continue doing what he loves—even at the age of 90—is an inspiration to all of us.

#### CELEBRATING THE LIFE OF BRANDON CASERTA

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

Mrs. LESKO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the life of Brandon Caserta from Peoria, Arizona.

Brandon was born on May 25, 1997, and everyone who knew him spoke of his kindness. Brandon grew up in a family dedicated to serving our Nation. He followed in the footsteps of his father, Patrick, a retired United States Navy Senior Chief, by enlisting in the Navy. Brandon dreamed of one day joining our Nation’s elite in the United States Navy SEALs, and he eventually served as Petty Officer Third Class with the Helicopter Sea Combat Squadron 28 in Norfolk, Virginia.

Sadly, on June 25, 2018, Brandon tragically took his own life. In memory of their son, Brandon’s parents, Teri and Patrick, began advocating for change to help prevent suicides among Active-Duty military and veterans. Their dedication resulted in the inclusion of H.R. 3942, the Brandon Act, named after Brandon, in the fiscal year 2022 National Defense Authorization Act. This bill allows servicemembers to quickly seek lifesaving mental health care.

I am grateful for Teri and Patrick’s dedication and their tireless effort to ensure that Brandon’s legacy brings about meaningful change within our military.

#### RECOGNIZING THE SEVENTH GRADE CLASS AT GREEN ACRES MIDDLE SCHOOL

(Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to recognize Victor Stekoll’s seventh grade class at the Green Acres School. In the class is my nephew Eric. Like Eric, his classmates work to earn respect, which is one of the most important characteristics and principles of the Green Acres School.

These students are challenged to live and learn with intellect and curiosity, determination, and joy because they want to make a positive impact on their school. These Green Acre students are off to a great start.

In fact, Mr. Stekoll’s class is touring the Capitol today in order to learn more about our government and get an inside look at what it is like to be a Member of Congress.

I applaud these middle school students for showing interest in the important work of government. I expect, Mr. Speaker, that one day one of these students will be standing right here addressing the Chamber.

I say: Go Grizzlies.

#### PRINTING OF PROCEEDINGS OF FORMER MEMBERS PROGRAM

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the proceedings during the former Members program be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD and that all Members and former Members who spoke during the proceedings have the privilege of revising and extending their remarks.

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

There was no objection.

#### EQUAL ACCESS TO GREEN CARDS FOR LEGAL EMPLOYMENT ACT OF 2022

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 1508, I call up (H.R. 3648) to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to eliminate the per-country numerical limitation for employment-based immigrants, to increase the per-country numerical limitation for family-sponsored immigrants, 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 1508, the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on the Judiciary printed in the bill, modified by the amendment printed in part A of House Report 117–590, is adopted and the bill, as amended, is considered read.

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

H.R. 3648

*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 “Equal Access to Green cards for Legal Employment Act of 2022” or the “EAGLE Act of 2022”.*

#### SEC. 2. NUMERICAL LIMITATION TO ANY SINGLE FOREIGN STATE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 202(a)(2) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1152(a)(2)) is amended to read as follows:

“(2) PER COUNTRY LEVELS FOR FAMILY-SPONSORED IMMIGRANTS.—Subject to paragraphs (3) and (4), the total number of immigrant visas made available to natives of any single foreign state or dependent area under section 203(a) in any fiscal year may not exceed 15 percent (in the case of a single foreign state) or 2 percent (in the case of a dependent area) of the total number of such visas made available under such section in that fiscal year.”.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Section 202 of such Act (8 U.S.C. 1152) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in paragraph (3), by striking “both subsections (a) and (b) of section 203” and inserting “section 203(a)”;

(B) by striking paragraph (5); and

(2) by amending subsection (e) to read as follows:

“(e) SPECIAL RULES FOR COUNTRIES AT CEILING.—If the total number of immigrant visas made available under section 203(a) to natives of any single foreign state or dependent area will exceed the numerical limitation specified in subsection (a)(2) in any fiscal year, immigrant visas shall be allotted to such natives under section 203(a) (to the extent practicable and otherwise consistent with this section and section 203) in a manner so that, except as provided in subsection (a)(4), the proportion of the visas made available under each of paragraphs (1) through (4) of section 203(a) is equal to the ratio of the total visas made available under the respective paragraph to the total visas made available under section 203(a).”.

(c) COUNTRY-SPECIFIC OFFSET.—Section 2 of the Chinese Student Protection Act of 1992 (8 U.S.C. 1255 note) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking “(as defined in subsection (e))”;

(2) by striking subsection (d); and

(3) by redesignating subsection (e) as subsection (d).

(d) APPLICATION.—The amendments made by this section shall apply beginning on the date that is the first day of the second fiscal year beginning after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(e) TRANSITION RULES FOR EMPLOYMENT-BASED IMMIGRANTS.—Notwithstanding title II of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1151 et seq.), the following transition rules shall apply to employment-based immigrants, beginning on the date referred to in subsection (d):

(1) RESERVED VISAS FOR LOWER ADMISSION STATES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—For the first nine fiscal years after the date referred to in subsection (d), immigrant visas under each of paragraphs (2) and (3) of section 203(b) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1153(b)) shall be reserved and allocated to immigrants who are natives of a foreign state or dependent area that is not one of the two foreign states or dependent areas with the highest demand for immigrant visas as follows:

(i) For the first fiscal year after such date, 30 percent of such visas.

(ii) For the second fiscal year after such date, 25 percent of such visas.

(iii) For the third fiscal year after such date, 20 percent of such visas.

(iv) For the fourth fiscal year after such date, 15 percent of such visas.

(v) For the fifth and sixth fiscal years after such date, 10 percent of such visas.

(vi) For the seventh, eighth, and ninth fiscal years after such date, 5 percent of such visas.

(B) ADDITIONAL RESERVED VISAS FOR NEW ARRIVALS.—For each of the first nine fiscal years after the date referred to in subsection (d), an additional 5.75 percent of the immigrant visas made available under each of paragraphs (2)

and (3) of section 203(b) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1153(b)) shall be allocated to immigrants who are natives of a foreign state or dependent area that is not one of the two foreign states or dependent areas with the highest demand for immigrant visas. Such additional visas shall be allocated in the following order of priority:

(i) **FAMILY MEMBERS ACCOMPANYING OR FOLLOWING TO JOIN.**—Visas reserved under this subparagraph shall be allocated to family members described in section 203(d) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1153(d)) who are accompanying or following to join a principal beneficiary who is in the United States and has been granted an immigrant visa or adjustment of status to lawful permanent residence under paragraph (2) or (3) of section 203(b) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1153(b)).

(ii) **NEW PRINCIPAL ARRIVALS.**—If at the end of the second quarter of any fiscal year, the total number of visas reserved under this subparagraph exceeds the number of qualified immigrants described in clause (i), such visas may also be allocated, for the remainder of the fiscal year, to individuals (and their family members described in section 203(d) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1153(d))) who are seeking an immigrant visa under paragraph (2) or (3) of section 203(b) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1153(b)) to enter the United States as new immigrants, and who have not resided or worked in the United States at any point in the four-year period immediately preceding the filing of the immigrant visa petition.

(iii) **OTHER NEW ARRIVALS.**—If at the end of the third quarter of any fiscal year, the total number of visas reserved under this subparagraph exceeds the number of qualified immigrants described in clauses (i) and (ii), such visas may also be allocated, for the remainder of the fiscal year, to other individuals (and their family members described in section 203(d) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1153(d))) who are seeking an immigrant visa under paragraph (2) or (3) of section 203(b) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1153(b)).

(2) **RESERVED VISAS FOR SHORTAGE OCCUPATIONS.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—For each of the first seven fiscal years after the date referred to in subsection (d), not fewer than 4,400 of the immigrant visas made available under section 203(b)(3) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1153(b)(3)), and not reserved under paragraph (1), shall be allocated to immigrants who are seeking admission to the United States to work in an occupation described in section 656.5(a) of title 20, Code of Federal Regulations (or any successor regulation).

(B) **FAMILY MEMBERS.**—Family members who are accompanying or following to join a principal beneficiary described in subparagraph (A) shall be entitled to a visa in the same status and in the same order of consideration as such principal beneficiary, but such visa shall not be counted against the 4,400 immigrant visas reserved under such subparagraph.

(3) **PER-COUNTRY LEVELS.**—For each of the first nine fiscal years after the date referred to in subsection (d)—

(A) not more than 25 percent (in the case of a single foreign state) or 2 percent (in the case of a dependent area) of the total number of visas reserved under paragraph (1) shall be allocated to immigrants who are natives of any single foreign state or dependent area; and

(B) not more than 85 percent of the immigrant visas made available under each of paragraphs (2) and (3) of section 203(b) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1153(b)) and not reserved under paragraph (1), may be allocated to immigrants who are native to any single foreign state or dependent area.

(4) **SPECIAL RULE TO PREVENT UNUSED VISAS.**—If, at the end of the third quarter of any fiscal

year, the Secretary of State determines that the application of paragraphs (1) through (3) would result in visas made available under paragraph (2) or (3) of section 203(b) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1153(b)) going unused in that fiscal year, such visas may be allocated during the remainder of such fiscal year without regard to paragraphs (1) through (3).

(5) **RULES FOR CHARGEABILITY AND DEPENDENTS.**—Section 202(b) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1152(b)) shall apply in determining the foreign state to which an alien is chargeable, and section 203(d) of such Act (8 U.S.C. 1153(d)) shall apply in allocating immigrant visas to family members, for purposes of this subsection.

(6) **DETERMINATION OF TWO FOREIGN STATES OR DEPENDENT AREAS WITH HIGHEST DEMAND.**—The two foreign states or dependent areas with the highest demand for immigrant visas, as referred to in this subsection, are the two foreign states or dependent areas with the largest aggregate number of beneficiaries of petitions for an immigrant visa under section 203(b) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1153(b)) that have been approved, but where an immigrant visa is not yet available, as determined by the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of Homeland Security.

### SEC. 3. POSTING AVAILABLE POSITIONS THROUGH THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR.

(a) **DEPARTMENT OF LABOR WEBSITE.**—Section 212(n) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1182(n)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(6) For purposes of complying with paragraph (1)(C):

“(A) Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of the Equal Access to Green cards for Legal Employment Act of 2022, the Secretary of Labor shall establish a searchable internet website for posting positions in accordance with paragraph (1)(C) that is available to the public without charge, except that the Secretary may delay the launch of such website for a single period identified by the Secretary by notice in the Federal Register that shall not exceed 30 days.

“(B) The Secretary may work with private companies or nonprofit organizations to develop and operate the internet website described in subparagraph (A).

“(C) The Secretary shall promulgate rules, after notice and a period for comment, to carry out this paragraph.”.

(b) **PUBLICATION REQUIREMENT.**—The Secretary of Labor shall submit to Congress, and publish in the Federal Register and in other appropriate media, a notice of the date on which the internet website required under section 212(n)(6) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, as established by subsection (a), will be operational.

(c) **APPLICATION.**—The amendment made by subsection (a) shall apply beginning on the date that is 90 days after the date described in subsection (b).

(d) **INTERNET POSTING REQUIREMENT.**—Section 212(n)(1)(C) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1182(n)(1)(C)) is amended—

(1) by redesignating clause (ii) as subclause (II);

(2) by striking “(i) has provided” and inserting the following:

“(ii)(I) has provided”; and

(3) by inserting before clause (ii), as redesignated by paragraph (2), the following:

“(i) except in the case of an employer filing a petition on behalf of an H-1B nonimmigrant who has already been counted against the numerical limitations and is not eligible for a full 6-year period, as described in section 214(g)(7), or on behalf of an H-1B nonimmigrant authorized to accept employment under section 214(n), has posted on the internet website described in paragraph (6), for at least 30 calendar days, a description of each position for which a nonimmigrant is sought, that includes—

“(I) the occupational classification, and if different the employer’s job title for the position, in which each nonimmigrant will be employed;

“(II) the education, training, or experience qualifications for the position;

“(III) the salary or wage range and employee benefits offered;

“(IV) each location at which a nonimmigrant will be employed; and

“(V) the process for applying for a position; and”.

### SEC. 4. H-1B EMPLOYER PETITION REQUIREMENTS.

(a) **WAGE DETERMINATION INFORMATION.**—Section 212(n)(1)(D) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1182(n)(1)(D)) is amended by inserting “the prevailing wage determination methodology used under subparagraph (A)(i)(II),” after “shall contain”.

(b) **NEW APPLICATION REQUIREMENTS.**—Section 212(n)(1) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1182(n)(1)) is amended by inserting after subparagraph (G) the following new subparagraph:

“(H)(i) The employer, or a person or entity acting on the employer’s behalf, has not advertised any available position specified in the application in an advertisement that states or indicates that—

“(I) such position is only available to an individual who is or will be an H-1B nonimmigrant; or

“(II) an individual who is or will be an H-1B nonimmigrant shall receive priority or a preference in the hiring process for such position.

“(ii) The employer has not primarily recruited individuals who are or who will be H-1B nonimmigrants to fill such position.

“(I) If the employer, in a previous period specified by the Secretary, employed one or more H-1B nonimmigrants, the employer shall submit to the Secretary the Internal Revenue Service Form W-2 Wage and Tax Statements filed by the employer with respect to the H-1B nonimmigrants for such period.”.

(c) **ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENT FOR NEW H-1B PETITIONS.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Section 212(n)(1) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1182(n)(1)), as amended by subsection (b), is further amended by inserting after subparagraph (I), the following:

“(J)(i) If the employer employs 50 or more employees in the United States, the sum of the number of such employees who are H-1B nonimmigrants plus the number of such employees who are nonimmigrants described in section 101(a)(15)(L) does not exceed 50 percent of the total number of employees.

“(ii) Any group treated as a single employer under subsection (b), (c), (m), or (o) of section 414 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 shall be treated as a single employer for purposes of clause (i).”.

(2) **RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.**—Nothing in subparagraph (J) of section 212(n)(1) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1182(n)(1)), as added by paragraph (1), may be construed to prohibit renewal applications or change of employer applications for H-1B nonimmigrants employed by an employer on the date of the enactment of this Act.

(3) **APPLICATION.**—The amendment made by this subsection shall apply with respect to an employer commencing on the date that is 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(d) **LABOR CONDITION APPLICATION FEE.**—Section 212(n) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1182(n)), as amended by section 3(a), is further amended by adding at the end the following:

“(7)(A) The Secretary of Labor shall promulgate a regulation that requires applicants under this subsection to pay an administrative fee to cover the average paperwork processing costs and other administrative costs.

“(B)(i) Fees collected under this paragraph shall be deposited as offsetting receipts within

the general fund of the Treasury in a separate account, which shall be known as the 'H-1B Administration, Oversight, Investigation, and Enforcement Account' and shall remain available until expended.

"(ii) The Secretary of the Treasury shall refund amounts in such account to the Secretary of Labor for salaries and related expenses associated with the administration, oversight, investigation, and enforcement of the H-1B nonimmigrant visa program."

(e) **ELIMINATION OF B-1 IN LIEU OF H-1.**—Section 214(g) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1184(g)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(12)(A) Unless otherwise authorized by law, an alien normally classifiable under section 101(a)(15)(H)(i) who seeks admission to the United States to provide services in a specialty occupation described in paragraph (1) or (3) of subsection (i) may not be issued a visa or admitted under section 101(a)(15)(B) for such purpose.

"(B) Nothing in this paragraph may be construed to authorize the admission of an alien under section 101(a)(15)(B) who is coming to the United States for the purpose of performing skilled or unskilled labor if such admission is not otherwise authorized by law."

(f) **ENDING MEDIA ABUSE OF H-1B.**—Section 214(g) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1184(g)), as amended by subsection (e), is further amended by adding at the end the following:

"(13) An alien normally classifiable under section 101(a)(15)(I) who seeks admission to the United States solely as a representative of the foreign press, radio, film, or other foreign information media, may not be issued a visa or admitted under section 101(a)(15)(H)(i) to engage in such vocation."

(g) **MEMBERSHIP IN TOTALITARIAN PARTY.**—Section 214(g) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1184(g)), as amended by subsections (e) and (f), is further amended by adding at the end of the following:

"(14)(A) Except as provided in this paragraph, an alien who is or has been a member of or affiliated with the Communist or any other totalitarian party (or subdivision or affiliate thereof), domestic or foreign, may not be issued a visa or admitted under section 101(a)(15)(H)(i).

"(B) Subparagraph (A) shall not apply to an alien because of membership or affiliation if the alien establishes to the satisfaction of the consular officer when applying for a visa (or to the satisfaction of the Secretary of Homeland Security when applying for admission) under section 101(a)(15)(H)(i) that the membership or affiliation is or was involuntary, or is or was solely when under 16 years of age, by operation of law, or for purposes of obtaining employment, food rations, or other essentials of living and whether necessary for such purposes.

"(C) Subparagraph (A) shall not apply to an alien because of membership or affiliation if the alien establishes to the satisfaction of the consular officer when applying for a visa (or to the satisfaction of the Secretary of Homeland Security when applying for admission) under section 101(a)(15)(H)(i) that—

"(i) the membership or affiliation terminated at least—

"(I) 2 years before the date of such application; or

"(II) 5 years before the date of such application, in the case of an alien whose membership or affiliation was with the party controlling the government of a foreign state that is a totalitarian dictatorship as of such date; and

"(ii) the alien is not a threat to the security of the United States.

"(D) The Secretary of Homeland Security may, in the Secretary's discretion, waive the application of subparagraph (A) in the case of an alien who is the parent, spouse, son, daughter, brother, or sister of a citizen of the United States or a spouse, son, or daughter of an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence for

humanitarian purposes, to assure family unity, or when it is otherwise in the public interest if the alien is not a threat to the security of the United States."

#### **SEC. 5. INVESTIGATION AND DISPOSITION OF COMPLAINTS AGAINST H-1B EMPLOYERS.**

(a) **INVESTIGATION, WORKING CONDITIONS, AND PENALTIES.**—Section 212(n)(2)(C) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1182(n)(2)(C)) is amended by striking clause (iv) and inserting the following:

"(iv)(I) An employer that has filed an application under this subsection violates this clause by taking, failing to take, or threatening to take or fail to take a personnel action, or intimidating, threatening, restraining, coercing, blacklisting, discharging, or discriminating in any other manner against an employee because the employee—

"(aa) disclosed information that the employee reasonably believes evidences a violation of this subsection or any rule or regulation pertaining to this subsection; or

"(bb) cooperated or sought to cooperate with the requirements under this subsection or any rule or regulation pertaining to this subsection.

"(II) An employer that violates this clause shall be liable to the employee harmed by such violation for lost wages and benefits.

"(III) In this clause, the term 'employee' includes—

"(aa) a current employee;

"(bb) a former employee; and

"(cc) an applicant for employment."

(b) **INFORMATION SHARING.**—Section 212(n)(2)(H) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1182(n)(2)(H)) is amended to read as follows:

"(H)(i) The Director of U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services shall provide the Secretary of Labor with any information contained in the materials submitted by employers of H-1B nonimmigrants as part of the petition adjudication process that indicates that the employer is not complying with visa program requirements for H-1B nonimmigrants.

"(ii) The Secretary may initiate and conduct an investigation and hearing under this paragraph after receiving information of noncompliance under this subparagraph."

#### **SEC. 6. LABOR CONDITION APPLICATIONS.**

(a) **APPLICATION REVIEW REQUIREMENTS.**—Section 212(n)(1) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1182(n)(1)) is amended, in the undesignated matter following subparagraph (I), as added by section 4(b)—

(1) in the fourth sentence, by inserting ", and through the internet website of the Department of Labor, without charge." after "Washington, D.C.";

(2) in the fifth sentence, by striking "only for completeness" and inserting "for completeness, clear indicators of fraud or misrepresentation of material fact,";

(3) in the sixth sentence, by striking "or obviously inaccurate" and inserting ", presents clear indicators of fraud or misrepresentation of material fact, or is obviously inaccurate"; and

(4) by adding at the end the following: "If the Secretary's review of an application identifies clear indicators of fraud or misrepresentation of material fact, the Secretary may conduct an investigation and hearing in accordance with paragraph (2)."

(b) **ENSURING PREVAILING WAGES ARE FOR AREA OF EMPLOYMENT AND ACTUAL WAGES ARE FOR SIMILARLY EMPLOYED.**—Section 212(n)(1)(A) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1182(n)(1)(A)) is amended—

(1) in clause (i), in the undesignated matter following subclause (II), by striking "and" at the end;

(2) in clause (ii), by striking the period at the end and inserting ", and"; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

"(iii) will ensure that—

"(I) the actual wages or range identified in clause (i) relate solely to employees having substantially the same duties and responsibilities as the H-1B nonimmigrant in the geographical area of intended employment, considering experience, qualifications, education, job responsibility and function, specialized knowledge, and other legitimate business factors, except in a geographical area there are no such employees, and

"(II) the prevailing wages identified in clause (ii) reflect the best available information for the geographical area within normal commuting distance of the actual address of employment at which the H-1B nonimmigrant is or will be employed."

(c) **PROCEDURES FOR INVESTIGATION AND DISPOSITION.**—Section 212(n)(2)(A) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1182(n)(2)(A)) is amended—

(1) by striking "(2)(A) Subject" and inserting "(2)(A)(i) Subject";

(2) by striking the fourth sentence; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

"(ii)(I) Upon receipt of a complaint under clause (i), the Secretary may initiate an investigation to determine whether such a failure or misrepresentation has occurred.

"(II) The Secretary may conduct—

"(aa) surveys of the degree to which employers comply with the requirements under this subsection; and

"(bb) subject to subclause (IV), annual compliance audits of any employer that employs H-1B nonimmigrants during the applicable calendar year.

"(III) Subject to subclause (IV), the Secretary shall—

"(aa) conduct annual compliance audits of each employer that employs more than 100 full-time equivalent employees who are employed in the United States if more than 15 percent of such full-time employees are H-1B nonimmigrants; and

"(bb) make available to the public an executive summary or report describing the general findings of the audits conducted under this subclause.

"(IV) In the case of an employer subject to an annual compliance audit in which there was no finding of a willful failure to meet a condition under subparagraph (C)(ii), no further annual compliance audit shall be conducted with respect to such employer for a period of not less than 4 years, absent evidence of misrepresentation or fraud."

(d) **PENALTIES FOR VIOLATIONS.**—Section 212(n)(2)(C) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1182(n)(2)(C)) is amended—

(1) in clause (i)—

(A) in the matter preceding subclause (I), by striking "a condition of paragraph (1)(B), (1)(E), or (1)(F)" and inserting "a condition of paragraph (1)(B), (1)(E), (1)(F), (1)(H), or (1)(I)"; and

(B) in subclause (I), by striking "\$1,000" and inserting "\$3,000";

(2) in clause (ii)(I), by striking "\$5,000" and inserting "\$15,000";

(3) in clause (iii)(I), by striking "\$35,000" and inserting "\$100,000"; and

(4) in clause (vi)(III), by striking "\$1,000" and inserting "\$3,000".

(e) **INITIATION OF INVESTIGATIONS.**—Section 212(n)(2)(G) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1182(n)(2)(G)) is amended—

(1) in clause (i), by striking "In the case of an investigation" in the second sentence and all that follows through the period at the end of the clause;

(2) in clause (ii), in the first sentence, by striking "and whose identity" and all that follows through "failure or failures." and inserting "the Secretary of Labor may conduct an investigation into the employer's compliance with the requirements under this subsection.";

(3) in clause (iii), by striking the second sentence;

(4) by striking clauses (iv) and (v);  
 (5) by redesignating clauses (vi), (vii), and (viii) as clauses (iv), (v), and (vi), respectively;  
 (6) in clause (iv), as so redesignated—  
 (A) by striking “clause (vii)” and inserting “clause (vi)”; and

(B) by striking “meet a condition described in clause (ii)” and inserting “comply with the requirements under this subsection”;

(7) by amending clause (v), as so redesignated, to read as follows:

“(v)(I) The Secretary of Labor shall provide notice to an employer of the intent to conduct an investigation under clause (i) or (ii).

“(II) The notice shall be provided in such a manner, and shall contain sufficient detail, to permit the employer to respond to the allegations before an investigation is commenced.

“(III) The Secretary is not required to comply with this clause if the Secretary determines that such compliance would interfere with an effort by the Secretary to investigate or secure compliance by the employer with the requirements of this subsection.

“(IV) A determination by the Secretary under this clause shall not be subject to judicial review.”;

(8) in clause (vi), as so redesignated, by striking “An investigation” in the first sentence and all that follows through “the determination.” in the second sentence and inserting “If the Secretary of Labor, after an investigation under clause (i) or (ii), determines that a reasonable basis exists to make a finding that the employer has failed to comply with the requirements under this subsection, the Secretary shall provide interested parties with notice of such determination and an opportunity for a hearing in accordance with section 556 of title 5, United States Code, not later than 60 days after the date of such determination.”; and

(9) by adding at the end the following:

“(vii) If the Secretary of Labor, after a hearing, finds that the employer has violated a requirement under this subsection, the Secretary may impose a penalty pursuant to subparagraph (C).”.

#### SEC. 7. ADJUSTMENT OF STATUS FOR EMPLOYMENT-BASED IMMIGRANTS.

(a) ADJUSTMENT OF STATUS FOR EMPLOYMENT-BASED IMMIGRANTS.—Section 245 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1255) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(o) ADJUSTMENT OF STATUS FOR EMPLOYMENT-BASED IMMIGRANTS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding subsection (a)(3), an alien (including the alien’s spouse or child, if eligible to receive a visa under section 203(d)), may file an application for adjustment of status if—

“(A) the alien—

“(i) is present in the United States pursuant to a lawful admission as a nonimmigrant, other than a nonimmigrant described in subparagraph (B), (C), (D), or (S) of section 101(a)(15), section 212(i), or section 217; and

“(ii) subject to subsection (k), is not ineligible for adjustment of status under subsection (c); and

“(B) not less than 2 years have elapsed since the immigrant visa petition filed by or on behalf of the alien under subparagraph (E) or (F) of section 204(a)(1) was approved.

“(2) PROTECTION FOR CHILDREN.—The child of a principal alien who files an application for adjustment of status under this subsection shall continue to qualify as a child for purposes of the application, regardless of the child’s age or whether the principal alien is deceased at the time an immigrant visa becomes available.

“(3) TRAVEL AND EMPLOYMENT AUTHORIZATION.—

“(A) ADVANCE PAROLE.—Applicants for adjustment of status under this subsection shall be eligible for advance parole under the same terms and conditions as applicants for adjustment of status under subsection (a).

“(B) EMPLOYMENT AUTHORIZATION.—

“(i) PRINCIPAL ALIEN.—Subject to paragraph (4), a principal applicant for adjustment of status under this subsection shall be eligible for work authorization under the same terms and conditions as applicants for adjustment of status under subsection (a).

“(ii) LIMITATIONS ON EMPLOYMENT AUTHORIZATION FOR DEPENDENTS.—A dependent alien who was neither authorized to work nor eligible to request work authorization at the time an application for adjustment of status is filed under this subsection shall not be eligible to receive work authorization due to the filing of such application.

“(4) CONDITIONS ON ADJUSTMENT OF STATUS AND EMPLOYMENT AUTHORIZATION FOR PRINCIPAL ALIENS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—During the time an application for adjustment of status under this subsection is pending and until such time an immigrant visa becomes available—

“(i) the terms and conditions of the alien’s employment, including duties, hours, and compensation, must be commensurate with the terms and conditions applicable to the employer’s similarly situated United States workers in the area of employment, or if the employer does not employ and has not recently employed more than two such workers, the terms and conditions of such employment must be commensurate with the terms and conditions applicable to other similarly situated United States workers in the area of employment; and

“(ii) consistent with section 204(j), if the alien changes positions or employers, the new position is in the same or a similar occupational classification as the job for which the petition was filed.

“(B) SPECIAL FILING PROCEDURES.—An application for adjustment of status filed by a principal alien under this subsection shall be accompanied by—

“(i) a signed letter from the principal alien’s current or prospective employer attesting that the terms and conditions of the alien’s employment are commensurate with the terms and conditions of employment for similarly situated United States workers in the area of employment; and

“(ii) other information deemed necessary by the Secretary of Homeland Security to verify compliance with subparagraph (A).

“(C) APPLICATION FOR EMPLOYMENT AUTHORIZATION.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—An application for employment authorization filed by a principal applicant for adjustment of status under this subsection shall be accompanied by a Confirmation of Bona Fide Job Offer or Portability (or any form associated with section 204(j)) attesting that—

“(I) the job offered in the immigrant visa petition remains a bona fide job offer that the alien intends to accept upon approval of the adjustment of status application; or

“(II) the alien has accepted a new full-time job in the same or a similar occupational classification as the job described in the approved immigrant visa petition.

“(ii) VALIDITY.—An employment authorization document issued to a principal alien who has filed an application for adjustment of status under this subsection shall be valid for three years.

“(iii) RENEWAL.—Any request by a principal alien to renew an employment authorization document associated with such alien’s application for adjustment of status filed under this subsection shall be accompanied by the evidence described in subparagraphs (B) and (C)(i).

“(5) DECISION.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—An adjustment of status application filed under paragraph (1) may not be approved—

“(i) until the date on which an immigrant visa becomes available; and

“(ii) if the principal alien has not, within the preceding 12 months, filed a Confirmation of

Bona Fide Job Offer or Portability (or any form associated with section 204(j)).

“(B) REQUEST FOR EVIDENCE.—If at the time an immigrant visa becomes available, a Confirmation of Bona Fide Job Offer or Portability (or any form associated with section 204(j)) has not been filed by the principal alien within the preceding 12 months, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall notify the alien and provide instructions for submitting such form.

“(C) NOTICE OF INTENT TO DENY.—If the most recent Confirmation of Bona Fide Job Offer or Portability (or any form associated with section 204(j)) or any prior form indicates a lack of compliance with paragraph (4)(A), the Secretary of Homeland Security shall issue a notice of intent to deny the application for adjustment of status and provide the alien the opportunity to submit evidence of compliance.

“(D) DENIAL.—An application for adjustment of status under this subsection may be denied if the alien fails to—

“(i) timely file a Confirmation of Bona Fide Job Offer or Portability (or any form associated with section 204(j)) in response to a request for evidence issued under subparagraph (B); or

“(ii) establish, by a preponderance of the evidence, compliance with paragraph (4)(A).

“(6) FEES.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall charge and collect a fee in the amount of \$2,000 to process each Confirmation of Bona Fide Job Offer or Portability (or any form associated with section 204(j)) filed under this subsection.

“(B) DEPOSIT AND USE OF FEES.—Fees collected under subparagraph (A) shall be deposited and used as follows:

“(i) Fifty percent of such fees shall be deposited in the Immigration Examinations Fee Account established under section 286(m).

“(ii) Fifty percent of such fees shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States as miscellaneous receipts.

“(7) APPLICATION.—

“(A) The provisions of this subsection—

“(i) shall apply beginning on the date that is one year after the date of the enactment of the Equal Access to Green cards for Legal Employment Act of 2022; and

“(ii) except as provided in subparagraph (B), shall cease to apply as of the date that is nine years after the date of the enactment of such Act.

“(B) This subsection shall continue to apply with respect to any alien who has filed an application for adjustment of status under this subsection any time prior to the date on which this subsection otherwise ceases to apply.

“(8) CLARIFICATIONS.—For purposes of this subsection:

“(A) The term ‘similarly situated United States workers’ includes United States workers performing similar duties, subject to similar supervision, and with similar educational backgrounds, industry expertise, employment experience, levels of responsibility, and skill sets as the alien in the same geographic area of employment as the alien.

“(B) The duties, hours, and compensation of the alien are ‘commensurate’ with those offered to United States workers in the same area of employment if the employer can demonstrate that the duties, hours, and compensation are consistent with the range of such terms and conditions the employer has offered or would offer to similarly situated United States employees.”.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 245(k) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1255(k)) is amended by adding “or (n)” after “pursuant to subsection (a)”.

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 the Judiciary 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 B of House Report 117-590, 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 gentlewoman from California (Ms. LOFGREN) and the gentleman from California (Mr. MCCLINTOCK) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 3648.

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

There was no objection.

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Chair, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, today the House is considering H.R. 3648, the EAGLE Act, a bipartisan bill that raises the per-country caps on family-sponsored immigrant visas and phases out the per-country caps on employment-based immigrant visas. The bill also includes significant improvements to the H-1B visa program that add protections for U.S. workers.

Our immigration system has not been significantly updated since 1990, and it really just follows the basic outlines for the bill that was enacted in 1965. The failure to evolve the immigration system has significantly damaged America's ability to compete in an increasingly global economy. The system is supposed to encourage immigration based on an individual's family ties to the United States or their ability to contribute to our economy. It often falls short.

For example, there are backlogs for families seeking reunification. That could be legal residents of the United States trying to get their spouse a legal residence visa. There are backlogs in some countries but none for Western Europe. In addition, in the employment-based context, before a foreign national can apply for a green card—here is the process—their employer has to advertise and demonstrate that there are no U.S. workers who are here who can do the job that they are being offered. This is to make sure that green card applicants are providing services and skills that are not readily available in America.

But after this initial test, which is merit-based, the per-country caps kick in. For example, under current conditions, an individual from Western Europe, a Western European country, applying for a green card in the employment-based second preference category based on a bachelor's degree would be

able to gain their permanent residency in about a year. In contrast, an Indian national with a Ph.D. and potentially superior skills might have to wait approximately 200 years. That doesn't help America.

I would note also that the individuals who would ultimately benefit from the elimination of what amounts to a racist system of allocating visas, 95 percent of those individuals are already in the United States legally working on a temporary visa, but in limbo. As that limbo continues, their children who have been raised in the United States age out, and when they hit 21, they have to go back to the country their parents are from, but their parents remain legally in the United States.

We are losing individuals who we need in America, including physicians—25 percent of the MDs in the United States are foreign-born; many of them are from India. I have personally met physicians whose children have aged-out who decided they have to move to Canada where they can get a green card equivalent in under 6 months.

Now, the disparity, as I mentioned, in the family-sponsored context, there are some family-sponsored immigrants from Mexico whose wait time is over 200 years before they are eligible to receive a green card.

□ 1230

That doesn't make any sense at all, and in fact, it is a fraud on those applicants.

We have been trying to change this system for over a decade. The Fairness for High-Skilled Immigrants Act, an earlier version of this legislation, first passed the House in 2011 and again last Congress. Iterations of this bill have been led by both Democrats and Republicans, received over 350 "yes" votes in the House, and passed by unanimous consent in the Senate.

The EAGLE Act is based on a bill that passed the Senate last Congress, with additional restrictions to protect American workers and a longer transition period to ensure that no country's nationals are excluded from receiving visas while the per-country caps are phased out.

Why is this important? People base their expectations on the situation as it exists. The Congressional Research Service has analyzed this bill and stated that no one currently in line is negatively impacted by this legislation.

I thank Representative JOHN CURTIS from Utah for working with me to introduce the EAGLE Act. I appreciate my colleagues on both sides of the aisle who have previously supported this legislation, and I urge that we, once again, vote in favor of this bill.

A system that is based on where you are born instead of what you can do is not what serves America well. A system that is designed to advantage someone born in Western Europe over the entire rest of the world doesn't really recognize merit, which is what

this bill is all about. We should have a system based on competitiveness, not the country where you were born.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, ironically, this bill doesn't even serve the interests of immigrants from around the world except for two countries, China and India.

By removing the per-country caps on employment-based visas, the practical effect of this bill is that, for the foreseeable future, the citizens of only two countries, China and India, will be admitted to work here. Workers from every other country will have to wait many years until that backlog clears.

Supporters contend that no one currently awaiting a green card will be adversely affected. That may be true as far as it goes. But what they leave out is that this bill will produce long delays for future applicants from every country except for China and India.

Even the liberal American Immigration Lawyers Association points out that "many applicants will now face longer wait times."

Now, supporters are fond of comparing the populations of various countries as an argument that uniform percentage caps are unfair. But what they forget is that when a country's allotment isn't reached, its vacant slots then spill over to higher-demand countries. India, for example, accounted for 35 percent of the green cards issued last year, five times their percentage cap. But that, apparently, isn't enough for the left.

The bill also threatens our national security. China has been stealing U.S. technology for years through programs like the H-1B visa.

According to The Washington Post, one such initiative resulted in "the arrests of six Chinese researchers accused of lying on their visa applications about their ties to the People's Liberation Army" and "more than 1,000 researchers who had hidden their affiliation with the Chinese military" fleeing the U.S. within months.

The supporters assure us that anyone with direct ties to the Chinese Communist Party is not eligible, but that completely ignores the fact that the CCP exerts coercive control over all Chinese nationals, whether or not they are CCP members, so this assurance is meaningless.

As currently drafted, this bill would also result in the immediate exclusion from green cards special immigrant religious workers from around the world for the next few years. Those cards will, instead, go to special immigrant juvenile green cards for unaccompanied alien children from the Northern Triangle countries.

It is precisely this provision that has been exploited by the crime cartels in trafficking unaccompanied minors into this country, and this bill makes it worse.

But the most pernicious provision allows certain temporary visa holders to file an application for adjustment for status despite the fact that no green card is available to them. That is the reason you have the long delays that the gentlewoman mentioned.

The result is that many temporary visas will essentially become permanent because the alien visa holders will be able to live and work in the U.S. as if they had a green card.

That raises an important question: What is it that the Democrats have against American workers?

This bill is a direct attack on their job opportunities and livelihoods. So much for the advice to unemployed fossil fuel workers: Well, just learn to code.

All this becomes a theater of the absurd in light of the mass illegal migration that the Democrats have aided, abetted, and encouraged since they reversed the Trump border measures that had finally secured our borders.

It was no coincidence that as the flood of illegal migration slowed to a trickle, working-class families saw their biggest wage gains in decades, and the income gap between rich and poor began to narrow.

Now that the borders have been collapsed by the Democrats, those wage gains have been wiped out as millions of illegal aliens are deliberately allowed into the country to compete with those struggling American families. The Democrats remain silent on this continuing crisis.

The American people had trusted the Democrats to look out for their interests, and they are now discovering how tragically misplaced that trust has been. That is the crux of this bill, a big fat middle finger to America's working families, and I am afraid that won't change until the people responsible for these policies are turned out of office.

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

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Speaker, before I recognize my colleague from the Judiciary Committee, I would just like to note that the issue about the EB-4, which is the children, is not correct.

Under current law, if you are a minor and have been abandoned by your parent, you can go to State court, and the State court will make a finding that you have been abandoned by your parent. Then, you can become eligible for legal permanent residence in the EB-4 category.

By the way, you are not, under law, able to then petition for a parent once the parent abandons you. They are out of the picture. That is backlogged right now from Central America. This bill will have the effect of easing those backlogs for orphans from Central America.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentlewoman from Washington (Ms. JAYAPAL), a distinguished member of the House Judiciary Committee.

Ms. JAYAPAL. Mr. Speaker, I thank Congresswoman LOFGREN for her tre-

mendous leadership, not only on this bill, but also on the Immigration and Citizenship Subcommittee as our chairwoman.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of the EAGLE Act.

I believe I may be the only one, or one of very few, Members of Congress who has actually been on an H-1B visa back when processing times to transition to a green card weren't nearly as bad as they are today. It still took me 17 years and a multitude of visas to become a U.S. citizen.

Today, an estimated 1.6 million people in the family backlog and 200,000 in the employment backlog will die, in some cases, before they receive green cards because of an arcane system that puts a 7 percent per-country limit on employment and family-sponsored green cards.

Many of the people who are stuck in this backlog are Asian immigrants, people who were denied the right to become U.S. citizens for most of U.S. history, from 1790 to 1952, through the Chinese Exclusion Act and the Supreme Court's 1923 decision barring Indians from becoming naturalized U.S. citizens. Anti-Asian policies have informed these future anti-immigrant efforts.

As the first South Asian American woman elected to the House, I am very aware that Congress did not repeal that Supreme Court decision until 1946.

The employment and family immigration process established in 1965 provided the first meaningful ways for Asian immigrants to come to the United States, and it remains the main method of entry for Asian immigrants because many Asian immigrants cannot access other pathways, such as asylum or refugee status or diversity visas.

However, because of the per-country caps, there are lengthy backlogs to secure permanent status. Those backlogs can last for decades or even lifetimes.

Someone from India or Mexico currently experiences a 200-year wait to secure a green card, while nationals of other countries wait as little as 2 years or less.

The EAGLE Act would simply ensure fairness by moving to a first come, first served system that would no longer discriminate by country of birth. Moreover, thanks to the bill's 9-year transition period beginning in October 2024, it would not harm anyone that is currently in the backlog.

The truth, Mr. Speaker, is that our immigration system is deeply broken, and it needs reform on every level. This is something that I dedicated two decades of my life to before coming to Congress. Whether you are from Africa, Latin America, Asia, or the Caribbean, we do not have a functioning immigration system that allows people to come to America and do the work that we need, or escape from war-torn or economically devastated countries, or join family members.

Congress has punted on comprehensive, humane immigration reform for

too long, so we are forced to pursue piecemeal efforts for principled compromise to address the many broken parts of the immigration system while ensuring that no community suffers harm as another benefits. That is the nature of principled compromise.

This is one of those bills that certainly does not accomplish fixing the broken immigration system. It does not do that, but it does do something very important, which is to fix one piece of an immigration system that has been put together by these individual pieces that affect different parts of the population.

It does so, Mr. Speaker, without harming any other community.

To those of you who have waited too long for a green card as you have put down roots here and raised families and helped communities thrive across the country, I am here to say: We see you.

A previous iteration of this bill passed the Chamber with 365 bipartisan votes. I urge my colleagues to vote "yes" on the EAGLE Act.

Mr. MCCLINTOCK. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. BIGGS).

Mr. BIGGS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from California for yielding.

I oppose the EAGLE Act and encourage all Members to do the same.

The Biden administration has created the absolute worst border crisis in our history, and congressional Democrats have done nothing to address it. They won't even acknowledge that there is a crisis, with the exception of the gentleman in the Chair.

The crisis is real. It is having a negative impact on communities across the country, but President Biden has more important things to do than visit the border.

I visit the border on a regular basis, and every time I do, I hear a similar message.

First, the brave men and women of the Border Patrol are being overrun. They are tired of the administration not supporting their efforts to secure the border.

Second, illegal aliens enter every day because they believe that the Biden administration is going to let everyone stay.

Thirdly, our communities are running out of resources to deal with the real-world impacts of the Biden border crisis. Cities like New York City and Washington, D.C., complained when a few hundred illegal aliens were sent to their communities, but cities in Arizona are dealing with large groups of illegal aliens every day. We are now told, with title 42 expiring, that they will do direct releases into Arizona's communities because there is just simply no place to even hold them to process them.

Since President Biden took office, U.S. Customs and Border Protection has encountered more than 4 million illegal aliens at the southwest land border. During the same time, the Biden administration has simply released

more than 1.4 million of those illegal aliens into the country.

Under this administration, those aliens will never be removed from the country, and the 4 million number does not include the hundreds of thousands, probably more than a million, got-aways who enter the country illegally without being apprehended by the Border Patrol.

For example, in November alone, there were more than 73,000 known got-aways, with estimates of at least one unknown got-away for every known got-away. That is a total of 150,000 people. We don't know where they came from. We don't know where they are going. We don't know what their intentions are.

The numbers continue to get worse. Over the weekend, Border Patrol reported more than 16,000 encounters in 2 days, and that does not include known and unknown got-aways.

But according to DHS Secretary Mayorkas, the border is secure. In fact, he testified under oath that DHS has operational control of the border. A week later, he backtracked on that statement because DHS does not have operational control of the border, despite the fact that he is required to achieve and maintain operational control of the border.

Congress even defined what operational control means so that there would be no ambiguity. It is this: "The term 'operational control' means the prevention of all unlawful entries into the United States, including entries by terrorists, other unlawful aliens, instruments of terrorism, narcotics, and other contraband."

□ 1245

I look forward to Secretary Mayorkas testifying before the Committee on the Judiciary next year and explaining whether he stands by his previous testimony that he is maintaining operational control of our border.

We know what he will say, because last month he told the Committee on Homeland Security that he believes the border is secure.

The Democrat-led Committee on the Judiciary hasn't held a single hearing on the crisis, and many Democrats on the committee deny that there is a crisis. At a hearing earlier this year, one Democrat committee member referred to this crisis as the "supposed crisis at the southern border."

I wonder if she still thinks it is just a supposed border crisis. Some of us in this room today know the reality of that border crisis.

The committee hasn't held a single hearing on the flow of fentanyl into this country.

The committee hasn't held a single hearing on the increase in the number of Border Patrol encounters with illegal aliens on the terrorist watch list.

You would think that the committee would be concerned with the fact that in fiscal year 2022, Border Patrol re-

ported encountering 98 illegal aliens on the terrorist watch list.

To put that in perspective, for the years 2017, 2018, 2019, and 2020 combined, Border Patrol only reported encountering 11 illegal aliens on the terrorist watch list.

Secretary Mayorkas couldn't even tell the committee if any of the illegal aliens on the terrorist watch list who were encountered by CBP were still in the country.

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

Mr. McCLINTOCK. Mr. Speaker, I yield an additional 1 minute to the gentleman from Arizona.

Mr. BIGGS. Mr. Speaker, he has no idea where those individuals are.

Republicans on the Committee on the Judiciary have repeatedly asked for hearings. Those requests have been ignored.

Instead of conducting oversight, Democrats have advanced bills to provide amnesty and further weaken our security, which are incentives to those who wish to illegally enter the United States of America.

The EB-4 issue, as explained by my colleague from California, Ms. LOFGREN, it does not change the impact, as it provides an incentive for the cartels in their human trafficking expeditions.

The EAGLE Act will do nothing to secure our border or address the crisis that this administration has created, but it will dramatically alter our illegal immigration system in ways that most Members do not understand or fully appreciate.

Even the American Immigration Lawyers Association has opposed the bill. They acknowledge that the bill will benefit immigrants from a few countries, namely China and India, while adversely impacting those wishing to legally immigrate to the United States from almost all other countries.

Instead of rushing to pass this bill today, the House should be debating and passing legislation to require Secretary Mayorkas to enforce the law, to finish construction of the border wall, and to provide CBP and ICE with the resources they need to enforce the law.

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes the gentlewoman from California (Ms. CHU).

Ms. CHU. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 3648, the Equal Access to Green cards for Legal Employment, or the EAGLE Act of 2022.

While I, like many others here today, would prefer to see a more robust approach to fixing our broken immigration system, the bill before us today is an important step in the right direction. This bill will have a large impact on many immigrants and notably an overwhelming impact on Asian immigrant workers who have been historically barred from applying for U.S. citizenship.

Right now, there are approximately 1.4 million individuals trapped in our backlogs waiting for available employment-based visas. The vast majority,

as high as 80 percent, are Asian immigrants who are currently facing waiting times as high as 90 years from India or 44 years from China.

Critically, the bill also more than doubles the per-country limit on family-sponsored visas from 7 to 15 percent, bringing relief to the nearly 4 million people who are forced to languish in limbo due to a backlogged and broken family-sponsored system. This backlog keeps families separated; causes birthdays, weddings, and funerals to be missed; and hampers the ability of immigrants to build their lives here in the United States while their families are waiting overseas.

Additionally, while not all communities are facing the same impact as ours, I want to reassure everyone that this bill does not adversely affect immigrants from other countries and those who do not benefit directly from these provisions.

Finally, I am proud that this bill does not include the racist anti-Chinese language that was added at the request of former President Trump to the previous iteration of this bill. Instead, the manager's amendment before us today simply replicates what is in current law for all green card applicants.

While I will continue to push forward for more comprehensive action that addresses many other parts of our immigration system for all immigrant communities, we must not let the perfect be the enemy of the good. We must pass this bill today in order to help hundreds of thousands of immigrants who are stuck in our employment visa backlogs.

Mr. McCLINTOCK. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. BISHOP).

Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, in the hearing on this bill in the markup in April before the Committee on the Judiciary, I raised an amendment or proposed an amendment that we protect the United States, if this bill were to pass, by providing that the Chinese Communist Party not be allowed to abuse it.

I submitted for the record evidence that Chinese technicians under H-1B visas had been part of the censorship routine at Facebook, that H-1B visa holders were involved in the Confucius Institutes in colleges and universities across the country.

We ought to, at a minimum, provide that the Chinese Communist Party does not use our immigration tools as a means to impair American national security and favor inculcation of the Chinese Communist Party's influence in the United States.

In response to the amendment, the bill's sponsor argued that the Immigration and Naturalization Act already provided for defense against this threat. In fact, she gave a particular section of the code, section 212(a)(3)(D), which already fully took care of this problem. Except in further debate on the amendment, it became apparent after a while that, no, section



212(a)(3)(D) only addressed risks involving aliens, not immigrants. That was finally conceded, but the problem was not addressed in the markup.

Now, as the bill comes to the floor today, it comes with a manager's amendment, not vetted in the Committee on the Judiciary as it should have been that day, and it doesn't do the job. It is loaded with exceptions that raise subjective questions that may be circumvented by agents of the Chinese Communist Party to come into the United States exploiting this greater latitude for these visas.

I believe the bill sponsor spoke to it in her opening comments, that there is an exception. Yeah, okay, the Chinese Communist Party can't take advantage of this. But if somebody is an involuntary member in the Chinese Communist Party or they accept membership in the Chinese Communist Party for the purpose of obtaining employment, well, they are not going to be excluded.

Well, who won't say that is what happened? And who is to decide now who was an involuntary member or one who was eager to participate? There are exceptions for close family members and exceptions for past membership.

We will offer a motion to recommit that will eliminate those exceptions. The motion to recommit would prevent the Department of Homeland Security from issuing an H-1B visa to anyone who is or was a member of a communist party or totalitarian party. It is just that simple.

Why, if this is harmless and helpful, is the Democratic Party so reluctant to provide for the most elemental of protections for the American people, that it not be exploited by the Chinese Communist Party, the most notorious adversary of the United States in the world, and to be done simply and completely so that, above all, we protect America in the course of doing this?

Mr. Speaker, if we adopt the motion to recommit, we will instruct the Committee on the Judiciary to consider my amendment to H.R. 3648 to provide real safeguards against Chinese Communist Party influence and espionage.

Mr. 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 North Carolina?

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I do want to address the issue of membership in the Communist Party. It has long been part of the Immigration and Nationality Act that if you were a member, you are not admissible. I will read the section. "Any immigrant who is or has been a member of or affiliated with the Communist or any other totalitarian party (or subdivision or affiliate thereof), domestic or foreign, is inadmissible."

Now, there are some exceptions, for example, if your membership was not

willing. We do know that in some cases, and not just in China, Russia signed up, essentially, Boy Scouts as members of the Communist Party against their will, and they were 12 years old. So the consular officer can find exceptions based on that, and that is sensible.

Now, the one point that the gentleman did make in committee had to do with applying this Communist Party inadmissibility provision explicitly to H-1B applicants, and we did take him up on that suggestion. In fact, that is a reasonable thing to do. The gentleman made that point because H-1B visa applicants have dual intent. So the application is eminently reasonable when it comes to those dual-intent immigrants.

Although we did not draft the amendment at the markup, we did contact the gentleman's legislative director and went back and forth with the lawyers on the staff, so there was full knowledge of this provision, and I thank the gentleman for raising the issue.

There have been complaints that we haven't had hearings. We have had a lot of hearings on this issue. In fact, I can recall so well, physicians—a quarter of the physicians in the United States are foreign born. Most of those medical doctors were born in India, and they are providing medical services to underserved communities throughout the United States. I have met many of them. We have had testimony from them at our hearing in the Committee on the Judiciary.

To tell the people who are getting their medical care from these physicians that it doesn't matter, these physicians have to go to Canada and leave them without a doctor in their small town, that is not reasonable. Failure to act will result in that type of situation. In fact, it is already resulting in that type of situation.

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

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

□ 1300

Mr. ROY. Mr. Speaker, every one of us here have significant groups of constituents and people across this country from the communities in question, from the Chinese-American communities, from the Indian-American communities, who have interest in wanting to make sure their communities can be represented and might well support some of this. But of course they do. Of course they do.

What are we going to do here but pick winners and losers? That is what this Congress does every single day, pick winners and losers.

Who are the losers on this? It is not Big Tech, it is not all the big corporations that are all happy to collude with the people's House in order to get their labor supply, what they need.

But who are going to be the losers? A lot of the hospitals. Why did the hospital association oppose this?

Could it be that there are Filipino nurses and others who are going to be left behind or are going to have to go to the back of the line? The Filipino nurses that were crowding the room in which I was being treated for cancer at M.D. Anderson, which is chock-full of Filipino nurses?

We are picking winners and losers here based on nationalities and specific countries.

The gentlewoman from California just tried to mount a defense that we are not going to open the door to Chinese Communists coming to the United States but conveniently leaves out of the code all of the exceptions: exception for involuntary membership, exception for past membership, exception for close family members. I mean, any idiot could drive a truck through those holes.

This is not a hard thing to understand what is happening. At the eleventh hour, at the end of the 117th Congress, while Democrats are colluding with a bunch of weak-kneed Republicans in the Senate to pass a bunch of money that we don't have, to borrow more money that we don't have, to jam through a massive omnibus spending bill at the expense of the American people, this body is about to jam through a garbage immigration bill that will undermine people around the world seeking to come here who are going to be put to the back of the line while colluding with Big Tech and big corporate interests to do it. That is what is happening right now on the floor of the House.

We never actually have full-throated debates about this stuff, contrary to what the gentlewoman said. She just dismissed it: Oh, we had a couple hearings.

One witness mentioned something in a hearing and that constitutes a hearing?

We are not having an actual debate here on the floor. We are having 30 minutes of each side getting up and saying their talking points. Then we will have a vote, and then we will move on.

We are not going to be able to offer amendments on the floor because nobody in this body, none of the leadership on that side of the aisle or, frankly, often this side of the aisle, gives a damn about my right to be able to offer an amendment on this floor of this House as my constituents gave me the power to do.

We are here trying to defend the interests of having an immigration policy that is not based on the interests of one industry at the expense of countless other industries and at the expense of an immigration system that actually works while our border is wide open, being exploited by cartels and China to kill 72,000 Americans last year, and my Democratic colleagues don't give a rip about a wide-open border exploiting the American people and migrants getting abused in the process.

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

Mr. Speaker, I just want to make a note on the issue of nursing, which is very important. As you know, we have had a very tough time with nurses in America. They have been through COVID; the trauma has been enormous, and we have a need for more nurses while nurses are leaving the profession for understandable reasons.

Part of the answer is nurses who want to come to the United States and practice nursing. That is not the whole answer, but it is part of the answer, and so at the request and suggestion of Senators who we have been talking about, there is a carve-out of 4,400 visas for nurses and physical therapists during the transition period. We think once the transition is over, we will be adequately accommodated, but during the transition, that is included.

I would note that the Society of Hospital Medicine does support this bill.

We had three hearings in the Immigration and Citizenship Subcommittee on this topic, and I think we had an understanding on the subcommittee kind of on what all the issues were.

This is our best effort at dealing with those issues. It has received broad support in the past, bipartisan support in the past, and I hope it would do so again.

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

Mr. McCLINTOCK. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time to close. I think it is important to note why we have those per-country caps. Ours is a Nation of immigrants. Except for those descended from Native Americans, every one of us is an immigrant or the descendant of an immigrant.

The American people are drawn from every country on this Earth; and from these disparate and diverse populations, we have created one great Nation, the American Nation. Here there is only one race, the American race.

This remarkable achievement is made possible by a single word—assimilation. Our immigration laws were written specifically to accommodate that process. They were written to assure that as immigrants come to our country they bring with them a sincere desire to become Americans, to raise their children as Americans, to acquire a common language, a common culture, and a common appreciation of American principles. That is the only possible way to blend so many discordant, disparate, and diverse populations into a common people devoted to the same principles that have produced the happiest, most just, most prosperous, most free, most advanced, and most envied civilization in the history of mankind.

But assimilation is hard. As Winston Churchill said from that very rostrum: “We have not journeyed all this way across the centuries, across the oceans, across the mountains, across the prairies because we are made of sugar candy.”

Becoming an American requires learning a new language, accepting and

adopting new customs, adapting to a new culture, and accepting new beliefs. Assimilation breaks down if the concentration of immigrants from any single country reaches a level where assimilation is no longer necessary for that population. Instead of *e pluribus unum*, from many nations one great nation, from many people one great people, we instead see *e unum pluribus*: from one nation, many isolated, insular, and segregated communities that become foreign enclaves rather than an integral part of our national identity.

We have all heard the heartbreaking tales of American workers not only being displaced by foreign workers but being forced to train their replacements as a condition of severance pay. This bill assures a never-ending supply of foreign labor for American corporations.

Under this bill, any alien on an employment-based green card waiting list for more than 2 years could apply for adjustment of that status. Once an alien has filed an adjustment of status application, he or she is eligible for a work permit. However, unlike an employment-based green card, which generally requires a showing that the wages and conditions of Americans are not adversely affected, this work permit is considered an open-market employment authorization document, meaning the alien can take any job at any wage, and there are no protections for American workers.

So this bill essentially converts temporary visa holders to permanent status at the expense of American tech workers. This rewards the very same companies who for years have fired their American workers only to replace them with cheaper foreign labor.

American workers, particularly Black and Hispanic Americans, are going to be particularly hard hit. Pew Research estimates that each group only accounts for about 9 percent of the STEM workforce, and this measure assures that competition for those positions will become much greater and the wages much lower.

The per-country caps exist to assure that the population of no single nation can come to dominate the overall immigrant population coming to these shores. Thus, under current law immigrants from one nation cannot claim more than 7 percent of the visas, but under this bill, the employment-based limit is eliminated.

If this is allowed to happen, assimilation breaks down and the entire foundation of a nation of immigrants is shattered. As I said earlier, the practical effect of this bill is that the population of only two countries, China and India, will almost exclusively dominate the receipt of employment-based green cards for the foreseeable future at the expense of the people of virtually every other country in the world. Instead of an equitable distribution of green cards across all countries, they will in effect be limited to two.

In one employment-based green card category, EB-5, all the green cards will

go to Chinese nationals for several years. In another category, EB-4, religious workers will be precluded from getting green cards. Instead, these will go to the alien juveniles from Northern Triangle countries who crossed our border illegally. This imbalance would undermine the fundamental mechanism of assimilation, and I fear that is the point.

Assimilation has become a dirty word to the left. They seek not unity, not one united people but, rather, a people divided into warring, racial, and ethnic factions, divided by language, culture, ethnicity, and ultimately grievances. No nation can survive very long tearing itself apart this way.

The collapse of our southern border and refusal of the Democrats to defend the sovereignty of our Nation from the unprecedented illegal mass migration that they have unleashed will spell the end of this Nation if it is allowed to continue much longer. This bill is a small part of that policy, and it is destructive in its effect if not its intent.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, just a couple of notes. First, this bill does not add any additional visas to the visa system. There were efforts to do that, plans to recapture visas. That was never agreed to by the Senate, and so this is an allocation of existing visas. It doesn't add a single visa.

As I said before, 95 percent of the individuals who would be impacted are already here legally in the United States. They are legally working in the United States. So it is no new people coming in, either. It is people who are already here, no additional visas.

We asked the Congressional Research Service to do an analysis because people wanted to know—and they were right to want to know—is there any adverse impact on Africa or the Caribbean, and CRS told us there was no impact on Africa or the Caribbean.

Referring to the EB-5 category, I think those who are concerned don't realize that we actually changed the EB-5 Act through the Integrity Act earlier this year, and due to those changes, 32 percent of the green cards available every year for investments go to a new category. It is completely current. There is no backlog.

I just want to talk a little bit about what we are doing here. My colleague from California said we are talking about picking winners and losers.

In 1965, the Congress did pick winners and losers when they designed this structure. The winners were Western Europe, and the losers were everyone else. Now, that system, although not, I am sure, intended to be called racist, did advantage people from Western Europe to the disadvantage of the rest of the world, and we are still working on that system today.

I think it is time to change that system. It is time to move to merit, not to

race, not to the country you were born in. I am not accusing any critics of this bill, I am not talking about their motivation, but the fact is, if we don't change this system, we are supporting something that we did in 1965 that really has an effect of having race play a role in who gets a visa instead of merit on the employment side. I don't think that serves our country well.

Put aside for a minute our ideals just to discuss the economic impact. We do well economically when the very most able people who want to come here and be Americans, to start companies, to invent things are able to do so. The current system throws a wrench into that, and it is not good for the United States of America.

I hope, once again, that we can vote to approve this bill. It doesn't do everything I would like to do in reforming immigration law. As the gentleman knows, I have worked for many decades to do a variety of improvements, but this fixes something.

Let's not say we can't do anything unless we do everything. That is a path toward mediocrity.

Let's do what we can do to make this system work better, to move it away from its racist origins and have a system based on merit.

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

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

The Chair understands that the amendment printed in part B of House Report 117-590 will not be offered.

Pursuant to the rule, the previous question is ordered on the bill.

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

Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina. Mr. 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. Bishop moves to recommit the bill H.R. 3648 to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The material previously referred to by Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina is as follows:

In paragraph (14) of section 212(g) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1184(g)), as proposed to be amended by section 4(g) of the bill, strike subparagraphs (B) through (D), and redesignate provisions accordingly.

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. BISHOP of North Carolina. Mr. 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 question are postponed.

□ 1315

QUANTUM COMPUTING CYBERSECURITY PREPAREDNESS ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendment to the bill (H.R. 7535) to encourage the migration of Federal Government information technology systems to quantum-resistant cryptography, and for other purposes, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) that the House suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendment.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 420, nays 3, not voting 7, as follows:

[Roll No. 519]

YEAS—420

Adams	Carter (GA)	Ellzey
Aderholt	Carter (LA)	Emmer
Aguiar	Carter (TX)	Escobar
Allen	Cartwright	Eshoo
Allred	Case	Espallat
Amodei	Casten	Estes
Armstrong	Castor (FL)	Evans
Arrington	Castro (TX)	Fallon
Auchincloss	Cawthorn	Feenstra
Axne	Chabot	Ferguson
Babin	Cherfilus-	Finstad
Bacon	McCormick	Fischbach
Baird	Chu	Fitzgerald
Balderson	Cicilline	Fitzpatrick
Banks	Clark (MA)	Fleischmann
Barr	Clarke (NY)	Fletcher
Barragán	Cleaver	Flood
Beatty	Cline	Flores
Bentz	Cloud	Foster
Bera	Clyburn	Fox
Bergman	Clyde	Frankel, Lois
Beyer	Cohen	Franklin, C.
Bice (OK)	Cole	Scott
Biggs	Comer	Fulcher
Bilirakis	Cornolly	Gaetz
Bishop (GA)	Conway	Gallagher
Bishop (NC)	Cooper	Galleo
Blumenauer	Correa	Garamendi
Blunt Rochester	Costa	Garbarino
Boebert	Courtney	Garcia (CA)
Bonamici	Craig	Garcia (IL)
Bost	Crawford	Garcia (TX)
Bourdeaux	Crenshaw	Gibbs
Bowman	Crow	Gimenez
Boyle, Brendan	Cuellar	Golden
F.	Curtis	Gomez
Brady	David (KS)	Gonzales, Tony
Brown (MD)	Davidson	Gonzalez (OH)
Brown (OH)	Davis, Danny K.	Gonzalez,
Brownley	Davis, Rodney	Vicente
Buchanan	Dean	Good (VA)
Buck	DeFazio	Gooden (TX)
Bucshon	DeGette	Gosar
Budd	DeLauro	Gottheimer
Burchett	DelBene	Granger
Burgess	Demings	Graves (LA)
Bush	DeSaulnier	Graves (MO)
Bustos	DesJarlais	Green (TN)
Butterfield	Diaz-Balart	Green, Al (TX)
Calvert	Dingell	Greene (GA)
Cammack	Doggett	Griffith
Carbajal	Donalds	Grijalva
Cárdenas	Doyle, Michael	Grothman
Carey	F.	Guest
Carl	Duncan	Guthrie
Carson	Dunn	Harder (CA)

Harris	Manning	Scalise
Harshbarger	Mast	Scanlon
Hartzler	Matsui	Schakowsky
Hayes	McBath	Schiff
Hern	McCarthy	Schneider
Herrell	McCaul	Schrader
Herrera Beutler	McClain	Schrier
Hice (GA)	McClintock	Schweikert
Higgins (LA)	McCollum	Scott (VA)
Higgins (NY)	McGovern	Scott, Austin
Hill	McNerney	Scott, David
Himes	Meeks	Sempolinski
Hollingsworth	Meijer	Sessions
Horsford	Meng	Sewell
Houlihan	Meuser	Sherman
Hoyer	Mfume	Sherrill
Hudson	Miller (IL)	Simpson
Huffman	Miller (WV)	Sires
Huizenga	Miller-Meeks	Slotkin
Issa	Moolenaar	Smith (MO)
Jackson	Mooney	Smith (NE)
Jackson Lee	Moore (AL)	Smith (NJ)
Jacobs (CA)	Moore (UT)	Smith (WA)
Jacobs (NY)	Moore (WI)	Smucker
Jayapal	Morelle	Soto
Jeffries	Moulton	Spanberger
Johnson (GA)	Mrvan	Spartz
Johnson (LA)	Mullin	Speier
Johnson (OH)	Murphy (FL)	Stansbury
Johnson (SD)	Murphy (NC)	Stanton
Johnson (TX)	Nadler	Stauber
Jones	Napolitano	Steel
Jordan	Neal	Steil
Joyce (OH)	Neguse	Steube
Joyce (PA)	Nehls	Stevens
Kahele	Newhouse	Stewart
Kaptur	Newman	Strickland
Katko	Norcross	Suozi
Keating	Norman	O'Halleran
Keller	O'Halleran	Swalwell
Kelly (IL)	Oberholte	Takano
Kelly (MS)	Ocasio-Cortez	Taylor
Kelly (PA)	Omar	Tenney
Khanna	Owens	Thompson (CA)
Kildee	Palazzo	Thompson (MS)
Kilmer	Pallone	Thompson (PA)
Kim (CA)	Palmer	Tiffany
Kim (NJ)	Panetta	Timmons
Kind	Pappas	Titus
Kirkpatrick	Pascrell	Tlaib
Krishnamoorthi	Payne	Tonko
Kuster	Peltola	Torres (CA)
Kustoff	Pence	Torres (NY)
LaHood	Perlmutter	Trahan
LaMalfa	Perry	Trone
Lamb	Peters	Turner
Lamborn	Pfuger	Underwood
Langevin	Phillips	Upton
Larsen (WA)	Pingree	Valadao
Larson (CT)	Pocan	Van Drew
Latta	Porter	Van Dyne
LaTurner	Posey	Vargas
Lawrence	Pressley	Veasey
Lawson (FL)	Price (NC)	Velázquez
Lee (CA)	Quigley	Wagner
Lee (NV)	Raskin	Walberg
Leger Fernandez	Reschenthaler	Waltz
Lesko	Rice (NY)	Wasserman
Gaetz	Rice (SC)	Schultz
Letlow	Rodgers (WA)	Watson Coleman
Levin (CA)	Rogers (AL)	Weber (TX)
Levin (MI)	Rogers (KY)	Webster (FL)
Lieu	Rose	Welch
Lofgren	Rosendale	Wenstrup
Long	Ross	Westerman
Loudermilk	Rouzer	Wexton
Lowenthal	Roy	Wild
Lucas	Roybal-Allard	Williams (GA)
Luetkemeyer	Ruiz	Williams (TX)
Luria	Ruppersberger	Wilson (FL)
Lynch	Rush	Wilson (SC)
Mace	Rutherford	Wittman
Malinowski	Ryan (NY)	Womack
Malliotakis	Ryan (OH)	Yakum
Maloney,	Salazar	Yarmuth
Carolyn B.	Sánchez	Zeldin
Maloney, Sean	Sarbanes	
Mann		

NAYS—3

NOT VOTING—7

Brooks	Gohmert	Massie
Cheney	McHenry	Waters
Hinson	McKinley	
Kinzinger	Stefanik	

□ 1355

Mr. WITTMAN changed his vote from "nay" to "yea."

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the Senate amendment was concurred in.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I was chairing the crypto hearing. Had I been present, I would have voted “yea” on rollcall No. 519.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE  
RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Axne (Pappas)	Gosar (Weber (TX))	O'Halleran (Pappas)
Beatty (Neguse)		
Brooks (Fleischmann)	Grijalva (Correa)	Palazzo (Fleischmann)
Burgess (Weber (TX))	Horsford (Kelly (IL))	Pascrell (Pallone)
Cawthorn (Gaetz)	Jacobs (NY)	Porter (Beyer)
Cherfilus-	Johnson (TX)	Posey
McCormick (Brown (OH))	(Pallone)	(Cammack)
Cicilline (Sewell)	Kim (NJ)	Pressley (Neguse)
Clyburn (Butterfield)	Kirkpatrick (Pallone)	Rice (SC) (Weber (TX))
DeFazio (Pallone)	Krishnamoorthi (Pappas)	Rush (Beyer)
Dingell (Pappas)	Larson (CT)	Sánchez (Correa)
Doyle, Michael (F. Evans)	(Pappas)	Simpson (Fulcher)
Dunn (Salazar)	Maloney, Sean P. (Beyer)	Sires (Pallone)
Escobar (Garcia (TX))	Meng (Khanna)	Stevens (Craig)
Espallat (Correa)	Moolenaar (Bergman)	Strickland (Correa)
Gonzales, Tony (Fleischmann)	Newman (Correa)	Tiffany (Fitzgerald)
	Norcross (Pallone)	Titus (Pallone)
		Welch (Pallone)

ELLA TERRY AND MISS PAT  
RETIREMENT TRIBUTE

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

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, it is with great joy and great pride that I rise to celebrate two longtime members of our congressional community—indeed our family—as they prepare for retirement: Ella Terry and Patricia Smith, better known as Miss Pat.

□ 1400

On behalf of the United States House of Representatives, it is my privilege to extend our deepest thanks and appreciation for their decades of service. With extraordinary devotion and a deep-seated love for this institution, each has served the Congress longer than most Members. That is reason to applaud.

Ahead of their well-earned retirements, let us wish them both well. It is sad to see them go, but we are grateful for their many, many years of service they have given us.

On our side of the aisle, we all know that Ella Terry has worked in the House Democratic cloakroom since the dawn of the millennium in January of 2000, after working for more than a decade in the Capitol Coffee Shop. She knows our preferences.

Altogether, she has dutifully served on Capitol Hill for 34 years. She has a warm, caring, steadfast presence, a sunny smile, no matter how arduous things may be going on the floor or the cloakroom.

With Ella, no one is a stranger, everyone is a friend. She is a bedrock

member of our family here in the House.

When Congresswoman Gabby Giffords first returned to the floor after the heinous attack on her life, Ella embraced Gabby and told her through tears: I am so proud of you. Gabby was so proud of you, too.

The late Congressman Elijah Cummings once told his colleagues: Ms. Ella is my personal adviser. And since he was personal adviser to the rest of us, we are all in your debt for your advice to him.

Thank you to Ella's daughter, Tawanna, who is here, and granddaughter, Christina, thank you for being with us; and to your entire family for sharing her with us for so many years.

Across the aisle, Miss Pat has brought that same unwavering dedication to her service in the House Republican cloakroom.

For nearly five decades, Miss Pat has been a cherished colleague in the Capitol; first in the House dining room and in the Longworth House Office Building, and then for 36 years just off the floor of the House.

A remarkable friend to all those privileged enough to work alongside her, she has been a daily blessing to this Chamber.

The House is also grateful to Miss Pat's loving family, especially her two daughters, Nikoshia and Bianca, and her beloved granddaughter, Lauren.

The House of Representatives is a brighter, more joyful place in which we serve, thanks to Ella and Miss Pat. These patriots reflect the highest ideals of public service; a joyful commitment to others, a profound love for our country, and a lifelong reverence for the Congress.

Their service, their kindness, and their friendship will be long-remembered by the countless Members and staff they have served over the years.

Let us join in thanking Ella and thanking Miss Pat, and best wishes for new adventures that lie ahead for you. Congratulations.

Mr. Speaker, it is my honor to yield to the distinguished gentleman from California (Mr. MCCARTHY), the Republican leader.

Mr. MCCARTHY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the Speaker for yielding. I do want to congratulate and thank Ella, who Speaker PELOSI just mentioned, for 34 years of service to Congress, including 22 in the Democratic cloakroom.

It didn't matter what we were saying or what we were fighting about here, but when people walked back in the cloakroom, people were more united for all your help. So thank you for all that work.

I hope you have a very happy and healthy retirement spent with your family and granddaughter, Christina. It is definitely well-earned, and the Nation is better for your service. Thank you.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Patricia Smith—or as everyone around

here knows, “Miss Pat,” who is retiring from the House this Friday after 46 years of service. I spent a little time with her daughters today, and her one daughter told me she was only 3 years old when you first came here to work. I could see the love in your daughters' eyes and how much they honor you and respect you.

Miss Pat is one of the kindest, most humble, most decent public servants I have ever met. We are excited about celebrating her today. For all of you, you have got to know, this isn't the only award that she won today. I will talk a little bit about that in a minute.

For 36 years, Miss Pat has run Cafe Helen, the sandwich and snack bar in the Republican cloakroom. If anyone questions her ability on her food, you can look at all of our waistlines to know how good she is.

The cloakrooms are a space for Members to relax, to speak, and thanks to Miss Pat, enjoy a quick snack, a hot dog, or a sandwich.

Miss Pat began working in the House dining room in the Longworth Building. She soon joined the legendary Ms. Helen in the Republican cloakroom. When Ms. Helen retired, Cafe Helen became Miss Pat's domain.

Whenever the House is in session, Miss Pat is here in the cloakroom. Whether we are voting at 2 a.m., 2 p.m., or early in the morning—the one thing you have got to know about Miss Pat, she does not like to stay up late. She would tell us that a time or two. We should take her advice, too.

She would stay up until 2 a.m., go to the grocery store the next morning and be right back here for breakfast. As all of you know, it is tough to handle a lot of us, especially when we are hangry at times, too.

You have been the motherly advice, the humble servant, the individual who provided us the food, but also provided us the wisdom when we needed it at times as well. We thank you for that.

To every Member she encounters, Miss Pat is more than part of this institution. She is part of the family, just as we are part of her family, as well. Many times, Members will bring their spouses or special visitors or constituents, and they come into the cloakroom. Many of us that are Members think, oh, they are bringing them because they want to meet us and take a picture with us. They would walk right up to me and right by me because what they really wanted to do was introduce Miss Pat to their family because that is what you have meant to us and that is what you will always mean to us.

You have always been that humble one in a town of spotlight seekers. Miss Pat is a lighthouse shining a path for us with her motherly advice and words of wisdom. You always had humility, but you always had faith, and you shared it with us.

I guess when we sit through this—when I talked about this isn't her only award, earlier this morning we presented her with one of the highest

awards that Congress can give to a staff, the McCormick Award for Excellence, named after the former Speaker.

When you walk the halls over here you will see a big plaque with the names of each individual who has won it through the years. It was named after the Speaker, on who we can honor as a staffer who cared about the institution—not about a party, but an institution. For 46 years you have lived up to that.

Now, it is my honor to present you with this flag that has been flown over the Capitol in your name. And for all the Members, we will put it back in the cloakroom, and why don't you come by and sign it.

On behalf of the Republican Conference, this Chamber and the Nation, I want to thank Miss Pat for her unwavering commitment to this institution.

Thank you for your service. But remember, as a family we are always here for you, and we hope you will continue to always be there for us. Thank you and God bless.

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield back the balance of my time as we end our tribute to two great Americans, members of our families, Miss Pat and Ella Terry. Thank you all so much.

#### OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPH OF THE 117TH CONGRESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 1494, this time has been designated for the taking of the official photo of the House of Representatives in session.

The House will be in a brief recess while the Chamber is being prepared for the photo. As soon as the photographer indicates that these preparations are complete, the Chair will call the House to order to resume its actual session for the taking of the photograph. At that point the Members will take their cues from the photographer. Shortly after the photographer is finished, the House will proceed with business.

#### RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess while the Chamber is being prepared.

Accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 11 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1416

#### AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker at 2 o'clock and 16 minutes p.m.

(Thereupon, the Members sat for the official photograph of the House of Representatives for the 117th Congress.)

#### RECESS

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the

House in recess for a period of less than 15 minutes.

Accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 22 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1432

#### AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mrs. HAYES) at 2 o'clock and 32 minutes p.m.

#### ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

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

#### EXPRESSING THE COMMITMENT OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES TO BUILDING ON THE TWENTY YEARS OF SUCCESS OF THE GEORGE MCGOVERN-ROBERT DOLE FOOD FOR EDUCATION AND CHILD NUTRITION PRO- GRAM

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 1156) expressing the commitment of the House of Representatives to building on the twenty years of success of the George McGovern-Robert Dole Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

#### H. RES. 1156

Whereas the George McGovern-Robert Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program (referred to in this preamble as the "McGovern-Dole Program") has improved the food security, nutrition, literacy, and primary education of school-age children, particularly young girls, and their families in over 48 countries in just two decades;

Whereas the McGovern-Dole Program was established by section 3107 of the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 (7 U.S.C. 1736o-1) to procure agricultural commodities and provide financial and technical assistance to carry out preschool and school food for education programs in foreign countries and maternal, infant, and child nutrition programs for pregnant women, nursing mothers, infants, and children who are 5 years of age or younger;

Whereas the McGovern-Dole Program has provided over 5.5 billion school meals benefiting over 31 million school-age children and their communities;

Whereas the McGovern-Dole Program has been successfully administered by the Foreign Agricultural Service of the Department of Agriculture;

Whereas the McGovern-Dole Program is a key program of the Department of Agriculture aligned with the governmentwide Global Food Security Strategy;

Whereas in fiscal year 2021 alone, McGovern-Dole Program projects have directly benefited more than 4.5 million children and community members through the distribution of United States-produced commodities that provide daily nutritious and high-quality meals and mitigate food insecurity;

Whereas the McGovern-Dole Program partners with American farmers, who provide 46,770 metric tons ("MT") of food commodities in support of fiscal year 2021 McGovern-Dole Program grants in Central America, Africa, and Asia;

Whereas the McGovern-Dole Program complements United States agricultural commodities with food grown and purchased locally to support farmers and markets within their own communities and to build the capacity of local governments and communities to continue and sustain the benefits of the McGovern-Dole Program into the future;

Whereas during the COVID-19 pandemic when school closures were commonplace, the McGovern-Dole Program effectively shifted from providing meals in schools to providing take-home rations and distributed approximately 23,000 MT of commodities donated by the United States and 550 MT of locally procured commodities to more than 1,700,000 McGovern-Dole Program participants and their families across 26 active projects, ensuring that children continued to receive daily meals and learn while at home;

Whereas the McGovern-Dole Program recognizes the value of educating young girls and contributes to overcoming the barriers they encounter in accessing a high-quality education by promoting equality and the reduction of gender-based violence;

Whereas school meals provide an incentive for families to send girls to school and help girls to stay in school, effectively preventing early marriage and delaying first pregnancy, which can trap young women in poverty and limit their future potential;

Whereas the McGovern-Dole Program strengthens local community health and education through the formation of parent-teacher associations, teacher training, and improving the infrastructure of schools, classrooms, commodity storerooms, latrines, and water sources; and

Whereas the United States, as a member of the Global School Meals Coalition, is committed to and recognizes that investments in McGovern-Dole Program, are central to bolstering food security, building resilience to future shocks, and supporting the nutritional, health, and educational needs of children and adolescents worldwide: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That it is the sense of the House of Representatives that the United States is committed to—

(1) building upon the twenty years of successful work of the George McGovern-Robert Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program (in this resolution referred to as the "McGovern-Dole Program") and its positive role in breaking cycles of hunger and poverty, providing opportunity through education and literacy, and improving overall nutrition and health;

(2) complementing humanitarian assistance efforts and development programs through the continued implementation of the McGovern-Dole Program that addresses global food insecurity and creates conditions for peace and stability; and

(3) supporting United States farmers, millers, shippers, and commodity groups that provide agricultural commodities for use in the McGovern-Dole Program to help combat global malnutrition and food insecurity and advance global education.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from

Massachusetts (Mr. MCGOVERN) and the gentleman from Kansas (Mr. MANN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Massachusetts.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the bill under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of H. Res. 1156. Today, we are considering this legislation, calling on Congress to build on the 20 years of success of the George McGovern-Robert Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program.

McGovern-Dole is one of America's signature child nutrition and food security programs. It is named after Senators George McGovern and Bob Dole, both of whom worked tirelessly and in a bipartisan way to end hunger among children in the United States and around the world.

They continued their work together after leaving the Senate, living examples of what can be accomplished when Members of Congress put partisanship aside and make the welfare of children and families their number one priority.

In that bipartisan tradition, I am proud to stand here today with my Republican colleague and co-lead on this resolution, Congressman TRACEY MANN. I am grateful to each of the 86 bipartisan cosponsors of this resolution.

I also want to honor and recognize our former colleague, the incredible Jo Ann Emerson, who was my co-lead in 2001 when the McGovern-Dole legislation was first introduced and later established by Congress in the 2002 farm bill.

Over the past 20 years, McGovern-Dole has provided lifesaving meals in a school setting to over 31 million of the world's most vulnerable children, providing U.S. and international organizations with American commodities, grants, and technical assistance to strengthen child nutrition and education.

Working through partners like the World Food Programme, Catholic Relief Services, World Vision, Save the Children, Counterpart International, and many more, McGovern-Dole has reduced hunger and increased school enrollments, attendance, literacy, and the support of families and communities for education, especially for girls.

America's farmers are vital to the success of the McGovern-Dole Program. Over the past 20 years, more than 1.3 million metric tons of U.S. commodities have been used to create

nutritious, culturally appropriate school meals in over 48 countries.

But just as important as the statistics, perhaps even more important, are the stories. I remember in Colombia, I visited a program in Soacha, on the outskirts of Bogota. On barren hillsides, surrounded by shanties housing thousands of internally displaced families, children were receiving school breakfast and lunch.

Mothers and grandmothers were training as cooks, preparing the meals. Clearly visible in the cafeteria were USDA and USAID bags of grains, beans, and lentils.

One mother came up to me and said: "Please thank the American people when you go back home. I couldn't feed my children. I couldn't send them to school. I was afraid my son was going to join the paramilitaries or the guerrillas just to get food. Now, my son is getting fed, and he is staying in school. Please tell the American people thank you."

In Nairobi, Kenya, in the largest slum in the world, I went to a McGovern-Dole breakfast and lunch program. The school principal showed me how they store and prepare the U.S. commodities that feed her students and how all the students know that this is a program from the American people. I ate porridge made from American yellow peas. The kids dug into the food like it was manna from heaven.

One little boy would take a bite and then scoop a small amount out of his bowl and put it in his pockets. He was taking food home to his younger siblings who don't get anything to eat.

Madam Speaker, McGovern-Dole represents the very best of this country. It is something the American people should be proud of, a powerful message to the world about who we are and what we stand for, not only freedom of speech, freedom of religion, or freedom of the press, but also freedom from want, freedom from fear, and freedom from hunger.

There are many ways to advance our national security and economic interests abroad. This program ought to be at the top of the list. As we confront the global challenges of war, pandemic, and climate change, food security and nutrition programs must remain at the forefront of international development and humanitarian work.

I urge my colleagues to visit McGovern-Dole programs when they travel abroad. I urge them to support funding that expands and builds upon these 20 years of success.

Madam Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to support H. Res. 1156, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H. Res. 1156.

Twenty years ago, Kansas legend and hero of mine Senator Bob Dole and Senator George McGovern reached across the aisle to gather bipartisan support for their noble idea to have the

U.S. Department of Agriculture purchase surplus American commodities from producers and donate those products to countries across the globe struggling with food security.

Since then, the McGovern-Dole Program has provided 5.5 billion school meals to 31 million school-age children in 48 countries, improving the food security, nutrition, literacy, and primary education of these children and their families.

Codified as part of 2002 farm bill, the program is an ongoing, successful example of public-private partnerships. The U.S. Department of Agriculture works alongside nonprofit organizations, cooperatives, and organizations like the World Food Programme, Catholic Relief Services, World Vision, Save the Children, Mercy Corps, and many more to provide school meals, teacher training, and related support to bolster school enrollment and academic performance, all to keep kids fed and learning.

Just in the past 2 months, I have heard nothing but excitement about this program from both wheat farmers at home and sorghum producers who visited with me in my office here in Washington, D.C. There is a reason all commodity groups and humanitarian aid organizations support moving this legislation forward.

Whether it is wheat and sorghum from Kansas, red beans from Louisiana, or peanut butter formula made from Georgia peanuts, American agricultural producers are vital to the success of the McGovern-Dole Program. Since the program's inception, they have proudly donated more than 1.3 metric tons of commodities to create nutritious school meals.

Representative MCGOVERN and I, along with 86 cosponsors, have brought this resolution forward to the House to express this body's commitment to build on the success of the McGovern-Dole Program and to support the American farmers, ranchers, and agricultural producers who provide the commodities required for it to function.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote "yes" on this resolution and to support this program's success for 20 more years and beyond, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. BISHOP).

Mr. BISHOP of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for allowing me to speak on this bill.

I rise in support of H. Res. 1156. I thank my colleague from Massachusetts, whose bipartisan efforts more than 20 years ago led to the creation of the George McGovern-Robert Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program.

Since then, this program has enjoyed bipartisan support. The United States continues to produce the highest quality, safest, most abundant, and most economical food and fiber anywhere in the world.

Drawing on this abundance, we are able to provide school meals, teacher training, and nutrition programs for pregnant and nursing women. Whether at home or abroad, we know that by reducing hunger and improving nutrition, we help support better educational outcomes.

This program is a win-win for America, supporting America's farmers and producers by providing donated U.S. agricultural commodities and using them to help reduce child hunger, improve education, and support greater security in the world. I believe this program has been and will continue to be an essential tool for diplomacy.

As chair of the Subcommittee on Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies, it has been my honor to fund this program each year. It is true to the spirit of service and compassion that Ambassador and former Senator George McGovern and former Senator Bob Dole embodied. This program helps bring the bounty of America's farmers, ranchers, millers, producers, shippers, and commodity groups to assist vulnerable children and mothers around the world.

So, in celebrating the first 20 years of its success, I look forward to the program's enduring impact in the years ahead.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this resolution, and I urge its passage.

Mr. MANN. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. ROUZER).

Mr. ROUZER. Madam Speaker, I rise today and join my colleagues in support of H. Res. 1156, expressing the commitment of the House of Representatives to building on 20 years of success of the George McGovern-Robert Dole Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program.

During the past two decades, McGovern-Dole has provided more than 5.5 billion school meals, benefiting more than 31 million school-age children and their communities.

I have seen this program in action, up close and firsthand, and it is a special sight to see.

Having traveled with then-chairman of the Committee on Agriculture Mike Conaway several years ago to some Third World countries where food is scarce and extreme poverty, like most have never seen, is the norm, it is easy to understand how imperative this program is for so many children who would likely never have a nutritious meal.

Just as important and because of how the program was crafted, the McGovern-Dole Program provides an opportunity to learn, laying the foundation for an improved life through knowledge and then achievement. For many of these children who come from very poor means, this meal provided at school is, quite frankly, the only good meal of the day.

It is also important to recognize the support of the American agricultural

producers who make this program possible. America's farm families have produced more than 1.3 million metric tons of agricultural commodities for donation, doing their part in reducing hunger and improving primary education in countries around the globe.

□ 1445

Congress must continue to lead by example in tackling hunger and poverty around the world for years to come. These efforts not only help feed those who cannot help themselves, but it builds good will and provides so many hope and a future. Many laws have been passed by this Chamber, but none have been more impactful to the lives of so many children who desperately need the help around the world.

Madam Speaker, I am proud to support this resolution expressing Congress' commitment to carrying on the success of this program along with the great legacies of Ambassador McGovern and my great friend, Senator Bob Dole. I encourage my colleagues to support this resolution.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Ms. DELAURO), the distinguished chair of the Appropriations Committee.

Ms. DELAURO. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of this bipartisan resolution. It expresses the commitment of this Chamber to build on the 20 years of success of the George McGovern-Robert Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program.

Its mission is simple: Reduce hunger and improve literacy and poverty. By providing countless school meals, the program helps improve child nutrition, maternal health, and access to quality education, particularly for girls. I was proud that the Appropriations Committee was able to include \$265 million for this critical program this summer, the most in the program's history.

During its 20-year history, it has made a positive difference in the lives of more than 31 million children and families in 48 countries around the world.

During the pandemic, when school closures were commonplace, the McGovern-Dole Program quickly shifted from providing meals in schools to providing take-home options that distributed about 23,000 metric tons of commodities donated by the United States and 550 metric tons of locally procured commodities to more than 1.7 million children and families across 26 projects. These efforts ensured that children would continue receiving daily meals and, at its crux, they would not go hungry while they were learning at home.

Let us remain committed to not only carrying on the legacy of these giants—Ambassador McGovern and Senator Dole—but continue to follow the example that they set, working to tackle hunger and poverty around the world.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this resolution.

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

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Mrs. HAYES), my distinguished colleague.

Mrs. HAYES. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H. Res. 1156, building on 20 years of success of the McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program.

For two decades, the McGovern-Dole nutrition program has led the way in alleviating hunger and improving food security around the world. I deeply believe in the core values of this nutrition program because, as a teacher, I saw with my own eyes that hungry kids don't learn.

It is one of the greatest investments Congress can make. By providing at least one nutritious meal per day to vulnerable children in schools across the world, we are also investing in their development and their education. Beyond these children and their families, we also continue to support U.S. producers.

During my time as the 2016 National Teacher of the Year, I traveled abroad to many countries as an ambassador for education. While abroad, I learned the degree to which other countries look to us to lead the way for food security and childhood nutrition. I was greeted by numerous children on the African continent who thanked me as the American teacher for all of the American programs.

Our international food aid programs are not just an exercise of good will. They are absolutely critical to communities protecting themselves from the devastation of food insecurity. It is our moral obligation to ensure that we contribute to the food security of the global community—particularly children, pregnant women, and new mothers—whenever possible.

I have been a proud supporter of McGovern-Dole funding during my time in Congress, and I will continue to do so. I urge my colleagues to vote for this in support of the House Resolution.

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

It has been a privilege to advocate for this resolution today. The McGovern-Dole program absolutely deserves the recognition of Congress for its wide support and bipartisan nature.

It is not often that you can go to a grain elevator in Kansas to speak with commodity groups and visit with nuns from Catholic Charities in Washington, D.C. and hear them both advocating for the exact same program. More than 200 commodity groups, trade associations, humanitarian groups, and businesses support this program for its merits and support today's resolution.

This resolution honors the positive impact that we can have when we reach across the aisle and work together. Senators Bob Dole and George

McGovern had a brilliant vision, and they executed on it. It has been a joy to work with Representative McGovern and more than 86 cosponsors on today's resolution.

Today, we honor the 20th anniversary of the McGovern-Dole program because it is a shining example of strategic and effective foreign diplomacy that we can all support. Today, I urge all my colleagues to vote "yes" on this simple bipartisan resolution.

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

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, I have one additional speaker, but I don't see her. I yield myself the balance of my time to close.

First of all, let me thank the gentleman from Kansas (Mr. MANN) for his support of this resolution and for his advocacy on behalf of the McGovern-Dole program. As we listened to the back-and-forth here today, it is really quite inspiring to see the breadth of the bipartisanship here, that we are all dedicated to trying to deal with this horrific problem of childhood hunger around the world.

Hunger is a political condition. We have the resources, the funds, and the infrastructure. We have everything we need to eradicate hunger in this country and across the planet. What we have lacked is the political will.

The McGovern-Dole program was inspired by George McGovern and Bob Dole, a liberal Democrat from South Dakota and a conservative Republican from Kansas. Their efforts together have made a dent in childhood hunger. It has made a huge difference. It has allowed more young kids, especially girls, to go to school, to become literate, to be able to get an education, to be able to succeed in their countries.

It is so incredible when you travel and you see a McGovern-Dole project anywhere in the world, how grateful people are to the people of the United States for supporting this.

Parents are the same everywhere. We all want to make sure that our kids are safe, that they are fed, that they have a good future. What this program does is, it helps parents ensure that their kids' future is bright.

I believe that when we talk about national security, it has to be more than just about the number of bombs we have. It has to be about how we alleviate these global challenges like hunger, and in this case, childhood hunger. That is the way we build a more secure and a more stable world.

I am proud of all the organizations that have participated in the McGovern-Dole program. I am proud of all those who have helped administer the McGovern-Dole program, and I am proud to serve with colleagues, Democrats and Republicans, who support this important initiative.

I will close simply by saying, this is not only a good program, it is a great program. At a time when people wonder where the bipartisanship is in Washington, here is an example where we can bring people together.

I know I mentioned her briefly in the beginning, but I do want to acknowledge our former colleague, Congresswoman Jo Ann Emerson from Missouri. She was a strong partner in this effort early on, in getting the legislation that established McGovern-Dole up and running, and I can't ever thank her enough.

To all my colleagues, please support H. Res. 1156, and please let us all commit to doing more to eradicate hunger and food insecurity here in the United States and around the world in the year to come.

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

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H. Res. 1156, expressing the commitment of the House of Representatives to building on the twenty years of success of the George McGovern-Robert Dole Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program.

The McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program helps support education, child development and food security in low-income, food-deficit countries around the globe.

In 2017, there were 821 million people worldwide experiencing hunger. That is one in every nine people.

66 million children are experiencing hunger worldwide every day. One in six children are food insecure.

According to UNICEF, approximately 3.1 million children globally die from undernutrition every year. It is estimated that every 10 seconds a child around the globe dies from hunger.

Even in the United States, hunger and food insecurity are major problems. In my home of Houston, almost 725,000 people experience food insecurity, which amounts to about 23% of Houston's households.

More than 500,000 Houstonians live in food deserts. These food deserts are found mostly in areas with limited transportation, lack of aid, and high unemployment rates.

Hunger is also tragic because it reflects economic and social inequity. In Houston, for example, food deserts are more likely to occur in primarily Black communities.

Lack of food doesn't just impact a child's hunger levels. Food insecurity stunts a child's growth and development and often children fall behind in school because they are unable to focus while experiencing hunger.

Children who experience food insecurity grow into adults with health complications that emerged from the lack of food.

As former Chair of the Congressional Children's Caucus I worked to improve the lives of children not only in the United States, but globally because the children are the future, and we must do everything possible to protect them.

Global food insecurity is of great importance to me because, not only am I a longtime Member of the House Hunger Caucus, I represent the same Congressional District that had been represented by iconic leaders who fought to end hunger in the U.S. and globally.

I am proud to continue the historic legacy of Congresswoman Barbara Jordan, who was a champion for human dignity and fought for the rights of all people regardless of race, gender, heritage, or economic status, and Congressman Mickey Leland, who worked tirelessly to

raise awareness of, and fight for, policies to end food insecurity around the globe and who, tragically, died in a plane crash while working to end world hunger on a relief mission in Ethiopia.

Starvation is a terrible thing. It's something that nobody should have to go through. And yet, there are people in this world who are starving right now as a consequence of natural disasters, war, and even as a tool of warfare.

In Pakistan, food deprivation is compounded by the human toll from recent floods and other natural disasters. Using drought to strategically exacerbate starvation is unacceptable.

The people of Ethiopia's Tigre Province are being subjected to a truly vile and malicious use of food deprivation in this way. The region was already suffering from drought, and when compounded by forced starvation from denial of access to food as a weapon of war, the effect is heinous and the consequences are unforgivable.

Russia's aggression against Ukraine is a global food insecurity tragedy on multiple levels. As Putin wages his war against the people of Ukraine, he uses food as a weapon by destroying the food production and transportation capacity of the country he invaded. At the same time, since Ukraine grows grains and crops that feed much of the world, Putin's devastation of Ukraine's food production infrastructure and takeovers of Ukrainian food exports cause food insecure populations of countless countries to suffer, especially in Africa.

The McGovern-Dole program also aims to defeat malnutrition. Children across the globe are affected by malnutrition and the McGovern Dole program is working to combat this debilitating condition.

The McGovern Dole Program has been successful at saving lives all over the world for 20 years.

This program boosts school enrollment, increases attendance, and improves reading outcomes and literacy results through providing school meals, teacher training, and government capacity-building.

The McGovern Dole Program has been able to improve health, nutrition, and dietary practices through supporting Maternal and Child Nutrition (MCN). The program encourages the inclusion of health and nutrition sensitive activities, such as micronutrient-fortified products, take-home rations, treatments for illnesses, and nutrition education.

H. Res. 1156 must be passed. With bipartisan Congressional support, the United States has been able to work with other countries on hunger, specifically childhood hunger, which is a devastating condition.

It is imperative that we continue to work together to reduce hunger worldwide.

We must end this unnecessary suffering before it claims even more lives.

This bill must be important to us all. Investing in children today will only benefit the world in the future.

We must continue this program to address global food insecurity and create conditions for peace and stability.

This effort will support U.S. farmers, millers, shippers, and commodity groups that provide agricultural commodities for the program to help combat malnutrition and food insecurity worldwide.

I encourage my colleagues to join me in supporting this critical bill that will build upon



the 20 years of success of the George McGovern-Robert Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. HAYES). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MCGOVERN) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 1156.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### PAUL D. WELLSTONE BUILDING ACT OF 2022

Mr. STANTON. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 5060) to redesignate the Federal building located at 212 Third Avenue South in Minneapolis, Minnesota, as the "Paul D. Wellstone Federal Building", and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 5060

*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 "Paul D. Wellstone Building Act of 2022".

#### SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds that—

(1) Paul David Wellstone was born on July 21, 1944, in Washington, DC, and raised in Arlington, Virginia, as the second child of Ukrainian Jewish immigrants Leon and Minnie Wellstone;

(2) Wellstone graduated from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill—

(A) in 1965, with a bachelor's degree in political science; and

(B) in 1969, with a Ph.D. in political science;

(3) after earning his Ph.D., Wellstone moved to Minnesota to teach political science at Carleton College in Northfield, Minnesota, during which he became an advocate for marginalized communities and fought for improved healthcare, education, housing, and labor and human rights;

(4) as an activist, Wellstone helped to bring attention to issues important to the people by protesting in favor of peace, civil rights, and social justice, including by standing by farmers and working families in their struggles;

(5) in 1990, Wellstone extended his community activism during his first run for the Senate;

(6) as an underdog, Wellstone was the only candidate to unseat an incumbent Senator in the 1990 election;

(7) the grassroots campaign that was run by Wellstone became well-known for the green bus that he used to travel across Minnesota;

(8) Senator Wellstone continued his commitment to activism throughout his time in the Senate, including by pushing for legislation that—

(A) expanded support for mental health care coverage;

(B) increased the Federal minimum wage; and

(C) offered greater funding and protections for workers, seniors, schools, and "atomic" veterans;

(9) in 1997, Senator Wellstone traveled across the country on "The Children's Tour"

to hear from disadvantaged communities across the United States;

(10) on October 25, 2002, at the age of 57, Senator Wellstone was killed in a plane crash in Minnesota along with his wife, daughter, and several campaign staff; and

(11) the loss of Senator Wellstone was mourned across the United States, but his legacy of advocacy and candor will always be remembered.

#### SEC. 3. PAUL D. WELLSTONE FEDERAL BUILDING.

(a) REDESIGNATION.—The Federal building located at 212 Third Avenue South in Minneapolis, Minnesota, shall be known and designated as the "Paul D. Wellstone Federal Building".

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the Federal building referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Paul D. Wellstone Federal Building".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. STANTON) and the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. CRAWFORD) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arizona.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. STANTON. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on S. 5060.

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

There was no objection.

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

I rise in support of S. 5060, a bill to designate the Federal building located at 212 Third Avenue South in Minneapolis, Minnesota, as the "Paul D. Wellstone Federal Building".

S. 5060 was introduced on October 25, 2022, 20 years to the day that Senator Wellstone; his wife, Sheila; his daughter, Marcia; his staff members, Todd Lopic, Mary McEvoy, and Will McLaughlin; and pilots, Richard Conry and Michael Guess, were killed in a plane crash near Eveleth, Minnesota.

Paul Wellstone was born in Washington, D.C., on July 21, 1944; attended Arlington, Virginia, public schools; received his BA from the University of North Carolina in 1965; earned a Ph.D. from the University of North Carolina in 1969; taught political science at Carleton College in Minnesota for 21 years; served as a director of the Minnesota Community Energy Program; was elected to represent Minnesota in the United States Senate in 1990, was reelected in 1996, and served from January 3, 1991, until his death in a plane crash on October 25, 2002.

Paul Wellstone was a champion college wrestler and a member of the National Wrestling Hall of Fame, a college professor for 21 years, a prolific legislator who sponsored 608 bills during his time in the U.S. Senate, and a mentor to generations of future public servants and advocates.

Upon introduction of S. 5060, Senator KLOBUCHAR said, "During his time as

an educator, an activist, and a United States Senator, Paul Wellstone touched the lives of people throughout Minnesota and across the country. That is because he stood up for people, persistently fighting against injustices, small and large. From his passionate advocacy for better care and services for those suffering from mental illness to his leadership on civil rights and campaign finance reform, Paul showed how getting involved in public service can make a real difference in improving people's lives."

Madam Speaker, I support S. 5060, and I urge my colleagues to join me.

I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of S. 5060, which designates the Federal building located in Minneapolis, Minnesota, as the Paul D. Wellstone Federal Building.

Paul Wellstone served two full terms in the Senate before his life, as well as the lives of his wife, daughter, several campaign staff, and pilots were taken in a tragic plane crash in Minnesota.

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

Mr. STANTON. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Minnesota (Ms. OMAR).

Ms. OMAR. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of S. 5060, to rename the Federal building in my district as the "Paul D. Wellstone Federal Building".

I am proud to honor and celebrate the legacy of the late Senator PAUL Wellstone as an activist, academic, author, and proud Senator from Minnesota.

Son of Ukrainian Jewish immigrants, Senator Wellstone was born in Washington, D.C., and grew up in Northern Virginia. He received his bachelor, masters, and Ph.D. from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, and in 1969 went on to be hired as a professor in Northfield, Minnesota, where he taught until his election to the Senate in 1990.

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While in the U.S. Senate, Wellstone was a proud, progressive in support of environmental protection, public housing, free school meals, labor groups, and healthcare reform.

He served in the Senate from 1991 until 2002, when he was tragically killed in a plane crash with his wife and daughter on board.

Paul Wellstone is a personal hero of mine. He was an organizer to his core. He showed what it meant to fight unapologetically for working people. And he showed that it is possible to stay true to your progressive values and lead a life of public service.

He always said, "We all do better when we all do better." I am honored to have the Federal building in my district, the same building where in May

1970, he was arrested for civil disobedience while protesting the Vietnam war named after the late Senator from Minnesota.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in honoring his life and legacy by passing this bipartisan bill.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Madam Speaker, this bill recognizes Senator Wellstone's service to our country and dedication to the people of Minnesota.

Madam Speaker, I urge the support of this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. STANTON. Madam Speaker, in closing, this bill honors the life of a dedicated public servant, a United States Senator, Paul Wellstone.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. STANTON) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 5060.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### JAMES D. TODD UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE

Mr. STANTON. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 4017) to designate the United States courthouse located at 111 South Highland Avenue in Jackson, Tennessee, as the "James D. Todd United States Courthouse", and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 4017

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

#### SECTION 1. JAMES D. TODD UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The United States courthouse located at 111 South Highland Avenue in Jackson, Tennessee, shall be known and designated as the "James D. Todd United States Courthouse".

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the United States courthouse referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the "James D. Todd United States Courthouse".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. STANTON) and the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. CRAWFORD) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arizona.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. STANTON. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on S. 4017.

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

There was no objection.

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

Madam Speaker, I support the passage of S. 4017, a bill to name the United States Courthouse located at 111 South Highland Avenue in Jackson, Tennessee, the James D. Todd United States Courthouse.

Judge James Todd was born in Scotts Hill, Tennessee, in 1943. He received a bachelor of science from Lambuth College in 1965 and his juris doctorate from Memphis State University, now the University of Memphis, Cecil C. Humphreys School of Law in 1972.

He was in private practice in Jackson, Tennessee, from 1972 to 1983, and served as a judge on Tennessee's Circuit Court from 1983 to 1985.

In 1985, Judge Todd was nominated and confirmed to the U.S. District Court for the Western District of Tennessee where he served as chief judge from 2001 to 2007. Judge Todd assumed senior status in 2008.

Madam Speaker, I support S. 4017 to name a courthouse after the Honorable Judge Todd, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of the bill, S. 4017, which designates the United States Courthouse located in Jackson, Tennessee, as the James D. Todd United States Courthouse.

I thank my colleague Representative KUSTOFF for introducing the House version of this legislation, which has the support of the entire Tennessee delegation.

Judge Todd was first nominated to the United States District Court for the Western District of Tennessee in 1985 by President Reagan.

Judge Todd served in the District Court as chief judge from 2001 to 2007. After 36 years of public service for the judiciary, Judge Todd assumed inactive senior status in September 2021.

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

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

Mr. CRAWFORD. Madam Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. KUSTOFF), the sponsor of the House companion to this legislation.

Mr. KUSTOFF. Madam Speaker, I thank my friend from Arkansas for yielding time.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of legislation to name the courthouse in honor of a good friend and a good man, the James D. Todd United States Courthouse located at 111 South Highland Avenue in Jackson, Tennessee.

As a native Tennessean, Judge Todd has dedicated his entire life to his community, to his State, and to this Nation.

A graduate of Lexington High School and Lambuth College, Judge Todd received his master's in combined sciences from the University of Mississippi in 1968.

He then went on to receive his law degree from the University of Memphis, the Cecil C. Humphreys School of Law in 1972.

From there, Judge Todd practiced law with the firm of Waldrop, Farmer, Todd and Breen for 9 years before being elected as a State circuit court judge where he served for 2 years.

Judge Todd was then nominated by President Ronald Reagan in June of 1985 to serve as a judge on the United States District Court for the Western District of Tennessee, and Judge Todd was confirmed by the United States Senate on July 10, 1985, with no objection.

For almost four decades, Judge Todd worked tirelessly for the people of Jackson and for West Tennessee and, really, for our entire State.

I will note as a point of personal privilege that Judge Todd administered my oath as the United States attorney for the Western District of Tennessee in 2006, a moment that I will never forget.

In addition to Judge Todd's time on the bench, he has been involved in the Tennessee Boys Club, was the Jackson Senior League baseball coach, served as the Lambuth College Alumni Association president, and was also chairman for the Goals of Jackson Committee.

Judge Todd has been a respected member of the judiciary in our community in West Tennessee. Judge Todd retired and took inactive status last year. I was proud to join our entire West Tennessee community congratulating him on his years of great work and dedicated service.

If I can for a moment, former Madison County Mayor Jimmy Harris, who retired earlier this year from Jackson, Tennessee, who is a friend of Judge Todd, commented when Judge Todd stepped down. This is what Mayor Harris said: "Respect and talent. There is law enforcement, judges, lawyers, the district attorney—you name it. They all have a healthy respect for Jim Todd. But he is the epitome of what a Federal judge ought to be. He makes decisions based on the law and the Constitution. That is all you can ask for."

In my opinion, Mayor Harris, his comments are spot on; and for all these reasons, I am proud to have introduced this legislation that honors Judge Todd. I think Chief Judge Tom Anderson of the Western District of Tennessee said it best when he said, "This is a historic and momentous event for West Tennessee to recognize one of our own and name this outstanding facility after Judge Todd."

Lastly, if I could, I thank every member of the Tennessee delegation, Senators MARSHA BLACKBURN and BILL HAGERTY, and all of my Tennessee colleagues for supporting this legislation.

As such, I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to support the legislation to honor the life and the legacy of Judge James D. Todd.

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

Mr. CRAWFORD. Madam Speaker, in closing, this bill honors Judge James Todd for his many years of service to the United States Judiciary and the State of Tennessee.

Madam Speaker, I urge its support, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. STANTON) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 4017.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### SAMI'S LAW

Mr. STANTON. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1082) to require ride-hailing companies to implement an enhanced digital system to verify passengers with their authorized ride-hailing vehicles and drivers, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 1082

*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 "Sami's Law".

#### SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) **PASSENGER.**—The term "passenger" means an individual who is matched with a TNC driver through a TNC platform.

(2) **TNC DRIVER.**—The term "TNC driver" means an individual who contracts with a transportation network company and provides transportation services facilitated through a TNC platform in exchange for compensation or payment of a fee from a passenger.

(3) **TNC PLATFORM.**—The term "TNC platform" means an online-enabled application or digital network made available by a transportation network company to connect passengers to TNC drivers for the purpose of a TNC driver providing prearranged transportation services.

(4) **TNC VEHICLE.**—The term "TNC vehicle" means a vehicle (also known as a "ride-hailing vehicle") that is—

(A) owned, leased, or otherwise authorized for use by a TNC driver; and

(B) used by the TNC driver to provide to passengers prearranged transportation services facilitated through a TNC platform.

(5) **TRANSPORTATION NETWORK COMPANY; TNC.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—The terms "transportation network company" and "TNC" mean a corporation, partnership, sole proprietor-

ship, or other entity that makes available a TNC platform to connect passengers to TNC drivers in exchange for compensation or payment of a fee in order for the TNC driver to transport the passenger using a TNC vehicle.

(B) **EXCLUSIONS.**—The term "transportation network company" and "TNC" does not include—

(i) a shared-expense carpool or vanpool arrangement that is not intended to generate profit for the driver; or

(ii) microtransit or other dedicated services provided exclusively on behalf of a government entity, a nonprofit organization, or a third-party commercial enterprise.

#### SEC. 3. PROHIBITION ON SALE OF RIDE-HAILING SIGNAGE.

(a) **PROHIBITION.**—Except as provided in subsection (b), it shall be unlawful for any person to sell or offer for sale any signage that—

(1) is designed to help a passenger to identify a TNC vehicle; and

(2) either—

(A) contains a proprietary trademark or logo of a transportation network company; or

(B) purports to be signage of a transportation network company.

(b) **APPLICABILITY.**—Subsection (a) shall not apply to any person authorized by a transportation network company to sell or offer for sale signage of the transportation network company described in that subsection.

(c) **ENFORCEMENT.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—A violation of this section shall be considered to be a violation of a rule defining an unfair or deceptive act or practice prescribed under section 18(a)(1)(B) of the Federal Trade Commission Act (15 U.S.C. 57a(a)(1)(B)).

(2) **ACTION BY FTC.**—The Federal Trade Commission shall enforce this section in the same manner, by the same means, and with the same jurisdiction, powers, and duties as though all applicable provisions of the Federal Trade Commission Act (15 U.S.C. 41 et seq.) are incorporated in this Act.

(3) **TREATMENT.**—Any person who violates this section shall be subject to the penalties, and entitled to the privileges and immunities, provided in the Federal Trade Commission Act (15 U.S.C. 41 et seq.).

(d) **SAVINGS CLAUSE.**—Nothing in this section limits the authority of the Federal Trade Commission under any other provision of law.

#### SEC. 4. GAO STUDY ON INCIDENCE OF FATAL AND NON-FATAL PHYSICAL AND SEXUAL ASSAULT OF PASSENGERS, TNC DRIVERS, AND DRIVERS OF OTHER FOR-HIRE VEHICLES.

(a) **GAO REPORT.**—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, and every 2 years thereafter, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to Congress a report that includes the results of a study regarding—

(1) the incidence of fatal and non-fatal physical assault and sexual assault perpetrated in the preceding 2 calendar years (starting with calendar years 2019 and 2020 for the first study)—

(A) against TNC drivers and drivers of other for-hire vehicles (including taxicabs) by passengers and riders of for-hire vehicles; and

(B) against passengers and riders by other passengers and TNC drivers or drivers of other for-hire vehicles (including taxicabs), including the incidences that are committed by individuals who are not TNC drivers or drivers of other for-hire vehicles but who pose as TNC drivers or drivers of other for-hire vehicles;

(2) the nature and specifics of any background checks conducted on prospective TNC

drivers and drivers of other for-hire vehicles (including taxicabs), including any State and local laws requiring those background checks; and

(3) the safety steps taken by transportation network companies and other for-hire vehicle services (including taxicab companies) related to rider and driver safety.

(b) **SEXUAL ASSAULT DEFINED.**—In this section, the term "sexual assault" means the occurrence of an act that constitutes any nonconsensual sexual act proscribed by Federal, Tribal, or State law, including when the victim lacks capacity to consent.

#### SEC. 5. BUDGETARY EFFECTS.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. STANTON) and the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. CRAWFORD) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arizona.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. STANTON. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 1082, as amended.

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

There was no objection.

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

Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 1082, as amended. I applaud the gentleman from New Jersey, Representative SMITH, for his tenacity for getting the bill to the House floor for its consideration today.

The gentleman and his staff have worked tirelessly through many iterations of this bill. We are here today to take the first steps toward ensuring the safety of passengers and drivers who utilize ride-hailing platforms. Specifically, we are here to pass Sami's Law, a bill to honor and remember Samantha Josephson.

Sami, a 21-year-old college student, was brutally murdered after she entered a car that she mistakenly thought was the Uber that she ordered.

Her parents, Seymour and Marcie Josephson, have shared their heart-wrenching story firsthand with so many of us on Capitol Hill.

Throughout their grief, they have been committed to working so that no other family will have to go through this kind of pain, and that millions of people who use ride-hailing services can do so with safety protections in place.

Mobility and transportation patterns in many cities have been upended in recent years by companies that through transformative technology platforms have revolutionized how we travel.

In a very short time, many people have come to rely upon transportation network companies, or TNCs, such as Uber and Lyft, as a regular transportation option.

These services, however, have operated with little transportation safety or regulatory oversight.

There are many aspects of TNCs that the Committee on Transportation has examined, including their impacts on congestion, on wages, and on public transportation used, as well as gaps in regulatory oversight of TNCs and drivers.

We held a hearing in 2020 where we examined a number of troubling aspects of the TNC model.

While the bill under consideration today is a scaled-back version of legislation as introduced, it marks an important step in oversight of TNCs.

H.R. 1082, as amended, prohibits the sale of any signage that is designed to help a passenger identify a TNC vehicle or that contains TNCs proprietary trademark or logo, unless authorized by the TNC.

The bill also directs the Government Accountability Office to conduct a study of the incidence of assaults, including sexual assaults, on TNC passengers and TNC drivers.

In addition, it directs GAO to study the type of background checks conducted on prospective drivers of TNC vehicles, including any State and local laws which may require such background checks.

Strong and thorough vetting of potential drivers is the first line of defense to ensure passenger safety. The study initiated by this bill will yield important data and will inform decisions on what more needs to be done to protect the ride-hailing community.

Lawmakers at the Federal, State, and local level will need to think beyond whether ride-hailing gets people from point A to point B, and work to ensure that TNC drivers deliver a public service safely and equitably.

Madam Speaker, I support this important legislation, and I urge my colleagues to do the same.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND COMMERCE,  
Washington, DC, December 13, 2022.

Hon. PETER A. DEFAZIO,  
Chairman, Committee on Transportation and  
Infrastructure, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN DEFAZIO: I write concerning H.R. 1082, "Sami's Law." This legislation was additionally referred to the Committee on Energy and Commerce and amended in such a manner that would likely result in the Committee having primary jurisdiction over this measure.

In recognition of the desire to expedite consideration of H.R. 1082, the Committee agrees to waive formal consideration of the bill as to provisions that fall within the Rule X jurisdiction of the Committee. The Committee takes this action with the mutual understanding that we do not waive any jurisdiction over the subject matter contained in this or similar legislation, and that the Committee will be appropriately consulted and

involved as this bill or similar legislation moves forward so that we may address any remaining issues within our jurisdiction. I also request that you support my request to name members of the Committee to any conference committee to consider such provisions.

Finally, I would appreciate the inclusion of this letter into the Congressional Record during floor consideration of the measure.

Sincerely,

FRANK PALLONE, Jr.,  
Chairman.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, COM-  
MITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND  
INFRASTRUCTURE,

Washington, DC, December 13, 2022.

Hon. FRANK PALLONE,  
Chairman, Committee on Energy and Commerce,  
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN PALLONE: Thank you for your letter regarding H.R. 1082, Sami's Law. I appreciate your willingness to work cooperatively on this legislation.

I acknowledge that by foregoing formal consideration on H.R. 1082, the Committee on Energy and Commerce does not waive any future jurisdictional claims to provisions in this or similar legislation, and that your Committee will be consulted and involved on any matters in your Committee's jurisdiction should this legislation move forward. In addition, should a conference on the bill be necessary, I would support your effort to seek appointment of an appropriate number of conferees to any House-Senate conference involving provisions within this legislation on which the Committee on Energy and Commerce has a valid jurisdictional claim.

I appreciate your cooperation regarding this legislation, and I will ensure that our exchange of letters is included in the Congressional Record during floor consideration of H.R. 1082.

Sincerely,

PETER A. DEFAZIO,  
Chair.

□ 1515

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

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of this legislation known as Sami's Law and to applaud the dedication and efforts of the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH), who worked tirelessly on this legislation.

As amended, Sami's Law prohibits the unauthorized sale of transportation network company ride-hailing signage, authorizes enforcement policies, and requires the Government Accountability Office to study incidents of physical and sexual assault of passengers and drivers of TNC vehicles, taxicabs, and other for-hire vehicles.

Sami's Law will protect passengers and drivers of TNCs and for-hire vehicles and will ensure data is collected on TNC-related assault and abuse.

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

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

Mr. CRAWFORD. Madam Speaker, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH), the sponsor of this bill.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Madam Speaker, I thank my good friend for

yielding and for his leadership, and I thank my friend on the other side of the aisle for his support.

Madam Speaker, in late March 2019, University of South Carolina senior Samantha Josephson—"Sami"—to friends and family—left a late-night outing with her friends alone because she had to work in the morning. The extraordinarily talented student, who had just earned a full scholarship to Drexel University law school, ordered an Uber.

In a congested part of Columbia known as Five Points, a predator, pretending to be her Uber driver, took her in his car and brutally murdered her. Less than 24 hours later, Sami was found dead in a field.

The murderer, Nathaniel Rowland, was caught. In a heart-wrenching trial in July 2021, Rowland was convicted and sentenced to life in prison.

Presiding Circuit Court Judge Clifton Newman noted the "horrific and most brutal nature" of Sami's murder and said: "It is the most severe murder that has occurred that I have been a witness to, as far as presiding in court or participating in as a lawyer."

Almost immediately, however, after her death, and notwithstanding their excruciating agony over the loss of their precious daughter, Sami's parents, Seymour and Marci, began pushing for comprehensive new protection policies at Uber and Lyft and legislation to ensure, to the maximum extent possible, that no one else is ever killed, raped, or assaulted by a rideshare driver.

They created the #WHATSMYNAME Foundation in honor of their daughter to educate the world on rideshare safety. "Samantha may be gone," they wrote, "but our goal for the rest of our time on Earth is to share her story and make a lasting change."

Seymour and Marci have, and are, making a lasting change. Their advocacy has saved lives and made so many more of us situationally aware of the dangers of using Uber and Lyft.

For more than 3 years, almost 4 now, especially given the pain due to the unimaginable loss of their daughter, Seymour and Marci have been heroic, tenacious, and selfless. They have inspired modest reforms by Uber and Lyft but are the first to say that so much more needs to be done.

Marci and Seymour have made frequent trips to the Capitol to meet lawmakers and staff from both sides of the aisle, including Speaker PELOSI and Leader MCCARTHY, as well as Transportation and Infrastructure Chairman DEFAZIO, Ranking Member GRAVES, and subcommittee Chair NORTON and Ranking Member DAVIS.

Ranking Member CATHY MCMORRIS RODGERS, when she met with them, was so greatly moved, moved to tears, when they told their horrible story about what happened to their daughter.

I am grateful that Chairman PALLONE has waived the bill through the Energy and Commerce Committee today to ensure its consideration.

I am grateful to the Speaker for her strong commitment to this cause, and there was that empathy. You felt it when you were in the room. They said, "What can we do? We have to do as much as humanly possible," so I thank them.

I offer my special thanks to TOM SUOZZI for his tremendous support and for being the lead Democratic cosponsor all these years on this legislation.

Robert Edmonson, with the Speaker, and Ryan Long, with KEVIN MCCARTHY, and other staff members have done stellar work trying to push this and additional reforms forward because, hopefully, we are not done.

The need for Sami's Law is absolutely compelling, I tell my colleagues. I ask all of us: Do any of us really believe that ridesharing, particularly late at night, particularly around college campuses, especially for women, is safe when you are in an Uber or Lyft? It is a big, open question.

Two reports released by Uber found that, over a 4-year period from 2017 to 2020, there were 9,805 allegations of serious sexual assault by Uber drivers in the United States, and 39 people were killed in physical assaults during or soon after an Uber ride.

Lyft's own safety record revealed 4,158 allegations of sexual assault in a 3-year period from 2017 to 2019.

In September, NPR reported that "Lyft is facing 17 new lawsuits brought by users of its service from around the country, who claim the company failed to protect passengers and drivers from physical and sexual assault."

"The new lawsuits come 3 years after 14 women filed a lawsuit against Lyft, claiming that, after being sexually assaulted or raped by drivers, Lyft failed to take action even when it was aware of drivers who were accused of assault and purposefully ignored victims' reports." Not a stellar record.

Just last week, Eziya Bowden, a 17-year-old woman from North Carolina, jumped out of a moving Lyft vehicle and ended up in the emergency room out of fear that her driver, who made several disturbing comments, was trying to drug her. She was only a few miles away from her home.

Sami's Law under consideration by the House today is an important first—I say "first"—step to enhance safety for both passengers and drivers and to mitigate future violence.

Sami's Law makes unlawful the unauthorized selling or offering for sale of ridesharing signage, making it more difficult for imposters like Sami's murderer to pose as rideshare drivers.

Let me just point out that when TOM SUOZZI testified before the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee, Chairman DEFAZIO, when we talked about this factor, that you can go to Amazon or Walmart and get a sign that says you are an Uber driver, he went online as we were talking and said: There it is. I can buy an Uber sign.

You would think the companies would want to control the signage.

This legislation will make it illegal to sell it in those outlets and anywhere else unless approved by the companies.

Sami's Law also requires the GAO to investigate and provide an independent, comprehensive report to Congress on the incidence of assault and abuse of both passengers and drivers, and to do it annually, and requires that the GAO examine the nature and specifics of background checks conducted by companies and the varying standards set by States regarding background checks.

We want to know: What do they do when they find out who their drivers are? We have asked the hard questions. The answers have not been all that good.

It also assesses safety steps thus far taken by rideshare vehicles, taxis, and other vehicles for hire.

I am disappointed to say that opposition from Uber and Lyft has resulted in dropping other lifesaving provisions that were in the original bill that was passed by the House in the last Congress with TOM SUOZZI and I leading on that, as well.

One required Uber and Lyft and other transportation network companies to implement a simple digital method of verifying that the passenger and driver have been specifically matched by the TNC prior to the ride beginning, so that match is made right before you take off. Yes, that is who the driver should be, and the person in back has ordered that Uber. It also gives a record going forward if any kind of assault does, indeed, occur.

The opposition to this digital security feature is mind-boggling to me. Uber has the technology and even a program in place, but they offer it only as an opt-in program, a program so well hidden that few riders even know about it.

Our legislation passed in July 2020 said that transportation companies may offer a passenger an option out, an opt-out. If you want to be out of it, get out of it, but the default would be you are in it, and it is all for your protection.

It is like safety belts. There was a time when that was controversial. Now, we all put them on. The buzzer goes off, or the bell or the ring, if you don't have that on.

A second provision that we lost was Sami's council, which would simply empower a working group to continually make upgrades as to how better to utilize all of this.

Let me just say, finally, Marci and Seymour at the sentencing or before that at the trial—they inspire us—they also spoke. I will read only a few of the words that they said. I remember watching it on television, and it just broke my heart.

Here is what Marci said. "I close my eyes, and I feel what she endured at his hands 120 times"—he stabbed her, remember—"over and over and over, fighting for her life, locked in his car. I used to have dreams for her. Now, all

I have are nightmares—120 times. The final moments, her bare feet kicking and fighting for her life. I visualize the blood flowing from her body, her joyful body, 120 times. For what? The \$35 a college student has in her bank account?"

"The excruciating pain he put her through is unimaginable. . . . In one second, our lives changed . . . Her death sliced through my heart."

In his statement, Seymour questioned how this could have happened at all, challenging us to prevent it in the future. Again, they have spent so much time, dedicating their lives so nobody else ever has to go through this.

He said, at the trial: "I have repeated nightmares and visions of him, the monster, stabbing her. I have visions of her foot on the back window. I have visions of her screaming and fighting. I have visions of her taking her last breath."

"I stand here . . . in bewilderment, asking how in the world did we get here? That night of her kidnapping and murder, she called me about using my credit card because supposedly hers didn't work with Uber or Lyft."

"I look at my wife, and she is not even close to being the same. I have lost a huge piece of her, along with Samantha. Every day, I look at her and only wish I could do something to take that pain away."

So, I ask my colleagues that, in Sami's name, today, we act to protect rideshare passengers and their drivers, and we take an important first step to safeguard others from the unspeakable pain that Seymour and Marci Josephson now endure.

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

Mr. CRAWFORD. Madam Speaker, H.R. 1082 will improve the safety of prospective rideshare passengers by prohibiting the unauthorized sale of ride-hailing signage.

This legislation will also help protect all of our constituents as GAO analyzes the occurrence of assaults against both passengers and drivers of for-hire vehicles.

Madam Speaker, I thank Congressman SMITH of New Jersey for his tireless efforts and urge support of this legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. STANTON. Madam Speaker, this bill honors the memory of Samantha Josephson and takes steps to ensure that a similar tragedy does not occur.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this important safety bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. STANTON) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1082, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. HICE of Georgia. 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.

□ 1530

#### VETERANS AFFAIRS WEEK OF ACTION

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

Ms. KAPTUR. Madam Speaker, I rise today during the Department of Veterans Affairs Week of Action to highlight the PACT Act.

I encourage American veterans who are injured by toxic exposure to avail themselves of the new benefits afforded by this historic legislation.

Just call the VA at 1-800-MY-VA-411 to submit an application.

Thousands of veterans who served in Vietnam, the Gulf, and post-9/11 conflicts and are suffering from wounds they incurred from toxic substances are now eligible to receive expanded VA benefits.

A veteran from my hometown in Ohio, pictured here, lives with internal injuries as well as grievous hand wounds—I have never seen this condition in another human being—that have seared my conscience that remind us of the true nature of his battle.

America has an obligation to care for those who bravely bore the costs of our Nation's battles. I encourage all veterans, their families, and caregivers to visit [www.VA.gov/PACT](http://www.VA.gov/PACT) or call, again, 1-800-698-2411 to be connected with a VA specialist in order to begin the process.

Go directly to this phone number or website. You don't have to hire an outside attorney to apply for benefits. Use the VA.

America's heroic veterans: You have served liberty, and a grateful Nation stands ready to serve you.

#### ADJOURNMENT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 1 of House Resolution 1230, the House stands adjourned until 10 a.m. tomorrow for morning-hour debate and noon for legislative business.

Thereupon (at 3 o'clock and 31 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, December 14, 2022, at 10 a.m. for morning-hour debate.

#### EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

EC-6126. A letter from the Senior Congressional Liaison, Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection, transmitting the Bureau's final rule — Fair Credit Reporting Act Dis-

closures received December 2, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Financial Services.

EC-6127. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Employee Benefits Security Administration, Department of Education, transmitting the Department's Major final rule — Prudence and Loyalty in Selecting Plan Investments and Exercising Shareholder Rights (RIN: 1210-AC03) received December 1, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Education and Labor.

EC-6128. A letter from the Attorney for Regulatory Affairs Division, Office of the General Counsel, Consumer Product Safety Commission, transmitting the Commission's direct final rule — Safety Standard for Infant Bouncer Seats [Docket No.: CPSC-2015-0028] received December 5, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-6129. A letter from the Attorney for Regulatory Affairs Division, Office of the General Counsel, Consumer Product Safety Commission, transmitting the Commission's direct final rule — Safety Standard for Frame Child Carriers [Docket No.: CPSC-2014-0011] received December 5, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-6130. A letter from the General Counsel, Office of Energy Market Regulation, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Revised Filing and Reporting Requirements for Interstate Natural Gas Company Rate Schedules and Tariffs [Docket No.: RM21-18-000; Order No.: 884] received December 5, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-6131. A letter from the MARAD Secretary, Senior Attorney, Division of Legislation and Regulation, Office of Strategic Sea-lift, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's interim final rule — Tanker Security Program [Docket Number: MARAD-2022-0247] (RIN: 2133-AB95) received December 5, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-6132. A letter from the Regulation Development Coordinator, Office of Regulation Policy and Management, Office of General Counsel (OOREG), Department of Veterans Affairs, transmitting the Department's final rule — Vietnam Era Definition, Medal of Honor Special Pension for Surviving Spouses, and Dependency and Indemnity Compensation (DIC) Remarriage Age (RIN: 2900-AR70) received December 1, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

EC-6133. A letter from the Regulation Development Coordinator, Office of Regulation Policy and Management, Office of General Counsel (OOREG), Department of Veterans Affairs, transmitting the Department's final rule — Readjustment Counseling Service Scholarship Program (RIN: 2900-AR31) received December 1, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

EC-6134. A letter from the Regulation Development Coordinator, Office of Regulation Policy and Management, Office of General Counsel (OOREG), Department of Veterans Affairs, transmitting the Department's final rule — VA Acquisition Regulation: Department of Veterans Affairs Acquisition Regulation System and Research and Development

(RIN: 2900-AQ23) received December 1, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

EC-6135. A letter from the Branch Chief, Legal Processing Division, Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's IRB only rule — 2022 Base Period T-Bill Rate [Rev. Rul. 2022-21] received December 5, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on 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. SCHIFF: Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence. House Resolution 1466. Resolution of inquiry requesting the President to transmit certain documents to the House of Representatives relating to the investigation by the intelligence community into the origins of the COVID-19 virus (Rept. 117-620). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. SCHIFF: Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence. House Resolution 1467. Resolution of inquiry requesting the President to transmit certain documents to the House of Representatives relating to the use of authorities, personnel, and capabilities of the intelligence community to conduct domestic activities unrelated to foreign intelligence (Rept. 117-621). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. DEFAZIO: Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure. H.R. 2187. A bill to amend title 23, United States Code, to direct the Secretary of Transportation to set aside certain funds to provide parking for commercial motor vehicles on the Federal-aid highway system, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 117-622). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. NADLER: Committee on the Judiciary. House Resolution 1477. Resolution calling for the submission to the House of Representatives of certain information in the possession of the Attorney General regarding NICS Indices Self-Submission Forms; with amendments (Rept. 117-623). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. NADLER: Committee on the Judiciary. House Resolution 1478. Resolution calling for the submission to the House of Representatives of certain information regarding the decision of the President of the United States to institute the "Ghost Gun" Rule; with amendments (Rept. 117-624). 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. CASTRO of Texas (for himself and Mrs. KIM of California):

H.R. 9500. A bill to support prioritization and expanded use of innovation at the United States Agency for International Development, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Ms. DELBENE (for herself, Mr. HUFFMAN, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mr. BOWMAN, Ms. NORTON, Mr. CARSON, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, and Ms. TLAB):

H.R. 9501. A bill to direct the Secretary of the Interior to establish a grant program to

assist projects that use nonlethal coexistence measures to reduce property damage caused by beavers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. PALAZZO (for himself and Mr. KAHELE):

H.R. 9502. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to eliminate the eligibility age for retired pay for non-regular service in the Armed Forces; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Ms. BUSH (for herself, Mr. BOWMAN, and Mrs. HAYES):

H.R. 9503. A bill to direct the Secretary of Education to carry out a pilot program to assist local educational agencies with the acquisition of school supplies, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. CASTEN (for himself and Ms. MENG):

H.R. 9504. A bill to provide targeted funding for States and other eligible entities through the Social Services Block Grant program to increase the availability of menstrual products for individuals with limited access to such products; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on the Budget, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. DELAURO (for herself, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. TRONE, Ms. JACKSON LEE, and Mr. KAHELE):

H.R. 9505. A bill to provide for health coverage with no cost-sharing for additional breast screenings for certain individuals at greater risk for breast cancer; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on Ways and Means, Armed Services, and Veterans' Affairs, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. DONALDS (for himself and Mr. GROTHMAN):

H.R. 9506. A bill to prohibit the consideration in the House of Representatives and Senate of legislation which includes a provision authorizing the appropriation of an amount of funds for a program which does not include a provision reducing by at least the same amount the amount otherwise authorized to be appropriated for the same program or for any other program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration, and in addition to the Committee on Rules, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. FOXX:

H.R. 9507. A bill to amend the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act to prevent State child protective services systems from removing a child from the custody of the child's parent or legal guardian due to the parent's or legal guardian's reluctance or refusal to consent to the child receiving a gender-transition intervention, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. GALLAGHER (for himself and Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY):

H.R. 9508. A bill to protect Americans from the threat posed by certain foreign adversaries using current or potential future social media companies that those foreign adversaries control to surveil Americans, learn sensitive data about Americans, or spread influence campaigns, propaganda, and censorship; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. GOOD of Virginia:

H.R. 9509. A bill to amend the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act to remove the requirements relating to registered apprenticeships; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Ms. JAYAPAL (for herself and Mrs. SPARTZ):

H.R. 9510. A bill to amend the Federal Trade Commission Act to make hospital organizations and cooperative hospital service organizations subject to the law relating to unfair methods of competition; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KEATING (for himself, Mr. TURNER, Mr. SIRES, Mr. SWALWELL, and Mr. CARSON):

H.R. 9511. A bill to provide for security in the Black Sea region, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. KHANNA:

H.R. 9512. A bill to establish a National Development Strategy, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. KILMER (for himself and Mr. GALLAGHER):

H.R. 9513. A bill to enhance transparency and accountability for online political advertisements by requiring those who purchase and publish such ads to disclose information about the advertisements to the public, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mrs. MILLER of West Virginia:

H.R. 9514. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow for the inclusion of additional expenses in dependent care FSAs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MORELLE:

H.R. 9515. A bill to amend the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mrs. MURPHY of Florida:

H.R. 9516. A bill to support national training, technical assistance, and resource centers, to ensure that all individuals with significant expressive communication disabilities have access to the augmentative and alternative communication the individuals need to interact with others, in order to learn, work, socialize, and take advantage of all aspects of life in the United States; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. SIMPSON:

H.R. 9517. A bill to amend the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 to authorize certain extraordinary operation and maintenance work for urban canals of concern; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. SIMPSON:

H.R. 9518. A bill to amend the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act to modify the eligibility requirements for certain small water storage and groundwater storage projects and to authorize the use of funds for certain additional Carey Act projects, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Ms. SPANBERGER (for herself and Ms. SALAZAR):

H.R. 9519. A bill to designate the month of September as African Diaspora Heritage Month; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Ms. STEVENS (for herself and Mr. HILL):

H.R. 9520. A bill to amend title 36, United States Code, to request the President to issue an annual proclamation designating Hostage and Wrongful Detainee Day, to des-

ignate the Hostage and Wrongful Detainee Flag as an official symbol to recognize citizens of the United States held as hostages or wrongfully detained abroad, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform, 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. STEWART:

H.R. 9521. A bill to prohibit any head of a Federal agency from providing assistance to the Wuhan Institute of Virology and other laboratories in certain other foreign nations; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Ms. WATERS:

H.R. 9522. A bill to authorize affordable housing construction as an eligible activity under the Community Development Block Grant Program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. WOMACK:

H.R. 9523. A bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to revise the definition of the term "tipped employee", and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. CLOUD (for himself, Mr. BOST,

Mr. CLYDE, Mr. ELLZEY, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. ROSENDALE, Mr. ROY, Mr. GOHMERT, Mr. MAST, Mr. BUCK, Mrs. MILLER of Illinois, Mr. HICE of Georgia, Mr. BABIN, Mr. WENSTRUP, Mr. NORMAN, Mr. LOUDERMILK, Mr. MANN, Mr. LATURNER, Mr. WEBSTER of Florida, Mr. RUTHERFORD, Mrs. HARTZLER, Mr. MASSIE, Mr. GOOD of Virginia, Mr. BERGMAN, Mr. ROUZER, Mr. TAYLOR, Mr. CRAWFORD, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. JACKSON, Mr. MOOLENAAR, Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana, Ms. CONWAY, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. NEHLS, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. GRIFFITH, Mr. MOONEY, Mr. BIGGS, Mr. HERN, Mr. BANKS, Mrs. BOEBERT, Ms. STEFANIK, Mr. FULCHER, Mr. ARRINGTON, Mr. PALMER, Mr. BRADY, Mrs. GREENE of Georgia, Mr. STEUBE, Mrs. CAMMACK, Mr. PALAZZO, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. GOODEN of Texas, Mr. BURGESS, Mrs. RODGERS of Washington, Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana, Mr. CARL, Mr. HUDSON, Mr. CLINE, Mr. DUNN, Mr. POSEY, Mr. WILLIAMS of Texas, Mr. ADERHOLT, and Mr. FEENSTRA):

H.J. Res. 102. A joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the Department of Veterans Affairs relating to "Reproductive Health Services"; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Ms. DELAURO:

H. Con. Res. 123. Concurrent resolution providing for a correction in the enrollment of H.R. 1437; to the Committee on Appropriations, 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 Ms. DELAURO:

H. Con. Res. 124. Concurrent resolution directing the Clerk of the House of Representatives to make a correction in the enrollment of H.R. 2617; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform, 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. COHEN (for himself and Mr. WILSON of South Carolina):

H. Res. 1517. A resolution finding that the Russian Federation's presence in the United Nations Security Council violates the purposes and principles of the United Nations; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

#### CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to clause 7 of rule XII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following statements are submitted regarding the specific powers granted to Congress in the Constitution to enact the accompanying bill or joint resolution.

By Mr. CASTRO of Texas:

H.R. 9500.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article One, Section Eight of the Constitution of the United States

By Ms. DELBENE:

H.R. 9501.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

By Mr. PALAZZO:

H.R. 9502.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The Congress enacts this bill pursuant to Article I, Section 8, clause 14.

By Ms. BUSH:

H.R. 9503.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I Section 8

By Mr. CASTEN:

H.R. 9504.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, clause 18

By Ms. DELAURO:

H.R. 9505.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. DONALDS:

H.R. 9506.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Art. I, Sec. 8

By Ms. FOXX:

H.R. 9507.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. GALLAGHER:

H.R. 9508.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The Foreign Commerce Clause: Article I, Section 8, Clause 3

By Mr. GOOD of Virginia:

H.R. 9509.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 Section 8

By Ms. JAYAPAL:

H.R. 9510.

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 of the United States Constitution and its subsequent amendments, and further clarified and interpreted by the Supreme Court of the United States.

By Mr. KEATING:

H.R. 9511.

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. 9512.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

National Development Strategy and Coordination Act of 2022

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. KILMER:

H.R. 9513.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution

By Mrs. MILLER of West Virginia:

H.R. 9514.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the United States Constitution, to "provide for the common Defense and general Welfare of the United States."

By Mr. MORELLE:

H.R. 9515.

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, Clause 1 of the United States Constitution.

By Mrs. MURPHY of Florida:

H.R. 9516.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1, which gives Congress the power to lay and collect taxes and provide for the general welfare of the United States.

By Mr. SIMPSON:

H.R. 9517.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

By Mr. SIMPSON:

H.R. 9518.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

By Ms. SPANBERGER:

H.R. 9519.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 Section 8 of the US Constitution

By Ms. STEVENS:

H.R. 9520.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. STEWART:

H.R. 9521.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 Clauses 1, 3, and 18 of the Constitution of the United States

By Ms. WATERS:

H.R. 9522.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, clause 3 provides Congress with the power to "regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes."

By Mr. WOMACK:

H.R. 9523.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3:

The Congress shall have the power to regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and

among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes.

By Mr. CLOUD:

H.J. Res. 102.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to Article 1, Section 8 of the Constitution.

#### ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions, as follows:

H.R. 151: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.  
 H.R. 1372: Mr. NEGUSE.  
 H.R. 1735: Mr. MORELLE.  
 H.R. 1785: Mr. CARTER of Louisiana.  
 H.R. 1976: Mr. CARTER of Louisiana.  
 H.R. 2143: Mr. CUELLAR.  
 H.R. 2252: Ms. JAYAPAL, Ms. SCANLON, Mr. PERLMUTTER, Mr. SCHRADER, and Mr. LATTA.  
 H.R. 2811: Ms. TLAIB.  
 H.R. 2820: Mr. LOWENTHAL.  
 H.R. 3079: Mr. SESSIONS.  
 H.R. 3446: Ms. BUSH and Mr. SARBANES.  
 H.R. 3646: Ms. MANNING.  
 H.R. 4769: Mr. NEGUSE.  
 H.R. 5227: Mr. CARBAJAL.  
 H.R. 5528: Mrs. CHERFILUS-MCCORMICK.  
 H.R. 5529: Mr. GOLDEN.  
 H.R. 6207: Ms. MENG, Ms. OMAR, and Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.  
 H.R. 6471: Mrs. LESKO.  
 H.R. 6934: Ms. SANCHEZ.  
 H.R. 7370: Mr. PHILLIPS.  
 H.R. 7382: Mr. UPTON, Mr. WITTMAN, and Mr. GIMENEZ.  
 H.R. 7389: Mr. AUCHINCLOSS and Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania.  
 H.R. 7585: Ms. TLAIB.  
 H.R. 8213: Ms. TLAIB.  
 H.R. 8246: Mr. GOLDEN.  
 H.R. 8336: Ms. SCHIFF.  
 H.R. 8341: Mr. KHANNA.  
 H.R. 8531: Ms. LOFGREN.  
 H.R. 8558: Mr. CARTER of Louisiana.  
 H.R. 8613: Mr. CARBAJAL.  
 H.R. 8659: Mr. OBERNOLTE.  
 H.R. 8770: Mrs. TRAHAN.  
 H.R. 8800: Mr. KIM of New Jersey and Mr. VALADAO.  
 H.R. 8841: Mr. NEGUSE.  
 H.R. 8850: Mr. GOLDEN.  
 H.R. 8906: Mr. PANETTA.  
 H.R. 8934: Ms. PINGREE.  
 H.R. 8968: Ms. CRAIG.  
 H.R. 9010: Mr. BACON.  
 H.R. 9021: Ms. OMAR.  
 H.R. 9104: Mr. CARTWRIGHT.  
 H.R. 9127: Mr. RUTHERFORD.  
 H.R. 9233: Mr. CARTWRIGHT.  
 H.R. 9245: Ms. BARRAGAN and Mr. BISHOP of Georgia.  
 H.R. 9289: Mr. CLYBURN.  
 H.R. 9332: Mr. CARTER of Texas and Mrs. FLETCHER.  
 H.R. 9354: Mr. NEGUSE.  
 H.R. 9374: Ms. SPANBERGER.  
 H.R. 9389: Mr. RUTHERFORD.  
 H.R. 9398: Mr. WENSTRUP.  
 H.R. 9406: Mrs. FLORES.  
 H.R. 9449: Mr. COSTA, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, and Mr. SUOZZI.  
 H.R. 9455: Ms. KAPTUR and Mr. BOST.  
 H.R. 9474: Mr. CASTEN and Mr. CARBAJAL.  
 H.R. 9475: Ms. BUSH, Mr. KEATING, and Ms. MANNING.  
 H.R. 9477: Mr. PANETTA.  
 H.J. Res. 53: Mr. NORCROSS and Mr. SABLAN.