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House of Representatives

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

PRAYER

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

In this holiday season, O generous One, may our eyes be open to the abundance of blessings You have bestowed on us. As we spend time with family and friends, may we appreciate the gifts they truly are to us—companions in life, counselors in perplexity, comrades in adventures.

As we celebrate religious holidays and traditional festivities, cause us to discover the less obvious reasons to rejoice: the return home of an estranged son or daughter; the coherence, albeit fleeting, of a loved one lost to dementia; the exhilaration of a favorite family board game.

With these blessings and delights before us, may we acknowledge our responsibility to foster these fellowships throughout the year, to cultivate and cherish the moments we have been given, and to own up to our commitments to the flourishing of these relationships.

We are those to whom much has been given. May we meet the expectations that attend these blessings.

By Your grace, and in Your merciful name, we pray.

Amen.

THE JOURNAL

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

Pursuant to clause 1 of rule I, the Journal of the last day's proceedings is approved.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER. Will the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. GARCIA) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

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

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

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER

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

HONORING THE LEGACY OF LUPE FRAGA

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

Ms. GARCIA of Texas. Madam Speaker, I rise to honor the legacy of a local Houston legend, the late Lupe Fraga.

Lupe Fraga, known affectionately as ''Champ'' was a community legend who grew up in Houston's East End in my district.

Over the decades, Champ became known as a pioneer in the Latino business community, a dedicated public servant, and an honorable veteran who served in the United States Army.

Champ founded Tejas Office Products in 1962 to provide Houstonians with high-quality and affordable office supplies.

As a businessowner, he also supported local school supply drives and helped support minority-owned businesses in our region.

He eventually served on the Houston branch of the Federal Reserve Bank, was a regent at the Texas A&M University, and a member and director of the Houston Hispanic Chamber of Commerce.

Champ was one of Houston's best. He was a true leader. Champ and his friendly smile will be missed by everyone. My condolences and best wishes to his family as they put him to rest in Houston today.

RECOGNIZING CHIEF JERRY BROOKS

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

Ms. FOXX. Madam Speaker, I rise to recognize Jerry Brooks, the chief of the Clemmons Volunteer Fire Department in Forsyth County, North Carolina. At the end of this month, Jerry will be retiring after 51 years of service to the Clemmons community.

Everyone who knows Jerry can attest to the caliber of his character, his unwavering servant's heart, and his profound love for our great country.

Since the September 11 attacks, Jerry has led the Clemmons Volunteer Fire Department in honoring those who lost their lives that day by displaying a magnificent 40- by 60-foot American flag every year.

Madam Speaker, I consider Jerry Brooks to be a true patriot in every sense of the word.

I congratulate Jerry on his well-earned retirement. May God bless him, his wonderful wife, Karen, and his entire family as he enters this next chapter of his life.

FAREWELL TO CONGRESS

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

Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I rise today to address the people's House for one final time.

It is hard to sum up the lessons that I have learned over my decades of service in 1 minute, so instead, I would just like to say thank you.

Printed on recycled paper.

Thank you to the 13th District of Illinois for allowing me to represent you for the last 10 years.

Thank you to my colleagues on both sides of the aisle who were willing to work together to make life better for our constituents.

Thank you to my hard-working staff over the years who have been in the trenches alongside me.

Thank you to the dedicated men and women who serve our legislative branch and keep our House operations running.

Thank you to our brave Capitol Police who saved my life on more than one occasion.

Thank you to my kids, Toryn, Griffin, and Clark, and my best friend in the world, my wife, Shannon, for going on this journey with me all these years.

While I will no longer be a Member of Congress come January, I will continue to be this institution's biggest advocate and know that the great work will continue because of all of you.

So as I leave, I would like to offer some advice to the incoming freshmen. My friend Lee Brice sings in one of his best songs ''Love Like Crazy'': ''Don't outsmart your common sense.''

I hope I remembered every time that I got in front of a microphone here or in a committee hearing that I had these words come to my head sung by one of the greatest rock bands ever, Nickelback: ''These five words in my head, scream, are we having fun yet?''

So thank you, Congress. It has been an honor.

I yield back for the very last time.

AMERICAN ENERGY DOMINANCE

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

Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, last week, during a telephone townhall, a woman in my district asked what Congress was planning to do about the cost of her fuel bills. She could no longer afford to heat her home, and she has been forced to use a wood stove just to maintain a normal temperature in her home.

The temperature in my hometown in Altoona, Pennsylvania, tomorrow night will be 1 degree Fahrenheit.

For months, we have warned of constituents being unable to heat their homes when truly cold nights come this winter. And guess what, now they are here, and the Biden administration has still refused to act.

President Biden has refused to slash red tape and get pipelines and liquid natural gas facilities online that could address these soaring energy prices.

That is why we need to enact in Congress our Commitment to America and return not only to energy independence but to energy dominance.

We as Republicans will cut through government regulation. We will work to solve permitting reform, and we will finally bring the change that makes it possible to utilize the energy sources that are under the feet of my constituents.

CONGRATULATING CONGRESSMAN JAMES LANGEVIN

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

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, I rise today to thank, celebrate, and congratulate my dear friend and colleague, JIM LANGEVIN, who will be leaving us to enjoy his much-deserved retirement.

It has been an honor and privilege to work so closely with him for more than a decade, especially in our efforts to advance career and technical education for Americans of all ages.

We have made great strides to improve access and public awareness to the many benefits of career and technical education. By giving students the ability to explore career paths and build transferable skills, we are one step closer to developing a stronger, more skilled American workforce. I thank JIM for making such a difference in our work on that.

I send my very best wishes to JIM as he enters this next stage. I will miss our conversations, our dinners, and his presence around the Halls of Congress.

I thank JIM for his friendship and leadership over the years. He will be sincerely missed.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO CONGRESSMAN BOB GIBBS

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

Mr. BALDERSON. Madam Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to our colleague and my dear friend, the Representative from Ohio's Seventh Congressional District, Congressman BOB GIBBS.

Throughout his more than 20 years of public service in both the Ohio legislature and Congress, BOB has been a steady and strong advocate for his constituents and a trusted voice on agriculture and waterway issues.

While we will miss seeing him here on Capitol Hill, I know he is looking forward to many new adventures and time spent with his grandkids back on the farm.

To his bride, Jody, get that honey-do list updated. He is all yours now.

□ 0915

THE PSYCHOLOGY OF CONSENSUS

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

Mr. HOYER. Madam Speaker, as majority leader, there has been no benefit of this job that I have appreciated, very frankly, more than my magic 1 minute. I intend to take it now.

My friends on both sides of the aisle may be glad to know that this is the last time, perhaps, that I will be able to avail myself of that privilege. I intend to use this extended minute to reflect on what we have achieved together during recent years and on a principle that I am eager for us to continue to apply in the years ahead.

As Democratic Caucus vice chairman and chairman, as cochair of the Democratic Steering Committee, as Democratic whip, and as majority leader, I approach my work in leadership with one principle in mind: the psychology of consensus.

What is this psychology of consensus?

It means having a greater sense of our being in this work together than apart.

It means waking up and saying: I am on the team, the American team, privileged as citizens to serve in this body on behalf of all our fellow citizens.

It means setting out with the intention to make progress, not to block it; and it means focusing on what unites us as Americans. Democrats have put this ethos into practice to hold the party line when we needed every vote or nearly every vote. Our Members remind one another: Consider how you can be with us before deciding whether to have to vote the other way.

Let me share some examples of this success.

In 2008, President Bush asked us to take emergency action to prevent a financial catastrophe. He was joined by the Secretary of the Treasury and the Chairman of the Federal Reserve. Sadly, in our first effort, upon being asked by President Bush, less than one-third of the President's party was initially willing to take that action. We needed to ensure that we had enough Democratic votes to work with President Bush and the Senate to enact that legislation. And we did.

Not long after, in 2009, our economy was in free fall, the American people were struggling, and Congress was divided on how to respond. But despite that challenge, Democrats came together to pass the American Rescue and Recovery Act. That legislation set our economy on a path to recovery, saved and created millions of American jobs, and restored confidence in the American Dream.

The psychology of consensus also helped Democrats deliver a major victory for the people in 2010: the Affordable Care Act; for all Americans, irrespective of party, giving access to affordable, quality healthcare.

Although there were disagreements on the specifics of how best to reform our healthcare system to make it more accessible and affordable, we all recognized the urgent need to take action.

We worked together in good faith to secure the votes for that landmark law which made affordable health coverage attainable for 35 million more Americans, banned discriminatory practices, and dramatically slowed the growth of healthcare costs.

Interestingly, the model for that was a bill signed by MITT ROMNEY, then-Governor of Massachusetts, now a United States Senator representing Utah. Seven years later, consensus among Democrats also proved essential as we defended the Affordable Care Act against a President and congressional Republicans who were determined to repeal it.

The psychology of consensus benefits not only our Democratic Caucus, but I would suggest the entire Congress. We are seeking the psychology of consensus as we speak.

If we focus on what unites us as Americans who serve in the people's House, then surely, we can carry out better the people's work. Surely, we will not achieve consensus on every issue. If we search, however, for common ground before running to our respective corners, then compromise and progress become far more likely.

I learned this lesson early, not only as president of the Maryland State Senate but also working together with Democratic and Republican House colleagues to achieve bipartisan victories.

The Americans with Disabilities Act, one of the most consequential pieces of legislation in our lifetimes, shines for me as an example of that working together. In 1990, I joined with Tom Harkin, Bob Dole, Ted Kennedy, Steve Bartlett—a Republican who was the mayor of Dallas after he left here—and others as then-President George H.W. Bush signed that law into being.

As a result, those with disabilities must now receive reasonable accommodation, have greater access to opportunity, and are treated with greater dignity. All of us in this House can take credit for that on both sides of the aisle. We achieved that by asking ourselves how we could get to ''yes'' on legislation that would benefit literally millions and millions of Americans.

We did it again after the 2000 election revealed serious problems with our voting infrastructure. Colleagues from both parties, skilled legislators like Bob Ney, my dear friend; Chris Dodd; my good friend and still to this day one of my best friends, ROY BLUNT; and others sat down together. We ultimately secured the Help America Vote Act of 2002.

The psychology of consensus—coming together, working together, being together, and making it happen together—made it possible. It has also led many of us to cooperate to promote freedom and human rights around the world.

As a former cochair of the U.S. Helsinki Commission, I have been honored to meet with those who risk everything to promote freedom and democracy in our countries. Democrats and Republicans have worked together successfully to support them in that effort and to ensure that America remains a bright beacon to all those living in darkness. As Reagan pointed out, we are the shining city on the hill. The psychology of consensus is needed to keep that city and that beacon shining.

As part of that commitment to democracy and human rights, I have been proud to be a leader of the broad, bipartisan coalition supporting the U.S.-Israel relationship and Israel's pursuit of security and peace in that region. That effort exemplifies how to build and sustain consensus in this House. This bipartisan approach must continue, and I will keep working next Congress to ensure that both parties stand firmly with Israel.

Recently, the pivotal 117th Congress gave us example after example after example of how this philosophy helps cultivate bipartisanship. Both of our parties ought to pursue that. Frankly, we are seeing an example of that being elusive for our friends on the other side of the aisle as they try to elect a Speaker.

We came into office facing a cratering economy, a deadly pandemic, and grave threats to American democracy. Halfway through, we also had to respond to the most serious threat to global security since the Second World War: Vladimir Putin's criminal, unjustified, and unprovoked invasion of Ukraine.

The margin of our majority was slim, 222–213. Many predicted the math would make our efforts to govern unworkable. Two weeks after the election in 2020, the Republican leader told reporters: We might not be able to schedule the floor, but we are going to run the floor.

On our side, our psychology of consensus, however, made this one of the most productive Congresses in recent history and in which I have served.

Not only by striving for consensus among our caucus, which proved the naysayers wrong, but by reaching across the aisle to Republicans—to fellow Americans—when we needed their help to deliver results. Indeed, however, we ran the floor because of the psychology of consensus.

Coordinating with the Senate and the Biden administration, our House majority enacted major legislation even against unified Republican opposition. Our Members stuck together on very tough votes. The American Rescue Plan and the Inflation Reduction Act were the result. These laws arrested the economic free fall, deployed hundreds of millions of lifesaving vaccine doses, reopened businesses and schools, created a historic number of new jobs, and set us up to tackle the climate crisis head-on while enabling American workers and entrepreneurs to Make It In America.

Much of our success in the 117th Congress, however, resulted from bipartisanship. We encouraged Republican colleagues to ask themselves how they could get to ''yes.'' And enough did that we enacted a bipartisan infrastructure law, the CHIPS and Science Act, the Bipartisan Safer Communities Act, the Respect for Marriage Act, and other crucial legislation for our country.

We also resoundingly expressed Americans' support for the people of Ukraine by providing critical military and humanitarian aid during their hour of danger, our hour of danger, and the world's hour of danger.

Last night we welcomed and cheered Ukraine's courageous President who guards the front door of freedom, international order, and a peaceful global community based on the rule of law. We must continue to support the Ukrainian people for however long it takes to ensure that they remain democratic, free, and sovereign.

John Kennedy—a great hero of mine and an inspiration for my entering politics—said at an inaugural address that goes down in history as one of the greatest: We will pay any price and bear any burden to defend freedom here and around the world.

That psychology of consensus made the 117th Congress a success. The same ethos ought to characterize the next Congress as well, and I will work towards that end with my Republican colleagues.

Our majority will soon come to an end—or, as I believe, a 2-year hiatus. The time has come, as President Kennedy said to my generation when we were ready to step up and serve, for the torch to be passed.

□ 0930

I will not be in the elected leadership of my party next Congress. I will, however, remain here, serving the country and this institution that I love.

I will keep urging bipartisanship wherever possible and work to unite Democrats in opposition whenever circumstances demand.

I offer Mr. JEFFRIES, Ms. CLARK, and Mr. AGUILAR my strongest support, the counsel of my experience, and whatever assistance they may seek.

I am excited for them to take the helm. I know they are ready to lead us back to the majority and help our Members deliver for the people.

My colleagues still will see me on the floor regularly as I speak—albeit more briefly, sadly—on behalf of the people I proudly represent in Maryland's Fifth District.

It is because of their support, their encouragement, and their allowance that I have been able to serve in the leadership since 1989 and serve in this body for over four decades. I am so thankful to them and look forward to continuing our work to make Maryland's communities safer, stronger, and more prosperous; to make America safer, stronger, and more prosperous; and to make our alliance with the rest of the world and freedom-loving peoples stronger, safer, and more prosperous.

We still have much more to do on projects that will benefit our districts and our State, and I look forward to returning to the Appropriations Committee as a senior member to advance those efforts.

My work in the House will continue with the same energy, enthusiasm, and dedication as I hope I have demonstrated over the last 42 years.

I also thank my Democrat colleagues who have supported me in leadership. I hope that I have kept the faith. I hope that I have done as they would have hoped.

I hope they believe I have represented our Congress, this institution, America, and, yes, my party as they would have expected.

I am proud to serve with the first woman to be Speaker of this House, the indefatigable NANCY D'ALESANDRO PELOSI.

Our journey of service together began as interns more than five decades ago after we heeded President Kennedy's call. We sat together in a small office in the Russell Building, working for Maryland Senator Daniel Brewster.

We end two decades of partnership and leading the House Democrats, along with our good friend JIM CLYBURN, who I have known for 50 years.

I salute Speaker PELOSI and her trailblazing tenure.

We, my colleagues, have had the great privilege of serving with two historic Members of this House: John Lewis and NANCY PELOSI.

Throughout my years in House leadership, I have had the honor of employing those I believe are the finest, most capable, and most professional staff on Capitol Hill. NANCY said the same of her staff.

America—we, yes, but America—is blessed by the extraordinary patriots that serve as staff of this institution and of individual Members. They are extraordinarily able people, and they are great patriots.

Whether with me for two decades or just a few months, they have displayed unrivaled dedication, ability, and integrity. I thank each and every one of them. They have my gratitude and my deep affection.

If I sang the praises individually of each member of my team, my magic minute would turn into a magic day, so I won't do that. Suffice it to say any praise earned by me belongs equally to them.

A number of them were here in the Capitol on January 6, 2021, a day like December 7, 1941, that will live as a day of infamy in the history of this Nation.

They were housed in a small, insular office in my office, terrified by those without and in our hallways who called for the death of the Speaker and of the Vice President of the United States of America.

They are an extraordinary group of talented public servants. Notwithstanding that terror, they came back the next day to do America's work. I thank them for who they are and for what they have done.

Another group of individuals who I have come to know well and who have been at my side deserves recognition. The men and women of the U.S. Capitol Police who have served on my protective detail are among the finest law enforcement professionals in our country.

They are my friends. They are part of my family. I will love them always. I have been privileged to get to know them and their families. They are dear, dear friends, and like so many, they are great patriots.

They are part of a department that has faced enormous strains over the past 2 years. We must never waver in our support for the U.S. Capitol Police officers, who every day protect all who work in and visit this Capitol complex.

They are the frontline defenders of our legislative branch. They are the frontline defenders of our great democracy. We owe them more than gratitude; we owe them support.

Most of all, I thank my family, my wife, Judy, who died much too soon; my daughters, Anne, Susan, and Stefany; my son-in-law, Loren; my grandchildren, Judy, James, and Alexa, along with Judy's husband, Chris Gray. They are the parents of my four great-grandchildren, Ava, Braedon, Brooklyn, and Savannah.

Your love and support have sustained me throughout these years.

I hope the lessons of my time in leadership and the victories we achieved together, Republicans and Democrats, Members of Congress, 435 people sent here by their neighbors and friends to represent them on issues directly affecting them, their families, and their country, I hope that those lessons achieved together under our Democratic majority will guide the House in meeting the challenges still ahead.

The psychology of consensus provides us with a blueprint for success. We in this House are, after all, all Americans whose common heritage should drive us to a common purpose.

In 2 weeks, there will be a new majority. It will be like ours, a very narrow one—indeed, the same margin we have had, 222–213. The challenge it poses to both our parties and to each of us and to the next Speaker and majority whip is all too familiar.

Democrats overcame it through the psychology of consensus. All of us, all 435 of us, ought to overcome it with that same kind of psychology: One Nation under God, indivisible.

Guided by a dynamic new leadership team of shared vision and experience, House Democrats will approach our brief time in the minority the same way, ready to continue standing up for our principles, for our ideals, and for America with a united front—hopefully, not just a partisan united front but a united front, indivisible.

Republicans would be wise, I think, to take the same approach and seek common ground with Democrats. Did we do it often enough? Maybe not. Did we do it successfully? Not always. But together, we must achieve consensus.

Democrats may not schedule the floor next year, but I hope that the successful approach we modeled will continue to run the floor.

Madam Speaker, as we close this 117th Congress, let us look ahead with determination and dedication to the cause that brought each of us to this Capitol: to serve our constituents, our communities, and our country; to preserve and defend our Constitution and our democracy; to keep faith with those who protect our Nation and the allies who stand alongside us; to represent the American people, to effect their will, to reflect their generous spirit and deep sense of justice to the best of our ability—in short, to work together to create a more perfect Union.

With great reluctance, and even greater hesitation for this special privilege I am about to lose, though with great hope that, in the future, I will at least be able to talk, but for all your sakes, not as long, I yield back the balance of my time.

PRESIDENTIAL TAX FILINGS AND AUDIT TRANSPARENCY ACT OF 2022

Mr. NEAL. Madam Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 1529, I call up the bill (H.R. 9640) to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for examination and disclosure with respect to Presidential income tax returns, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. LURIA). Pursuant to House Resolution 1529, the bill is considered read.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 9640

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 ''Presidential Tax Filings and Audit Transparency Act of 2022''.

SEC. 2. EXAMINATION AND DISCLOSURE WITH RESPECT TO PRESIDENTIAL INCOME TAX RETURNS.

(a) AUDIT.—Subchapter A of chapter 78 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by redesignating section 7613 as section 7614 and by inserting after section 7612 the following new section:

''SEC. 7613. EXAMINATION WITH RESPECT TO PRESIDENTIAL INCOME TAX RETURNS.

''(a) IN GENERAL.—As rapidly as practicable after the filing of any Presidential income tax return, the Secretary shall conduct an examination to ascertain the correctness of such return and enforce the requirements of this title with respect to the taxable year covered by such return.

''(b) REPORTS.—

''(1) INITIAL REPORT.—Not later than 90 days after the filing of a Presidential income tax return, the Secretary shall disclose and make publicly available an initial report regarding the examination with respect to such return. Such report shall include—

''(A) the name of the taxpayer,

''(B) an identification of the subparagraph of subsection (c)(1) which describes such return,

''(C) the date that such return was filed, and

''(D) the date on which the examination with respect to such return commenced (or, if such examination has not commenced as of the date of such report, a detailed description of the reasons that such examination has not commenced).

''(2) PERIODIC REPORTS.—Not later than 180 days after the disclosure of the report described in paragraph (1) with respect to any

Presidential income tax return and not later than 180 days after the most recent disclosure of a report described in this paragraph with respect to such return, the Secretary shall disclose and make publicly available a periodic report regarding the examination with respect to such return. Such report shall include—

''(A) the information described in subparagraphs (A) through (D) of paragraph (1),

''(B) a description of the status of the examination, including a description of the portions of the examination which have been completed, which are in process, and which are anticipated to take place, and

''(C) an estimate of the time frame for the completion of the examination, including an identification of factors which could alter such time frame, reasonable estimates of the likelihood of such factors (taking into account the specific facts and circumstances of the examination), and the likely specific effects of such factors on such time frame.

Notwithstanding the preceding sentence, a periodic report shall not be required under this paragraph with respect to any return after the date on which a final report is disclosed under paragraph (3) with respect to such return.

''(3) FINAL REPORT.—Not later than 90 days after the completion of the examination described in subsection (a) with respect to any Presidential income tax return, the Secretary shall disclose and make publicly available a final report regarding such examination. Such report shall include—

''(A) the information described in subparagraphs (A) through (C) of paragraph (1),

''(B) the date on which the examination with respect to such return was completed,

''(C) a list of the audit materials (as defined in section 6103(q)(2)) with respect to such examination, and

''(D) a description (including the amount) of each proposed adjustment, adjustment, and controversy with respect to such examination together with a description of how such proposed adjustment or controversy was resolved (or a statement that such proposed adjustment or controversy was not resolved, as the case may be).

For purposes of this paragraph, an examination shall be treated as complete on the date that the Secretary provides the taxpayer with a notice of deficiency, or any closing document referred to in section 6103(q)(2)(A)(v), with respect to such examination.

''(4) EXTENSION OF DUE DATE REPORT.—If a request is made for an extension of the due date for filing any Presidential income tax return, the Secretary shall, not later than 90 days after such request is granted or denied, disclose and make publicly available an extension of due date report with respect to return. Such report shall include—

''(A) the information described in subparagraphs (A) and (B) of paragraph (1),

''(B) a statement that an extension of the due date for the filing of such return has been requested,

''(C) the date that such request was received,

''(D) a statement of whether such request has been granted or denied, and

''(E) the due date of such return (including any extensions).

''(5) TREATMENT OF FAILURE TO FILE.—In the case of a failure to file a Presidential income tax return before the close of the 60-day period beginning with the date prescribed for filing of such return—

''(A) the Secretary shall conduct the examination described in subsection (a) with respect to the taxable year covered by the return to which such failure relates,

''(B) reports made pursuant to this paragraph shall include a statement that such report is with respect to a return which the taxpayer failed to file, and

''(C) this section and section 6103(q) shall otherwise apply to such failure in the same manner as if a return were filed at the close of such period.

The application of this paragraph with respect to any failure to file a Presidential income tax return shall not prevent the application of this section with respect to such return at such time as such return may be filed.

''(6) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.—For purposes of this subsection, a document shall not be treated as having been made publicly available unless made available on the internet.

''(c) PRESIDENTIAL INCOME TAX RETURN.—For purposes of this section—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The term 'Presidential income tax return' means any relevant income tax return of—

''(A) a President,

''(B) an individual who is married (within the meaning of section 7703(a)) to a President for the taxable year to which such return relates,

''(C) any corporation or partnership which is controlled by any individual described in subparagraph (A) or (B) at any time during the taxable year to which such return relates,

''(D) the estate of any person described in (A) or (B) or any estate with respect to which any person described in subparagraph (A), (B), or (C) is an executor, or beneficiary at any time during the taxable year to which such return relates, and

''(E) any trust with respect to which any person described in subparagraph (A), (B), (C), or (D) is a grantor, fiduciary or beneficiary, or for which another trust described in this subparagraph is a grantor or beneficiary, at any time during the taxable year to which such return relates.

Such term shall include any schedule, attachment, or other document filed with such return.

''(2) RELEVANT INCOME TAX RETURN.—The term 'relevant income tax return' means, with respect to a President, any income tax return if—

''(A) any portion of the taxable year to which such return relates is during the period that such President is the President,

''(B) the due date for such return (including any extensions) is during such period, or

''(C) such return is filed during such period.

''(3) CONTROL.—For purposes of paragraph (1)(C)—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as otherwise provided in this paragraph, control shall be determined under the rules of paragraphs (2) and (3) of section 6038(e) (determined without regard to subparagraphs (A) and (B) of such paragraph (2) and without regard to subparagraph (C) of paragraph (3) thereof).

''(B) RESTRICTION ON FAMILY ATTRIBUTION.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in clause (ii), for purposes of applying subparagraph (A)—

''(I) section 318 shall applied without regard to subsection (a)(1)(A)(ii) thereof, and

''(II) section 267(c) shall applied by treating the family of an individual as including only such individual's spouse (in lieu of the application of paragraph (4) thereof).

''(ii) EXCEPTION FOR RECENT TRANSFER TO FAMILY MEMBERS.—For purposes of determining whether any corporation or partnership is controlled by a President under paragraph (1)(C) for any taxable year, clause (i) shall not apply if such corporation or partnership was controlled by such President (after application of clause (i)) at any time during the 4 immediately preceding taxable years.

''(d) APPLICATION TO AMENDED RETURNS.—For purposes of this section and section 6103(q), any amendment or supplement to a return of tax shall be treated as a separate return of tax and the determination of when such amendment or supplement is filed, and whether such amendment or supplement is a relevant income tax return, shall be made without regard to the underlying return.''.

(b) DISCLOSURE.—Section 6103 of such Code is amended by redesignating subsection (q) as subsection (r) and by inserting after subsection (p) the following new subsection:

''(q) DISCLOSURE WITH RESPECT TO PRESIDENTIAL INCOME TAX RETURNS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall disclose and make publicly available (within the meaning of section 7613(b))—

''(A) each Presidential income tax return (as defined in section 7613(c)),

''(B) each report described in section 7613(b), and

''(C) any audit materials with respect a return described in subparagraph (A).

''(2) AUDIT MATERIALS.—The term 'audit materials' means, with respect to any return:

''(A) Any of the following which are provided by the Secretary to the taxpayer (or any designee of the taxpayer):

''(i) Any written communication which identifies such return as being subject to examination.

''(ii) Any written communication which proposes the adjustment of any item on such return, any report by an examiner related to such proposed adjustment, and any supervisory approval of any penalty proposed as part of such adjustment.

''(iii) Any memorandum or report of the Internal Revenue Service Independent Office of Appeals with respect to such return, and any denial of any request described in subparagraph (B).

''(iv) Any notice of deficiency with respect to such return.

''(v) Any closing documents with respect to the examination of such return, including any closing agreement or no change letter.

''(B) Any request for referral to the Internal Revenue Service Independent Office of Appeals of any controversy with respect to such return.

''(C) Any petition filed with the Tax Court for a redetermination of any deficiency referred to in subparagraph (A)(iv).

''(3) EXCEPTION FOR CERTAIN IDENTITY INFORMATION.—The information disclosed and made publicly available under paragraph (1) shall not include any identification number of any person (including any social security number), any financial account number, the name of any individual who has not attained age 18 (as of the close of the taxable year to which the return relates), the name of any employee of the Department of the Treasury, or any address (other than the city and State in which such address is located).

''(4) TIMING OF DISCLOSURES.—Any information required to be disclosed under paragraph (1) shall be disclosed and made publicly available not later than—

''(A) in the case of any income tax return referred to in paragraph (1)(A), 90 days after the date that such return is filed,

''(B) in the case of any report referred to in paragraph (1)(B), the deadline specified in section 7613(b) for disclosing such report, and

''(C) in the case of the audit materials referred to in paragraph (1)(C), 90 days after the completion of the examination (within the meaning of section 7613(b)(3)) with respect to the return to which such audit materials relate.''.

(c) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—Subchapter A of chapter 78 of such Code is amended by redesignating the item relating to section 7613 as an item relating to section 7614 and by inserting after the item relating to section 7612 the following new item:

''Sec. 7613. Examination with respect to Presidential income tax returns.''.

(d) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this subsection shall apply to returns, amendments, and supplements filed (and failures to file returns which occur) after the date of the enactment of this Act (and to reports and audit materials with respect to such returns, amendments, supplements, and failures).

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

The gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. NEAL) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BRADY) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Massachusetts.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. NEAL. 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 that is under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

Madam Speaker, let me quickly lend my voice to having witnessed a superb legislator, Mr. HOYER, over a long career, and that is exactly what the gentleman was and is: a superb legislator.

Madam Speaker, we are here this morning to affirm that, in America, we are a Nation of equal citizens. No person is above the law.

By doing that, we honor the acknowledgment of congressional oversight and responsibility. Congress has a responsibility that dates to Magna Carta, and I am prepared to go back to the Battle of Hastings, if necessary, in 1066 to make the argument that I have just offered.

The Ways and Means Committee is entrusted with the oversight of our revenue system. The Ways and Means Committee and staff members all honor that very profound tradition.

At the root of it all this morning is our Federal tax system that funds the democracy that we all love and cherish. We rely on voluntary tax compliance from all Americans and perhaps especially the President, who always should model the highest order of compliance.

On December 13, 49 years ago this month, President Richard Nixon asked the Ways and Means Committee chairman through a letter to have the Joint Committee on Taxation review his tax returns.

Let me say something about the Joint Committee on Taxation. Both political parties hold the JCT in the highest personal and professional esteem.

This examination established the precedent for congressional oversight of Presidential tax compliance.

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Four years ago, our committee began reviewing the mandatory audit of Presidential tax returns to see how the IRS was handling the stress of a President with complex finances.

The committee expected to find that mandatory examinations were conducted promptly and that more staff had been dedicated to the program to meet the more rigorous demands. I would remind all that this morning's New York Times—that I read online last evening—highlights the fact that Barack Obama and Joe Biden both had their tax forms reviewed.

Instead, after years of stonewalling and litigation that ended at the Supreme Court, four Federal court decisions from three courts, our committee found that for all practical purposes the mandatory audit program was dormant. It wasn't just functioning poorly; it wasn't functioning at all. In fact, the IRS did not start its mandatory audits until receiving a letter that I sent requesting a President's tax forms.

The IRS has failed to administer its own mandatory audit program policies, so the best available recourse is for Congress to fill this void with legislation that eliminates the IRS's discretion in the matter. That is precisely what we are asking of this institution this morning. I can't imagine that anybody, given the controversy of recent days, would be opposed to legislation.

We would require the IRS to publish the President's tax returns, audit them in a timely manner, and keep the American public updated on the results because the President is not an ordinary taxpayer.

A reminder, our legislation is about the Presidency, not about a President.

No other American holds this power, or influence, as the leader of our executive branch.

We arrived at this legislation through a deliberate and cautious process, as always. These improved guardrails will provide Americans the assurance they deserve that our tax code applies evenly and fairly to all of us, no matter how powerful.

The Ways and Means Committee oversight staff pursued the facts about mandatory examination procedures with professionalism and diligence. They did a great job. I emphasize that there were no leaks by the committee leading up to this decision to release our report on the mandatory examination process. Imagine that, in Washington for something this complex, no leaks.

We adhered carefully and scrupulously to the law and resisted entreaties from the fringe of both political parties as we proceeded with great patience and deliberation. No leaks as to how we were to move forward.

This bill, combined with investments in the IRS that we made as part of the Inflation Reduction Act, will preserve the integrity of the Presidency and our system of tax and ensure that no one in the country is above the law.

Today's legislation, I repeat, is not about a President, it is about the Presidency.

It is not about being punitive or malicious. And for those on the other side and those who are witnesses here today, they have worked with me for a long time, and they know what I just said is entirely accurate.

The bill we consider today, once again, is about the integrity of the Presidency and the integrity of our tax system.

Madam Speaker, finally, I include in the RECORD a technical explanation of the bill prepared by the staff on the Joint Committee on Taxation, which can be found at https://www.jct.gov/publications/2022/jcx-20–22/

Mr. NEAL. Madam Speaker, I urge our colleagues to pass this legislation, and for the moment, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Madam Speaker, I thank Chairman NEAL for his leadership of this committee and his friendship. You care about the institution; you care about this committee. Your word has always been good, and together our committees have done good things: banning surprise medical billing, new trade agreements with Mexico and Canada, repeated efforts to help people save. It has been an honor to serve with you.

Now, if you will excuse me, I intend to peel the bark off this bill in front of us right now.

Madam Speaker, this bill is a charade. It is a flimsy excuse that for years has been used to justify the political targeting of former President Trump.

This week, Democrats in Congress finally accomplished their goal: for the first time in history making public the full, actual tax returns of a private citizen. This unprecedented action jeopardizes the right of every American to be protected from political targeting by Congress.

We are told President Trump's returns must be released in order for the IRS to conduct its Presidential audits. That is absurd. That is like going to the doctor and being told your private medical records must be released in order to be examined. One has nothing to do with the other. And then you would quickly realize, someone just wants to release your medical records, and any excuse will do.

Let me be clear: Republicans' concerns are not whether the President should have made his tax returns public as has been tradition, nor about the accuracy of his tax returns, that is for the IRS and the taxpayer to determine.

Our concern is that this politically motivated action sets a terrible precedent that unleashes a dangerous new

political weapon reaching far beyond any President, and overturns decades of privacy protections for average Americans that have existed since the Watergate reforms.

Our current law was put in place specifically to prevent Presidents and Members of Congress from targeting political enemies through their tax returns. Unfortunately, the Supreme Court chose not to intervene to stop the flimsy and admittedly partisan Democrat efforts to target the former President.

Now, as a result, thanks to this week's actions, longstanding privacy protections for all taxpayers have been gutted.

Going forward, the majority chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee and the Senate Financial Committee will have nearly unlimited power to target and make public the tax returns of private citizens, political enemies, business and labor leaders, or even the Supreme Court Justices themselves.

No party in Congress should hold that power. No individual should hold that power to embarrass, harass, or destroy a private citizen through disclosure of their private tax returns.

After nearly half a century, the political enemies list is back in Washington, D.C., and it will unleash a cycle of political retribution in Congress.

Many of us in Congress believed the current law was strong enough to protect private citizens against this political targeting, but it is no longer. That is frightening.

Republicans will continue to fight to protect American taxpayers from this abuse of power that will surely have severe consequences for taxpayers and democracy for years to come.

We have urged our Democrat friends to turn back because making private tax information public will be a regrettable stain, both on our committee and on Congress. It will make American politics even more ugly and divisive. In the long run, we believe every Member of Congress will come to regret this.

Madam Speaker, we strongly oppose this bill today. Not because portions of it doesn't have merit, some do, but it has serious flaws, of course, because it didn't exist 48 hours ago.

And had it been brought forward 4 years ago, 3 years ago, 2 years ago, as an honest attempt to improve Presidential audits, I am convinced we could have found common ground with no need to expose private tax returns of anyone. But not now, not this bill, and not this way.

Republicans will not support any measure whose only purpose is to provide cover for the political targeting of a private citizen.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. NEAL. Madam Speaker, I still intend to say kind things about the ranking member despite peeling the bark off my legislation.

Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. KILDEE), a leader on this issue of tax compliance.

Mr. KILDEE. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of this legislation, the Presidential Tax Filings and Audit Transparency Act, legislation that ensures that we protect our tax system and ensures that it is fair and transparent for all Americans.

As we have heard, the purpose of the Ways and Means Committee investigation and the purpose of this legislation is to ensure that no American is above the law, even the President of the United States.

But shockingly, under the former President, the IRS was not examining the President's tax returns as required by their own policy as it had for other Presidents before and since. It did not follow its own rules. Because of this, there are still glaring questions about whether the former President was abiding by our tax laws.

That is why we needed the information, and that is why we need this legislation to require the IRS to examine Presidential returns in a timely and complete manner. The American people must have confidence that our tax laws apply evenly and justly to everyone.

Madam Speaker, I thank Chairman NEAL for his leadership on this. In passing this, we will ensure integrity in our tax system.

Mr. BRADY. Madam Speaker, I include in the RECORD an article from yesterday's Los Angeles Times confirming the release of tax returns does nothing to evaluate the IRS auditing process or to advance any legitimate oversight goal.

[From the Los Angeles Times, Dec. 21, 2022]

COLUMN: SHOULD CONGRESS POST TRUMP'S TAX RETURNS PUBLICLY? I DON'T THINK SO

(By Nicholas Goldberg)

Donald Trump should have released his tax returns when he was running for president, and in not doing so he was deceptive, sleazy and in violation of a long-standing tradition that fosters transparency and honesty. He obviously hoped to hide unfavorable information from the voters.

Despite that, I don't believe the House Ways and Means Committee should release his tax returns to the public now.

The committee fought a long battle all the way to the Supreme Court to obtain copies of the returns. It argued that it needed them to evaluate the effectiveness of an IRS program that audits the tax filings of presidents.

Republicans squawked all the way, saying the Democrats who controlled the committee were being disingenuous, and that no, no, no, they weren't seeking to do a legitimate evaluation—they were just creating a pretext to get ahold of Trump's returns for a humiliating public fishing expedition into what taxes had or hadn't been paid.

The courts ultimately ruled that the committee could have six years of Trump's federal tax returns. That battle ended last month.

But on Tuesday, the committee voted to do something that goes well beyond what's necessary to evaluate the IRS' presidential audit program: The committee is now going to release Trump's taxes publicly, posting the full returns (minus certain identifiers like Social Security numbers and bank account numbers) for all to see. And quickly too, in the coming days, before the Democrats lose control of the committee to the Republicans on Jan. 3.

Why make the returns public? How does that help Congress figure out whether the IRS auditing process is working? How does it further the legitimate oversight goals of the committee?

Answer: It doesn't. It turns out the Republicans are right. (This may be the first time since the Civil War.) As they correctly noted, this is a politically motivated move to release information that might harm or embarrass the former president.

In theory, I'm all for embarrassing Trump. (With these two caveats: First, no one can embarrass Trump more than he embarrasses himself, and second, he's entirely shameless so he doesn't really get embarrassed in any normal sense of the word.) The ex-president is a dishonest thug who needs to be called to account for his misbehavior.

But in this particular case, I think the Democrats are in the wrong. For one thing, releasing the private tax returns probably won't shed much light on anything. The New York Times already received leaked details of more than two decades of Trump's tax filings and published long stories that should've shocked the world. Billionaire pays less in federal taxes in some years than you and I do! Trump paid no federal income taxes at all in 10 out of 15 years!

Furthermore, the Manhattan district attorney's office has many of Trump's tax returns as well, and prosecutors can pursue cases using the data they uncover.

But the main reason I object to posting the returns is that I worry—perhaps quaintly, in this day and age—about the continued politicization of governmental processes, and the continued breaking of established norms, in this case making private tax filings public. I know I'll get a thousand emails saying ''the Republicans wouldn't hesitate to do the same to us'' and ''if we're civil and respectful and always play by Marquess of Queensberry rules while our political opponents continue their underhanded tricks, we will always be beaten.''

There's certainly some truth to that. But there's truth to the flip side too: If nobody plays by the rules, there will soon be no rules to play by. When you're doing something as sensitive and politically explosive as investigating a former president—at a tense time in history when there's talk of civil war and violence is on the rise and bitter political partisanship is smoldering—it makes sense to be careful to respect the established process, be as honest as possible, refrain from unnecessary politicization and not escalate conflict unnecessarily.

Among other things, posting Trump's taxes seems likely to result in tit-for-tat posting of other people's private tax returns. Will we soon be seeing Hunter Biden's tax returns on the web?

It'll also give Republicans some basis for saying that, actually, it is Democrats who go low when others go high.

Unsurprisingly, the committee vote was along party lines. Like so much of what goes on in Washington these days.

If Congress thinks all presidents or presidential candidates should release their tax returns for public scrutiny—which I believe is a good idea—it should pass a law that mandates that going forward. It should not find circuitous, pretextual ways of going after particular presidents.

The returns the Ways and Means Committee received apparently showed that Trump often paid little or nothing in federal income taxes between 2015 and 2020 despite reporting millions in earnings, thanks to

steep losses elsewhere. That's similar to what the New York Times found in its reporting.

The unembarrassable Trump once said in a debate when Hillary Clinton accused him of not paying much in federal taxes: ''That makes me smart.''

Voters need to know more about the sources and scope of presidential candidates' wealth and about potential conflicts of interests.

But posting Trump's returns at this point and under these circumstances and given the arguments that were made to obtain them, serves politics much more than transparency.

Mr. BRADY. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. SMITH).

Mr. SMITH of Nebraska. Madam Speaker, if I might, I thank the gentleman for yielding me time. This is probably his last time managing a bill, and I thank him for his dedication and diligence as ranking member.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in strong opposition to this bill. I think it is one of the most unnecessarily divisive efforts in modern history. It has been rushed to the floor with no notice, no hearing, no markup, and certainly no opportunity to amend it.

We are only here as an excuse for Democrats' last-minute rush to weaponize private taxpayer information against their opponents. Much of the oversight of the Presidential audit program Democrats claim to have been seeking could have been conducted without accessing or releasing anyone's confidential tax information.

The Inspector General and the Joint Committee on Taxation could have provided an analysis of the start and completion dates of Presidential audits without Democrats obtaining or releasing confidential tax information.

The JCT could have provided us an analysis of the efficacy of Presidential audits without Democrats obtaining or releasing the private tax returns.

Instead, we are debating a bill which will never be considered in the Senate or become law, but solely to paper over the bad decision that Democrats made only two nights ago.

Let's defeat this bill today and start over in January with a bipartisan effort to ensure the Presidential audit program is working as intended, making sure the President and his family are following the law, without rushing to cancel anyone's 6103 protections.

Mr. NEAL. Madam Speaker, a reminder, 9 out of the last 10 Presidents of the United States have publicly offered their tax forms.

Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS), one of the leaders on this issue.

Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I thank the chairman for putting this bill together.

We live in a country that is governed by a Constitution, laws, rules, and regulations. There are no exemptions, there are no people who could be let off because of a position that they hold.

Tradition has it that we have seen the public is desirous of information. They want to know, and I think it is our responsibility to make sure that they do.

Madam Speaker, I strongly support this legislation.

Mr. BRADY. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. KELLY), the Republican leader of the Select Revenue Measures Subcommittee.

Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, this phrase keeps coming up that no person is above the law. That is true. But, also, no person is denied protection under the law.

Why would we wait 4 years?

Why would this come up at this time that we have to check the former President of the United States' tax returns?

The answer is because we want to make them public.

Why do we want to make them public?

Because we need to have every single citizen understand just who this person is and what is in their tax returns with no regard to the protections that are already in place that these kinds of things don't happen, that they do not become a political weapon.

Yet, now in the very last days of this session, we have decided that this is the most important thing this Congress can do. No other President has ever gone through this type of scrutiny.

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We keep saying he is not above the law. He is not above the law. The truth of it all is, he is not protected by the law because we are going to change the law. We are going to make it a weapon that we can go after.

I will just tell you this: The American people continue to lose faith, trust, and confidence in a system that cherry-picks what it decides to go after and go after in a way that is detrimental to the very form of government that we have.

To be here today, talking about this, in the last hours of this session, has nothing to do with what is good for the American people. It is a political hit job. It is sad and, especially in this age, for the Ways and Means to be doing this at the end of the year? Horrible.

Mr. NEAL. Madam Speaker, we were not granted this information until the Supreme Court ruled on November 23, and we did not pursue this legislation at the last minute. We went through the regular order here, indeed, with the gentlewoman from California, who did a great job on this. She represented the committee at the Rules Committee session yesterday.

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

Ms. CHU. Madam Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 9640, the Presidential Tax Filings and Audit Transparency Act of 2022.

This week, I was shocked to find that the IRS did not comply with its own mandate to conduct annual audits of the President's tax returns.

This mandatory Presidential audit has been in place since 1977. Yet, during Trump's 4 years in office, only one mandatory audit was even started and none of the audits were completed. The majority of audits weren't even started until Trump left office.

The American people deserve transparency and checks and balances for the President, the most powerful person in the world. The bill before us would ensure the integrity of this audit in Federal statute and show the American public that no one is above the law. I urge my colleagues to vote ''yes.''

Mr. BRADY. Madam Speaker, I include in the RECORD one page from the Democrats' own report showing that, contrary to what we just heard, every single year, tax returns at issue are under audit, debunking this claim that the IRS hasn't examined the tax return.

Notably, the IRS sent a letter to the former President notifying him that his tax year 2015 return was selected for examination on April 3, 2019, which is the date the Chairman sent the initial request to the IRS for the former President's return information and related tax returns.

The designated agents were told by the IRS that two of the entities the Chairman requested were included in the mandatory audit program—DJT Holdings LLC and DJT Holdings Managing Member LLC (DJTH Managing Member). The designated agents found the below information regarding DJT Holdings LLC's date of filing on the transcripts and selection for examination and very little information for DJTH Managing Member.

Tax Year, Date Return Filed, Date Selected for Examination, Designated by IRS as Mandatory Audit:

2015, October 10, 2016, July 25, 2019, No.

2016, October 16, 2017, February 11, 2020, No indication.

2017, October 8, 2018, March 19, 2021, No.

2018, October 21, 2019, January 28, 2022, No.

2019, October 12, 2020, April 5, 2022, No.

2020, February 21, 2022, None, No.

During the prior Administration, it was clear that the mandatory audit program was not a priority and was not provided with the resources needed to ensure compliance by the former President. An internal IRS memo stated: ''With over 400 flow-thru returns reported on the Form 1040, it is not possible to obtain the resources available to examine all potential issues.'' The designated agents found that the following issues, among others, warranted examination by the IRS:

Charitable contributions—whether the 2015 conservation easement deduction of $21 million and other large donations reported on the Schedule A were supported by required substantiation.

Verification of Net Operating Loss Carryover Schedule—whether the amount of net operating loss carryover in 2015 of $105,157,825 and future years was proper.

Unreimbursed partnership/S corporation expenses—whether the terms of the partnership agreements supported unreimbursed expense deductions totaling $27 million over six years.

Related party loans—whether loans made to the former President's children are loans or disguised gifts that could trigger gift tax.

Cost of goods sold deductions by DJT Holdings—whether these deductions of about

$126.5 million over five years is appropriate when it is not clear what DJT Holdings is selling from the face of the return.

LFB Acquisition LLC—whether there is any support for changes in the management fees and general and administrative expenses of LFB Acquisition that were significantly higher in 2017 ($1.9 million and $2.8 million, respectively) than 2016 ($750,000 and $549,000, respectively) and 2018 ($707,000 and $570,000, respectively).

Mr. BRADY. Madam Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. SMITH), the Republican leader of the Budget Committee.

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Madam Speaker, we are 12 days, 12 days until the Democrat majority does not exist. In 13 days, the Republican majority will be in charge.

Americans are facing the highest spike in prices in 40 years because of the one-party Democrat rule in Washington, because of their reckless spending.

The Ways and Means Committee is the committee that affects the economy more than any committee in all of Congress. What do the House Democrats feel like their last 12 days, their biggest priority is not solving issues affecting working-class Americans, but issues targeting their main political opponents.

This legislation is only cover for what they have been campaigning on for years, and that is, to get Trump's tax returns.

Let me tell you, if you don't believe me now, this is called the mandatory audit program. It is about auditing all current and former Presidents to make sure their tax returns are audited. But the chairman of this committee only requested how the mandatory audit program has worked for one President, one, and it was a Republican President. His name was Donald Trump.

I asked, on Tuesday, did you request a mandatory audit review process on Joe Biden? No.

Did you request one on Obama? No. Clinton? No. Bush? No. Carter? No. But yes, only Trump.

This is a cover for their political objective, and that is to target their political opponents.

We have heard over and over that no one is above the law; that includes everyone in this Chamber.

On Tuesday, when we sat in this markup, I raised the point, how can you release the full tax returns, with all of the private personal information of the private citizens, their Social Security number, children's Social Security numbers? And I said, we need an amendment to redact that information. I was told, we are not going to vote on amendments.

But everyone says that no one is above the law. We were told good faith, good faith, would redact the full transcripts, and it would be decided by the majority staff.

Has the minority staff been able to participate in it? No. We don't even know what the final documents of the tax returns that are going to be released, what they are going to look at.

This was another example where you had to pass something before you know what is in it. That is what Pelosi has done this entire Congress. That is exactly what the Ways and Means Democrats did. They have charted a new territory for the Ways and Means Committee.

It is the oldest committee in Congress. It is supposed to be the most bipartisan committee in Congress. But they ignited a new political tool, that future Congresses will now utilize.

I have traveled all over the country, 42 States just this year alone, and one thing that constantly kept coming up to me is, Congressman, look into President Biden's family and how they have been enriched by his position.

In fact, banks have flagged over 150 red flags to Treasury. These are suspicious activity reports. Usually, it is because they believe there is fraud or money laundering, and this is the Biden family bank accounts.

What about the fact that foreign governments are paying to have their principals in the same room as Joe Biden? Or the sale of U.S. natural gas to China, of which the Bidens held a 10 percent equity stake, or business plans to sell one of the largest sources of cobalt for electric vehicles to China, and $11 million made from Hunter Biden's ''work'' with a Ukraine firm and a Chinese businessman.

Like I said, over 150 red flags or suspicious activity reports filed by banks.

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

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

Mr. NEAL. Madam Speaker, I did indicate, I think, perhaps earlier—maybe the gentleman was not here—that Mr. Obama and Mr. Biden both have had their tax forms audited. The majority staff has offered the minority staff, who I have great regard for, the opportunity to participate in the redaction process. They chose not to.

Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. EVANS), another leader on the issue of tax compliance.

Mr. EVANS. Madam Speaker, I rise today to strongly support this legislation.

I am proud to serve on the Ways and Means Committee which, under the chairman's strong leadership, oversees and protects our Nation's tax code. Tax fairness is a top priority for me and the Democratic members of the Ways and Means Committee.

The chairman's legislation sends a real message of fairness, something we haven't seen before. I encourage all my colleagues to support this legislation.

Mr. BRADY. Madam Speaker, I would note that our professional staff was ready to join in redaction; however, we were forced to prepare for this floor action and offered to do that together after we were done this morning.

Madam Speaker, I include in the RECORD a recent legal journal that notes that because Ways and Means Democrats did not pursue the Presidential audits of any of the other eight Presidents in that system, that the committee undermines their own credibility by releasing returns outside the context of a comprehensive review, an honest review of the Presidential audit program.

[From Chicago–Kent Law Review, April 1999]

I.R.C. 6103: LET'S GET TO THE SOURCE OF THE PROBLEM

(By Mark Berggren)

INTRODUCTION

Each year, millions of taxpayers in the United States voluntarily disclose the most intimate details of their private lives to the Internal Revenue Service (''IRS''). A government official can glean, among other things, a taxpayer's name, social security number, marital status, income, and religious and political affiliations from a tax return's attachments and completed schedules. Despite the plethora of private information supplied to the IRS, prior to the enactment of the Tax Reform Act of 1976, Internal Revenue Code (''I.R.C.'') §6103 stated that a taxpayer's tax return was a ''public record'' and as such was ''open to inspection only upon order of the President and under rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary or his delegate and approved by the President.''

The lack of protection afforded to returns and return information resulted in the widespread misuse of what taxpayers believed was confidential information. These abuses took the forms of the unauthorized use of tax information for political purposes by presidential administrations and the authorized use of tax information by governmental agencies other than the IRS. However, it was not until the Watergate scandal that these governmental abuses were thrust into the public limelight. The Watergate investigation led to allegations that President Nixon had used return information for unauthorized purposes and sought to use IRS audits and investigations for political purposes.

In response to these misuses of tax information and their potential effect on the voluntary assessment system, Congress amended I.R.C. §6103. The amended version of §6103 states that return and return information (''tax information'') shall be confidential and shall not be disclosed except in thirteen specific circumstances. Violations of this prohibition may result in criminal sanctions under §7213 and civil sanctions under §7431.

These necessary amendments, however, have not silenced the controversy surrounding §6103. Section 6103's thirteen exceptions do not contain an exception for tax information that is part of a public record. This omission forced several of the Federal Courts of Appeal to consider the question of whether an authorized disclosure of tax information that subsequently becomes part of a public record loses its §6103 protection. In order to resolve this question, the Federal Courts of Appeal have adopted different approaches to the problem. The Sixth and Ninth Circuits look to see if the disclosed tax information has lost its confidentiality. Based on this analysis, these circuits reason that tax information that is part of a public record is no longer confidential and, thus, loses its §6103 protection. In contrast to this approach, the Fourth and Tenth Circuits look at the literal language of §6103. Because §6103 has no public records exception to its nondisclosure norm, these circuits conclude that tax information in a public record is still protected by §6103 and any subsequent disclosures of that information violate §6103. Not to be outdone, the Seventh and Fifth

Circuits have also considered the issue. These circuits focus on the source of the information disclosed. If the disclosure is taken directly from a public record, the disclosure does not contain tax information as statutorily defined and §6103 is not violated. However, if the disclosure comes directly from tax information, then §6103 is violated regardless of whether the disclosure is also part of a public record.

The resolution of this issue has far-reaching implications if one considers the answer's potential effect on taxpayer compliance. If courts create judicial exceptions to §6103, taxpayers may not comply with tax laws because their tax information will not be protected from governmental abuse. On the other hand, if the IRS is prevented from publicizing any tax information taken from any source, it may be unable to deter noncompliance. The legislative history of §6103 indicates that Congress was aware of these concerns and sought to balance them in §6103 in order to maximize taxpayer compliance. However, both §6103 and its legislative history are silent as to whether tax information that is part of a public record loses its §6103 protection. Thus, a uniform interpretation of §6103 is needed not simply for uniformity's sake, but for the effect on taxpayer compliance.

This note explores each circuit's approach to the public records problem and its possible effect on taxpayer compliance. Part I provides the history of §6103 with an emphasis on the legislative purpose behind the 1976 amendments to §6103. Part II outlines the split in the circuits according to the three approaches the circuits have taken: the confidentiality approach, the disclosure approach, and the source approach. Because the Fifth Circuit's recent decision is the most comprehensive analysis of the public record disclosure dilemma to date, this note discusses its opinion in detail. In Part III, the note critiques each approach in light of the legislative and political history behind §6103. It concludes that the ''source'' approach of the Seventh and Fifth Circuits is the best approach because it effectuates the purpose behind §6103 without imposing a judicially created exception on §6103.

Mr. BRADY. Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Kansas (Mr. ESTES).

MR. ESTES. Madam Speaker, I thank my friend from Texas for yielding.

Madam Speaker, what a shameful way for the majority to end their reckless tenure in House leadership.

Today, we are debating and voting on rushed bills that will cost Americans trillions of dollars, expand the Federal government, and eviscerate personal privacy.

The timing of this atrocious bill is an assault on the institution and further undermines the public trust in the United States House of Representatives and Federal agencies.

Let us be clear: This bill has one purpose, to help the majority party justify their prejudiced release of personal and private data of the former President, his wife, and his 16-year-old son.

The supporters of this bill claim that releasing personal tax returns is needed to prove the Presidential mandatory audit process works. It does not.

Congress should oversee the Presidential mandatory audit process to ensure it does work correctly; but this invasion of privacy does not do that.

Another point, the Presidential mandatory audit process is completely separate from the voluntary release of tax returns done by seven of the last nine Presidents.

Democrats have supercharged the IRS weapon to not only go after political enemies, but their spouses and minor children, too. Minor children aren't even exempt from the Democrats' desire to take down their opponents.

Regardless of one's political preferences or attitudes toward a former President, every American should be vehemently opposed to this un-American attack on privacy, and I urge my colleagues to vote ''no.''

Mr. NEAL. Madam Speaker, the former Commissioner of the IRS has indicated in the last 24 hours that he had no idea as to how the actual audit of a President's forms played out. That is not from me; that is from the public record.

Madam Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. PANETTA) who has had a profound interest in this issue.

Mr. PANETTA. Madam Speaker, let me start off by expressing my gratitude for Chairman NEAL, for his seriousness, his sincerity, and his solemnity in his leadership in the Ways and Means Committee and in the way he conducted this request and release of the former President's tax returns and the writing of this legislation before us.

Because of him, throughout this odyssey, the members of the Ways and Means Committee always knew and felt the gravity, the implications of what it meant to release an individual's tax returns.

In fact, prior to this weekend, which was prior to my review of the former President's tax returns, I admit, I had no intent on voting to release them. However, that changed. That changed once we were able to obtain the returns, based on a valid legislative purpose and confirmed by the Supreme Court, go through the returns, and see the complete failure of the IRS when it comes to their Presidential audit program, a program that is absolutely necessary to ensure that the world's most important public servant is abiding by the law, paying his or her taxes like you and me, and free from any conflicts of interest.

But clearly, the IRS doesn't appreciate, nor does it prioritize the importance of this program, especially during the last administration because, as applied to the former President, not one audit was completed, despite what the President said to the American public.

That is why I support this legislation, so that any President's personal and business tax returns are audited and made public, and we are aware of those returns that are audited.

I am proud to say that under the leadership and seriousness of Chairman NEAL, now Congress needs to do its job and pass H.R. 9640.

Mr. BRADY. Madam Speaker, I yield myself 20 seconds to note that every year of President Trump's tax returns are under audit.

Madam Speaker, I include in the RECORD an article explaining the purpose of the taxpayer privacy law the Democrats have dismantled this week, exposing all Americans to political attack via tax information.

[From the Lawfare, Dec. 2, 2022]

HOUSE DEMOCRATS CAN RELEASE TRUMP'S TAX RETURNS. BUT SHOULD THEY?

(By Daniel J. Hemel)

Now that a House committee has obtained access to six years of former President Trump's tax returns, congressional Democrats face an easy question and a harder one.

The easy question is whether, as a matter of law, the House Ways and Means Committee—which gained access to the former president's tax filings after the Supreme Court dismissed Trump's last-ditch bid to block the Internal Revenue Service from handing over the documents—can make Trump's returns public before Republicans take control of the chamber on Jan. 3. The answer to that question is straightforwardly yes.

The harder question is whether, as a normative matter, the committee ought to make Trump's returns public in the waning weeks of the Democratic majority.

On the one hand, Trump's tax filings should have seen the light of day long ago. Trump should have released his returns voluntarily—as every elected president since Richard Nixon has. The Trump administration should have allowed the IRS to hand the president's tax returns over to the House Ways and Means Committee when that panel's chair, Rep. Richard Neal (D–Mass.), requested those documents in April 2019. And the federal judiciary shouldn't have allowed Trump to stall the release of his returns for three and a half years through litigation.

On the other hand, the Ways and Means Committee has maintained throughout the litigation over Trump's tax returns—which culminated with last week's Supreme Court decision—that it is seeking the documents as part of its plan to review the IRS's presidential audit program. (The presidential audit program is the procedure—mentioned in an IRS manual but not codified in any statute or regulation—by which the IRS examines individual tax returns filed by the president and vice president each year.) Any review of the presidential audit program that starts now and ends when the GOP takes control of the House in January would be slapdash and superficial. If Democrats on the House Ways and Means Committee rushed to release Trump's returns in the lameduck session—without conducting the comprehensive review of the presidential audit program that they promised—it would look like their stated motive for seeking the documents was indeed, as Trump has alleged, pretextual.

Fortunately, the Senate Finance Committee—which will remain under Democratic leadership in the next Congress—has both the resources and the apparent inclination to conduct the comprehensive review of the presidential audit program that House Democrats initially set out to undertake. So even if the House Ways and Means Committee doesn't release Trump's tax returns this month, the likely consequence is not that Trump's returns will remain under wraps forever. The Senate Finance Committee will be able to obtain the returns itself, and that committee then can release return information that is relevant to its review of the presidential audit program.

Full disclosure: I've been advocating for the release of President Trump's tax information since April 2017, when I suggested in a Washington Post op-ed and a Yale Law Journal Forum article that New York could enact a law requiring the release of Trump's state tax filings. I've advised state lawmakers in New York on strategies to make Trump's tax returns public. I've criticized House Ways and Means Chairman Neal for acting too slowly to obtain Trump's returns. So I'm no apologist for Trump's tax secrecy.

Still, it's important that Democrats on the House Ways and Means Committee remain true to their word. Chairman Neal said his committee needed Trump's tax returns to evaluate the extent to which the IRS audits and enforces federal tax laws against the president. To turn around now and release Trump's returns—outside the context of a thorough evaluation of the IRS's presidential audit program—would make the stated rationale look much like a head fake. That would seem especially gratuitous given that the Senate Finance Committee stands ready, willing, and able to carry out its own review of the presidential audit program.

THE EASY QUESTION: CAN HOUSE DEMOCRATS MAKE TRUMP'S TAX RETURNS PUBLIC?

The law is clear that the House Ways and Means Committee can now make Trump's tax returns public if a majority of the committee members vote to do so.

The relevant statute, Section 6103(f) of the Internal Revenue Code, instructs the IRS to release otherwise-confidential tax returns or return information to three congressional tax committees—the Senate Finance Committee, the House Ways and Means Committee, and the Joint Committee on Taxation—upon written request from the chair of any of those panels. The statute also instructs the IRS to release returns or return information to other congressional committees under a narrower set of circumstances.

The key language regarding the receiving committee's confidentiality obligations lies in Section 6103(f)(4). That paragraph says that any return or return information obtained by the Senate Finance Committee, House Ways and Means Committee, or Joint Committee on Taxation ''may be submitted by the committee to the Senate or the House of Representatives, or to both.'' It goes on to say that any return or return information obtained by another committee ''may be submitted by the committee to the Senate or the House of Representatives, or to both, except that any return or return information which can be associated with, or otherwise identify, directly or indirectly, a particular taxpayer, shall be furnished to the Senate or the House of Representatives only when sitting in closed executive session unless such taxpayer otherwise consents in writing to such disclosure'' (emphasis added).

Some textualist judges and justices are fond of the Latin phrase ''expressio unius est exclusio alterius'': the expression of one thing is the exclusion of the other. But one doesn't need to be a textualist—or a classicist—to recognize the importance of the contrast between the two submission provisions. Absent the taxpayer's consent, other committees can submit returns to the full Senate or House ''only when sitting in closed executive session.'' The Senate Finance Committee, House Ways and Means Committee, and Joint Committee on Taxation can submit returns to the full Senate or House without condition.

Judge Trevor McFadden of the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia reached the same conclusion in his December 2021 decision rejecting Trump's bid to block the IRS from releasing his returns. ''It might not be right or wise to publish the returns,'' McFadden wrote, but the House Ways and Means Committee has the ''right to do so.'' And if the House Ways and Means Committee exercises that right with respect to Trump's returns, its action wouldn't be unprecedented: In 2014, the House Ways and Means Committee published return information regarding 51 taxpayers as part of its investigation into allegations that the IRS had discriminated against conservative nonprofit organizations seeking tax exempt status.

In the definitive scholarly treatment of Section 6103(f), longtime University of Virginia law professor George Yin, who served as chief of staff of the Joint Committee on Taxation from 2003 to 2005, concludes that the choice to allow the three tax committees to publish private tax information was a ''conscious decision'' by Congress. Prior to 1976, Yin explains, the president—along with the three congressional tax committees—had statutory authority to make return information public. A 1976 amendment eliminated the president's authority to publicize return information but preserved the power of the three tax committees. ''Congress no doubt felt compelled in 1976 to preserve some outlet for Congressional disclosures to the public,'' Yin writes, and it ''was natural to give this authority to the tax committees.''

On top of all this, the Speech and Debate Clause immunizes lawmakers from liability for statements they make in committee and on the House or Senate floor. So even if it weren't for Section 6103(f)(4), a Ways and Means Committee member could—without legal consequence—read Trump's tax returns aloud, line by line, with the C–SPAN cameras rolling. But House Democrats don't need to rely on constitutional super-immunity here: The relevant statutory provisions clearly empower the Ways and Means Committee to enter Trump's tax returns into the public domain.

THE HARD QUESTION: SHOULD HOUSE DEMOCRATS MAKE TRUMP'S TAX RETURNS PUBLIC?

Before delving into the normative question of whether the House Ways and Means Committee ought to publish Trump's tax returns, let's clear three points out of the way.

First, presidents ought to release their tax returns. Disclosure of presidential tax returns helps to dispel the pernicious notion that taxpaying is only for the ''little people.'' Disclosure also helps voters and lawmakers evaluate presidential conflicts of interest (for example, by revealing whether presidents would benefit personally from their administrations' tax proposals). Finally, disclosure serves as a check on improper presidential influence over the IRS. By virtue of their position at the apex of the executive branch, presidents are the nation's tax enforcers-in-chief, but they are also taxpayers against whom the federal tax laws may be enforced. Disclosure helps to reduce the risk that presidents will exploit their dual roles to their own pecuniary advantage.

Second, the Trump administration should have allowed the IRS to release Trump's tax returns to the House Ways and Means Committee when Chairman Neal requested those returns in April 2019. Section 6103(f)'s instructions are clear: ''Upon written request from the chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means'' or the chair of the other congressional tax panels, the treasury secretary (or the IRS commissioner as the secretary's delegee) ''shall furnish such committee with any return or return information specified in such request'' (emphasis added). The statute makes no exception for cases in which disclosure might embarrass the president. And while case law suggests that the executive branch may reject an information request from Congress if the request does not further a ''legitimate task of Congress,'' Neal's April 2019 request manifestly stated a legitimate basis: so that his committee could conduct oversight of the IRS's presidential audit program and, if needed, consider legislative reforms related to presidential audits.

Third, the litigation over Neal's April 2019 request shouldn't have dragged on for as long as it did. It was nearly three and a half years ago—in July 2019—when the House Ways and Means Committee first asked a D.C. federal district court to order the IRS to hand over Trump's returns. The lengthy delay in resolving that litigation meant that Trump could effectively evade congressional oversight of the presidential audit program for the duration of his term. Fault for the delay lies at the feet of multiple people-and Neal himself bears some culpability for waiting until April 2019 to submit his request and until July 2019 to file his lawsuit rather than seeking the returns immediately after Democrats took control of the House in January of that year. However one allocates blame, though, it shouldn't take three and a half years for the federal courts to confirm that the word ''shall'' in Section 6103(f) really means ''shall.''

But here we are in December 2022, and over the course of the three-and-a-half-year fight over Trump's returns, Neal and other members of the House Ways and Means Committee made several statements that constrain their options now. In the initial April 2019 letter requesting Trump's returns, Neal said his committee needed the documents ''to determine the scope'' of the IRS's audit of the president ''and whether it includes a review of underlying business activities required to be reported on the individual income tax return.'' As recently as last month, the Ways and Means Committee told the Supreme Court that its document request ''is well-tailored to illuminating how the IRS conducted any audits of Mr. Trump while he was President and whether reforms are needed to enhance the IRS's ability to audit Presidents in the future.'' Throughout the litigation, Neal and the House Ways and Means Committee adamantly denied that ''the request is driven by exposure solely for the sake of exposure'' (as Trump had argued). In a June 2021 letter to Treasury Secretary Janet Yellen and IRS Commissioner Charles Rettig, Neal put it succinctly: ''There have been claims''—including from Trump himself—''that the true and sole purpose of the Committee's inquiry here is to expose President Trump's tax returns. These claims are wrong.''

Plainly, the House Ways and Means Committee is not going to be able to carry out a thorough evaluation of the IRS 's presidential audit program in the four and a half weeks between now and the GOP takeover. The committee's document request is extensive: It has asked for returns filed by Trump and seven of his business entities from tax years 2015 through 2020, a status report for each audit, and administrative files such as examiner workpapers associated with each of the Trump returns. With competing demands for the attention of committee members and staffers (including a Dec. 16 deadline to avert a government shutdown), reviewing those documents may consume the better part of the next four and a half weeks. But even after the committee reviews all those documents, it will still need more information before it can complete the comprehensive assessment of the presidential audit program that it has promised.

For example, the committee will need to know how the IRS's handling of items on Trump's tax returns compares to the service's treatment of similar items on returns filed by other high-net-worth business owners who weren't president of the United

States. If the IRS allowed Trump to claim an inflated charitable contribution deduction for a conservation easement at his golf course in Westchester County, New York, is that because examiners gave special treatment to Trump, or is it because the service generally lacks the resources to challenge conservation easement appraisals? The committee also will likely need to hear testimony from IRS examiners involved in the presidential audit program. Did they personally experience improper political influence? And the committee will need to compare the audits of Trump's returns to audits of other presidents and vice presidents. For example, when Joe Biden became president, did the IRS go back and review Biden's aggressive use of a self-employment tax loophole to save hundreds of thousands of dollars on his and his spouse Jill's 2017 and 2018 returns? While Biden—unlike Trump—released his returns voluntarily, we don't know what happened to those filings after they entered the IRS audit vortex.

To be sure, the House Ways and Means Committee could begin its review of the presidential audit program now and then release everything it has when the clock strikes noon on Jan. 3, like a test-taking student who drops her pencil mid-sentence when the proctor says ''time's up.'' Trump's tax returns and additional information collected by the committee would then enter the public domain, allowing journalists and others to probe further. If Neal and the House Ways and Means Committee had said all along that their purpose was to vindicate the principle of presidential tax transparency using the powers at their disposal under Section 6103(f), perhaps that course of action would be justified. Indeed, releasing Trump's tax returns for the sake of releasing Trump's tax returns might not be such a bad thing—given all the arguments for presidential tax transparency outlined above.

Yet Neal and the House Ways and Means Committee insisted all along that their motive was not exposure for the sake of exposure. That was a strategically wise thing to say for litigation purposes, but the statement circumscribes what they can (or, at least, should) do next. Neal and the House Ways and Means Committee would undermine their own credibility—and could be seen as hoodwinking the courts and the public—if they proceeded to release the returns outside the context of a comprehensive review of the presidential audit program.

CAN THE SENATE TAKE OVER?

Enter stage left: the Senate Finance Committee. While the Republicans who take control of the House Ways and Means Committee in January are exceedingly unlikely to continue the Democrats' inquiry, the Senate Finance Committee under the leadership of Chairman Ron Wyden (D–Ore.) is quite capable of conducting the comprehensive review of the presidential audit program that House Democrats won't be able to complete. Wyden will have to send his own written request to the IRS for Trump's returns, but this shouldn't be much more than a formality: Wyden could send the request this morning, and the IRS could send the documents back this afternoon. There is no requirement that Wyden or the IRS even inform Trump of the request before the IRS fulfills it. By the time Trump could file a lawsuit to stop the IRS from complying, Wyden already would have the documents in hand. In any event, a lawsuit by Trump to stop the IRS from fulfilling Wyden's request would be frivolous given the D.C. Circuit's decision resolving the issue in the House litigation—and almost certainly would be dismissed much more quickly than Trump's earlier bid to block the House.

Section 6103(f)(4) also allows Neal, as chair of the House Ways and Means Committee, to appoint agents to examine the returns that he has obtained through his request. In theory, Neal could appoint Senate Finance Committee staffers—or Chairman Wyden himself—as the House committee's agents. But Neal's GOP successor as House Ways and Means chair could revoke that appointment, ending the Senate's inquiry in midstream. Thus, the better course of action is clearly for Wyden to issue his own written request for the returns on the Senate Finance Committee's behalf.

In sum, even as the window closes for the House Ways and Means Committee to conduct a comprehensive review of the presidential audit program, Congress still can comb through Trump's tax returns and determine whether the IRS fairly and fully audited the former president. It would be in a different chamber of Congress—the Senate, not the House—but Trump would nonetheless be subject to legislative branch scrutiny.

Hopefully, House Democrats will recognize that deferring to their Senate colleagues is preferable to reneging on their own word and publishing Trump's returns outside the context of the presidential audit program review that they promised. If, instead, House Democrats release the returns now, Trump and his supporters will charge Democrats with duplicity for saying one thing in litigation and doing another thing afterward—and the charge won't be entirely baseless. That would, perversely, allow Trump to transform the matter of his tax returns from a political vulnerability for him to a potential liability for Democrats. And beyond questions of political strategy, promise-keeping is—of course—an important value in itself.

So yes, presidents should release their tax returns, but that doesn't release House Democrats from the avowals about their motives that they have made since 2019. In their last weeks in the majority, House Democrats have another opportunity to demonstrate why they deserve the nation's trust. They should seize it—even if that means those of us who have been waiting for years to know what's buried in Trump's tax returns might have to wait a little longer.

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

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Mr. NEAL. Madam Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from Nevada (Mr. HORSFORD), who has been a leader on this issue and gave one of the most moving addresses as the caucus ensued.

Mr. HORSFORD. Madam Speaker, I thank the distinguished chairman, Mr. NEAL, for yielding time and for leading this important legislation. I also thank him for the opportunity to serve on this important committee.

I also thank the ranking member for always showing respect in our deliberations. All the best to you in your future deliberations.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 9640, the Presidential Tax Filings and Audit Transparency Act of 2022.

As the chair has said, since 1977, the IRS adopted a policy of conducting mandatory audits on the President while they are in office as a check on their power. Disturbingly, our committee found that the IRS had all but given up and ceased this program under the previous administration.

As our colleagues on the other side of the aisle have chipped away at the funding for the IRS, their talent pool has shrunk. They have been unable to retain the kind of tax and financial experts that are actually needed to review the complex tax returns of some of the wealthiest.

Meanwhile, those on the lower income spectrum, especially those with children who claim the earned income tax credit, are more likely to be audited. In fact, in reports from our committee, five times more likely to be audited are those individuals on the low-income spectrum than the most wealthy.

The evidence is clear: Congress must step in. This is why this legislation must be passed.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote ''aye'' on this measure and to put the confidence of the American people in our tax system once again.

Mr. BRADY. Madam Speaker, I include in the RECORD an August 2, 2022, blog post from the Committee on Ways and Means titled: ''New Schumer-Manchin Bill Will Supercharge Long History of IRS Abuses.''

NEW SCHUMER-MANCHIN BILL WILL SUPERCHARGE LONG HISTORY OF IRS ABUSES, AUGUST 2, 2022.

Despite a long history of IRS abuses, Democrats have revived their proposal to send 87,000 new IRS agents after you and your family-owned business on the belief that everyone is a tax cheat. The IRS has already been targeting lower and middle income earners, yet Democrats want to hire new IRS agents to audit individuals and small businesses. They've also promised to revive their invasive bank surveillance scheme.

DEMOCRATS WANT TO INCREASE AUDITS FOR ALL INDIVIDUALS BY MORE THAN 1.2 MILLION PER YEAR:

A Senate Finance Committee analysis shows the $45.6 billion for ''enforcement'' would ''predominantly hit taxpayers who have low (or very low) Adjusted Gross Income. Nothing in the proposal would change that fact.''

Nearly half of the audits would hit Americans making $75,000 per year or less.

Low-income taxpayers making up to $25,000 per year would see more audits too.

Despite a clear need for greater taxpayer customer service amidst a historic tax return backlog, only $3.2 billion of Democrats' $80 billion is earmarked for that purpose.

Supercharging the IRS will lay the groundwork for the monitoring the Biden Administration has pledged to impose. Top Biden officials have made clear they have not given up on implementing IRS bank surveillance.

OVERLY BROAD IRS TARGETING SPANNING DECADES HAS CLAIMED MANY VICTIMS, AND DEMOCRATS ARE TRYING TO REVIVE IT.

Former IRS official Lois Lerner apologized in 2013 that Tea Party groups and other groups had been targeted for audits of their applications for tax-exemption, which effectively delayed that status until they could no longer take effective part in the 2012 election. The Treasury Inspector General found that ''Inappropriate Criteria Were Used to Identify Tax-Exempt Applications for Review back in 2013.

In 1998, the Waslington Post reported that ''An Oklahoma tax-return preparer, a Texas

oilman and a Virginia restaurateur told lawmakers how raiding parties of armed agents from the IRS Criminal Investigation Division barged into their homes or offices, frightened their employees and families—and ultimately came up empty-handed.''

''Two of the men said they later found that former employees had precipitated the raids, and that the IRS had done little or no checking on their informants' credibility.

The third witness said he never could determine why he was targeted.''

In 1997, CNN reported testimony from an expert that the IRS was ''the best secret-keeping agency in our government today: ''I discovered that the IRS does keep lists of American citizens for no reason other than that their political activities might have offended someone at the IRS; about how the IRS believes that anyone who offers even legitimate criticism of the tax collector is a tax protester; about how the IRS shreds its paper trail, which means that there is no history, no evidence and, ultimately, no accountability.''

Robert Schriebman, a tax professor at the University of Southern California and author of eight books critical of IRS practices and procedures, decried the agency's ability to ignore citizens' due-process protections. ''The IRS can take a taxpayer's home by just the signature of the district director alone,'' he said.

These abuses led to numerous attempts at overhauling the agency, and the latest still has not yet been implemented.

IRS AGENTS HAVE WRONGLY SEIZED MILLIONS FROM SMALL BUSINESSES WHEN GIVEN THE OPPORTUNITY

In an apparent show of strength, past IRS actions led to the seizure of more than $43 million from bank accounts of hundreds of small businesses; the results of those actions in a recent case led to local wedding dress shop being permanently shut down.

Only after intense pressure from Congress did the IRS return the money that had been taken to some of the businesses, including a Maryland dairy farmer.

IRS POLITICAL LEAKS HAVE BEEN A PROBLEM WHENEVER DEMOCRATS HAVE BEEN IN THE WHITE HOUSE

The last time President Biden was in the White House in 2011, Democrats pushed for billions more in enforcement without providing clear, independent analysis supporting the funding, relying on information provided by activist groups aligned with their political objectives, and the IRS, which stood to gain funding.

Prior to the 2021 leak, ProPublica previously received (and published) leaked taxpayer information from the IRS in 2012 that just so happened to include critics of the Democrat administration.

POLITICAL TARGETING BY IRS THREATENS RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS AND CRITICS ALIKE

The IRS initially denied a Christian organization tax-exempt status because its emphasis on certain ''Bible teachings are typically affiliated with the [Republican] Party and candidates.''

This is particularly concerning given the agency's prior history of targeting tax exempt groups for additional scrutiny based on their perceived political affiliation.

Recently, Democrats in Congress asked the IRS to increase scrutiny of groups seeking church status.

IRS MISMANAGEMENT IS WELL DOCUMENTED

An audit of the IRS itself, conducted from FYs 2010–2012 and published in 2013 found ''inappropriate use of taxpayer funds being spent on conferences and reviews selected conferences to determine whether the conferences were properly approved, and the expenditures were appropriated.''

Another audit in 2019 found that the IRS wasted millions of dollars on software licenses it purchased but never used due to mismanagement of IT contracts and systems updates.

Despite the Biden Administration's claim that more money will increase IRS audits and increase revenue from wealthy individuals and corporations, the Inspector General actually found that after spending $22 million and 200 hours auditing large businesses, the IRS was unsuccessful in bringing in money to the Treasury from those audits nearly 50 percent of the time.

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

Mr. NEAL. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GREEN), who has energetically spoken about this issue in the past and will, I am sure, in the future.

Mr. GREEN of Texas. Madam Speaker, and still I rise. I rise today because I believe we have a duty, a responsibility, and an obligation to protect the great and noble American ideals that are the foundation of this country.

We have a duty to protect what John Adams, the second President, brought to our attention, that we are a country of laws, not men, and what Teddy Roosevelt, the 26th President, brought to our attention, that no one is above the law.

The President has awesome authority. The IRS is under the auspices of the executive branch. We must put in place laws to assure us that there are no conflicts of interest being perpetrated by a President who has control of the agency that is supposed to audit his taxes.

We have a duty, a responsibility, and an obligation. I thank Mr. NEAL for living up to the duty, the responsibility, and the obligation.

I respect my friend on the other side from Texas. We disagree. I wish him the best. But we have to go on, and the country needs this legislation. I encourage my colleagues to support it.

Mr. BRADY. Madam Speaker, I include in the RECORD a 2017 House report where the chairman said: ''Committee Democrats remain steadfast in our pursuit to have [President Trump's] individual tax returns disclosed to the public,'' which can be found at: https://www.congress.gov/congressional-report/115th-congress/house-report/73/1

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

Mr. NEAL. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE), who has been outspoken on this issue, as well.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, it is good in this season to be surrounded by truth.

Let me rise to support H.R. 9640, the Presidential Tax Filings and Audit Transparency Act of 2022, because this is a necessity.

When the Committee on Ways and Means investigated the IRS' execution of its mandate to audit the taxes of a sitting President, they found that, during the Trump administration, the IRS has been in serious dereliction of its duty to audit the taxes of Donald Trump when he had been President. In fact, we have found and believe that at one time he paid zero.

I don't want to necessarily focus on Donald Trump, but he happens to be at the core issue of the fact of: Are we an equal society? The Committee on Ways and Means has emphasized that we are.

It leads us to the obvious questions of: Why? Did the IRS simply forget to do it? Did someone misplace his tax returns? Did the auditor of Presidential tax returns retire?

I think this legislation is imperative because it must be a general perspective that transparency is for everyone.

Let me be very clear: There are hard-working members of the IRS, hard-working members of that team.

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

Mr. NEAL. Madam Speaker, I yield an additional 30 seconds to the gentlewoman from Texas.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, we know and see them all the time.

Madam Speaker, in addition to the dereliction regarding the audit of Donald Trump, we have heard that if you are a schoolteacher, you are audited.

I want to say to the IRS Commissioner: You are derelict in your duties. You are derelict in your sensitivity to constituents, to calls from Members, and you are derelict in your duty as to what you are supposed to do as related to the President of the United States, not only because he was President but because he was an individual who continued to ignore the laws of the land.

I said today was a day of truth in this holiday season. This legislation will bring truth and respect. Let's see those tax returns, and let the IRS do its job on behalf of the American people.

Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 9640, the Presidential Tax Filings and Audit Transparency Act of 2022.

This legislation arose by necessity. When the Ways and Means Committee investigated the IRS's execution of its mandate to audit the taxes of a sitting president, it found that, during the Trump administration, the IRS had been in serious dereliction of its duty to audit the taxes of Donald Trump when he had been president.

This was especially troubling because, based on publicly known and commonly held information, Donald Trump's activities and investments presented a wide range of questionable and potentially problematic tax issues, to a far greater degree than any previous president.

Donald Trump's taxes are the prototypical example of why the policy was established in the 1970s that required the IRS to audit the taxes of a sitting president.

And yet, as the Ways and Means Committee found, it did not happen, either never being initiated or never being completed.

It leads us to the obvious question: Why?

Did the IRS simply forget to do it?

Did someone misplace his tax returns?

Did the auditor of presidential tax returns retire?

While we don't know the exact answer, the IRS's failure to conduct its statutorily mandated audit of the president's taxes raises the possibility of a nefarious reason for the failure.

Given the well-documented, extensive, and repeated malfeasance that was endemic to the presidency of Donald Trump—including all of the evidence presented during his two impeachment trials and his attempt to obstruct the effectuation of the 2020 election and subvert the Constitution, as exposed by the January 6th Select Committee—it is obvious that Trump had little or no interest in personally adhering to the law.

Because of that, Congress would be naive to believe that the IRS's failure to audit Trump's taxes was merely an administerial error.

Whether the failure was due to a specific instruction that was transmitted directly to the IRS leadership, or an implied directive that was recognized, or possibly some other means of observing or conveying Trump's wishes, it would be foolish to ignore the possibility that a president who flouted the law with impunity on so many occasions had instead, in total contrast, insisted on strict adherence to the law in connection to the audit of his personal taxes, and that his views played no part in the failure of the IRS to audit his taxes.

This obvious observation is accentuated by Trump's public statements displaying his antipathy to paying his fair share of federal taxes. Perhaps most resoundingly, during a 2016 debate, he said that, by paying nothing in federal taxes over a series of years, ''That makes me smart.''

All of this pertinent background underscores the obvious basis for the legislation that we are now considering: Congress must ensure that the failure by the IRS to audit a sitting president's taxes Never Happens Again.

This bill codifies the requirement that the IRS conduct and complete an audit of the sitting president's taxes each year, and publicly disclose certain information about its findings.

The bill also requires the IRS to audit any additional filing by a former president that relates to a year in which he or she had been in office.

Since it is the responsibility of Congress to ensure that the tax code is administered fairly for every American, it is especially important that Congress apply that to the most powerful American at any given time: the president of the United States.

Fairness requires even-handed application of the law to everyone, including those with the most influence over our governmental institutions.

Failure to adhere to this precept would subordinate public confidence in our democracy the whims of the person who presides over the entire executive branch of our government.

Failure to abide by fairness in the enforcement of our tax code would negate fairness as a fundamental American principle.

Failure to apply the tax code to the president in an even-handed manner, just like it applies to other Americans, would assert acquiescence of justice and the rule of law to Machiavellian, autocratic, narcissistic personal interests and personal power.

That may be how things work in countries run by monarchs, but that's not how the United States works.

In fact, it is antithetical every stroke of the quill that composed our Constitution.

Madam Speaker, I strongly support this legislation because it is necessary and appropriate, and it effectuates bedrock American principles.

I urge all my colleagues to vote YES on this bill to empower the IRS to do its job—free of fear or favor—and remind every future president that he or she is subordinate to the Constitution and the rule of law, just like every other person in our country.

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

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

Madam Speaker, I would note that, every year, President Trump's tax returns were under audit and that the tradition of making Presidential tax returns public is just that, a tradition, not a law, and unrelated to the Presidential audit program.

I would also note that while I have loved serving with my colleagues from Houston, I would note that they were among the very first Members of Congress to introduce impeachment resolutions against this President in the very first year of his Presidency, revealing that this is political targeting and nothing else.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Before I finish my time here, I do thank KEVIN BRADY. We had an excellent relationship at the committee. I can speak for all the Democrats on the committee that they had high regard for KEVIN BRADY when he was in the majority and when he was in the minority for the way he allowed the minority, us at the time, to use the time that was allocated to us. I never thought during that time that Mr. BRADY did anything that was mean or malicious.

In addition, I think what is important to point out here, as he did in his comments, is that we did big things during that time. When you stop and consider the CARES Act, when you consider what we did in the health space, retirement and savings, what we were able to do with USMCA, all of that was done in a bipartisan manner. I think part of it is a reflection of his personality, which fundamentally lacks malice.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Madam Speaker, I include in the RECORD an October 2018 article, 4 years ago, from the San Francisco Chronicle, where the Honorable NANCY PELOSI said to expect Democrats to immediately try to force President Trump to release his tax returns if they take back the House in November, exposing the true purpose of this effort.

[From the Bloomberg Government, Oct. 11, 2018]

SF CHRONICLE: PELOSI: TRUMP'S TAX RETURNS ARE FAIR GAME IF DEMOCRATS WIN HOUSE

(By John Wildermuth)

Expect Democrats to immediately try to force President Trump to release his tax returns if they take back the House in November, Minority Leader Nancy Pelosi said Wednesday.

Demanding the president's tax returns ''is one of the first things we'd do—that's the easiest thing in the world. That's nothing,'' Pelosi told The Chronicle's editorial board in an hour-long interview.

Although a 1924 provision of the Internal Revenue Code gives certain congressional committees the right to request—and release—the tax records of even the president, it's unlikely Trump would surrender those documents without an all-out legal battle. He has refused to release his returns since he announced he was running for president, arguing first that he was being audited and later that voters don't care.

The GOP-led Congress has joined in keeping those records private, regularly voting down Democratic efforts to make Trump turn them over.

Forcing Trump to release his returns would not necessarily make them public, but would allow a Democratic-run congressional committee to decide whether there is information in those returns that needs to be investigated.

Whether that happens hinges on Democrats winning the House or the Senate. With the Nov. 6 election less than four weeks away, Pelosi sounded confident about both the House Democrats' chances and her own political future.

''I believe we would win if the election was today,'' she said. And although more than 50 Democratic candidates have said they wouldn't vote for Pelosi to lead the House, the San Francisco Democrat said, ''I believe I will be speaker if we win.''

Releasing the president's tax returns to a congressional committee would not be revenge for the way Trump and GOP leaders have treated the Democratic minority for the past two years, but a simple matter of oversight by Congress, ''a co-equal body of government,'' Pelosi said.

''We have to have the truth,'' she said.

Payback isn't going to be part of a Democratic-led House, Pelosi promised, pushing back against what she called the ''pound of flesh crowd'' of Democrats eager to repay Republicans for every political slight and attack since Trump was elected.

''We will seek bipartisanship where we can,'' Pelosi said. ''One of the reasons we should win is that we're not like them, and we're not going to be like them.''

The Democratic leader also says she doesn't have much choice. No matter what happens on election day, Trump is still going to be president and she will have to work with him.

''We need to get a signature, which requires some bipartisanship, some common ground,'' Pelosi said, which she admitted wasn't always easy.

''I, probably more than most people do, respect the office he serves in, probably more than he does,'' she said. ''But he is the president—we have to find our common ground. . . . We want to get results for the American people.''

But that's going to mean discussions and compromise, not surrender, Pelosi said. Democrats ''will never negotiate away our values,'' she said.

Pelosi is confident there are areas where Democrats can reach agreement with Trump and Republicans, as they did when Republican George W. Bush was president.

Despite disputes over the Iraq War and other issues, ''we worked together, we disagree and we agreed, and that's the marketplace of ideas that we live in,'' she said.

Areas where there could be common ground include national infrastructure improvements, a plan for Dreamers, undocumented residents who arrived in this country

as minors, and ways to curb gun violence, Pelosi said.

There's also public support for efforts to allow the Department of Health and Human Services to negotiate for lower drug prices, she added.

Pelosi also weighed in on some local issues, saying she supported San Francisco's efforts to establish a safe injection site for drug users, something Gov. Jerry Brown vetoed last month. She also backed changes in federal marijuana laws, although she admitted, ''I don't see this president signing any such thing.''

But those concerns are far from the top of the Democrats' ''to-do'' list if they take back the House. ''The first order of business is the economic security of America's working families—that is what people care about,'' Pelosi said.

For Pelosi, that concern connects directly with San Francisco's Proposition C, which would tax large companies to raise an estimated $300 million a year for homeless programs.

Pelosi said she supports the measure because it's something the city needs to do. She acknowledged the opposition from her political ally Mayor London Breed, who has said that before the city pours millions of dollars more into homeless programs, ''San Franciscans deserve accountability for the money they are already paying.''

''I don't disagree with the mayor that there should be accountability and there should be a plan'' about how to use the funds, Pelosi said. ''I have great confidence in the mayor that she can handle it if Prop. C wins.''

Efforts to deal with social problems like homelessness, hunger and housing insecurity require a new vision from Congress, she said.

''We have to think in a different way about it, and when we think big, we have to put our hands in the pockets where the money is,'' Pelosi said.

Homelessness ''is not an issue, it's a value. It's an ethic that we have not properly addressed.''

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

Madam Speaker, NANCY PELOSI is not alone. Democrat after Democrat on this committee and in this Congress made it clear years ago that they were targeting President Trump to try to force his tax returns to be made public, even though the law doesn't require it at all and, as was revealed in our committee hearing, it has nothing to do with the Presidential audits.

In fact, in our markup, again and again, we heard from Members who said we must force these private tax returns to be made public so we can see his dealings, so we can see his taxes, so we can criticize. Nothing to do with the Presidential audit process.

That is our concern today, that under the new standard that has been set, and the Supreme Court has affirmed, two individuals in Congress, the chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means and the chairman of Senate Finance Committee, will have nearly unlimited power, with almost any excuse, to obtain, to investigate, and to make public those very private tax returns.

We are not alone in our concerns. Other scholars have made the point that we have a voluntary tax system and that if Americans don't believe and can't trust that their tax returns won't be kept private, if they have to worry that if they end up on the enemy's list in Congress, that they, too, can be a target. Under this new process and this new standard, the privacy protections of the last half a century are gone.

My worry, and I think the worry of every Republican here, and I hope some of our Democrat friends, as well, is that this will provide a dangerous new political weapon that invites political retribution where that cycle will continue and our politics will be worse, harsher, uglier, and more divisive because of this action.

Again, at the end of the day, whether a President makes their tax returns public or not, today it is not the law. While I would recommend it for all, the truth of the matter is, at the end of the day, this is political targeting. It can be applied not just to the President but to every American.

I am worried that it is not just public officials at risk. It is private citizens. It could be supporters. It could be business or labor leaders. It could be the Supreme Court that someone seeks to delegitimize. That is our concern here.

This is why we are fighting this fight as Republicans, to protect the privacy of every American, to make sure they are not targeted by partisans in Congress.

I will tell you, I am very worried that every chairman of those two committees will face incredible pressure to target Americans, political enemies, and opponents, and I don't think we should ever go down that road. Regrettably, we are, and that is why we are here.

I have respected Chairman NEAL for many years and treasure our working relationship and the accomplishments we have done. I will miss you, friend.

Before we conclude today, I want to say a special thank-you to several members of the Committee on Ways and Means Republican staff who have worked so hard on this issue for years: Sean Clerget, Derek Theurer, Caroline Jones, Molly Fromm, Brittany Havens, Paige Decker, J.P. Freire, and, of course, the remarkable staff director of the Committee on Ways and Means Republicans, Gary Andres. He has done a great job for this committee and this country.

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

Mr. NEAL. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time for closing.

The constant theme that we have heard today from our Republican colleagues is that this is about targeting an individual. This is a chance to clarify the law that they suggest is currently in a convoluted stage, which means that there is, in their judgment, sufficient confusion about the law as to whether or not the process should play out.

What this legislation argues, I think, with great proficiency is the following, and that is that we should codify the system that we have discovered in recent days is not only dysfunctional but is nonexistent.

Nine out of the last 10 Presidents of the United States have voluntarily released their tax forms. It dates to Richard Nixon in a letter to the then-chairman of this committee, Wilbur Mills.

Barack Obama and Joe Biden have both indicated they have been fully audited. What we are suggesting today is that this is an opportunity to clear up the question of how the mandatory audit that is highlighted in regulations at the IRS plays out.

By the way, when we say it is not in law, this institution here functions on the basis of rules as well as law. The rules in the IRS manual said that the audit ought to take place. We have discovered that not only did the audit not take place but it hasn't even been completed.

A reminder: This is not about a President. This is about the Presidency going forward.

□ 1030

This was not done with malicious intent. It was not done in a clandestine manner. It was this chance to say, okay, if there is a legitimate argument about how the mandatory audit system plays out, let's straighten it out this morning. Easily done and accomplished. Paying taxes is a core responsibility, a reflection of our faith in common citizenship.

Despite the idea that we talk about a voluntary system, treasure the idea that about 87 percent of the American people pay their taxes on time. That really speaks, I think, to the intent and sincerity that they feel about a functioning government. All of us are expected to fulfill that responsibility.

In exchange for voluntary compliance, we have to be assured that a fair and well-functioning system ensures that everyone else is cooperating, too. This shouldn't be the kind of country that allows those with power and privilege to be held above the law that applies to everyone else. That is not part of our national character. That is not our ethic as a people.

Here, no one, no matter how powerful, should be out of the reach of the tax system, least of all not in compliance with our tax laws.

The IRS failed its own policy to audit a President in an affront to our shared sense of justice and fairness. Everybody on this occasion acknowledges that, the audit did not take place. And no audit has been completed 3 years later.

The legislation before us, H.R. 9640, rectifies the situation. It offers great clarity.

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

Mr. PASCRELL. Madam Speaker, I was the first member who advocated for reviewing and releasing Donald Trump's tax returns. I've been on this quest for nearly 6 years.

I applaud Chairman NEAL for fighting until the very end. This was not about 1 man. The law was always on our side.

Our committee investigation makes crystal clear why Trump and his cronies obstructed our work. Trump's handpicked Treasury Secretary and IRS head were at best derelict. At worst they were corrupt and criminal.

Trump paid a pittance in taxes for years. He overinflated losses to shirk his duty as an American citizen.

Trump's government failed to conduct a mandatory review of his tax records. They broke the law.

We provided the IRS with funds to prevent tax cheats from abusing our tax code. Now, we must ensure the IRS cannot meddle with the audit process and presidential returns are made public.

Americans must have faith that our tax system is fair. No one is above the law. It is time to act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 1529, 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.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on passage of the bill.

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

Mr. BRADY. 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 question will be postponed.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Ms. Lasky, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate has passed without amendment bills of the House of the following titles:

H.R. 680. An act for the relief of Arpita Kurdekar, Girish Kurdekar, and Vandana Kurdekar.

H.R. 897. An act to take certain lands in California into trust for the benefit of the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians, and for other purposes.

H.R. 1154. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a study to assess the suitability and feasibility of designating certain land as the Great Dismal Swamp National Heritage Area, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate has agreed to without amendment a concurrent resolution of the House of the following title:

H. Con Res. 82. Concurrent resolution authorizing the printing of a revised and updated version of the House document entitled ''Black Americans in Congress, 1870–1989''.

The message also announced that the Senate has passed bills of the following titles in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 1541. An act to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to require the Federal Communications Commission to ensure just and reasonable charges for telephone and advanced communications services in correctional and detention facilities.

S. 3405. An act to require the Federal Communications Commission to issue a rule providing that certain low power television stations may be accorded primary status as Class A television licenses, and for other purposes.

S. 4439. An act to take certain Federal land located in Siskiyou County, California, and Humboldt County, California, into trust for the benefit of the Karuk Tribe, and for other purposes.

S. 4814. An act to establish a demonstration program for the active remediation of orbital debris and to require the development of uniform orbital debris standard practices in order to support a safe and sustainable orbital environment, and for other purposes.

NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA ACT

Mr. TONKO. Madam Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 1529, I call up the bill (S. 1942) to standardize the designation of National Heritage Areas, 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 1529, the bill is considered read.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 1942

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''National Heritage Area Act''.

SEC. 2. NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA SYSTEM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subtitle I of title 54, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

''DIVISION C—NATIONAL HERITAGE AREAS

''CHAPTER 1201—NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA SYSTEM

''Sec.
''120101. Definition of National Heritage Area.
''120102. Establishment of National Heritage Area System.
''120103. National Heritage Area studies and designation.
''120104. Evaluation.

''§ 120101. Definition of National Heritage Area

''In this chapter, the term 'National Heritage Area' means a component of the National Heritage Area System described in section 120102(b).

''§ 120102. Establishment of National Heritage Area System

''(a) IN GENERAL.—To recognize certain areas of the United States that tell nationally significant stories and to conserve, enhance, and interpret those nationally significant stories and the natural, historic, scenic, and cultural resources of areas that illustrate significant aspects of the heritage of the United States, there is established a National Heritage Area System through the administration of which the Secretary may provide technical and financial assistance to local coordinating entities to support the establishment, development, and continuity of the National Heritage Areas.

''(b) NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA SYSTEM COMPONENTS.—The National Heritage Area System shall be composed of—

''(1) each National Heritage Area, National Heritage Corridor, National Heritage Canalway, Cultural Heritage Corridor, National Heritage Route, and National Heritage Partnership designated by Congress before or on the date of enactment of this chapter; and

''(2) each National Heritage Area designated by Congress after the date of enactment of this chapter.

''(c) RELATIONSHIP TO THE SYSTEM.—

''(1) RELATIONSHIP TO SYSTEM UNITS.—The Secretary shall—

''(A) ensure, to the maximum extent practicable, participation and assistance by any administrator of the System unit that is located near or encompassed by a National Heritage Area in local initiatives for the National Heritage Area to conserve and interpret resources consistent with the applicable management plan for the National Heritage Area; and

''(B) work with local coordinating entities to promote public enjoyment of System units and System-related resources.

''(2) TREATMENT.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—A National Heritage Area shall not be—

''(i) considered to be a System unit; or

''(ii) subject to the authorities applicable to System units.

''(B) EFFECT.—Nothing in this paragraph affects the administration of a System unit located withinthe boundaries of a National Heritage Area.

''(d) AUTHORITIES.—In carrying out this chapter, the Secretary may—

''(1) conduct or review, as applicable, feasibility studies in accordance with section 120103(a);

''(2) conduct an evaluation of the accomplishments of, and submit to Congress a report that includes recommendations regarding the role of the Service with respect to, each National Heritage Area, in accordance with section 120104;

''(3) enter into cooperative agreements with other Federal agencies, States, Tribal governments, local governments, local coordinating entities, and other interested individuals and entities to achieve the purposes of the National Heritage Area System;

''(4) provide information, promote understanding, and encourage research regarding National Heritage Areas, in partnership with local coordinating entities; and

''(5) provide national oversight, analysis, coordination, technical and financial assistance, and support to ensure consistency and accountability of the National Heritage Area System.

''§ 120103. National Heritage Area studies and designation

''(a) STUDIES.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to the availability of appropriations, the Secretary may carry out or review a study to assess the suitability and feasibility of each proposed National Heritage Area for designation as a National Heritage Area.

''(2) PREPARATION.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—A study under paragraph (1) may be carried out—

''(i) by the Secretary, in consultation with State and local historic preservation officers, State and local historical societies, State and local tourism offices, and other appropriate organizations and governmental agencies; or

''(ii) by interested individuals or entities, if the Secretary certifies that the completed study meets the requirements of paragraph (3).

''(B) CERTIFICATION.—Not later than 1 year after receiving a study carried out by interested individuals or entities under subparagraph (A)(ii), the Secretary shall review and certify whether the study meets the requirements of paragraph (3).

''(3) REQUIREMENTS.—A study under paragraph (1) shall include analysis, documentation, and determinations on whether the proposed National Heritage Area—

''(A) has an assemblage of natural, historic, and cultural resources that—

''(i) represent distinctive aspects of the heritage of the United States;

''(ii) are worthy of recognition, conservation, interpretation, and continuing use; and

''(iii) would be best managed—

''(I) through partnerships among public and private entities; and

''(II) by linking diverse and sometimes noncontiguous resources and active communities;

''(B) reflects traditions, customs, beliefs, and folklife that are a valuable part of the story of the United States;

''(C) provides outstanding opportunities—

''(i) to conserve natural, historic, cultural, or scenic features; and

''(ii) for recreation and education;

''(D) contains resources that—

''(i) are important to any identified themes of the proposed National Heritage Area; and

''(ii) retain a degree of integrity capable of supporting interpretation;

''(E) includes a diverse group of residents, business interests, nonprofit organizations, and State and local governments that—

''(i) are involved in the planning of the proposed National Heritage Area;

''(ii) have developed a conceptual financial plan that outlines the roles of all participants in the proposed National Heritage Area, including the Federal Government; and

''(iii) have demonstrated significant support for the designation of the proposed National Heritage Area;

''(F) has a potential management entity to work in partnership with the individuals and entities described in subparagraph (E) to develop the proposed National Heritage Area while encouraging State and local economic activity; and

''(G) has a conceptual boundary map that is supported by the public.

''(4) REPORT.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—For each study carried out under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate and the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives a report that describes—

''(i) any correspondence received by the Secretary demonstrating support for, or opposition to, the establishment of the National Heritage Area;

''(ii) the findings of the study; and

''(iii) any conclusions and recommendations of the Secretary.

''(B) TIMING.—

''(i) STUDIES CARRIED OUT BY THE SECRETARY.—With respect to a study carried out by the Secretary in accordance with paragraph (2)(A)(i), the Secretary shall submit a report under subparagraph (A) not later than 3 years after the date on which funds are first made available to carry out the study.

''(ii) STUDIES CARRIED OUT BY OTHER INTERESTED PARTIES.—With respect to a study carried out by interested individuals or entities in accordance with paragraph (2)(A)(ii), the Secretary shall submit a report under subparagraph (A) not later than 180 days after the date on which the Secretary certifies under paragraph (2)(B) that the study meets the requirements of paragraph (3).

''(b) DESIGNATION.—An area shall be designated as a National Heritage Area only by an Act of Congress.

''§ 120104. Evaluation

''(a) IN GENERAL.—At reasonable and appropriate intervals, as determined by the Secretary, the Secretary may—

''(1) conduct an evaluation of the accomplishments of a National Heritage Area in accordance with subsection (b); and

''(2) prepare and submit to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate and the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives a report that includes recommendations for the continued role of the Service with respect to each National Heritage Area in accordance with subsection (c).

''(b) COMPONENTS.—An evaluation under subsection (a)(1) shall—

''(1) assess the progress of the applicable local coordinating entity of a National Heritage Area with respect to—

''(A) accomplishing the purposes of the applicable National Heritage Area; and

''(B) achieving the goals and objectives of the management plan;

''(2) analyze Federal, State, local, Tribal government, and private investments in the National Heritage Area to determine the leverage and impact of the investments; and

''(3) review the management structure, partnership relationships, and funding of the National Heritage Area for purposes of identifying the critical components for sustainability of the National Heritage Area.

''(c) RECOMMENDATIONS.—Each report under subsection (a)(2) shall include—

''(1) if the report contains a recommendation of the Secretary that Federal funding for the applicable National Heritage Area should be continued, an analysis of—

''(A) any means by which that Federal funding may be reduced or eliminated over time; and

''(B) the appropriate time period necessary to achieve the recommended reduction or elimination of Federal funding; or

''(2) if the report contains a recommendation of the Secretary that Federal funding for the applicable National Heritage Area should be eliminated, a description of potential impacts on conservation, interpretation, and sustainability in the applicable National Heritage Area.''.

(b) PRIVATE PROPERTY AND REGULATORY PROTECTIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this section (including an amendment made by this section)—

(A) abridges any right of a public or private property owner, including the right to refrain from participating in any plan, project, program, or activity conducted within a National Heritage Area;

(B) requires any property owner to permit public access (including Federal, State, Tribal government, or local government access) to a property;

(C) modifies any provision of Federal, State, Tribal, or local law with respect to public access or use of private land;

(D)(i) alters any applicable land use regulation, land use plan, or other regulatory authority of any Federal, State, or local agency or Tribal government; or

(ii) conveys to any local coordinating entity any land use or other regulatory authority;

(E) authorizes or implies the reservation or appropriation of water or water rights;

(F) diminishes the authority of a State to manage fish and wildlife, including through the regulation of fishing and hunting within a National Heritage Area in the State; or

(G) creates or affects any liability—

(i) under any other provision of law; or

(ii) of any private property owner with respect to any person injured on private property.

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 8004(f) of the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 (54 U.S.C. 320101 note; Public Law 111–11; 123 Stat. 1245) is amended by striking paragraphs (2) through (4) and inserting the following:

''(2) requires any property owner to permit public access (including Federal, State, Tribal government, or local government access) to a property;

''(3) modifies any provision of Federal, State, Tribal, or local law with respect to public access or use of private land;

''(4)(A) alters any applicable land use regulation, land use plan, or other regulatory authority of any Federal, State, or local agency or Tribal government; or

''(B) conveys to any local coordinating entity any land use or other regulatory authority;''.

(c) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 3052(a) of Public Law 113–291 (54 U.S.C. 320101 note) is amended by striking paragraph (2).

(d) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The analysis for subtitle I of title 54, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

''DIVISION C—NATIONAL HERITAGE AREAS''

''1201. National Heritage Area System.....120101''.

SEC. 3. AUTHORIZATION OF CERTAIN NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA STUDIES.

(a) KAENA POINT NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA STUDY.—The Secretary of the Interior (referred to in this section as the ''Secretary''), in consultation with State of Hawaii and local historic preservation officers, State and local historical societies, State and local tourism offices, and other appropriate organizations and governmental agencies and in accordance with section 120103(a) of title 54, United States Code, shall conduct a study to assess the suitability and feasibility of designating all or a portion of Honolulu County on the island of Oahu as a National Heritage Area, to be known as the ''Kaena Point National Heritage Area''.

(b) GREAT DISMAL SWAMP NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA STUDY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, in consultation with State and local organizations and governmental agencies, Tribal governments, nonprofit organizations, and other appropriate entities and in accordance with section 120103(a) of title 54, United States Code, shall conduct a study to assess the suitability and feasibility of designating the areas described in paragraph (2) in the States of Virginia and North Carolina as a National Heritage Area, to be known as the ''Great Dismal Swamp National Heritage Area''.

(2) DESCRIPTION OF STUDY AREA.—The areas to be studied under paragraph (1) include—

(A) the cities of Chesapeake, Norfolk, Portsmouth, and Suffolk in the State of Virginia;

(B) Isle of Wight County in the State of Virginia;

(C) Camden, Currituck, Gates, and Pasquotank Counties in the State of North Carolina; and

(D) any other area in the State of Virginia or North Carolina that—

(i) has heritage aspects that are similar to the heritage aspects of an area described in subparagraph (A), (B), or (C); and

(ii) is adjacent to, or in the vicinity of, an area described in subparagraph (A), (B), or (C).

(c) GUAM NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA STUDY.—The Secretary, in consultation with appropriate regional and local organizations or agencies, and in accordance with section 120103(a) of title 54, United States Code, shall conduct a study to assess the suitability and feasibility of designating sites in Guam as a National Heritage Area.

SEC. 4. NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA DESIGNATIONS.

(a) DESIGNATIONS.—Section 6001(a) of the John D. Dingell, Jr. Conservation, Management, and Recreation Act (Public Law 116–9; 133 Stat. 768) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(7) ALABAMA BLACK BELT NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—There is established the Alabama Black Belt National Heritage Area in the State of Alabama, as depicted on the map entitled 'Alabama Black Belt Proposed National Heritage Area', numbered 258/177,272, and dated September 2021.

''(B) LOCAL COORDINATING ENTITY.—The Center for the Study of the Black Belt at the University of West Alabama shall be the local coordinating entity for the National Heritage Area designated by subparagraph (A).

''(8) BRONZEVILLE-BLACK METROPOLIS NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA, ILLINOIS.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—There is established the Bronzeville-Black Metropolis National Heritage Area in the State of Illinois.

''(B) BOUNDARIES.—The National Heritage Area shall consist of the region in the city of Chicago, Illinois, bounded as follows:

''(i) 18th Street on the north to 22nd Street on the south, from Lake Michigan on the east to Wentworth Avenue on the west.

''(ii) 22nd Street on the north to 35th Street on the south, from Lake Michigan on the east to the Dan Ryan Expressway on the west.

''(iii) 35th Street on the north to 47th Street on the south, from Lake Michigan on the east to the B&O Railroad (Stewart Avenue) on the west.

''(iv) 47th Street on the north to 55th Street on the south, from Cottage Grove Avenue on the east to the Dan Ryan Expressway on the west.

''(v) 55th Street on the north to 67th Street on the south, from State Street on the west to Cottage Grove Avenue/ South Chicago Avenue on the east.

''(vi) 67th Street on the North to 71st Street on the South, from Cottage Grove Avenue/ South Chicago Avenue on the west to the Metra Railroad tracks on the east.

''(C) LOCAL COORDINATING ENTITY.—The Black Metropolis National Heritage Area Commission shall be the local coordinating entity for the National Heritage Area designated by subparagraph (A).

''(9) DOWNEAST MAINE NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—There is established the Downeast Maine National Heritage Area in the State of Maine, consisting of Hancock and Washington Counties, Maine.

''(B) LOCAL COORDINATING ENTITY.—The Sunrise County Economic Council shall be the local coordinating entity for the National Heritage Area designated by subparagraph (A).

''(10) NORTHERN NECK NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA, VIRGINIA.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—There is established the Northern Neck National Heritage Area in the State of Virginia, as depicted on the map entitled 'Northern Neck National Heritage Area Proposed Boundary', numbered 671/177,224, and dated August 2021.

''(B) LOCAL COORDINATING ENTITY.—The Northern Neck Tourism Commission, a working committee of the Northern Neck Planning District Commission, shall serve as the local coordinating entity for the National Heritage Area designated by subparagraph (A).

''(11) ST. CROIX NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA, U.S. VIRGIN ISLANDS.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—There is established on the island of St. Croix, U.S. Virgin Islands, the St. Croix National Heritage Area, consisting of the entire island of St. Croix.

''(B) LOCAL COORDINATING ENTITY.—The Virgin Islands State Historic Preservation Office shall be the local coordinating entity for the National Heritage Area designated by subparagraph (A).

''(12) SOUTHERN CAMPAIGN OF THE REVOLUTION NATIONAL HERITAGE CORRIDOR, NORTH CAROLINA AND SOUTH CAROLINA.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—There is established the Southern Campaign of the Revolution National Heritage Corridor in the States of North Carolina and South Carolina, as depicted on the map entitled 'Southern Campaign of the Revolution Proposed National Heritage Corridor', numbered 257/177,271, and dated September 2021.

''(B) LOCAL COORDINATING ENTITY.—The University of South Carolina shall be the local coordinating entity for the National Heritage Area designated by subparagraph (A).

''(13) SOUTHERN MARYLAND NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—There is established the Southern Maryland National Heritage Area in the State of Maryland, as depicted on the map entitled 'Southern Maryland National Heritage Area Proposed Boundary', numbered 672/177,225B, and dated November 2021.

''(B) LOCAL COORDINATING ENTITY.—The Tri-County Council for Southern Maryland shall be the local coordinating entity for the National Heritage Area designated by subparagraph (A).''.

(b) MANAGEMENT PLANS.—For the purposes of section 6001(c) of the John D. Dingell, Jr. Conservation, Management, and Recreation Act (Public Law 116–9; 133 Stat. 772), the local coordinating entity for each of the National Heritage Areas designated under the amendment made by subsection (a) shall submit to the Secretary for approval a proposed management plan for the applicable National Heritage Area not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of this Act.

(c) TERMINATION OF AUTHORITY.—For the purposes of section 6001(g)(4) of the John D. Dingell, Jr. Conservation, Management, and Recreation Act (Public Law 116–9; 133 Stat. 776), the authority of the Secretary to provide assistance under that section for each of the National Heritage Areas designated under the amendment made by subsection (a) shall terminate on the date that is 15 years after the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 5. EXTENSION OF CERTAIN NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA AUTHORITIES.

(a) EXTENSIONS.—

(1) ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL NATIONAL HERITAGE CORRIDOR.—Section 126 of the Illinois and Michigan Canal National Heritage Corridor Act of 1984 (54 U.S.C. 320101 note; Public Law 98–398; 98 Stat. 1456; 120 Stat. 1853), as amended by section 119(a) of the Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2022 (Public Law 117–103), is amended by striking ''2023'' and inserting ''September 30, 2037''.

(2) JOHN H. CHAFEE BLACKSTONE RIVER VALLEY NATIONAL HERITAGE CORRIDOR.—Section 10(a) of Public Law 99–647 (54 U.S.C. 320101 note; 100 Stat. 3630; 104 Stat. 1018; 128 Stat. 3804), as amended by section 119(b) of the Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2022 (Public Law 117–103), is amended by striking ''2023'' and inserting ''2037''.

(3) DELAWARE AND LEHIGH NATIONAL HERITAGE CORRIDOR.—Section 12 of the Delaware and Lehigh Navigation Canal National Heritage Corridor Act of 1988 (54 U.S.C. 320101 note; Public Law 100–692; 102 Stat. 4558; 112 Stat. 3260; 123 Stat. 1293; 127 Stat. 420; 128 Stat. 314; 128 Stat. 3801), as amended by section 119(c) of the Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2022 (Public Law 117–103), is amended—

(A) in subsection (c)(1), by striking ''2023'' and inserting ''2037''; and

(B) in subsection (d), by striking ''2023'' and inserting ''2037''.

(4) THE LAST GREEN VALLEY NATIONAL HERITAGE CORRIDOR.—Section 106(b) of the Quinebaug and Shetucket Rivers Valley National Heritage Corridor Act of 1994 (54 U.S.C. 320101 note; Public Law 103–449; 108 Stat. 4755; 113 Stat. 1728; 123 Stat. 1291; 128 Stat. 3802), as amended by section 119(d) of the Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2022 (Public Law 117–103), is amended by striking ''2023'' and inserting ''2037''.

(5) NATIONAL COAL HERITAGE AREA.—Section 107 of the National Coal Heritage Area Act of 1996 (54 U.S.C. 320101 note; Public Law 104–333; 110 Stat. 4244; 127 Stat. 420; 128 Stat. 314; 128 Stat. 3801), as amended by section 119(e)(1) of the Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2022 (Public Law 117–103), is amended by striking ''2023'' and inserting ''2037''.

(6) TENNESSEE CIVIL WAR HERITAGE AREA.—Section 208 of division II of the Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act of 1996 (54 U.S.C. 320101 note; Public Law 104–333; 110 Stat. 4248; 127 Stat. 420; 128 Stat. 314; 129 Stat. 2551; 132 Stat. 661; 133 Stat. 778), as amended by section 119(e)(9) of the Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2022 (Public Law 117–103), is amended by striking ''2023'' and inserting ''2037''.

(7) AUGUSTA CANAL NATIONAL HERITAGE CORRIDOR.—Section 310 of division II of the Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act of 1996 (54 U.S.C. 320101 note; Public Law 104–333; 110 Stat. 4252; 127 Stat. 420; 128 Stat. 314; 129 Stat. 2551; 132 Stat. 661; 133 Stat. 778), as amended by section 119(e)(7) of the Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2022 (Public Law 117–103), is amended by striking ''2023'' and inserting ''2037''.

(8) RIVERS OF STEEL NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA.—Section 408 of the Steel Industry American Heritage Area Act of 1996 (54 U.S.C. 320101 note; Public Law 104–333; 110 Stat. 4256; 127 Stat. 420; 128 Stat. 314; 128 Stat. 3801), as amended by section 119(e)(2) of the Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2022 (Public Law 117–103), is amended by striking ''2023'' and inserting ''2037''.

(9) ESSEX NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA.—Section 507 of division II of the Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act of 1996 (54 U.S.C. 320101 note; Public Law 104–333; 110 Stat. 4260; 127 Stat. 420; 128 Stat. 314; 128 Stat. 3801), as amended by section 119(e)(3) of the Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2022 (Public Law 117–103), is amended by striking ''2023'' and inserting ''2037''.

(10) SOUTH CAROLINA NATIONAL HERITAGE CORRIDOR.—Section 607 of the South Carolina National Heritage Corridor Act of 1996 (54 U.S.C. 320101 note; Public Law 104–333; 110 Stat. 4264; 127 Stat. 420; 128 Stat. 314; 129 Stat. 2551; 132 Stat. 661; 133 Stat. 778), as amended by section 119(e)(8) of the Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2022 (Public Law 117–103), is amended by striking ''2023'' and inserting ''2037''.

(11) AMERICA'S AGRICULTURAL HERITAGE PARTNERSHIP.—Section 707 of division II of the Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act of 1996 (54 U.S.C. 320101 note; Public Law 104–333; 110 Stat. 4267; 127 Stat. 420; 128 Stat. 314; 128 Stat. 3801), as amended by section 119(e)(4) of the Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2022 (Public Law 117–103), is amended by striking ''2023'' and inserting ''2037''.

(12) OHIO & ERIE NATIONAL HERITAGE CANALWAY.—Section 809 of the Ohio & Erie Canal National Heritage Corridor Act of 1996 (54 U.S.C. 320101 note; Public Law 104–333; 110 Stat. 4275; 122 Stat. 826; 127 Stat. 420; 128

Stat. 314; 128 Stat. 3801), as amended by section 119(e)(5) of the Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2022 (Public Law 117–103), is amended by striking ''2023'' and inserting ''2037''.

(13) MAURICE D. HINCHEY HUDSON RIVER VALLEY NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA.—Section 910 of division II of Public Law 104–333 (54 U.S.C. 320101 note; 110 Stat. 4281; 127 Stat. 420; 128 Stat. 314; 128 Stat. 3801), as amended by section 119(e)(6) of the Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2022 (Public Law 117–103), is amended by striking ''2023'' and inserting ''2037''.

(14) MOTORCITIES NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA.—Section 109 of the Automobile National Heritage Area Act (54 U.S.C. 320101 note; Public Law 105–355; 112 Stat. 3252; 128 Stat. 3802), as amended by section 119(f) of the Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2022 (Public Law 117–103), is amended by striking ''2023'' and inserting ''2037''.

(15) LACKAWANNA VALLEY NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA.—Section 108 of the Lackawanna Valley National Heritage Area Act of 2000 (54 U.S.C. 320101 note; Public Law 106–278; 114 Stat. 818; 127 Stat. 420; 128 Stat. 314; 128 Stat. 3802), as amended by section 119(g)(1) of the Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2022 (Public Law 117–103), is amended by striking ''2023'' and inserting ''2037''.

(16) SCHUYLKILL RIVER VALLEY NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA.—Section 209 of the Schuylkill River Valley Heritage Area Act (54 U.S.C. 320101 note; Public Law 106–278; 114 Stat. 824; 128 Stat. 3802), as amended by section 119(g)(2) of the Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2022 (Public Law 117–103), is amended by striking ''2023'' and inserting ''2037''.

(17) WHEELING NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA.—Subsection (i) of the Wheeling National Heritage Area Act of 2000 (54 U.S.C. 320101 note; Public Law 106–291; 114 Stat. 967; 128 Stat. 3802), as amended by section 119(h) of the Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2022 (Public Law 117–103), is amended by striking ''2023'' and inserting ''2037''.

(18) YUMA CROSSING NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA.—Section 7 of the Yuma Crossing National Heritage Area Act of 2000 (54 U.S.C. 320101 note; Public Law 106–319; 114 Stat. 1284; 128 Stat. 3802), as amended by section 119(i) of the Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2022 (Public Law 117–103), is amended by striking ''2023'' and inserting ''2037''.

(19) ERIE CANALWAY NATIONAL HERITAGE CORRIDOR.—Section 811 of the Erie Canalway National Heritage Corridor Act (54 U.S.C. 320101 note; Public Law 106–554; 114 Stat. 2763A–295; 128 Stat. 3802), as amended by section 119(j) of the Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2022 (Public Law 117–103), is amended by striking ''2023'' and inserting ''2037''.

(20) BLUE RIDGE NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA.—Subsection (j) of the Blue Ridge National Heritage Area Act of 2003 (54 U.S.C. 320101 note; Public Law 108–108; 117 Stat. 1280; 133 Stat. 778), as amended by section 119(k) of the Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2022 (Public Law 117–103), is amended by striking ''2023'' and inserting ''2037''.

(21) NATIONAL AVIATION HERITAGE AREA.—Section 512 of the National Aviation Heritage Area Act (54 U.S.C. 320101 note; Public Law 108–447; 118 Stat. 3367; 133 Stat. 2713) is amended by striking ''September 30, 2022'' and inserting ''September 30, 2037''.

(22) OIL REGION NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA.—Section 608 of the Oil Region National Heritage Area Act (54 U.S.C. 320101 note; Public Law 108–447; 118 Stat. 3372; 133 Stat. 2713) is amended by striking ''September 30, 2022'' and inserting ''September 30, 2037''.

(23) NORTHERN RIO GRANDE NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA.—Section 208 of the Northern Rio Grande National Heritage Area Act (54 U.S.C. 320101 note; Public Law 109–338; 120 Stat. 1790), as amended by section 119(*l*)(1) of the Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2022 (Public Law 117–103), is amended by striking ''September 30, 2023'' and inserting ''September 30, 2037''.

(24) ATCHAFALAYA NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA.—Section 221 of the Atchafalaya National Heritage Area Act (54 U.S.C. 320101 note; Public Law 109–338; 120 Stat. 1795), as amended by section 119(*l*)(1) of the Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2022 (Public Law 117–103), is amended by striking ''September 30, 2023'' and inserting ''September 30, 2037''.

(25) ARABIA MOUNTAIN NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA.—Section 240 of the Arabia Mountain National Heritage Area Act (54 U.S.C. 320101 note; Public Law 109–338; 120 Stat. 1799), as amended by section 119(*l*)(1) of the Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2022 (Public Law 117–103), is amended by striking ''September 30, 2023'' and inserting ''September 30, 2037''.

(26) MORMON PIONEER NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA.—Section 260 of the Mormon Pioneer National Heritage Area Act (54 U.S.C. 320101 note; Public Law 109–338; 120 Stat. 1807), as amended by section 119(*l*)(1) of the Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2022 (Public Law 117–103), is amended by striking ''September 30, 2023'' and inserting ''September 30, 2037''.

(27) FREEDOM'S FRONTIER NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA.—Section 269 of the Freedom's Frontier National Heritage Area Act (54 U.S.C. 320101 note; Public Law 109–338; 120 Stat. 1813), as amended by section 119(*l*)(1) of the Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2022 (Public Law 117–103), is amended by striking ''September 30, 2023'' and inserting ''September 30, 2037''.

(28) UPPER HOUSATONIC VALLEY NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA.—Section 280B of the Upper Housatonic Valley National Heritage Area Act (54 U.S.C. 320101 note; Public Law 109–338; 120 Stat. 1819), as amended by section 119(*l*)(2) of the Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2022 (Public Law 117–103), is amended by striking ''September 30, 2023'' and inserting ''September 30, 2037''.

(29) CHAMPLAIN VALLEY NATIONAL HERITAGE PARTNERSHIP.—Section 289 of the Champlain Valley National Heritage Partnership Act of 2006 (54 U.S.C. 320101 note; Public Law 109–338; 120 Stat. 1824), as amended by section 119(*l*)(1) of the Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2022 (Public Law 117–103), is amended by striking ''September 30, 2023'' and inserting ''September 30, 2037''.

(30) GREAT BASIN NATIONAL HERITAGE ROUTE.—Section 291J of the Great Basin National Heritage Route Act (54 U.S.C. 320101 note; Public Law 109–338; 120 Stat. 1831), as amended by section 119(*l*)(1) of the Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2022 (Public Law 117–103), is amended by striking ''September 30, 2023'' and inserting ''September 30, 2037''.

(31) GULLAH/GEECHEE CULTURAL HERITAGE CORRIDOR.—Section 295L of the Gullah/Geechee Cultural Heritage Act (54 U.S.C. 320101 note; Public Law 109–338; 120 Stat. 1837), as amended by section 119(*l*)(1) of the Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2022 (Public Law 117–103), is amended by striking ''September 30, 2023'' and inserting ''September 30, 2037''.

(32) CROSSROADS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA.—Section 297H of the Crossroads of the American Revolution National Heritage Area Act of 2006 (54 U.S.C. 320101 note; Public Law 109–338; 120 Stat. 1844), as amended by section 119(*l*)(1) of the Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2022 (Public Law 117–103), is amended by striking ''September 30, 2023'' and inserting ''September 30, 2037''.

(33) ABRAHAM LINCOLN NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA.—Section 451 of the Consolidated Natural Resources Act of 2008 (54 U.S.C. 320101 note; Public Law 110–229; 122 Stat. 824) is amended by striking ''the date that is 15 years after the date of the enactment of this subtitle'' and inserting ''September 30, 2037''.

(34) JOURNEY THROUGH HALLOWED GROUND NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA.—Section 411 of the Consolidated Natural Resources Act of 2008 (54 U.S.C. 320101 note; Public Law 110–229; 122 Stat. 809) is amended by striking ''the date that is 15 years after the date of enactment of this subtitle'' and inserting ''September 30, 2037''.

(35) NIAGARA FALLS NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA.—Section 432 of the Consolidated Natural Resources Act of 2008 (54 U.S.C. 320101 note; Public Law 110–229; 122 Stat. 818) is amended by striking ''the date that is 15 years after the date of enactment of this Act'' and inserting ''September 30, 2037''.

(36) SANGRE DE CRISTO NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA.—Section 8001(i) of the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 (54 U.S.C. 320101 note; Public Law 111–11; 123 Stat. 1229) is amended by striking ''the date that is 15 years after the date of enactment of this Act'' and inserting ''September 30, 2037''.

(37) CACHE LA POUDRE RIVER NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA.—Section 8002(i) of the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 (54 U.S.C. 320101 note; Public Law 111–11; 123 Stat. 1234) is amended by striking ''the date that is 15 years after the date of enactment of this Act'' and inserting ''September 30, 2037''.

(38) SOUTH PARK NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA.—Section 8003(i) of the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 (54 U.S.C. 320101 note; Public Law 111–11; 123 Stat. 1240) is amended by striking ''the date that is 15 years after the date of enactment of this Act'' and inserting ''September 30, 2037''.

(39) NORTHERN PLAINS NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA.—Section 8004(j) of the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 (54 U.S.C. 320101 note; Public Law 111–11; 123 Stat. 1247; 123 Stat. 2929) is amended by striking ''the date that is 15 years after the date of enactment of this Act'' and inserting ''September 30, 2037''.

(40) BALTIMORE NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA.—

(A) EXTENSION.—Section 8005(i) of the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 (54 U.S.C. 320101 note; Public Law 111–11; 123 Stat. 1253) is amended by striking ''the date that is 15 years after the date of enactment of this Act'' and inserting ''September 30, 2037''.

(B) BOUNDARY MODIFICATION.—

(i) MAP.—Section 8005(a)(4) of the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 (54 U.S.C. 320101 note; Public Law 111–11; 123 Stat. 1247) is amended by striking ''entitled'' and all that follows through the period at the end and inserting ''entitled 'Baltimore National Heritage Area Proposed Boundary',

numbered T10/179,623, and dated February 2022.''.

(ii) BOUNDARIES.—Section 8005(b)(2) of the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 (54 U.S.C. 320101 note; Public Law 111–11; 123 Stat. 1247) is amended by striking subparagraph (A) and inserting the following:

''(A) The area encompassing the Baltimore City Heritage Area certified by the Maryland Heritage Areas Authority in July 2020.''.

(41) FREEDOM'S WAY NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA.—Section 8006(i) of the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 (54 U.S.C. 320101 note; Public Law 111–11; 123 Stat. 1260) is amended by striking ''the date that is 15 years after the date of enactment of this Act'' and inserting ''September 30, 2037''.

(42) MISSISSIPPI HILLS NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA.—Section 8007(i) of the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 (54 U.S.C. 320101 note; Public Law 111–11; 123 Stat. 1267) is amended by striking ''the date that is 15 years after the date of enactment of this Act'' and inserting ''September 30, 2037''.

(43) MISSISSIPPI DELTA NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA.—Section 8008(i) of the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 (54 U.S.C. 320101 note; Public Law 111–11; 123 Stat. 1275) is amended by striking ''the date that is 15 years after the date of enactment of this Act'' and inserting ''September 30, 2037''.

(44) MUSCLE SHOALS NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA.—Section 8009(j) of the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 (54 U.S.C. 320101 note; Public Law 111–11; 123 Stat. 1282) is amended by striking ''the date that is 15 years after the date of enactment of this Act'' and inserting ''September 30, 2037''.

(45) KENAI MOUNTAINS-TURNAGAIN ARM NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA.—Section 8010(i) of the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 (54 U.S.C. 320101 note; Public Law 111–11; 123 Stat. 1288) is amended by striking ''the date that is 15 years after the date of enactment of this Act'' and inserting ''September 30, 2037''.

(b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated for each National Heritage Area extended under an amendment made by paragraphs (1) through (45) of subsection (a) not more than $1,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2023 through 2037, subject to any other applicable provisions of, but notwithstanding any limitation on total appropriations for the applicable National Heritage Area established by, a law amended by that subsection.

SEC. 6. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR CERTAIN NATIONAL HERITAGE AREAS.

(a) RIVERS OF STEEL NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA.—Section 409(a) of the Steel Industry American Heritage Area Act of 1996 (54 U.S.C. 320101 note; Public Law 104–333; 110 Stat. 4256; 129 Stat. 2551; 133 Stat. 778) is amended, in the second sentence, by striking ''$20,000,000'' and inserting ''$22,000,000''.

(b) ESSEX NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA.—Section 508(a) of division II of the Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act of 1996 (54 U.S.C. 320101 note; Public Law 104–333; 110 Stat. 4260; 129 Stat. 2551; 133 Stat. 778) is amended, in the second sentence, by striking ''$20,000,000'' and inserting ''$22,000,000''.

(c) SOUTH CAROLINA NATIONAL HERITAGE CORRIDOR.—Section 608(a) of the South Carolina National Heritage Corridor Act of 1996 (54 U.S.C. 320101 note; Public Law 104–333; 110 Stat. 4264; 122 Stat. 824; 133 Stat. 2714) is amended, in the second sentence, by striking ''$17,000,000'' and inserting ''$19,000,000''.

(d) AMERICA'S AGRICULTURAL HERITAGE PARTNERSHIP.—Section 708(a) of division II of the Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act of 1996 (54 U.S.C. 320101 note; Public Law 104–333; 110 Stat. 4267; 122 Stat. 824; 134 Stat. 1505) is amended, in the second sentence, by striking ''$17,000,000'' and inserting ''$19,000,000''.

(e) OHIO & ERIE NATIONAL HERITAGE CANALWAY.—Section 810(a) of the Ohio & Erie Canal National Heritage Corridor Act of 1996 (54 U.S.C. 320101 note; Public Law 104–333; 110 Stat. 4275; 122 Stat. 826; 133 Stat. 778) is amended by striking ''$20,000,000'' and inserting ''$22,000,000''.

(f) MAURICE D. HINCHEY HUDSON RIVER VALLEY NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA.—Section 909(c) of division II of Public Law 104–333 (54 U.S.C. 320101 note; 110 Stat. 4280; 122 Stat. 824) is amended, in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking ''$15,000,000'' and inserting ''$17,000,000''.

(g) MOTORCITIES NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA.—Section 110(a) of the Automobile National Heritage Area Act (54 U.S.C. 320101 note; Public Law 105–355; 112 Stat. 3252; 133 Stat. 778) is amended, in the second sentence, by striking ''$12,000,000'' and inserting ''$14,000,000''.

(h) WHEELING NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA.—Subsection (h)(1) of the Wheeling National Heritage Area Act of 2000 (54 U.S.C. 320101 note; Public Law 106–291; 114 Stat. 967; 133 Stat. 778) is amended by striking ''$15,000,000'' and inserting ''$17,000,000''.

(i) THE LAST GREEN VALLEY NATIONAL HERITAGE CORRIDOR.—Section 109(a) of the Quinebaug and Shetucket Rivers Valley National Heritage Corridor Act of 1994 (54 U.S.C. 320101 note; Public Law 103–449; 108 Stat. 4756; 113 Stat. 1729; 123 Stat. 1292; 133 Stat. 2714) is amended, in the first sentence, by striking ''$17,000,000'' and inserting ''$19,000,000''.

(j) LACKAWANNA VALLEY NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA.—Section 109(a) of the Lackawanna Valley National Heritage Area Act of 2000 (54 U.S.C. 320101 note; Public Law 106–278; 114 Stat. 818; 134 Stat. 1505) is amended by striking ''$12,000,000'' and inserting ''$14,000,000''.

(k) BLUE RIDGE NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA.—Subsection (i)(1) of the Blue Ridge National Heritage Area Act of 2003 (54 U.S.C. 320101 note; Public Law 108–108; 117 Stat. 1280; 133 Stat. 778) is amended by striking ''$14,000,000'' and inserting ''$16,000,000''.

SEC. 7. REDESIGNATIONS.

(a) SILOS & SMOKESTACKS NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA.—

(1) REDESIGNATION.—The America's Agricultural Heritage Partnership established by section 703(a) of division II of the Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act of 1996 (Public Law 104–333; 110 Stat. 4266) shall be known and designated as the ''Silos & Smokestacks National Heritage Area''.

(2) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the partnership referred to in paragraph (1) shall be deemed to be a reference to the ''Silos & Smokestacks National Heritage Area''.

(b) GREAT BASIN NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA.—

(1) DESIGNATION OF THE GREAT BASIN NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA.—The Great Basin National Heritage Route Act (54 U.S.C. 320101 note; Public Law 109–338; 120 Stat. 1824) is amended—

(A) by striking ''the Heritage Route'' each place it appears and inserting ''the Heritage Area'';

(B) by striking ''along'' each place it appears and inserting ''in'';

(C) in the subtitle heading, by striking ''**Route**'' and inserting ''**Area**'';

(D) in section 291, by striking ''Route'' and inserting ''Area'';

(E) in section 291A(a)—

(i) in paragraphs (2) and (3), by striking ''the Great Basin Heritage Route'' each place it appears and inserting ''the Great Basin National Heritage Area''; and

(ii) in paragraph (13), by striking ''a Heritage Route'' and inserting ''a Heritage Area'';

(F) in section 291B, by striking paragraph (2) and inserting the following:

''(2) HERITAGE AREA.—The term 'Heritage Area' means the Great Basin National Heritage Area established by section 291C(a).'';

(G) in section 291C—

(i) in the section heading, by striking ''**ROUTE**'' and inserting ''**AREA**''; and

(ii) in subsection (a), by striking ''Heritage Route'' and inserting ''Heritage Area''; and

(H) in section 291L(d), in the subsection heading, by striking ''IN HERITAGE ROUTE'' and inserting ''IN HERITAGE AREA''.

(2) DESIGNATION OF GREAT BASIN HERITAGE AREA PARTNERSHIP.—The Great Basin National Heritage Area Act (54 U.S.C. 320101 note; Public Law 109–338; 120 Stat. 1824) is amended by striking ''Great Basin Heritage Route Partnership'' each place it appears and inserting ''Great Basin Heritage Area Partnership''.

SEC. 8. EXTENSION OF DEADLINE TO COMPLETE CERTAIN MANAGEMENT PLANS.

Section 6001(c)(1) of the John D. Dingell, Jr. Conservation, Management, and Recreation Act (54 U.S.C. 320101 note; Public Law 116–9; 133 Stat. 772) is amended by striking ''3'' and inserting ''5''.

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

The gentleman from New York (Mr. TONKO) and the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. WESTERMAN) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York (Mr. TONKO).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. TONKO. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and insert extraneous material on S. 1942.

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

There was no objection.

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

I realize we are quickly reaching the end of the 117th Congress, and there is necessary business to finish before the end of the year. I do want to express my immense gratitude to Speaker PELOSI, Majority Leader HOYER, Chairman GRIJALVA, and Ranking Member WESTERMAN for recognizing the importance of S. 1942, the National Heritage Area Act, and finding the time to allow it to be considered today.

National Heritage Areas are far too often overlooked, but they are so important to so many Members and the communities that they serve. There are 55 National Heritage Areas across our country, sites of cultural, historical, or natural significance that help tell our unique and very diverse American story.

In New York's 20th Congressional District, these legendary sites include the Erie Canalway National Heritage Corridor and the Maurice D. Hinchey Hudson River Valley National Heritage Corridor named after our late colleague.

For decades, these sites have opened wide the doors of economic opportunity

and community engagement for constituents in my district and well beyond. I am so grateful to Bob Radcliff and Meg Downey for their leadership and commitment that drives the success of the sites in my district.

Across our country, heritage areas touch 34 States and nearly 600 counties. They create local jobs, boost local economies, and certainly bind communities together in every corner of America.

In total, heritage areas have a nearly $13 billion annual economic impact and support almost 150,000 jobs nationwide. They also return an average of $5.50 for every Federal dollar appropriated by effectively leveraging public and private partnerships in the communities which they serve.

Despite broad, bipartisan support and continued interest in the areas from communities, these sites have faced inconsistent treatment before Congress. There is no standardized programmatic system of administration for our heritage areas, which has required each area to pursue individual funding extensions and reauthorizations, often with last-minute congressional action.

Even in this year's omnibus agreement, several sites required extensions. This stopgap model puts a burden on local coordinating entities.

Heritage areas have been made to function over the past few years through multiple short-term stopgap reauthorizations while Congress has failed to provide long-term certainty. We cannot let that continue into next year as some 45 of our 55 areas face expiration dates during the upcoming 118th Congress.

For years, I have worked alongside my colleagues in the House and passionate partners from local heritage areas to pass the bipartisan National Heritage Area Act, beginning with the efforts of our former colleague, Representative Charlie Dent of Pennsylvania.

That effort has continued to grow as more and more Members have begun to understand the rich value that heritage areas play in their given districts.

H.R. 1316, the House companion to the bill we are considering today, was introduced with Congressmen DAVID MCKINLEY, GLENN THOMPSON, and 135 other Members, and it has already passed the House this Congress as part of the Protecting America's Wilderness and Public Lands Act. In the 116th Congress, it was passed as a suspension.

This bill is not controversial. It has widespread support. Importantly, it will finally bring stability and, very importantly, predictability to these sites, allowing them to continue to serve their communities and strengthen surrounding economies with minimal Federal support.

The National Heritage Area Act would end the current system of piecemeal reauthorizations through a 15-year authorization of all existing areas; it would establish the first-ever standardized criteria for designating new heritage areas; it would include new study authorizations and designations, most of which have already passed the House on suspension; and, finally, it would ensure that private property rights are never affected by heritage area activities.

National Heritage Areas are an incredibly popular, bipartisan way of preserving American history and culture while supporting local economies, creating a deeply rooted sense of destination. Congress now has the opportunity to ensure these sites can be enjoyed for generations to come by finally making our National Heritage Area Act law.

Madam Speaker, I encourage Members to support this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Madam Speaker, while I rise today in support of S. 1942, the National Heritage Area Act, I also have serious concerns with the process by which it came to the floor.

Americans have long been known for our ingenuity. From hearing aids and cardiac defibrillators to traffic lights and microwave ovens, Americans have been developing effective solutions to problems for hundreds of years.

George Washington Carver discovered more than 300 uses for peanuts and more than 80 uses for sweet potatoes. Americans invented Coca-Cola, Whoppers, Big Macs, the Chick-fil-A sandwich, and chocolate chip cookies. You would think Congress would hold to a legislative process that was more appetizing and didn't end up trying to force feed us a 4,000-page stink sandwich at Christmas.

Americans invented countless methods to efficiently and effectively move people across the country. We invented automobiles, airplanes, and the GPS system. We put people on the Moon and built the Panama Canal.

So why can't Congress invent an efficient way to move bills through a hearing, markup, over to the Senate, and finally to the President on time, on budget, and with transparency and clear direction?

Americans invented the team sports of football, baseball, and basketball.

Why can't Congress work together to solve our problems of the day instead of having a small group determine what the Congress must pass without giving us an opportunity to actually legislate, as we all were elected to do?

Americans discovered electricity, invented the light bulb, and the laser.

Why can't Congress operate in the light and be transparent with Americans instead of producing 4,000-plus page bills, like the omnibus that will be before us in the final days of this session?

Americans have invented countless ways to communicate. We invented the telegraph, the telephone, radio, TV, Al Gore's internet, the iPhone, voicemail, email, Google, Facebook, YouTube, and Twitter.

You would think the House of Representatives could come up with a better process to communicate with the Senate and the White House so it can pass appropriation bills by September 30 and stop the madness that has become the omnibus process. If we did that, maybe we wouldn't have to be here today debating bills that could have and should have been completed long ago.

There is a glimmer of hope before us today. This National Heritage Area Act could have easily been buried in the omnibus, adding even more pages, but here we are with the clock running out, doing something that, again, could have and should have been done months ago.

It is amazing that when this bill was not agreed to in the omnibus, the Senate magically found time to pass it and send it to the House.

I can find many shortcomings in the process that got us to the point that we are at today, but I would like to focus on the positive things we can take from it. As the gentleman from New York (Mr. TONKO), my friend, said about this National Heritage Area Act, it is important to many of my colleagues across the Nation who have very successful National Heritage Areas. These areas have private entities that work very hard to promote their local communities and conserve their unique heritage.

This bill, as proposed today, has bipartisan support, and while the process that brought it to the floor leaves much to be desired, again, at least it was not tucked into yet another omnibus spending bill.

In fact, if all the authorizations were removed from the omnibus, it would have been 2,238 pages shorter and would be truly about funding the government. Let me repeat that. If we took the authorizations out of the appropriation bill, it would be 2,238 pages shorter. Maybe somebody would have time to read it then.

Considering bills on the floor shows us a process that can work the way it was intended. My commitment as chairman of the Natural Resources Committee in the next Congress is to work extremely hard, to have hearings, markups, and pass authorization bills out of the committee, off the floor, and send them to the Senate using a regular order process.

□ 1045

Moving legislation the right way will also prevent the need for authorization bills to be tucked into massive spending bills.

But that is only part of the equation. We have to work together to fix the process that gives us bloated omnibus bills in the first place. We should all commit to passing a budget, passing individual appropriation bills, and sending them to the Senate with the understanding that the ball is in their court, and there is not another option, except possibly a continuing resolution—

which we all know is not a popular way to fund the government.

I have talked to many House Members and Senators on both sides of the aisle throughout this omnibus process. Interestingly, not one person has told me they like this process, and everyone thinks it needs to be changed. Maybe I just haven't talked to the people that are benefiting the most from this broken process, but I do believe that those of us whose constituents are suffering from it make up a vast majority and can change it.

Our constituents think that Washington is broken. It is time for us to work as a team to develop another effective and efficient solution to American problems.

With all that being said, I support S. 1942, the National Heritage Act, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. TONKO. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Nevada (Mr. HORSFORD.) Representative HORSFORD, who I thank for his advocacy, represents the Fourth District of Nevada and includes in his terrain the Great Basin National Heritage Area and Mormon Pioneer National Heritage Area.

Mr. HORSFORD. Madam Speaker, I thank my colleague, Mr. TONKO, for yielding the time and for leading on this legislation on the floor today.

I come here today to discuss my bipartisan, bicameral legislation, the Great Basin National Heritage Area and Mormon Pioneer National Heritage Area Extension Act, which was included as part of the National Heritage Area Act, which we are debating today.

The overall bill would reauthorize all 55 National Heritage Areas for 15 years, providing the certainty that NHAs need to build long-term partnerships and leverage public and private dollars while increasing transparency and accountability for the program.

The Great Basin National Heritage Area is a remote region spanning the border of Nevada and Utah with rich cultural roots, rugged landscape features, and is home to many historical sites.

While the Great Basin National Heritage Area region is sparsely populated with only 21,000 people calling these two counties home, what the area lacks in people, it makes up for in historical sites, sweeping landscape formations, and cultural attractions, including some of the best stargazing people can see and outdoor recreation.

Since the initial designation, Great Basin and Mormon Pioneer have received $6 million in Federal funds, which have produced projects and programs valued at over $50 million.

National Heritage Areas are critical for our rural communities that are vast beautiful landscapes that protect our lands and bring tourists from around the world.

This designation does not result in any change in land-use regulations or ownership. Reauthorization of the NHA distinction would also not affect water rights, grazing rights, or mineral rights.

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

Mr. TONKO. Madam Speaker, I yield the gentleman from Nevada an additional 30 seconds.

Mr. HORSFORD. Madam Speaker, this would only allow for a continuation of National Heritage Areas, including Great Basin National Heritage Area, which just this past August celebrated its 100-year anniversary, which I was proud to attend.

This legislation is critical to protect and promote National Heritage Areas across the country, so I urge my colleagues to vote ''yes'' in favor of this legislation. I am proud to stand up today for the National Heritage Area Act.

Mr. WESTERMAN. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. THOMPSON).

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, I thank my good friend from Arkansas for his leadership on this bill.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in strong support of S. 1942, the National Heritage Area Act.

National Heritage Areas provide countless economic benefits to the communities that they serve, while preserving important cultural, historical, and nationally significant areas across the country.

In my district, I am proud to represent the Oil Region National Heritage Area, which is home to the birth of the petroleum industry located in Venango County, Pennsylvania.

The Oil Region National Heritage Area includes oil artifacts, scenic communities, farmlands, woodlands, and industrial landscapes, which provide valuable information and insight into the world's first successful commercial oil well, the Drake Well, and the legacy of the petroleum industry.

This successful public-private partnership has maximized Federal dollars, increased economic investment, and preserved places of local and national significance throughout northwest Pennsylvania.

This legislation before us will provide increased certainty to the Oil Region National Heritage Area and all National Heritage Areas by creating a National Heritage Area System to extend technical and financial assistance to the entities that support the maintenance and operation of existing heritage areas.

This bill will also provide a clear set of criteria for establishing new National Heritage Areas, and this bipartisan legislation is long overdue.

I urge all my colleagues to support the passage of S. 1942.

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

Mr. WESTERMAN. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. WITTMAN).

Mr. WITTMAN. Madam Speaker, I thank Ranking Member WESTERMAN for his leadership and for all that he does for our efforts on the Natural Resources Committee.

I rise today in support of S. 1942, the National Heritage Area Act.

S. 1942 includes my bill, the Northern Neck National Heritage Area Act. The Northern Neck of Virginia's lands and waters showcase natural beauty unlike any other. As a long-time resident of the Northern Neck, I know our heritage is unique and worth preserving.

With a history profoundly intertwined with that of the entire Nation, it is only right for us to recognize the Northern Neck as a National Heritage Area.

The Northern Neck National Heritage Area Act will deliver critical Federal resources; it will encourage public-private partnerships; and assign a specific entity, the Northern Neck Tourism Commission, to help protect the Northern Neck's natural, cultural, scenic, and recreational resources.

Under this legislation, the National Heritage Area designation would apply to the land between the Potomac River and Rappahannock River spanning King George, Lancaster, Northumberland, Richmond, and Westmoreland counties.

The Northern Neck has been working together for over 20 years in pursuit of the National Heritage Area designation. With this designation, the Northern Neck region will have a greater voice in sharing its stories which contribute to the understanding of the early origins of our Nation.

It also aligns with the region's tourism strategy as an important economic driver in this rural part of the Commonwealth.

I was proud to have worked with Senators WARNER and KAINE on this bipartisan effort and thank them for their work in bettering the Northern Neck.

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

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

I encourage support of this bill, which should have been done a long time ago. It could have been done a long time ago, but I am grateful to see it is not part of the omnibus spending bill. We are actually voting on it on the floor like we should be doing with all authorization bills.

Madam Speaker, I encourage passage of this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

Again, I want to thank Chair GRIJALVA and Ranking Member WESTERMAN for their help with this measure. This bill certainly would not have been possible without the incredible leadership, and I might add passion, of Sara Capen of the Alliance of National Heritage Areas, of Alan Spears of NPCA, and so many other stakeholders and supporters. These advocates of this concept have been tremendously passionate. That is an understatement, and they deserve this response.

I also want to recognize the great work by the staff who have fought for years to bring this bill to the floor: David Watkins, Brandon Bragato, Henry Wykowski, and Lora Snyder of the House Natural Resources majority staff, and indeed, Miranda Miller and Emily Silverberg from my office.

Madam Speaker, I urge adoption of S. 1942 to finally provide the certainty and, yes, the predictability that National Heritage Areas need to continue to serve local communities and strengthen local economies all across our great United States.

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

Mrs. DINGELL. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of S. 1942, the National Heritage Area Act.

We currently have 55 National Heritage Areas in operation nationwide—these are sites of important cultural significances that also spur jobs and have a positive economic impact.

And yet, no standardized process for administering National Heritage Areas exists. This has led to inconsistent oversight and management, as well as uncertainty for the future of these sites and future sites. The bill we are considering today would fix this.

This bill would also include legislation I led this Congress that would extend the authorization of the MotorCities National Heritage Area in Michigan.

The stories told by MotorCities cannot be told anywhere else. They are the stories of how auto tinkerers became titans, how the area helped establish and expand the United States as an industrial power, and how the automotive industry helped create the middle class.

Madam Speaker, I urge all my colleagues to support this important bill. And I thank Representative TONKO and Senator STABENOW for spearheading this effort, and I thank leadership for moving quickly to bring this bill to the floor before the 117th Congress closes.

Mr. MFUME. Madam Speaker, I stand here in full support of the passage of S. 1942, the National Heritage Area Act, which includes provisions from my bill, the Baltimore National Heritage Area Act, and creates a full reauthorization of the Baltimore National Heritage Area. The Baltimore National Heritage Area stretches over a majority of Maryland's 7th Congressional District, and includes important sites such as the Basilica of the Assumption, Mt. Clare Station and Roundhouse, and Edgar Allen Poe House. By reauthorizing this National Heritage Area through 2037 and updating the Area's map, this bill will secure federal support for Baltimore's most precious sites.

I grew up in Baltimore, amongst many of these historical sites, and I am thrilled to have provided this federal support to help preserve and celebrate the place I call home.

With reauthorization, federal support will continue to go towards local agencies and nonprofits who preserve and promote Baltimore's pivotal role in our nation's story and make strategic investments in cultural heritage tourism projects.

The annual economic impact of the Baltimore National Heritage Area is more than $750 million, 6,400 jobs and $61 million in state and tax revenue. The Heritage Area has served more than 15,000 youth from underserved communities and provides continuous operation and program support to 35 historic museums, cultural attractions, and historic neighborhoods through a competitive grant program. I would like to thank Mr. SARBANES and Mr. RUPPERSBERGER of the Baltimore delegation for helping me advocate for this reauthorization, and thank Senator CARDIN for introducing an identical reauthorization bill in the Senate. I urge full passage of this bill.

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

Pursuant to House Resolution 1529, the previous question is ordered on the bill.

The question is on the third reading of the bill.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on passage of the bill.

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

Mr. WESTERMAN. 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 question will be postponed.

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.

KATIMIIN AND AMEEKYAARAAM SACRED LANDS ACT

Mr. TONKO. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 4439) to take certain Federal land located in Siskiyou County, California, and Humboldt County, California, into trust for the benefit of the Karuk Tribe, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 4439

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 ''Katimiîn and Ameekyáaraam Sacred Lands Act''.

SEC. 2. LAND HELD IN TRUST FOR THE KARUK TRIBE.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) the Katimiîn and Ameekyáaraam land is located in the ancestral territory of the Karuk Tribe; and

(2) the Karuk Tribe has historically used, and has an ongoing relationship with, the Katimiîn and Ameekyáaraam land.

(b) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) KATIMIÎN AND AMEEKYÁARAAM LAND.—The term ''Katimiîn and Ameekyáaraam land'' means the approximately 1,031 acres of Federal land, including improvements and appurtenances to the Federal land, located in Siskiyou County, California, and Humboldt County, California, and generally depicted as ''Proposed Area'' on the map of the Forest Service entitled ''Katimiîn Area Boundary Proposal'' and dated August 9, 2021.

(2) SECRETARY.—The term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of the Interior.

(c) ADMINISTRATIVE TRANSFER.—Administrative jurisdiction of the Katimiîn and Ameekyáaraam land is hereby transferred from the Secretary of Agriculture to the Secretary, subject to the condition that the Chief of the Forest Service shall continue to manage the component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System that flows through the Katimiîn and Ameekyáaraam land.

(d) LAND HELD IN TRUST.—The Katimiîn and Ameekyáaraam land is hereby taken into trust by the Secretary for the benefit of the Karuk Tribe, subject to—

(1) valid existing rights, contracts, and management agreements relating to easements and rights-of-way; and

(2) continued access by the Chief of the Forest Service for the purpose of managing the component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System that flows through the Katimiîn and Ameekyáaraam land.

(e) SURVEY.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Agriculture shall provide to the Secretary a complete survey of the land taken into trust under subsection (d).

(f) USE OF LAND.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Land taken into trust under subsection (d) may be used for traditional and customary uses for the benefit of the Karuk Tribe.

(2) GAMING.—Class II and class III gaming under the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act (25 U.S.C. 2701 et seq.) shall not be allowed on the land taken into trust under subsection (d).

(g) WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS MANAGEMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this section affects the status or administration of any component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, including any component that flows through the land taken into trust under subsection (d).

(2) MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING.—The Secretary of Agriculture shall enter into a memorandum of understanding with the Karuk Tribe, consistent with the obligations of the Secretary of Agriculture under subsection (c), to establish mutual goals for the protection and enhancement of the river values of any component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System that flows through the land taken into trust under subsection (d).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New York (Mr. TONKO) and the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. WESTERMAN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. TONKO. 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 measure under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

I rise in support of S. 4439, the Katimiin and Ameekyaaraam Sacred Lands Act sponsored by Senator ALEX PADILLA and led here in the House by Representative JARED HUFFMAN.

The Karuk Tribe's ancestral territory encompasses over 1 million acres in northern California and southern Oregon with about 900 acres currently held in trust for the Tribe.

The lands known as Katimiin and Ameekyaaraam are ceremonial areas and village sites located at the Karuk Tribe's center of the world. These sites host the final series of the Tribe's Pikyavish World Renewal ceremonies.

The Ameekyaaraam is located downriver from the Katimiin and serves as the site of the Jump Dance and First Salmon ceremonies and the historical location of pre-contact inter-Tribal fish harvesting.

These sites remain essential to the Tribe's intergenerational cultural and environmental teachings.

Unfortunately, the Tribe's access to these sacred sites is not always guaranteed. In recent years, Tribal members have even been interrupted by members of the public during private components of their ceremonies.

S. 4439 will resolve this access issue by placing approximately 1,031 acres of Federal land located in Siskiyou and Humboldt Counties in trust for the Tribe.

The bill contains gaming prohibitions and confirms the U.S. Forest Service's authority over managing the wild and scenic rivers located on this parcel.

I thank Senator PADILLA and Representative HUFFMAN for championing this important bill.

Madam Speaker, I urge a ''yes'' vote, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Madam Speaker, S. 4439 would place into trust approximately 1,031 acres of U.S. Forest Service land where the Salmon River meets the Klamath River in Siskiyou and Humboldt Counties in California for the Karuk Tribe.

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This bill would require that the land be taken into trust for traditional and customary uses for the benefit of the Tribe. This bill would prohibit gaming on the land and would require that the land held in trust shall not affect the status or administration of this section of the Klamath River as a wild and scenic river. The trust land is also subject to valid existing rights, contracts, and management agreements relating to easements and rights-of-way.

The Karuk Tribe is one of the largest Tribes in northern California with approximately 3,300 enrolled Tribal members. Its people have lived in northwestern California for thousands of years. The land being placed into trust for the Tribe is considered, as Mr. TONKO stated, the center of the world of their religion, and it is used for their annual world renewal ceremonies.

The Tribe has a special use permit with the Forest Service to access these lands for their ceremonies and closes the river during certain times in the summer to facilitate them. However, there have been public disruptions during the ceremonies from some unknowing individuals rafting the river.

This bill would ensure the Tribe is able to continue its religious practices and continue teaching future generations of the Karuk people the Tribe's culture and customs.

Madam Speaker, I have no further speakers. I urge adoption of the bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. TONKO. Madam Speaker, I have no further speakers. I urge my colleagues to support this legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. HUFFMAN. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of S. 4439 the Katimiîn and Ameekyáaraam Sacred Lands Act. I was proud to partner with Sen. PADILLA and introduce the House companion, H.R. 6032. This bill will place 1,031 acres federal lands located in Humboldt and Siskiyou counties into trust for the Karuk Tribe. Natural resource stewardship of land, wildlife, plants, and water is at the core of the Karuk people's culture and identity. Yet 95 percent of their aboriginal territory is currently under federal management, undermining the tribe's ability to exercise traditional practices that have been passed down since time immemorial.

These lands, known as Katimiîn and Ameekyáaraam, are ceremonial areas and village sites located at the Karuk Tribe's ''center of the world.'' These areas are where the final series of the Tribes' annual Pik-ya-yish World Renewal ceremonies take place. Ameekyáaraam is located downriver from Katimiîn and serves as the site of the Jump Dance and First Salmon ceremonies and is the historical location of pre-contact intertribal fish harvesting. While arrangements with the Forest Service have allowed the Karuk Tribe to use these areas for their ceremonies, their access is not always guaranteed, and privacy from the public remains an issue. This legislation returns this sacred ground to the Karuk Tribe, correcting a historic injustice.

I've had the immense privilege and honor of visiting this area—these lands are not only majestic, they are central to Karuk history, religion, culture, and identity. Placing them in trust ensures that the Karuk way of life can endure for future generations.

Under this bill, only Forest Service lands will transfer to the tribe; all private lands, allotments and existing rights associated with those will be excluded. The language includes Class I, II, and III gaming prohibitions, and confirms the U.S. Forest Service's authority over managing the Wild and Scenic Rivers located on this parcel of land. We've received widespread support from the local government, private landowners and businesses, neighboring tribes, and environmental organizations. To date, there has been no opposition to this legislation.

Senators PADILLA and FEINSTEIN have been wonderful partners in advancing this bill in the Senate, and the Karuk Tribe has worked with our offices tirelessly. It is my honor to advance this legislation that gives land back to the Karuk Tribe, and I urge my colleagues to vote Yea and get this bill to the President's desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. TONKO) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 4439.

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.

BUTTERFIELD OVERLAND NATIONAL HISTORIC TRAIL DESIGNATION ACT

Mr. TONKO. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 3519) to amend the National Trails System Act to designate the Butterfield Overland National Historic Trail, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 3519

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 ''Butterfield Overland National Historic Trail Designation Act''.

SEC. 2. DESIGNATION OF THE BUTTERFIELD OVERLAND NATIONAL HISTORIC TRAIL.

Section 5(a) of the National Trails System Act (16 U.S.C. 1244(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(31) BUTTERFIELD OVERLAND NATIONAL HISTORIC TRAIL.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The Butterfield Overland National Historic Trail, a trail of approximately 3,292 miles following the route operated by the Butterfield Overland Mail Company, known as the 'Ox-Bow Route', to transport mail and passengers between the eastern termini of St. Louis, Missouri, and Memphis, Tennessee, and extending westward through the States of Arkansas, Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona, to the western terminus of San Francisco, California, as generally depicted on the maps numbered 1 through 15, entitled 'Study Route Maps', and contained in the report prepared by the National Park Service entitled 'Butterfield Overland Trail National Historical Trail Special Resource Study' and dated May 2018.

''(B) MAPS.—The maps described in subparagraph (A) shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the National Park Service.

''(C) ADMINISTRATION.—The trail established by subparagraph (A) shall be administered by the Secretary of the Interior.

''(D) LAND ACQUISITION.—The United States shall not acquire for the trail established by subparagraph (A) any land or interest in land outside of the exterior boundary of any federally administered area without the consent of the owner of the land or interest in land.

''(E) NO BUFFER ZONE CREATED.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—Nothing in this paragraph, the acquisition of land or an interest in land authorized by this paragraph, or any management plan for the Butterfield Overland National Historic Trail creates a buffer zone outside of the Butterfield Overland National Historic Trail.

''(ii) OUTSIDE ACTIVITIES.—The fact that an activity or use on land outside the Butterfield Overland National Historic Trail can be seen, heard, or detected from land or an interest in land acquired for the

Butterfield Overland National Historic Trail shall not preclude, limit, control, regulate, or determine the conduct or management of the activity or use.

''(F) EFFECT ON ENERGY DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCTION, OR TRANSMISSION.—Nothing in this paragraph, the acquisition of land or an interest in land authorized by this paragraph, or any management plan for the Butterfield Overland National Historic Trail shall prohibit, hinder, or disrupt the development, production, or transmission of energy.

''(G) NO EMINENT DOMAIN OR CONDEMNATION.—In carrying out this paragraph, the Secretary of the Interior may not use eminent domain or condemnation.''.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New York (Mr. TONKO) and the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. WESTERMAN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. TONKO. 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 measure under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

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

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of S. 3519, the Butterfield Overland National Historic Trail Designation Act, introduced by Senator BOOZMAN of Arkansas. This bill passed the Senate unanimously earlier this week.

This bill amends the National Trails Systems Act to designate the Butterfield National Historic Trail stretching from St. Louis, Missouri, to San Francisco, California.

Known as the Oxbow Trail, the Butterfield Overland Trail was an important 19th century postal route that the National Park Service studied and deemed to be nationally significant and feasible, suitable, and desirable for addition to the national trails system as a national historic trail.

I congratulate the Arkansas delegation and supporters of this bill, as this will be a great addition to a growing network of national historic trails. However, I would like to note the bill includes novel language regarding energy development that has never been included in the National Trails Act. Simply, it states that nothing in the bill shall prohibit or hinder the development, production, or transmission of energy.

While this is an important concern, historic trails designations like the one envisioned by this bill have not been an impediment to energy development. So while this is a worthy trail designation—and I support the adoption of this particular bill—I think we should be mindful of the need to include similar language in future designations.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Madam Speaker, I rise today in strong support of S. 3519, offered by my colleague and good friend from Arkansas, Senator JOHN BOOZMAN, which would designate the Butterfield Overland Trail as a national historic trail.

This historic trail commemorates the route pioneered by the Butterfield Overland Mail Company as they transported mail and people along the Oxbow Route between 1858 and 1861. Starting in Missouri and Tennessee and ending in California, this route was pivotal to westward expansion prior to the Civil War and plays an important role in Arkansas' history.

In fact, four segments of the route have been designated on the National Register of Historic Places in Arkansas and the Potts Home in Pope County as the most intact stagecoach station in this country. This station has been well-maintained by the Pope County Historical Foundation as the Potts Inn Museum.

In 2018, the National Park Service completed a special resource study of the trail and found that the Butterfield Overland Trail meets the criteria for national significance and is feasible, suitable, and desirable for designation as a national historic trail.

I concur that this trail is well-suited for designation, and I hope that this new national historic trail will help bring renewed attention to the important role Arkansas played in shaping our Nation.

Madam Speaker, I thank Senator BOOZMAN for his steadfast leadership on this bill, an issue that he has championed since 2007. I would also like to thank him for ensuring that important provisions protecting energy development and private property rights were added to the legislation. These are commonsense provisions that will ensure the historic trail will not interfere with any energy development, production, or transmission.

On a personal note, during the summers when I was in college and I was having to carry out a long-distance relationship with my college sweetheart back before iPhones and the internet, my late father-in-law actually retired from the Postal Service, and I think it was very fitting that their address was 1208 Butterfield Trail. I sent many letters to that address during those long summers. Butterfield Trail holds a special place in my heart.

Madam Speaker, I support this bipartisan bill. I urge its adoption, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. TONKO. Madam Speaker, I enjoyed hearing that bit of nostalgia. I have no further requests for time. I have no other speakers. 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 New York (Mr. TONKO) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 3519.

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.

AMENDING THE FARM SECURITY AND RURAL INVESTMENT ACT OF 2002

Ms. SPANBERGER. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 5328) to amend the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 to extend terminal lakes assistance.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 5328

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

SECTION 1. TERMINAL LAKES ASSISTANCE.

Section 2507(f) of the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 (16 U.S.C. 3839bb–6(f)) is amended by striking ''2023'' and inserting ''2025''.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from Virginia (Ms. SPANBERGER) and the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. THOMPSON) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Virginia.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. SPANBERGER. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days 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 gentlewoman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

Ms. SPANBERGER. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of S. 5328. This legislation will enable the desert terminal lakes assistance program to fulfill its intended purpose while bringing the program to an orderly closure. S. 5328 amends the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 by changing the program's sunset date from October 1, 2023, to October 1, 2025.

The program has successfully improved the water supply to Walker Lake, Pyramid, and Summit Lakes for the benefit of at-risk natural desert terminal lakes and associated riparian and watershed resources.

To date, the program has secured over half of the water to reach the restoration goal for Walker Lake while also protecting agricultural interests in Nevada and California. The program has brought nearly 20,000 acres under sustainable management.

With an additional 2 years, the program can maximize conservation outcomes while supporting agricultural producers and ensure that maximum outcomes are achieved as the program

ends. The ability to complete the program in an orderly way and fully spend the funds allocated back in 2014 will enable 70 to 80 percent completion of Walker Lake's restoration goals.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, the desert terminal lakes program was created to help restore terminal lakes, provide conservation benefits, and protect agricultural and other interests throughout surrounding watersheds.

However, with the program's sunset date approaching on October 1, 2023, this legislation will authorize the program an additional 2 years, through October 1, 2025.

This program has been credited with conserving significant amounts of water to protect Tribal, agricultural, environmental, and habitat interests. By extending the program's sunset, Congress ensures that the program has the opportunity to finish up the effective conservation work achieved by the program and the ability to shut down in a fiscally responsible manner.

Funding for the program has already been obligated and uses have already been identified for the remaining money. This bill does not authorize any new funding, and the CBO estimates that the bill will have no budgetary impacts.

Madam Speaker, I appreciate my colleagues' attention to this matter, and I urge them to join me in supporting this legislation.

Madam Speaker, I have no additional speakers, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. SPANBERGER. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time to close debate.

I appreciate the comments from the gentleman from Pennsylvania and agree with him completely. The focus that he has placed on recognizing how valuable this program has been in conserving water, how effective it has been, and how this fix in this legislation will ensure that we can in a fiscally responsible and without budgetary impact way ensure this program's success by extending it for an additional 2 years is exactly why I urge everyone to vote for this legislation.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentlewoman from Virginia (Ms. SPANBERGER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 5328.

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.

□ 1115

JUSTICE FOR VICTIMS OF WAR CRIMES ACT

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 4240) to amend section 2441 of title 18, United States Code, to broaden the scope of individuals subject to prosecution for war crimes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 4240

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 ''Justice for Victims of War Crimes Act''.

SEC. 2. WAR CRIMES.

Section 2441 of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

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

''(b) JURISDICTION.—There is jurisdiction over an offense described in subsection (a) if—

''(1) the offense occurs in whole or in part within the United States; or

''(2) regardless of where the offense occurs—

''(A) the victim or offender is—

''(i) a national of the United States or an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence; or

''(ii) a member of the Armed Forces of the United States, regardless of nationality; or

''(B) the offender is present in the United States, regardless of the nationality of the victim or offender.''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

''(e) NONAPPLICABILITY OF CERTAIN LIMITATIONS.—In the case of an offense described in subsection (a) and further described in subsections (c)(1) and (c)(3), an indictment may be found or an information may be instituted at any time without limitation.

''(f) CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENT.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—No prosecution for an offense described in subsection (a) shall be undertaken by the United States except on written certification of the Attorney General, the Deputy Attorney General, or an Assistant Attorney General, which function of approving prosecutions may not be delegated, that a prosecution by the United States is in the public interest and necessary to secure substantial justice.

''(2) OFFENDER PRESENT IN UNITED STATES.—For an offense for which jurisdiction exists under subsection (b)(2)(B) (and does not exist under any other provision of subsection (b)), the written certification required under paragraph (1) of this subsection that a prosecution by the United States is in the public interest and necessary to secure substantial justice shall be made by the Attorney General or the Deputy Attorney General, which function may not be delegated. In issuing such certification, the same official shall weigh and consider, among other relevant factors—

''(A) whether the alleged offender can be removed from the United States for purposes of prosecution in another jurisdiction; and

''(B) potential adverse consequences for nationals, servicemembers, or employees of the United States.

''(g) INPUT FROM OTHER AGENCY HEADS.—The Secretary of Defense and Secretary of State may submit to the Attorney General for consideration their views generally regarding potential benefits, or potential adverse consequences for nationals, servicemembers, or employees of the United States, of prosecutions of offenses for which jurisdiction exists under subsection (b)(2)(B).

''(h) NO JUDICIAL REVIEW.—Certifications under subsection (f) and input from other agency heads under subsection (g) are not subject to judicial review.

''(i) RULES OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section shall be construed as—

''(1) support for ratification of or accession to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, which entered into force on July 1, 2002; or

''(2) consent by the United States to any assertion or exercise of jurisdiction by any international, hybrid, or foreign court.''.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. GARCIA of Texas). Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER) and the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. JORDAN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. NADLER. 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 S. 4240.

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

There was no objection.

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

Madam Speaker, in the shadow of the Second World War, we joined with other nations to sign the four Geneva Conventions, fulfilling the promise of the Nuremberg trials to ensure that war criminals and perpetrators of crimes against humanity could and would be held accountable for their actions.

Today, with passage of the Justice for Victims of War Crimes Act, we will close a dangerous loophole that has allowed this promise to ring hollow for some.

Unfortunately, under current law, the United States can only prosecute people who have engaged in violations of international humanitarian law in cases where the alleged perpetrator or victim is a U.S. national or a member of the U.S. Armed Forces.

As a result, even if a foreign national war criminal is located in the U.S., they cannot be prosecuted for their war crimes committed against other foreign nationals.

Americans pride themselves on belonging to a country that presents itself to the world as a beacon of justice, a home for the persecuted, and an enforcer of peace, but because of this gap in our laws, the United States has become a safe haven for perpetrators of war crimes in international conflicts.

This missing piece in our criminal laws constricts our ability to hold individuals accountable in conflicts arising around the world. For example, Russian oligarchs have found refuge in the United States and will continue to do so until the Justice for Victims of War Crimes Act becomes law.

This legislation fixes a loophole in the 1996 War Crimes Act by permitting

U.S. authorities to prosecute foreign nationals who commit war crimes and who are then found in the United States.

It also expands the statute of limitations in some cases since war criminals are often not discovered hiding in the United States until many years—sometimes decades—after their crimes.

Passage of the Justice for Victims of War Crimes Act will demonstrate to the people of Ukraine, to our allies abroad, and to war criminals around the world that the United States will not allow those who commit atrocities to evade justice on our shores.

I thank my colleagues, Senator GRASSLEY, Senator DURBIN, Congressman CICILLINE, and Congresswoman SPARTZ, for their hard work in bringing this legislation to the floor.

Madam Speaker, I urge all Members to support it, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Madam Speaker, this bill would provide U.S. courts with jurisdiction over war criminals if the victim or offender is a U.S. national or a lawfully admitted permanent resident alien, a member of the Armed Forces of the United States, or otherwise present in the United States.

In order for a case against one of these individuals to be prosecuted, the Attorney General or their designee must certify that the prosecution is in the public interest and necessary to secure substantial justice.

We all agree that those who commit war crimes should be brought to justice, but this bill is not really that simple.

This bill has had no process in the Judiciary Committee. We have had no hearings. We have heard from no witnesses. We have not fully examined the potential ramifications of the legislation.

We don't know how this bill may align with the laws of foreign nations or if, by passing this bill, we may cause other countries to pass their own laws that would imperil our servicemembers or citizens around the world.

We have not considered the standards that the Attorney General is directed to follow in certifying these prosecutions.

If we have learned one thing in the Judiciary Committee this Congress, it is that the Biden Justice Department's definition of ''public interest and substantial justice'' is radically different from most Americans.

Does the Biden Justice Department believe it is in the public interest to conspire with Big Tech to stifle speech and censor views, as we have seen in recent disclosures?

Does the Biden Justice Department believe that using the weight of Federal law enforcement to target concerned parents at school board meetings amounts to substantial justice?

The standards in this bill are vague and unworkable, and I am concerned about how they may be abused by this Justice Department. The Judiciary Committee should have wrestled with these issues and others, but we never had the chance.

Madam Speaker, for the reasons I cited in my opening statement, I urge a ''no'' vote, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I urge support for the bill for the reasons I stated in my opening statement, and I urge support for the bill. I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 4240.

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.

TRAFFICKING VICTIMS PREVENTION AND PROTECTION REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2022

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 3949) to reauthorize the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 3949

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 ''Trafficking Victims Prevention and Protection Reauthorization Act of 2022''.

SEC. 2. TABLE OF CONTENTS.

The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title.
Sec. 2. Table of contents.
TITLE I—COMBATING TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS IN THE UNITED STATES
Subtitle A—Programs To Support Young Victims Who Are Vulnerable To Human Trafficking
Sec. 101. Authority to award competitive grants to enhance collaboration between State child welfare and juvenile justice systems.
Sec. 102. Elimination of sunset for Advisory Council on Human Trafficking.
Sec. 103. Pilot program for youth at high risk of being trafficked.
Subtitle B—Governmental Efforts To Prevent Human Trafficking
Sec. 121. Comptroller General report on oversight of Federal supply chains.
Sec. 122. Ensuring anti-trafficking-in-persons trainings and provisions into Codes of Conduct of all Federal departments and executive agencies.
Sec. 123. Government Accountability Office study on accessibility of mental health services and substance use disorder services.
Sec. 124. NSF support of research on impacts of social media on human trafficking.
Subtitle C—Monitoring Child, Forced, and Slave Labor
Sec. 131. Transparency in anti-trafficking expenditures.
Sec. 132. Sense of Congress regarding United States companies adopting counter-trafficking-in-persons policies.
Sec. 133. Amendments to the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act.
Sec. 134. Sense of Congress regarding timely submission of Department of Justice reports.
Sec. 135. Sense of Congress on criteria for classifying victims of child sex trafficking.
Sec. 136. Missing and abducted foster children and youth.
Sec. 137. Modification to State plan for foster care and adoption assistance.
TITLE II—AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS
Sec. 201. Extension of authorizations under the Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000.
Sec. 202. Improving enforcement of section 307 of the Tariff Act of 1930.
TITLE III—SEVERABILITY
Sec. 301. Severability.

TITLE I—COMBATING TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS IN THE UNITED STATES

Subtitle A—Programs To Support Young Victims Who Are Vulnerable To Human Trafficking

SEC. 101. AUTHORITY TO AWARD COMPETITIVE GRANTS TO ENHANCE COLLABORATION BETWEEN STATE CHILD WELFARE AND JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEMS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subpart 1 of part B of title IV of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 621 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''SEC. 429A. GRANTS TO STATES TO ENHANCE COLLABORATION BETWEEN STATE CHILD WELFARE AND JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEMS.

''(a) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this section is to authorize the Secretary, in collaboration with the Attorney General and the Administrator of the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention of the Department of Justice—

''(1) to make grants to State child welfare and juvenile justice agencies and child- and youth-serving agencies to collaborate in the collection of data relating to dual status youth; and

''(2) to develop practices, policies, and protocols—

''(A) to confront the challenges presented and experienced by dual status youth; and

''(B) for the development of interoperable data systems.

''(b) AUTHORITY TO AWARD GRANTS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to the availability of appropriations, from amounts reserved under section 423(a)(2) for a fiscal year, the Secretary shall award competitive grants jointly to a State child welfare agency and a State juvenile justice agency to facilitate or enhance collaboration between the child welfare and juvenile justice systems of the State in order to carry out programs to address the needs of dual status youth and their families.

''(2) LENGTH OF GRANTS.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraph (B), a grant shall be awarded under this section for a period of not less than 2 fiscal years and not more than 5 fiscal years.

''(B) EXTENSION OF GRANT.—Upon the application of the grantee, the Secretary may extend the period for which a grant is awarded under this section for not more than 2 fiscal years.

''(c) ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS.—

''(1) APPLICATION.—In order for a State to be eligible for a grant under this section, the State shall submit an application, subject to the approval of the Secretary, that includes—

''(A) a description of the proposed leadership collaboration group (including the membership of such group), and how such group will manage and oversee a review and analysis of current practices while working to jointly address enhanced practices to improve outcomes for dual status youth;

''(B) a description of how the State proposes—

''(i) to identify dual status youth;

''(ii) to identify individuals who are at risk of becoming dual status youth;

''(iii) to identify common characteristics shared by dual status youth in the State; and

''(iv) to determine the prevalence of dual status youth in the State;

''(C) a description of current and proposed practices and procedures that the State intends to use—

''(i) to screen and assess dual status youth for risks and treatment needs;

''(ii) to provide targeted and evidence-based services, including educational, behavioral health, and pro-social treatment interventions for dual status youth and their families; and

''(iii) to provide for a lawful process to enhance or ensure the abilities of the State and any relevant agencies to share information and data about dual status youth, while maintaining confidentiality and privacy protections under Federal and State law; and

''(D) a certification that the State has involved local governments, as appropriate, in the development, expansion, modification, operation, or improvement of proposed policy and practice reforms to address the needs of dual status youth.

''(2) NO SUPPLANTATION OF OTHER FUNDS.—Any amounts paid to a State under a grant under this section shall be used to supplement and not supplant other State expenditures on dual status youths or children involved with either the child welfare or juvenile justice systems.

''(3) EVALUATION.—Up to 10 percent of the amount made available to carry out this section for a fiscal year shall be made available to the Secretary to evaluate the effectiveness of the projects funded under this section, using a methodology that—

''(A) includes random assignment whenever feasible, or other research methods that allow for the strongest possible causal inferences when random assignment is not feasible; and

''(B) generates evidence on the impact of specific projects, or groups of projects with identical (or similar) practices and procedures.

''(4) REPORT.—A State child welfare agency and a State juvenile justice agency receiving a grant under this section shall jointly submit to the Secretary, the Attorney General, and the Administrator of the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention of the Department of Justice, a report on the evaluation of the activities carried out under the grant at the end of each fiscal year during the period of the grant. Such report shall include—

''(A) a description of the scope and nature of the dual status youth population in the State, including the number of dual status youth;

''(B) a description of the evidence-based practices and procedures used by the agencies to carry out the activities described in clauses (i) through (iii) of paragraph (1)(C); and

''(C) an analysis of the effects of such practices and procedures, including information regarding—

''(i) the collection of data related to individual dual status youths;

''(ii) aggregate data related to the dual status youth population, including—

''(I) characteristics of dual status youths in the State;

''(II) case processing timelines; and

''(III) information related to case management, the provision of targeted services, and placements within the foster care or juvenile justice system; and

''(iii) the extent to which such practices and procedures have contributed to—

''(I) improved educational outcomes for dual status youths;

''(II) fewer delinquency referrals for dual status youths;

''(III) shorter stays in intensive restrictive placements for dual status youths; or

''(IV) such other outcomes for dual status youths as the State child welfare agency and State juvenile justice agency may identify.

''(d) TRAINING AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—The Secretary may support State child welfare agencies and State juvenile justice agencies by offering a program, developed in consultation with organizations and agencies with subject matter expertise, of training and technical assistance to assist such agencies in developing programs and protocols that draw on best practices for serving dual status youth in order to facilitate or enhance—

''(1) collaboration between State child welfare agencies and State juvenile justice agencies; and

''(2) the effectiveness of such agencies with respect to working with Federal agencies and child welfare and juvenile justice agencies from other States.

''(e) REPORT.—Not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of this section, and every 3 years thereafter, the Secretary, the Attorney General, and the Administrator of the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention of the Department of Justice shall jointly submit to the Committee on Finance and the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate and the Committee on Ways and Means and the Committee on Education and Labor of the House of Representatives, a report on the grants provided under this section.

''(f) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

''(1) DUAL STATUS YOUTH.—The term 'dual status youth' means a child who has come into contact with both the child welfare and juvenile justice systems and occupies various statuses in terms of the individual's relationship to such systems.

''(2) LEADERSHIP COLLABORATION GROUP.—The term 'leadership collaboration group' means a group composed of senior officials from the State child welfare agency, the State juvenile justice agency, and other relevant youth and family-serving public agencies and private organizations, including, to the extent practicable, representatives from the State judiciary branch.

''(3) STATE JUVENILE JUSTICE AGENCY.—The term 'State juvenile justice agency' means the agency of the State or Indian tribe responsible for administering grant funds awarded under the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (34 U.S.C. 11101 et seq.).

''(4) STATE CHILD WELFARE AGENCY.—The term 'State child welfare agency' means the State agency responsible for administering the program under this subpart, or, in the case of a tribal organization that is receiving payments under section 428, the tribal agency responsible for administering such program.''.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Section 423(a) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 623(a)) is amended—

(1) by striking ''The sum appropriated'' and inserting the following:

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2), the sum appropriated''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

''(2) GRANTS TO STATES TO ENHANCE COLLABORATION BETWEEN STATE CHILD WELFARE AND JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEMS.—For each fiscal year beginning with fiscal year 2023 for which the amount appropriated under section 425 for the fiscal year exceeds $270,000,000—

''(A) the Secretary shall reserve from such excess amount such sums as are necessary for making grants under section 429A for such fiscal year; and

''(B) the remainder to be applied under paragraph (1) for purposes of making allotments to States for such fiscal year shall be determined after the Secretary first allots $70,000 to each State under such paragraph and reserves such sums under subparagraph (A) of this paragraph.''.

SEC. 102. ELIMINATION OF SUNSET FOR ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HUMAN TRAFFICKING.

The Survivors of Human Trafficking Empowerment Act (section 115 of Public Law 114–22) is amended by striking subsection (h).

SEC. 103. PILOT PROGRAM FOR YOUTH AT HIGH RISK OF BEING TRAFFICKED.

Section 202(b) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2005 (34 U.S.C. 20702(b)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(5) PILOT DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM.—

''(A) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Assistant Attorney General, in consultation with the Assistant Secretary, shall establish a pilot demonstration program, through which community-based organizations in underserved communities, prioritizing rural communities, in the United States may apply for funding to develop, implement, and build replicable treatment models, based on the type of housing unit that the individual being treated lives in, with supportive services and innovative care, treatment, and services.

''(B) POPULATION TO BE SERVED.—The program established pursuant to subparagraph (A) shall primarily serve adolescents and youth who—

''(i) are transitioning out of foster care;

''(ii) struggle with substance use disorder;

''(iii) are pregnant or parenting; or

''(iv) have experienced foster care involvement or involvement in the child welfare system, child poverty, child abuse or neglect, human trafficking, juvenile justice involvement, gang involvement, or homelessness.

''(C) AUTHORIZED ACTIVITIES.—Funding provided under subparagraph (A) may be used for—

''(i) providing residential care, including temporary or long-term placement as appropriate;

''(ii) providing 24-hour emergency social services response;

''(iii) providing clothing and other daily necessities needed to keep individuals from returning to living on the street;

''(iv) case management services;

''(v) mental health counseling, including specialized counseling and substance abuse treatment;

''(vi) legal services;

''(vii) specialized training for social service providers, public sector personnel, and private sector personnel likely to encounter sex trafficking and labor trafficking victims on issues related to the sex trafficking and labor trafficking of minors; and

''(viii) outreach and education programs to provide information about deterrence and

prevention of sex trafficking and labor trafficking of minors.

''(D) FUNDING PRIORITY.—The Assistant Attorney General shall give funding priority to community-based programs that provide crisis stabilization, emergency shelter, and addiction treatment for adolescents and transitional age residential programs that have reputable outcomes.''.

Subtitle B—Governmental Efforts To Prevent Human Trafficking

SEC. 121. COMPTROLLER GENERAL REPORT ON OVERSIGHT OF FEDERAL SUPPLY CHAINS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than June 1, 2024, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on Federal contract supply chain oversight related to the prevention of trafficking in persons.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The report required under subsection (a) shall include an assessment of the following:

(1) The compliance of Federal agencies with the requirement under section 1704(c)(1) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (22 U.S.C. 7104b(c)(1)) to refer to suspension and debarment officials allegations of trafficking in persons activities on the part of contract, grant, and cooperative agreement recipients.

(2) The compliance of Federal agencies with the requirement to include the contract clause regarding combating trafficking in persons provided for under section 222.50 of the Federal Acquisition Regulation (or successor regulations).

(3) Federal agency enforcement and monitoring activities related to ensuring the compliance of Federal contractors and subcontractors with the annual certification requirements under such section 222.50.

(c) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means—

(1) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate; and

(2) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Oversight and Reform, and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives.

SEC. 122. ENSURING ANTI-TRAFFICKING-IN-PERSONS TRAININGS AND PROVISIONS INTO CODES OF CONDUCT OF ALL FEDERAL DEPARTMENTS AND EXECUTIVE AGENCIES.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) Human trafficking is inimical to every Federal agency's core values and inherently harmful and dehumanizing.

(2) Through the adoption of a Code of Conduct, Federal agencies hold their personnel to similar standards that are required of contractors and subcontractors of the agency under Federal law.

(3) Human trafficking is a violation of human rights and against Federal law.

(4) The United States Government seeks to deter activities that would facilitate or support trafficking in persons.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS ON IMPLEMENTATION OF ANTI-TRAFFICKING-IN-PERSONS POLICIES.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) beginning not later than 18 months after the date of the enactment of this Act, the head of every Federal agency should incorporate a module on human trafficking into its staff training requirements and menu of topics to be covered in the annual ethics training of such agency;

(2) such staff trainings should teach employees how to prevent, identify, and report trafficking in persons;

(3) Federal agencies that already provide counter trafficking-in-persons training for staff should share their curricula with agencies that do not have such curricula;

(4) the head of each agency should inform all candidates for employment about the anti-trafficking provisions in the Code of Conduct of the agency;

(5) employees of each Federal agency should sign acknowledgment of the agency's Code of Conduct, which should be kept in the file of the employee; and

(6) a violation of the Code of Conduct should lead to disciplinary action, up to and including termination of employment.

(c) POLICY FOR EXECUTIVE BRANCH EMPLOYEES.—The President shall take such steps as may be necessary to ensure that each officer and employee (including temporary employees, persons stationed abroad while working for the United States, and detailees from other agencies of the Federal Government) of an agency in the executive branch of the Federal Government is subject to a policy with a minimum standard that contains—

(1) a prohibition from engaging in human trafficking while employed by the Government in a full-time or part-time capacity;

(2) a requirement that all Federal personnel, without regard to whether the person is stationed abroad, be sensitized to human trafficking and the ethical conduct requirements that prohibit the procurement of trafficking in persons;

(3) a requirement that all such personnel be equipped with the necessary knowledge and tools to prevent, recognize, report, and address human trafficking offenses through a training for new personnel and through regular refresher courses offered every 2 years; and

(4) a requirement that all such personnel report to the applicable inspector general and agency trafficking in persons point of contact any suspected cases of misconduct, waste, fraud, or abuse relating to trafficking in persons.

(d) TIMING.—The policy described in subsection (c)—

(1) shall be established or integrated into all applicable employee codes of conduct not later than 18 months after the date of the enactment of this Act;

(2) may not replace any preexisting code of conduct that contains more robust requirements than the requirements described in subsection (c); and

(3) shall be signed by all personnel described in subsection (c) not later than 2 years after such date of enactment.

(e) REPORTING.—The Office of Inspector General of a Federal department or agency, in consultation with the head of such agency, shall submit an annual report to Congress, which shall be publicly accessible, containing—

(1) the number of suspected violations reported;

(2) the number of investigations;

(3) the status and outcomes of such investigations; and

(4) any recommended actions to improve the programs and operations of such agency.

SEC. 123. GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTABILITY OFFICE STUDY ON ACCESSIBILITY OF MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES AND SUBSTANCE USE DISORDER SERVICES.

Not later than 3 years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall—

(1) conduct a study of the accessibility of mental health services and substance use disorder treatment and recovery for survivors of human trafficking in the United States of various ages; and

(2) submit a report to Congress containing the findings of such study and recommendations for increased accessibility and affordability for survivors of trafficking.

SEC. 124. NSF SUPPORT OF RESEARCH ON IMPACTS OF SOCIAL MEDIA ON HUMAN TRAFFICKING.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) HUMAN TRAFFICKING.—The term ''human trafficking'' means an act or practice described in section 103(11) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7102(11)).

(2) SOCIAL MEDIA PLATFORM.—The term ''social media platform'' means a website or internet medium that—

(A) permits a person to become a registered user, establish an account, or create a profile for the purpose of allowing users to create, share, and view user-generated content through such an account or profile;

(B) enables 1 or more users to generate content that can be viewed by other users of the medium; and

(C) primarily serves as a medium for users to interact with content generated by other users of the medium.

(b) SUPPORT OF RESEARCH.—The Director of the National Science Foundation, in consultation with the Attorney General, the Secretary of Homeland Security, and the Secretary of Health and Human Services, shall support merit-reviewed and competitively awarded research on the impact of online social media platforms on the maintenance or expansion of human trafficking, which may include—

(1) fundamental research on digital forensic tools or other technologies for verifying the authenticity of social media platform users and their materials, that are utilized in the promotion or operation of human trafficking networks;

(2) fundamental research on privacy preserving technical tools that may aid law enforcement's ability to identify and prosecute individuals or entities promoting or involved in human trafficking;

(3) social and behavioral research related to social media platform users who engage with those promoting or involved in human trafficking;

(4) research on the effectiveness of expanding public understanding, awareness, or law enforcement efforts in combating human trafficking through social media platforms; and

(5) research awards coordinated with other Federal agencies and programs, including the Information Integrity Research and Development Interagency Working Group and the Privacy Research and Development Interagency Working Group of the Networking and Information Technology Research and Development Program, the Office for Victims of Crime of the Department of Justice, the Blue Campaign of the Department of Homeland Security, the Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons of the Department of State, and activities of the Department of Transportation and the Advisory Committee on Human Trafficking.

(c) SURVIVORS.—To the extent possible, the Director of the National Science Foundation shall ensure that research supported under subsection (b) incorporates the experiences, input, and safety and privacy concerns of human trafficking survivors.

(d) REPORTS.—

(1) FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director of the National Science Foundation shall report to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate, the Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies of the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate, the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives, and the Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives—

(A) the Director's findings with respect to the feasibility for research opportunities, including with the private sector social media platform companies, to improve the ability to combat human trafficking operations; and

(B) any recommendations of the Director that could facilitate and improve communication and coordination among the private sector, the National Science Foundation, and relevant Federal agencies to improve the ability to combat human trafficking operations through social media.

(2) RESULTS OF RESEARCH.—Not later than 4 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director of the National Science Foundation shall report to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate, the Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies of the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate, the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives, and the Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives on the results of the research supported under this section.

Subtitle C—Monitoring Child, Forced, and Slave Labor

SEC. 131. TRANSPARENCY IN ANTI-TRAFFICKING EXPENDITURES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and not later than October 1 of each of the following 5 years, the head of each Federal department or agency to which amounts are appropriated for the purpose of awarding grants for anti-trafficking in persons, and the head of each Federal department and agency contributing to the annual congressional earmark for counter-trafficking in persons, shall publish on the public website of the department or agency, with respect to the prior fiscal year—

(1) each obligation or expenditure of Federal funds for the purpose of combating human trafficking and forced labor; and

(2) subject to subsection (b), and with respect to each such obligation or expenditure, the name of a primary recipient, and any subgrantees, and their project location, activity, award amounts, and award periods.

(b) EXCEPTION FOR SECURITY CONCERNS.—If the head of a Federal department or agency determines that a primary recipient or subgrantee for purposes of subsection (a) has a security concern—

(1) the award recipients shall not be publicly identified pursuant to subsection (a)(2); and

(2) only the activity, award amounts, and award periods shall be publicly listed pursuant to such subsection.

SEC. 132. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING UNITED STATES COMPANIES ADOPTING COUNTER-TRAFFICKING-IN-PERSONS POLICIES.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) companies headquartered or doing business in the United States that are not small business concerns (as defined in section 3 of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 632)) should adopt a written policy not later than 18 months after the date of the enactment of this Act that—

(A) prohibits trafficking in persons;

(B) is published annually; and

(C) is accessible in a prominent place on their public website; and

(2) such policy should expressly prohibit the company, its employees, or agents from—

(A) engaging in human trafficking;

(B) using forced labor for the development, production, shipping, or sale of its goods or services;

(C) destroying, concealing, confiscating, or otherwise denying access by an employee to the employee's identity or immigration documents, such as passports or drivers' licenses, regardless of issuing authority;

(D) using misleading or fraudulent practices during the recruitment of employees or offering of employment, such as—

(i) failing to disclose, in a format and language understood by the employee or potential employee, basic information; or

(ii) making material misrepresentations during the recruitment of employees regarding the key terms and conditions of employment, including—

(I) wages and fringe benefits;

(II) the location of work;

(III) the living conditions;

(IV) housing and associated costs (if employer- or agent-provided or arranged);

(V) any significant costs to be charged to the employee or potential employee; and

(VI) the hazardous nature of the work, if applicable;

(E) using recruiters that do not comply with local labor laws of the country in which the recruiting takes place;

(F) providing or arranging housing that fails to meet the host country housing and safety standards; and

(G) failing to provide an employment contract, recruitment agreement, or other required work document—

(i) in writing—

(I) in a language the employee understands; or

(II) along with an independent interpreter if the document cannot be provided in a language the employee understands;

(ii) not later than 5 days before the employee relocates, if relocation is required to perform the work; and

(iii) that includes details about work description, wages, work locations, living accommodations and associated costs, time off, round-trip transportation arrangements, grievance processes, and the content of applicable laws and regulations that prohibit trafficking in persons.

SEC. 133. AMENDMENTS TO THE CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION AND TREATMENT ACT.

Section 111(b)(1) of the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (42 U.S.C. 5106g(b)(1)) is amended by striking ''a victim of'' and all that follows and inserting ''a victim of 'child abuse and neglect' and of 'sexual abuse' if the child is identified, by a State or local agency employee of the State or locality involved, as being a victim of human trafficking.''.

SEC. 134. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING TIMELY SUBMISSION OF DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE REPORTS.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the Department of Justice has failed to meet its reporting requirements under title IV of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2017 (34 U.S.C. 10101 et seq.); and

(2) progress on critical data collection about human trafficking and crime reporting are in jeopardy as a result of such failure and must be addressed immediately.

SEC. 135. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON CRITERIA FOR CLASSIFYING VICTIMS OF CHILD SEX TRAFFICKING.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) all States (including the District of Columbia) and territories should evaluate whether to eliminate the requirement for third-party control to properly qualify a child as a victim of sex trafficking, to—

(A) aid in the identification and prevention of child sex trafficking;

(B) protect children; and

(C) appropriately prosecute perpetrators to the fullest extent of the law; and

(2) a person is qualified as a victim of child sex trafficking if the person is a victim, as a child, of human trafficking.

SEC. 136. MISSING AND ABDUCTED FOSTER CHILDREN AND YOUTH.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) each State child welfare agency should—

(A) prioritize developing and implementing protocols to comply with section 471(a)(35) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 671(a)(35)), as amended by section 137; and

(B) report the information the agency receives about missing or abducted foster children and youth to the National Center on Missing and Exploited Children and to law enforcement authorities for inclusion in the Federal Bureau of Investigation's National Crime Information Center database, in accordance with section 471(a)(34) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 671(a)(34));

(2) the reports described in paragraph (1)(B)—

(A) should be made immediately (and in no case later than 24 hours) after the information is received; and

(B) were required to be provided to the Secretary of Health and Human Services beginning on September 30, 2016; and

(3) according to section 471(a)(34) of such Act, each State child welfare agency was required to submit annual reports to the Secretary of Health and Human Services beginning on September 30, 2017, to notify the Secretary of the total number of children and youth who are victims of human trafficking.

SEC. 137. MODIFICATION TO STATE PLAN FOR FOSTER CARE AND ADOPTION ASSISTANCE.

(a) STATE PLAN AMENDMENT.—Section 471(a)(35)(B) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 671(a)(35)(B)) is amended by striking the semicolon at the end and inserting the following: ''(referred to in this subparagraph as ''NCMEC''), and that the State agency shall maintain regular communication with law enforcement agencies and NCMEC in efforts to provide a safe recovery of a missing or abducted child or youth, including by sharing information pertaining to the child's or youth's recovery and circumstances related to the recovery, and that the State report submitted to law enforcement agencies and NCMEC shall include where reasonably possible—

''(i) a photo of the missing or abducted child or youth;

''(ii) a description of the child's or youth's physical features, such as height, weight, sex, ethnicity, race, hair color, and eye color; and

''(iii) endangerment information, such as the child's or youth's pregnancy status, prescription medications, suicidal tendencies, vulnerability to being sex trafficked, and other health or risk factors;''.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), the amendment made by subsection (a) shall take effect on the date of enactment of this Act.

(2) DELAY IF STATE LEGISLATION REQUIRED.—In the case of a State plan under part E of title IV of the Social Security Act which the Secretary of Health and Human Services determines requires State legislation (other than legislation appropriating funds) in order for the plan to meet the additional requirements imposed by the amendment made by subsection (a), the State plan shall not be regarded as failing to comply with the requirements of such part solely on the basis of the failure of the plan to meet such additional requirements before the first day of the first calendar quarter beginning after the close of the first regular session of the State legislature that begins after the date of enactment of this Act. For purposes of the previous sentence, in the case of a State that has a 2-year legislative session, each year of the session shall be deemed to

be a separate regular session of the State legislature.

TITLE II—AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

SEC. 201. EXTENSION OF AUTHORIZATIONS UNDER THE VICTIMS OF TRAFFICKING AND VIOLENCE PROTECTION ACT OF 2000.

Section 113 of the Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7110) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking ''To carry out the purposes of sections 106(b) and 107(b),'' and inserting ''To carry out the purposes of sections 106(b) and 107(b) of this Act and section 429A of the Social Security Act,''; and

(B) in paragraph (2), by striking ''2018 through 2021'' and inserting ''2023 through 2028'';

(2) in subsection (d)(3), by striking ''$11,000,000 to the Attorney General for each of the fiscal years 2018 through 2021'' and inserting ''$11,000,000 to the Attorney General for each of the fiscal years 2023 through 2028'';

(3) in subsection (f), by striking ''2018 through 2021.'' and inserting ''2023 through 2028''; and

(4) in subsection (i)—

(A) by striking ''2018 through 2021'' and inserting ''2023 through 2028''; and

(B) by inserting ''of which $2,000,000 shall be made available each fiscal year for the establishment of a labor trafficking investigation team within the Department of Homeland Security Center for Countering Human Trafficking, and the remaining funds shall be used'' after ''expended,''.

SEC. 202. IMPROVING ENFORCEMENT OF SECTION 307 OF THE TARIFF ACT OF 1930.

There is authorized to be appropriated $20,000,000, for each of fiscal years 2023 through 2028, to the Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection to strengthen the enforcement of section 307 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1307).

TITLE III—SEVERABILITY

SEC. 301. SEVERABILITY.

If any provision of this Act or amendment made by this Act, or the application of such provision or amendment to any person or circumstance, is held to be unconstitutional, the remainder of this Act and the amendments made by this Act, and the application of the provision or amendment to any other person or circumstance, shall not be affected.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER) and the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. JORDAN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. NADLER. 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 S. 3949.

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

There was no objection.

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

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of S. 3949, the Trafficking Victims Prevention and Protection Reauthorization Act of 2022, which would reauthorize the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000, which expired in September of last year.

This legislation would also extend and update programs for human trafficking survivors while increasing the funding authorization to reflect current spending levels through 2027.

Human trafficking continues to be one of the most important challenges of our time. More than 20 years after we first passed the Trafficking Victims Protection Act, traffickers continued to find new ways to exploit 25 million people around the world while generating more than $150 billion annually.

The TVPA serves as the foundation for the United States' countertrafficking efforts and contains a multitude of authorizations for the programs that support this crucial work. It is, therefore, critical that we reauthorize this legislation.

S. 3949 would help prevent human trafficking, promote services to trafficking victims and survivors, encourage Federal coordination on data collection and crime reporting, and promote justice for trafficking survivors.

The bill would improve training of Federal law enforcement personnel by ensuring anti-trafficking trainings are included in all staff trainings for Federal departments and executive agencies. It would also establish a pilot program to which underserved communities in the United States may apply for funding to develop and implement treatment models and support services for youth at high risk of being trafficked.

The bill would also facilitate investigations into potential human trafficking cases by strengthening statutes and penalties for trafficking offenses. In addition, it would include the Survivors' Bill of Rights, which encourages States to adopt the same protections for survivors of State sex crimes that already exist at the Federal level.

Lastly, we know that trafficking victims are of all ages, genders, ethnicities, nationalities, and sexual orientations. However, some vulnerable individuals, including minors in foster care or involved in the juvenile justice system, are more likely to be targeted and victimized.

To encourage State agencies to work together to keep these at-risk youth safe and off the streets, S. 3949 would make grants to State child welfare and juvenile justice agencies to collaborate in the collection of data on youth who are involved in both systems or dual-status youth, and encourage better cooperation between State agencies that oversee juvenile justice and child welfare programs.

The United States has built one of the strongest anti-trafficking responses in the world, yet the fight is not over. We can and must continue to improve and strengthen our anti-trafficking response.

That is why I thank Senators Feinstein and Grassley for introducing S. 3949, legislation necessary to end all forms of human trafficking and modern-day slavery.

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

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

Madam Speaker, S. 3949 requires that certain services be provided to trafficking survivors with a history in the State child protection and welfare system. For example, it would require that trafficking victims with a history in the child welfare system receive basic education, life skills training, job skills training, and other professional development.

The bill also prohibits officials who are investigating trafficking from engaging in illicit relationships or contact with witnesses, victims, potential witnesses, and potential victims during the course of the investigation.

It also requires all Federal agencies to ensure that all staff receive training related to human trafficking and acknowledge the agency's code of conduct as it relates to human trafficking.

Additionally, this bill requires the Comptroller General to report to Congress on the prevention of trafficking of persons in the Federal contract supply chain.

Madam Speaker, I would just say if we really want to deal with the trafficking problem, the number one thing we could do, the number one thing we should do, the best thing we could do is actually secure the border. But this week, the Democrats are looking to do just the opposite and make an already chaotic situation even more chaotic with the repeal of title 42.

That is what we should be focusing on. If we really care about this terrible human trafficking concern and problem, we would secure our southern border, but that is not, unfortunately, where this administration wants to go.

This legislation is fine, but if we really want to address the overriding problem here, we would be focused on the border.

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

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, for the reasons I stated in my opening statement, I urge my colleagues to support the bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of S. 3949, the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2022, which reauthorizes the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000.

Human trafficking is one of the greatest ongoing threats to human rights in the world—and in this country.

An estimated 25 percent of human trafficking victims are reportedly in my home state of Texas, with Houston being one of the largest hubs for human trafficking in the country. And although some populations are at greater risk of victimization than others, human trafficking spans all races, ages, genders, and every socioeconomic status.

In 2020, the National Human Trafficking Hotline identified more than 16,000 victims of human trafficking, who likely represent only a fraction of the actual problem.

In that same year, the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children received more than 21.7 million reports, most of which were related to child sexual abuse material, online enticement, child sex trafficking, and child sexual molestation.

Victims who have been exploited or abused sexually or trafficked, whether for labor or sex, require and deserve victim-focused, culturally informed responses from well-trained providers and law enforcement, that direct them towards emergency and long-term services critical to sustaining them as they heal.

Funding and grants to develop, expand, strengthen, and provide these victim services and programming are vital to our efforts to identify victims, provide healing, prevent further victimization, and ensure justice.

Because it is our duty not only to ensure victims and survivors of these ghastly crimes are not re-victimized but also to provide them with services that help them successfully re-integrate into society, we must extend the authorizations of the vital programs within the Trafficking Victims Protection Act.

I support S. 3949 and encourage my colleagues to do the same.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 3949.

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.

ABOLISH TRAFFICKING REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2022

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 3946) to reauthorize the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2017, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 3946

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 ''Abolish Trafficking Reauthorization Act of 2022''.

SEC. 2. TABLE OF CONTENTS.

The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title.
Sec. 2. Table of contents.
Sec. 3. Definitions.
TITLE I—GRANTS RELATING TO HUMAN TRAFFICKING PREVENTION AND ASSISTANCE FOR VICTIMS OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING
Sec. 101. Grants for specialized human trafficking training and technical assistance for service providers.
Sec. 102. Technical and clarifying update to civil remedy.
Sec. 103. Ensuring protection and confidentiality for survivors of human trafficking.
Sec. 104. Grants for State improvements.
Sec. 105. Additional reauthorization.
Sec. 106. Redesignations.
TITLE II—COMPENSATION OF VICTIMS OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING
Sec. 201. Bankruptcy.
TITLE III—CYBER HARASSMENT PREVENTION
Subtitle A—Cybercrime Statistics
Sec. 311. National strategy, classification, and reporting on cybercrime.
Subtitle B—Prioritizing Online Threat Enforcement
Sec. 321. Improved investigative and forensic resources for enforcement of laws related to cybercrimes against individuals.
Sec. 322. Report.
Sec. 323. Information sharing.
Sec. 324. Training and technical assistance for States.
TITLE IV—OTHER FEDERAL IMPROVEMENTS RELATING TO HUMAN TRAFFICKING
Sec. 401. Cybercrime.
Sec. 402. Elimination of barriers.
Sec. 403. Tip organizations.
Sec. 404. Data collection.
Sec. 405. Cumulative biennial report on data collection and statistics.
Sec. 406. Forced labor requirements.

SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) COMPUTER.—The term ''computer'' includes a computer network and any interactive electronic device.

(2) CYBERCRIME AGAINST INDIVIDUALS.—The term ''cybercrime against individuals'' has the meaning given that term in section 1401(a) Violence Against Women Act Reauthorization Act of 2022 (34 U.S.C. 30107(a)).

(3) HOMELESS YOUTH.—The term ''homeless youth'' has the meaning given the term ''homeless children and youths'' in section 725 of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 11434a).

TITLE I—GRANTS RELATING TO HUMAN TRAFFICKING PREVENTION AND ASSISTANCE FOR VICTIMS OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING

SEC. 101. GRANTS FOR SPECIALIZED HUMAN TRAFFICKING TRAINING AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FOR SERVICE PROVIDERS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 111(c)(1) of the Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005 (34 U.S.C. 20708(c)(1)) is amended by inserting '', which may include programs to build law enforcement capacity to identify and respond to human trafficking that are funded through the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services of the Department of Justice, such as the Interdiction for the Protection of Children Program'' before the semicolon.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 107(c)(4)(A) of the Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7105(c)(4)(A)) is amended by inserting ''in order to fulfill the purposes described in section 111 of the Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005 (34 U.S.C. 20708)'' before the period at the end.

SEC. 102. TECHNICAL AND CLARIFYING UPDATE TO CIVIL REMEDY.

Section 1595(a) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting ''or attempts or conspires to benefit,'' after ''whoever knowingly benefits,''.

SEC. 103. ENSURING PROTECTION AND CONFIDENTIALITY FOR SURVIVORS OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING.

The Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''SEC. 114. ENSURING PROTECTION AND CONFIDENTIALITY FOR SURVIVORS OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING.

''(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section—

''(1) the term 'covered grant' means a grant from the Attorney General or the Secretary of Health and Human Services under section 106(b), 107(b), or 107(f); and

''(2) the term 'covered recipient' means a grantee or subgrantee receiving funds under a covered grant.

''(b) GRANT CONDITIONS.—Covered grants and covered recipients shall be subject, at the election of the Attorney General or the Secretary of Health and Human Services, as applicable, to—

''(1) the conditions under section 40002(b)(2) of the Violence Against Women Act of 1994 (34 U.S.C. 12291(b)(2)) that apply with respect to grants under such Act and grantees and subgrantees for such grants; or

''(2) the conditions under section 306(c)(5) of the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act (42 U.S.C. 10406(c)(5)) that apply with respect to grants under such Act and grantees and subgrantees for such grants.

''(c) DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE-SPONSORED RESEARCH.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit a covered recipient from sharing personally identifying information with researchers seeking the information for the purposes of conducting research—

''(1) that is funded by the Department of Justice;

''(2) for which protections are in place in accordance with the requirements under part 22 of title 28, Code of Federal Regulations, or any successor thereto, and section 812(a) of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (34 U.S.C. 10231(a)); and

''(3) for which a current privacy certificate is on file documenting how the researchers intend to fulfill the obligations under such part 22.''.

SEC. 104. GRANTS FOR STATE IMPROVEMENTS.

(a) ENHANCING THE ABILITY OF STATE, LOCAL, AND TRIBAL CHILD WELFARE AGENCIES TO IDENTIFY AND RESPOND TO CHILDREN WHO ARE, OR ARE AT RISK OF BEING, VICTIMS OF TRAFFICKING.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Title II of the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2005 (34 U.S.C. 20701 et seq.) is amended by inserting after section 204 the following:

''SEC. 204A. ENHANCING THE ABILITY OF STATE, LOCAL, AND TRIBAL CHILD WELFARE AGENCIES TO IDENTIFY AND RESPOND TO CHILDREN WHO ARE, OR ARE AT RISK OF BEING, VICTIMS OF TRAFFICKING.

''(a) GRANTS TO ENHANCE CHILD WELFARE SERVICES.—The Secretary of Health and Human Services may make grants to eligible States to develop, improve, or expand programs that assist State, local, or Tribal child welfare agencies with identifying and responding to—

''(1) children considered victims of 'child abuse and neglect' and of 'sexual abuse' under the application of section 111(b)(1) of the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (42 U.S.C. 5106g(b)(1)) because of being identified as being a victim or at risk of being a victim of a severe form of trafficking in persons; and

''(2) children over whom such agencies have responsibility for placement, care, or supervision and for whom there is reasonable cause to believe are, or are at risk of being a victim of 1 or more severe forms of trafficking in persons.

''(b) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

''(1) CHILD.—The term 'child' means an individual who has not attained 18 years of age or such older age as the State has elected under section 475(8) of the Social Security

Act (42 U.S.C. 675(8)). At the option of an eligible State, such term may include an individual who has not attained 26 years of age.

''(2) ELIGIBLE STATE.—The term 'eligible State' means a State that has not received more than 3 grants under this section and meets 1 or more of the following criteria:

''(A) ELIMINATION OF THIRD PARTY CONTROL REQUIREMENT.—The State has eliminated or will eliminate any requirement relating to identification of a controlling third party who causes a child to engage in a commercial sex act in order for the child to be considered a victim of trafficking or a victim of 1 or more severe forms of trafficking in persons for purposes of accessing child welfare services and care.

''(B) APPLICATION OF STANDARD FOR HUMAN TRAFFICKING.—The State considers a child to be a victim of trafficking if the individual is a victim of a severe form of trafficking in persons, as described in subparagraph (A) of section 103(11) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7102(11)).

''(C) DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION OF STATE CHILD WELFARE PLAN PROTOCOLS.—The State agency responsible for administering the State plan for foster care and adoption assistance under part E of title IV of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 670 et seq.) has developed and is implementing or will develop and implement protocols that meet the following reporting requirements:

''(i) The requirement to report immediately, and in no case later than 24 hours after receiving, information on children who have been identified as being a victim of a severe form of trafficking in persons to law enforcement authorities under paragraph (34)(A) of section 471(a) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 671(a)).

''(ii) The requirement to report immediately, and in no case later than 24 hours after receiving, information on missing or abducted children to law enforcement authorities, including children classified as 'runaways', for entry into the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) database of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and to the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, under paragraph (35)(B) of such section.

''(iii) The requirement to report to the Secretary of Health and Human Services the total number of children who are victims of child human trafficking under paragraph (34)(B) of such section.

''(D) TRAFFICKING-SPECIFIC PROTOCOL.—The State has developed and implemented or will develop and implement a specialized protocol for responding to a child who is, or is at risk of being, a trafficking victim to ensure the response focuses on the child's specific safety needs as a victim of trafficking, and that includes the development and use of an alternative mechanism for investigating and responding to cases of child human trafficking in which the alleged offender is not the child's parent or caregiver without utilizing existing processes for investigating and responding to other forms of child abuse or neglect that require the filing of an abuse or neglect petition.

''(3) INDIAN TRIBE; TRIBAL ORGANIZATION.—The term 'Indian tribe' and 'tribal organization' have the meanings given those terms in section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5304).

''(4) STATE.—The term 'State' means each of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the United States Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands. Such term includes an Indian tribe, tribal organization, or tribal consortium with a plan approved under section 479B of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 679c), or which is receiving funding to provide foster care under part E of title IV of such Act pursuant to a cooperative agreement or contract with a State.''.

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of contents for the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2005 (Public Law 109–164; 22 U.S.C. 7101 note) is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 204 the following:

''204A. Enhancing the ability of State, local, and Tribal child welfare agencies to identify and respond to children who are, or are at risk of being, victims of trafficking.''.

(b) FUNDING.—Section 113(b) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7110(b)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(3) GRANTS FOR STATE IMPROVEMENTS.—To carry out the purposes of section 204A of the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2005, there are authorized to be appropriated $4,000,000 to the Secretary of Health and Human Services for each of fiscal years 2022 through 2027.''.

(c) SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING HEALTH CARE PROFESSIONALS AND TRAFFICKING PREVENTION.—It is the sense of Congress that health care and social service licensing boards and professional membership associations should facilitate access to trafficking-specific training guided by the Department of Health and Human Service's Core Competencies for Human Trafficking Response in Health Care and Behavioral Health Systems on—

(1) the scope and signs of human trafficking and child sexual abuse that present in the applicable health care, behavioral health, or social services settings;

(2) how to interact with potential victims of trafficking (as defined in section 103 of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7102)) and with survivors of human trafficking, using an age-appropriate, gender-responsive, culturally and linguistically appropriate, and trauma-informed approach; and

(3) the manner in which to respond to victims and potential victims of trafficking or child sexual exploitation and abuse.

SEC. 105. ADDITIONAL REAUTHORIZATION.

(a) AIRPORT PERSONNEL TRAINING TO IDENTIFY AND REPORT HUMAN TRAFFICKING VICTIMS.—Section 303 of the Frederick Douglass Trafficking Victims Prevention and Protection Reauthorization Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–425; 132 Stat. 5488) is amended by striking ''2018 through 2021'' and inserting ''2022 through 2027''.

(b) HERO CORPS HIRING.—Section 890A(g)(2) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 473(g)(2)) is amended by striking ''2019 through 2022'' and inserting ''2022 through 2027''.

(c) REAUTHORIZING THE SPECIAL ASSESSMENT AND ENSURING FULL FUNDING FOR THE DOMESTIC TRAFFICKING VICTIMS' FUND.—Section 3014 of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking ''and ending on December 16, 2022''; and

(2) in subsection (e)(1)—

(A) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking ''2023'' and inserting ''2027'';

(B) in subparagraph (A), by striking ''(42 U.S.C. 14044c)'' and inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 20705)'';

(C) in subparagraph (C), by striking ''(42 U.S.C. 13002(b))'' and inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 20304)''; and

(D) in subparagraph (D), by striking ''(42 U.S.C. 17616)'' and inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 21116)''.

(d) EXTENSION OF ANTI-TRAFFICKING GRANT PROGRAMS.—The Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7101 et seq.) is amended—

(1) in section 112A(b)(4) (22 U.S.C. 7109a(b)(4)), by striking ''2018 through 2021'' and inserting ''2022 through 2027'';

(2) in section 112B(d) (22 U.S.C. 7109b(d)) is amended by striking ''2008 through 2011'' and inserting ''2022 through 2027''; and

(3) in section 113 (22 U.S.C. 7110)—

(A) in subsection (b)(2), by striking ''2018 through 2021'' and inserting ''2022 through 2027'';

(B) in subsection (d)(3), by striking ''2018 through 2021'' and inserting ''2022 through 2027''; and

(C) in subsection (e)(3), by striking ''2008 through 2011'' and inserting ''2022 through 2027''.

(e) GRANTS FOR RAPE, ABUSE & INCEST NATIONAL NETWORK.—Section 628(d) of the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006 (34 U.S.C. 20985(d)) is amended by striking ''fiscal years 2007 through 2010'' and inserting ''fiscal years 2022 through 2027''.

SEC. 106. REDESIGNATIONS.

(a) GRANTS FOR SPECIALIZED HUMAN TRAFFICKING TRAINING AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FOR SERVICE PROVIDERS.—Section 111 of the Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005 (34 U.S.C. 20708) is redesignated as section 208 of the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2005 and transferred so as to appear after section 207 of the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2005.

(b) ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS.—

(1) JUSTICE FOR VICTIMS OF TRAFFICKING ACT OF 2015.—Sections 114, 119, and 606 of the Justice for Victims of Trafficking Act of 2015 (34 U.S.C. 20709, 20710, 20711) are redesignated as sections 209, 210, and 211, respectively, of the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2005 and transferred so as to appear after section 208 of the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2005, as so redesignated and transferred by subsection (a) of this section.

(2) ABOLISH HUMAN TRAFFICKING ACT OF 2017.—Section 7 of the Abolish Human Trafficking Act of 2017 (34 U.S.C. 20709a) is redesignated as section 212 of the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2005 and transferred so as to appear after section 211 of the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2005, as so redesignated and transferred by paragraph (1) of this subsection.

(3) TRAFFICKING VICTIMS PROTECTION ACT OF 2017.—Sections 501 and 504 of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2017 (34 U.S.C. 20709b, 20709c) are redesignated as sections 213 and 214, respectively, of the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2005 and transferred so as to appear after section 212 of the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2005, as so redesignated and transferred by paragraph (2) of this subsection.

TITLE II—COMPENSATION OF VICTIMS OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING

SEC. 201. BANKRUPTCY.

Section 523(a) of title 11, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (18), by striking ''or'' at the end;

(2) in paragraph (19), by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; or''; and

(3) by inserting after paragraph (19) the following:

''(20) for injury to an individual by the debtor relating to a violation of chapter 77 of title 18, including injury caused by an instance in which the debtor knowingly benefitted financially, or by receiving anything

of value, from participation in a venture that the debtor knew or should have known engaged in an act in violation of chapter 77 of title 18.''.

TITLE III—CYBER HARASSMENT PREVENTION

Subtitle A—Cybercrime Statistics

SEC. 311. NATIONAL STRATEGY, CLASSIFICATION, AND REPORTING ON CYBERCRIME.

(a) NATIONAL STRATEGY.—The Attorney General, in consultation with the Secretary of Homeland Security, shall develop a national strategy, which shall be developed to supplement, not duplicate, the National Strategy to Combat Human Trafficking and the National Strategy for Child Exploitation Prevention and Interdiction of the Department of Justice, to—

(1) reduce the incidence of cybercrimes against individuals;

(2) coordinate investigations of cybercrimes against individuals by Federal law enforcement agencies; and

(3) increase the number of Federal prosecutions of cybercrimes against individuals.

(b) REPORTING ON CYBERCRIME TAXONOMY.—Section 3(c) of the Better Cybercrime Metrics Act (34 U.S.C. 30109 note) is amended, in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by inserting '', which shall include the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate and the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives,'' after ''committees of Congress''.

Subtitle B—Prioritizing Online Threat Enforcement

SEC. 321. IMPROVED INVESTIGATIVE AND FORENSIC RESOURCES FOR ENFORCEMENT OF LAWS RELATED TO CYBERCRIMES AGAINST INDIVIDUALS.

Subject to the availability of appropriations to carry out this section, the Attorney General, in consultation with the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Secretary of Homeland Security, including the Executive Associate Director of Homeland Security Investigations, shall, with respect to cybercrimes against individuals—

(1) ensure that there are not fewer than 10 additional operational agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation designated to support the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice in the investigation and coordination of cybercrimes against individuals;

(2) ensure that each office of a United States Attorney designates at least 1 Assistant United States Attorney as responsible for investigating and prosecuting cybercrimes against individuals; and

(3) ensure the implementation of a regular and comprehensive training program—

(A) the purpose of which is to train agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in the investigation and prosecution of such crimes and the enforcement of laws related to cybercrimes against individuals; and

(B) that includes relevant forensic training related to investigating and prosecuting cybercrimes against individuals.

SEC. 322. REPORT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 1 year after the date on which the National Academy of Sciences submits the report required under section 3(c) of the Better Cybercrime Metrics Act (34 U.S.C. 30109 note), and once each year thereafter, the Director of the Office for Victims of Crime shall submit a report to the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate and the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives that addresses, to the extent data are available, the nature, extent, and amount of funding under the Victims of Crime Act of 1984 (34 U.S.C. 20101 et seq.) for victims of cybercrimes against individuals.

(b) CONTENTS.—The report required under subsection (a) shall include—

(1) an analysis of victims' assistance, victims' compensation, and discretionary grants under which victims of cybercrimes against individuals received assistance; and

(2) recommendations for improving services for victims of cybercrimes against individuals.

SEC. 323. INFORMATION SHARING.

(a) RECIPROCAL INFORMATION SHARING.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subtitle I of title VIII of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 481 et seq.) is amended—

(A) by striking sections 895 through 899; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

''SEC. 895. RECIPROCAL INFORMATION SHARING.

''Acting in accordance with a bilateral or multilateral arrangement, the Secretary, in the Secretary's discretion and on the basis of reciprocity, may provide information from the National Sex Offender Registry relating to a conviction for a sex offense against a minor (as such terms are defined in section 111 of the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006 (34 U.S.C. 20911)) to a foreign government upon the request of the foreign government, and may receive comparable information from the foreign government.''.

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of contents in section 1(b) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (Public Law 107–296; 116 Stat. 2135) is amended by striking the items relating to sections 895 through 899 and inserting the following:

''Sec. 895. Reciprocal information sharing.''.

(3) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in the amendments made by this subsection shall be construed to effect the amendments made by sections 895 through 899 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (Public Law 107–296; 116 Stat. 2256).

(b) CLARIFICATION WITH RESPECT TO CONTINUING REGISTRATION.—Section 240(b) of William Wilberforce Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008 (22 U.S.C. 212b(b)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(3) CLARIFICATION WITH RESPECT TO CONTINUING REGISTRATION.—An individual may not be issued or reissued a passport without a unique identifier solely because the individual has moved or otherwise resides outside the United States.''.

SEC. 324. TRAINING AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FOR STATES.

The Attorney General, in consultation with the Secretary of Homeland Security, the Director of the United States Secret Service, the Executive Associate Director of Homeland Security Investigations, and nongovernmental and survivor stakeholders, shall create, compile, evaluate, and disseminate materials and information, and provide the necessary training and technical assistance, to assist States and units of local government in—

(1) investigating, prosecuting, pursuing, preventing, understanding, and mitigating the impact of—

(A) physical, sexual, and psychological abuse of cybercrime victims, including victims of human trafficking that is facilitated by interactive computer services;

(B) exploitation of cybercrime victims; and

(C) deprioritization of cybercrime; and

(2) assessing, addressing, and mitigating the physical and psychological trauma to victims of cybercrime.

TITLE IV—OTHER FEDERAL IMPROVEMENTS RELATING TO HUMAN TRAFFICKING

SEC. 401. CYBERCRIME.

Subject to the availability of appropriations, and in accordance with the comparable level of the General Schedule, the Attorney General and the Secretary of Homeland Security shall provide incentive pay, in an amount that is not more than 25 percent of the basic pay of the individual, to an individual appointed to a position in the Department of Justice (including the Federal Bureau of Investigation) or the Department of Homeland Security (including positions in Homeland Security Investigations), respectively, requiring significant cyber skills, including to aid in—

(1) the protection of trafficking victims;

(2) the prevention of trafficking in persons; or

(3) the prosecution of technology-facilitated crimes against children by buyers or traffickers in persons.

SEC. 402. ELIMINATION OF BARRIERS.

(a) MINORS.—A Federal agency may not require a survivor of human trafficking who is less than 18 years of age or a homeless youth to obtain the consent or signature of the parent or guardian of the survivor or homeless youth to receive a copy of a Government-issued identity card issued to the survivor or homeless youth.

(b) FEES.—A Federal agency may not charge a survivor of human trafficking or a homeless youth a fee to obtain a copy of a Government-issued identity card issued to the survivor or homeless youth.

SEC. 403. TIP ORGANIZATIONS.

Section 524(c)(1) of title 28, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (H), by striking ''and'' at the end;

(2) in subparagraph (I), by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; and''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

''(J) at the discretion of the Attorney General, payments to reimburse operating expenses and program costs incurred by crime-tip organizations that—

''(i) annually waive their qualification for—

''(I) awards for information leading to forfeiture under subparagraph (C); and

''(II) receiving payment from equitably shared forfeiture funds; and

''(ii) offer rewards for information about violations of Federal criminal laws prohibiting human trafficking.''.

SEC. 404. DATA COLLECTION.

Section 105(d)(7) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7103(d)(7)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (Q)—

(A) in clause (vii), by adding ''and'' at the end; and

(B) in clause (viii), by striking ''and'' at the end;

(2) in subparagraph (R), by striking ''and'' at the end;

(3) in the first subparagraph (S), as added by section 121(a) of the Frederick Douglass Trafficking Victims Prevention and Protection Reauthorization Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–425; 132 Stat. 5478), by striking the period at the end and inserting a semicolon;

(4) by redesignating the second subparagraph (S), as added by section 7154(b) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 (Public Law 116–92; 113 Stat. 2260), as subparagraph (T);

(5) in subparagraph (T), as so redesignated, by striking the period at the end and inserting a semicolon; and

(6) by adding at the end the following:

''(U) with respect to applications described in subparagraph (B), (C), (D), or (F), when available, if the application was denied, the reason for the denial and the length of time it took for the denial to be issued; and

''(V) disaggregated data regarding—

''(i) the number of victims trafficked by third parties and by family members;

''(ii) victims trafficked by victim age; and

''(iii) victims trafficked by the type of trafficking.''.

SEC. 405. CUMULATIVE BIENNIAL REPORT ON DATA COLLECTION AND STATISTICS.

Not later than 280 days after the date of enactment of this Act, and every 2 years thereafter, the Attorney General and the Secretary of Health and Human Services shall each submit to the Committee on the Judiciary and the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate and the Committee on the Judiciary and the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives the status of the required data collection and reporting requirements of the Attorney General and the Secretary, respectively, related to trafficking, which shall include the status of—

(1) the study required under section 201(a)(1)(B)(ii) of the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2005 (34 U.S.C. 20701(a)(1)(B)(ii));

(2) the State reports required under section 237(b) of the William Wilberforce Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008 (34 U.S.C. 41309(b)) to be included in the Uniform Crime Reporting Program and the National Incident-Based Reporting System;

(3) the report required under section 237(c)(1)(A) of the William Wilberforce Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008 (Public Law 110–457; 122 Stat. 5084);

(4) the report required under section 237(c)(1)(B) of the William Wilberforce Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008 (Public Law 110–457; 122 Stat. 5084);

(5) the report required under section 237(c)(1)(C) of the William Wilberforce Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008 (Public Law 110–457; 122 Stat. 5084); and

(6) the comprehensive study required under section 237(c)(2) of the William Wilberforce Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008 (Public Law 110–457; 122 Stat. 5085).

SEC. 406. FORCED LABOR REQUIREMENTS.

(a) DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Attorney General shall establish a team of not less than 10 agents within the Federal Bureau of Investigation to be assigned to exclusively investigate labor trafficking.

(2) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out paragraph (1) $2,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2022 to 2027, to remain available until expended.

(b) DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall establish a team of not less than 10 agents within the Center for Countering Human Trafficking of the Department of Homeland Security to be assigned to exclusively investigate labor trafficking.

(2) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out paragraph (1) $2,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2022 to 2027, to remain available until expended.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER) and the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. JORDAN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York.

□ 1130

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. NADLER. 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 S. 3946.

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

There was no objection.

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

Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of S. 3946, the Abolish Human Trafficking Reauthorization Act, which reauthorizes crucial programs that help combat human trafficking.

Human trafficking is a multibillion-dollar criminal industry that exists in cities, suburbs, and rural towns, and denies freedom to nearly 25 million people around the world. Our inability to see the harms of human trafficking allows it to persist and leaves victims vulnerable, sometimes even as they think they have found those who will help them escape.

S. 3946 would reauthorize and extend many critical programs through 2027 that are vital to the fight to end this form of modern-day slavery.

The Trafficking Victims Protection Act, or TVPA, is a crucial law that provides the legal framework for the United States to combat, monitor, and prosecute human trafficking crimes, while also providing key services to victims of trafficking.

S. 3946 would reauthorize key TVPA programs through 2027 that fund restorative services for victim and law enforcement antitrafficking operations and training.

This legislation would also establish confidentiality protections for victims; prioritize cybersecurity enforcement; provide funding to States that identify, respond to, and prevent trafficking within their foster care systems; assist victims who have had their documentation stolen; improve data collection; support forced labor investigations; and authorize funding for the Department of Health and Human Services and the Department of Homeland Security.

Lastly, this reauthorization would extend the life of the National Sexual Assault Hotline and provide permanent authorization of the Department of Justice's Domestic Trafficking Victims' Fund, which is financed through fines paid by convicted traffickers and sexual predators.

Too often we think that human trafficking is something that happens elsewhere in other cities and other countries, but human trafficking touches every community, every city, and every suburb. That is why we must continue to do all that we can to raise awareness, provide hope, provide support to victims and survivors, and to ensure that there is accountability for those who commit this terrible crime. This legislation does just that.

This bipartisan legislation is supported by a broad coalition of advocates for victims and survivors of trafficking and sexual abuse, law enforcement, and prosecutors.

Madam Speaker, I thank Senators CORNYN and KLOBUCHAR for introducing this important legislation. I urge all my colleagues to support it, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Madam Speaker, again, this legislation is fine. I will just say this—my colleague and the chair of the Judiciary Committee said this—this problem is everywhere. I don't disagree. It is a terrible problem. But let's be honest, where the problem is the worst is our southern border.

Four million illegal migrants have come into this country in the 23 months of the Biden administration. That is where it is the worst. The cartels are making tons of money on moving people. What happens to women and children in that journey is so wrong, and that is what we should be focused on.

My colleagues on the other side do not want to address it, they don't even want to go see it, the President hasn't even been there. This legislation is fine, and it can be helpful—God bless America.

But let's focus on the real issue here: the 4 million people the cartels are bringing across our border—we no longer have a border.

If title 42 goes away, that chaotic situation gets even worse. That is what we should be focused on, and my colleagues don't want to do it.

Madam Speaker, this legislation is fine, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, S. 3946 provides vital resources to identify and protect victims and survivors of human trafficking, prevent human trafficking, and further victimization of survivors, and seek out and hold accountable those who dare to commit this heinous offense.

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

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of S. 3946, the Abolish Human Trafficking Reauthorization Act.

Human trafficking can happen anywhere in America—in rural communities in the form of agricultural labor, in urban communities in the form of massage parlors, and suburban communities in the form of domestic labor, or in any combination.

And although some populations are at greater risk than others, human trafficking spans all races, ages, genders, and every socioeconomic status.

People who have been trafficked, whether for labor or sex, are not criminals. They are victims who deserve victim-focused, culturally informed responses that direct them towards services critical to sustaining them as they heal and away from the criminal justice system.

I am sure we can agree that we must better support victims of labor and sex trafficking, ensure that they are not revictimized or stigmatized, and provide them with services that help them successfully re-integrate into society.

And, while we tend to focus on sex trafficking, we must do more to shine a light on incidences of labor trafficking and victims of forced labor. This begins with gathering better data.

This legislation would reauthorize and strengthen several programs aimed at preventing human trafficking and protecting victims and survivors within the Trafficking Victims Protection Act or the TVPA—the cornerstone of the U.S. antitrafficking response.

This bill would also encourage collaboration among those entities that identify and support victims, improve law enforcement training, promote data collection, prioritize efforts to respond to cybercrime, and strengthen certain protections for victims and survivors.

I thank Senators CORNYN and KLOBUCHAR for their continued dedication to the fight to end human trafficking. I urge all of my colleagues to support S. 3946.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER) that the House suspend the rules and pass S. 3946.

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.

PROTECTING AMERICAN INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ACT OF 2022

Mr. MEEKS. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 1294) to authorize the imposition of sanctions with respect to foreign persons that have engaged in significant theft of trade secrets of United States persons, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 1294

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 ''Protecting American Intellectual Property Act of 2022''.

SEC. 2. IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO THEFT OF TRADE SECRETS OF UNITED STATES PERSONS.

(a) REPORT REQUIRED.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and not less frequently than annually thereafter, the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report—

(A) identifying any foreign person the President determines, during the period specified in paragraph (2)—

(i) has knowingly engaged in, or benefitted from, significant theft of trade secrets of United States persons, if the theft of such trade secrets occurred on or after such date of enactment and is reasonably likely to result in, or has materially contributed to, a significant threat to the national security, foreign policy, or economic health or financial stability of the United States;

(ii) has provided significant financial, material, or technological support for, or goods or services in support of or to benefit significantly from, such theft;

(iii) is an entity that is owned or controlled by, or that has acted or purported to act for or on behalf of, directly or indirectly, any foreign person identified under clause (i) or (ii); or

(iv) is a chief executive officer or member of the board of directors of any foreign entity identified under clause (i) or (ii);

(B) describing the nature, objective, and outcome of the theft of trade secrets each foreign person described in subparagraph (A)(i) engaged in or benefitted from; and

(C) assessing whether any chief executive officer or member of the board of directors described in clause (iv) of subparagraph (A) engaged in, or benefitted from, activity described in clause (i) or (ii) of that subparagraph.

(2) PERIOD SPECIFIED.—The period specified in this paragraph is—

(A) in the case of the first report required by paragraph (1), the period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act and ending on the date on which the report is required to be submitted; and

(B) in the case of each subsequent report required by paragraph (1), the one-year period preceding the date on which the report is required to be submitted.

(3) FORM OF REPORT.—Each report required by paragraph (1) shall be submitted in unclassified form but may include a classified annex.

(b) AUTHORITY TO IMPOSE SANCTIONS.—

(1) SANCTIONS APPLICABLE TO ENTITIES.—In the case of a foreign entity identified under subparagraph (A) of subsection (a)(1) in the most recent report submitted under that subsection, the President shall impose 5 or more of the following:

(A) BLOCKING OF PROPERTY.—The President may, pursuant to the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.), block and prohibit all transactions in all property and interests in property of the entity if such property and interests in property are in the United States, come within the United States, or are or come within the possession or control of a United States person.

(B) INCLUSION ON ENTITY LIST.—The President may include the entity on the entity list maintained by the Bureau of Industry and Security of the Department of Commerce and set forth in Supplement No. 4 to part 744 of the Export Administration Regulations, for activities contrary to the national security or foreign policy interests of the United States.

(C) EXPORT-IMPORT BANK ASSISTANCE FOR EXPORTS TO SANCTIONED PERSONS.—The President may direct the Export-Import Bank of the United States not to give approval to the issuance of any guarantee, insurance, extension of credit, or participation in the extension of credit in connection with the export of any goods or services to the entity.

(D) LOANS FROM UNITED STATES FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.—The President may prohibit any United States financial institution from making loans or providing credits to the entity totaling more than $10,000,000 in any 12-month period unless the person is engaged in activities to relieve human suffering and the loans or credits are provided for such activities.

(E) LOANS FROM INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.—The President may direct the United States executive director to each international financial institution to use the voice and vote of the United States to oppose any loan from the international financial institution that would benefit the entity.

(F) PROHIBITIONS ON FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.—The following prohibitions may be imposed against the entity if the entity is a financial institution:

(i) PROHIBITION ON DESIGNATION AS PRIMARY DEALER.—Neither the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System nor the Federal Reserve Bank of New York may designate, or permit the continuation of any prior designation of, the financial institution as a primary dealer in United States Government debt instruments.

(ii) PROHIBITION ON SERVICE AS A REPOSITORY OF GOVERNMENT FUNDS.—The financial institution may not serve as agent of the United States Government or serve as repository for United States Government funds.

The imposition of either sanction under clause (i) or (ii) shall be treated as one sanction for purposes of this paragraph, and the imposition of both such sanctions shall be treated as 2 sanctions for purposes of this paragraph.

(G) PROCUREMENT SANCTION.—The United States Government may not procure, or enter into any contract for the procurement of, any goods or services from the entity.

(H) FOREIGN EXCHANGE.—The President may, pursuant to such regulations as the President may prescribe, prohibit any transactions in foreign exchange that are subject to the jurisdiction of the United States and in which the entity has any interest.

(I) BANKING TRANSACTIONS.—The President may, pursuant to such regulations as the President may prescribe, prohibit any transfers of credit or payments between financial institutions or by, through, or to any financial institution, to the extent that such transfers or payments are subject to the jurisdiction of the United States and involve any interest of the entity.

(J) BAN ON INVESTMENT IN EQUITY OR DEBT OF SANCTIONED PERSON.—The President may, pursuant to such regulations or guidelines as the President may prescribe, prohibit any United States person from investing in or purchasing significant amounts of equity or debt instruments of the entity.

(K) EXCLUSION OF CORPORATE OFFICERS.—The President may direct the Secretary of State to deny a visa to, and the Secretary of Homeland Security to exclude from the United States, any alien that the President determines is a corporate officer or principal of, or a shareholder with a controlling interest in, the entity.

(L) SANCTIONS ON PRINCIPAL EXECUTIVE OFFICERS.—The President may impose on the principal executive officer or officers of the entity, or on individuals performing similar functions and with similar authorities as such officer or officers, any of the sanctions under this paragraph.

(2) SANCTIONS APPLICABLE TO INDIVIDUALS.—In the case of an alien identified under subparagraph (A) of subsection (a)(1) in the most recent report submitted under that subsection, the following shall apply:

(A) BLOCKING OF PROPERTY.—The President shall, pursuant to the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.), block and prohibit all transactions in all property and interests in property of the alien if such property and interests in property are in the United States, come within the United States, or are or come within the possession or control of a United States person.

(B) INELIGIBILITY FOR VISAS, ADMISSION, OR PAROLE.—

(i) VISAS, ADMISSION, OR PAROLE.—An alien described in subparagraph (A) of subsection (a)(1) is—

(I) inadmissible to the United States;

(II) ineligible to receive a visa or other documentation to enter the United States; and

(III) otherwise ineligible to be admitted or paroled into the United States or to receive any other benefit under the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101 et seq.).

(ii) CURRENT VISAS REVOKED.—

(I) IN GENERAL.—An alien described in subparagraph (A) of subsection (a)(1) is subject to revocation of any visa or other entry documentation regardless of when the visa or other entry documentation is or was issued.

(II) IMMEDIATE EFFECT.—A revocation under subclause (I) shall—

(aa) take effect pursuant to section 221(i) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1201(i)); and

(bb) cancel any other valid visa or entry documentation that is in the alien's possession.

(c) NATIONAL INTEREST WAIVER.—The President may waive the imposition of sanctions under subsection (b) with respect to a person if the President—

(1) determines that such a waiver is in the national interests of the United States; and

(2) not more than 15 days after issuing the waiver, submits to the appropriate congressional committees a notification of the waiver and the reasons for the waiver.

(d) IMPLEMENTATION; PENALTIES.—

(1) IMPLEMENTATION.—The President may exercise all authorities provided under sections 203 and 205 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1702 and 1704) to carry out this section.

(2) PENALTIES.—A person that violates, attempts to violate, conspires to violate, or causes a violation of this section or any regulation, license, or order issued to carry out this section shall be subject to the penalties set forth in subsections (b) and (c) of section 206 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1705) to the same extent as a person that commits an unlawful act described in subsection (a) of that section.

(e) EXCEPTIONS.—

(1) INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES.—This section shall not apply with respect to activities subject to the reporting requirements under title V of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3091 et seq.) or any authorized intelligence activities of the United States.

(2) LAW ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITIES.—Sanctions under this section shall not apply with respect to any authorized law enforcement activities of the United States.

(3) EXCEPTION TO COMPLY WITH INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS.—Sanctions under this section shall not apply with respect to the admission of an alien to the United States if such admission is necessary to comply with the obligations of the United States under the Agreement regarding the Headquarters of the United Nations, signed at Lake Success June 26, 1947, and entered into force November 21, 1947, between the United Nations and the United States, or the Convention on Consular Relations, done at Vienna April 24, 1963, and entered into force March 19, 1967, or other international obligations.

(4) EXCEPTION RELATING TO IMPORTATION OF GOODS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The authority or a requirement to impose sanctions under this section shall not include the authority or a requirement to impose sanctions on the importation of goods.

(B) GOOD DEFINED.—In this paragraph, the term ''good'' means any article, natural or manmade substance, material, supply, or manufactured product, including inspection and test equipment, and excluding technical data.

(f) SUNSET.—This section shall terminate on the date that is 7 years after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(g) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) ADMISSION; ADMITTED; ALIEN; LAWFULLY ADMITTED FOR PERMANENT RESIDENCE.—The terms ''admission'', ''admitted'', ''alien'', and ''lawfully admitted for permanent residence'' have the meanings given those terms in section 101 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101).

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

(A) the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate; and

(B) the Committee on Financial Services and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives.

(3) ENTITY.—The term ''entity'' means a partnership, association, trust, joint venture, corporation, group, subgroup, or other organization.

(4) EXPORT ADMINISTRATION REGULATIONS.—The term ''Export Administration Regulations'' has the meaning given that term in section 1742 of the Export Control Reform Act of 2018 (50 U.S.C. 4801).

(5) FOREIGN ENTITY.—The term ''foreign entity'' means an entity that is not a United States person.

(6) FOREIGN PERSON.—The term ''foreign person'' means any person that is not a United States person.

(7) KNOWINGLY.—The term ''knowingly'', with respect to conduct, a circumstance, or a result, means that a person has actual knowledge, or should have known, of the conduct, the circumstance, or the result.

(8) PERSON.—The term ''person'' means an individual or entity.

(9) TRADE SECRET.—The term ''trade secret'' has the meaning given that term in section 1839 of title 18, United States Code.

(10) UNITED STATES PERSON.—The term ''United States person'' means—

(A) a United States citizen or an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence to the United States;

(B) an entity organized under the laws of the United States or of any jurisdiction within the United States, including a foreign branch of such an entity; or

(C) any person in the United States.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from New York (Mr. MEEKS) and the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. WILSON) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. MEEKS. 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 S. 1294.

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

There was no objection.

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

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of S. 1294, the Protecting American Intellectual Property Act of 2021.

The United States of America has the most innovative people, researchers, and companies in the world. In the depths of the pandemic, American government research institutes partnered with private sector companies to create the world's best vaccines. These miracles of modern medicine have saved millions of lives here at home and tens of millions of people around the world. From weapons systems to enterprise software and semiconductor design to smart phones, America is at the leading edge of the technological frontier.

Innovation is crucial to our health, our wealth, and our security. But many of the benefits we reap from research and development go out the window if thieves can literally steal our intellectual property without cost or consequence. While trade remedies and criminal statutes can be applied to intellectual property theft, they have proven incapable of stemming the flow of digital hacks and in-person espionage against our Nation. We need a true systemic deterrent, and this legislation is a crucial part of the solution.

By creating an authorized and codified sanctions regime for intellectual property violators, we are letting the world know that would-be hackers, digital pickpockets, and copycats of the world know that their actions will draw a forceful response from the United States Government.

The sanctions regime laid out in this bill are modeled off of several sections of the Countering America's Adversaries Through Sanctions Act. The bill is very clear: sanctions against IP violators are mandatory and will be imposed. The bill also provides appropriate flexibility to the executive branch and allows the President to choose from an array of travel, procurement, and financial sanctions to impose upon IP-violating foreign businesses. In other words, the President will have the flexibility to impose more targeted or even tougher sanctions depending upon the scale and significance of the IP theft in question.

Madam Speaker, I strongly support this legislation and I strongly ask all of my colleagues to do the same.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of this bill. I appreciate the bipartisan leadership of Chairman GREG MEEKS as we see this legislation today. America has always been a country on the forefront of innovation. As a Nation, we imagine the impossible and make it a reality, as Congressman MEEKS has so well pointed out.

As a leader in the development of high-tech innovations, the United States has built our national strength on our technological prowess. This includes some of the advanced technology that powers everything from our advanced aerospace and weapons systems, to our household appliances, and the GPS system in our cars.

Over the last few decades, we have seen American innovation stolen by the People's Republic of China, the Chinese Communist Party, threatening our technological leadership. If China can't buy our technology, they will steal it.

Just a few weeks ago, a year's-long malicious cyber operation by the PRC

was uncovered. It is estimated to have siphoned off trillions of dollars in intellectual property from around 30 multinational companies within the manufacturing, energy, and pharmaceutical sectors.

Time and time again, we have seen the PRC do anything to gain a technological edge. We must recognize the PRC as a strategic competitor, and we have a right to treat them as such.

While I wholeheartedly support this measure and urge my colleagues to do the same, we must also examine the Department of Commerce's Bureau of Industry and Security. We must ensure that the United States has the necessary export controls in place to prevent the sale of advanced technology that could be used against us.

We recently witnessed a PRC hypersonic missile test, which circled the globe and landed with precision. This was only possible through U.S. technology that was sold to them. This should be a wake-up call to all Americans.

This is not just an intellectual property issue. It is a national security issue. That is why this bill is so important. It requires Congress be provided a list of any individual or firm that has engaged in, benefited from, or provided support for the theft of U.S. trade secrets.

If any entity is found to do so, the United States can levy sanctions against that entity—setting export prohibitions, preventing loans from U.S. and international financial institutions, and prohibiting banking transactions.

This legislation would severely penalize those engaged in intellectual property theft, and more importantly, take proactive steps to end the rampant theft of American innovation.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this important national security measure, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Madam Speaker, I thank Mr. WILSON for his statement because this is truly a bipartisan effort trying to make sure that we preserve American ingenuity and American leadership on intellectual property and not have it stolen.

Madam Speaker, I was moved last night in this very Chamber by the statements of President Zelenskyy, which were really inspiring and important to me. I got tied up, I wanted to talk about this bill. This bill is important. I also thought it was important that right before, this we had a conversation about S. 4240, the Justice for Victims of War Crimes Act. No, it is not completely relevant, but on this it has some connection.

On February 24 of this year, Russia launched its full-scale invasion of Ukraine. With each passing day since, the world has witnessed in horror as Putin's forces brutalize the Ukrainian people.

We have seen Russian forces commit mass murder, target civilian areas like schools and hospitals, forcibly transferring hundreds of thousands, including young children to Russia. We have heard so many testimonials about the atrocities committed against the Ukrainian people during Russia's occupation.

What has happened in Ukraine shocks the conscience of humanity, and the images of these atrocities are seared into our collective memory.

Yet, as of right now, if someone guilty of these war crimes were to come to the United States, we would not have the jurisdiction to bring them to justice. That important legislation, S. 4240, is saying that we have got to bring them to justice because, as Dr. King said, ''Injustice anywhere is a threat to justice everywhere.'' So the United States has to make sure that no one escapes justice simply by coming through our borders and that anyone guilty of war crimes, regardless of where they were committed, are held accountable.

Similarly, those that violate our intellectual property rights, they can't just walk free and think that they can take our ingenuity, our leadership, our advancement with reference to intellectual property, and just take it and use it for anything.

It is the same kind of thing with the transfer of weapons or anything of that nature.

We have got to stand and show that we are serious. We are serious about those victims of war crimes and we are just as serious about those individuals who violate our intellectual property rights. We have got to make sure that they are all held accountable and that they understand that there will be consequences if, in fact, there are violations.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. I yield myself the balance of my time.

Madam Speaker, this is, again, an indication of bipartisanship. I appreciate Chairman GREG MEEKS and referencing the speech last night, the historic speech by the President of Ukraine, Volodymyr Zelenskyy. It was bipartisan.

Initially, the unintended action of war criminal Putin was to unify Republicans and Democrats in a bipartisan manner due to the depravity of the invasion and the mass murder being conducted in Ukraine.

But actually, we saw last night, Republicans and Democrats have come together to respect the resolve and the capabilities of the people of Ukraine to defend themselves. It is so inspiring and again, unintended.

War criminal Putin has brought Republicans and Democrats together; has brought NATO together and expanded NATO with Finland and Sweden; how incredible.

He has achieved, sadly, but it is really good that the European Union now is actively supporting the people of Ukraine. Then worldwide, it is not America alone helping the people of Ukraine. We have substantial efforts by South Korea, by Japan, worldwide, dozens of countries that are helping.

Again, I appreciate Congressman MEEKS raising that because it was a bipartisan initiative that now we can proceed with this to take action against the continuous threat of American intellectual property.

According to former Secretary of State Mike Pompeo, the U.S. has closed the People's Republic of China consulate in Houston because it was a ''den of spies'' and a ''hub of spying and intellectual property theft.''

We have seen the PRC steal research from our universities. We can also, sadly, be sure this is happening all across America as we speak. This must stop.

We must end the theft and sale of U.S. technology to China to build their war machine. We must prepare for the next great global power competition, and that starts by instituting strong export controls and passing this legislation to stem the tide of American intellectual property theft.

I support this legislation, and I urge my colleagues to do the same.

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

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

The lifeblood of the American economy is innovation, and individuals and companies that steal our trade secrets and pickpocket our patents are doing no less than undermining the health of this Nation. It is time that we impose real costs on intellectual property thieves, and that is exactly what this bill does.

I, again, thank my friend and colleague, JOE WILSON. I thank Ranking Member MCCAUL for working in a bipartisan way on this committee as we combat some of these ills that are facing our Nation by those who mean us or democracy no good.

Madam Speaker, I ask all of my colleagues to support this important legislation. Let's send it to the President's desk and let the world know we will not tolerate the theft of our intellectual property.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. MEEKS) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 1294.

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.

STATE OFFICES OF RURAL HEALTH PROGRAM REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2022

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the

bill (S. 4978) to amend the Public Health Service Act to reauthorize the State offices of rural health program.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 4978.

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 ''State Offices of Rural Health Program Reauthorization Act of 2022''.

SEC. 2. STATE OFFICES OF RURAL HEALTH.

Section 338J(i)(1) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 254r(i)(1)) is amended by striking ''fiscal years 2018 through 2022'' and inserting ''fiscal years 2023 through 2027''.

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

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on S. 4978.

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

There was no objection.

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

Today I rise in support of S. 4978, the State Offices of Rural Health Program Reauthorization Act of 2022. Since 1991, the Health Resources and Services Administration's State Offices of Rural Health Program has assisted States in strengthening rural healthcare delivery systems by maintaining a central hub for rural health in each State. This bill would reauthorize the program for 5 years, through 2027.

Madam Speaker, this legislation could not come at a more crucial time. Today, rural Americans face a far greater risk of death from many of the leading causes of death for adults in our country, including heart disease, cancer, stroke, and chronic lower respiratory diseases.

In addition, unintentional injury deaths among rural populations are approximately 50 percent higher than among urban populations.

These adverse effects in rural areas also translate to pediatric populations. A study conducted by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention found that children living in rural areas with mental, behavioral, and developmental disorders faced more community and family challenges than children living in urban areas with the same disorders. Adolescent suicide rate is also approximately 47 percent higher in rural areas.

HRSA's State Offices of Rural Health Program has met the health needs of rural Americans head on for the last 30 years. The program provides funding for an institutional framework that links small rural communities with State and Federal resources to develop long-term solutions to rural health programs through research, as well as dissemination of information and solutions to barriers to rural health.

These offices must also coordinate all activities in the State related to rural healthcare and conduct recruitment and retention activities for healthcare professionals to serve in rural areas.

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

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

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of S. 4978, State Offices of Rural Health Program Reauthorization Act. This program provides funding to connect small rural communities with State and Federal resources to develop long-term solutions to rural health programs that help improve access to care in underserved areas of our country.

This legislation is a clean, 5-year reauthorization at currently authorized levels and will help to preserve the program's flexibility to meet State and local rural healthcare needs.

I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

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

MR. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, I also would urge everyone, all of my colleagues, on a bipartisan basis to support this bill.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 4978.

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.

CHILDHOOD CANCER SURVIVORSHIP, TREATMENT, ACCESS, AND RESEARCH REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2022

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 4120) to maximize discovery, and accelerate development and availability, of promising childhood cancer treatments, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 4120

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 ''Childhood Cancer Survivorship, Treatment, Access, and Research Reauthorization Act of 2022'' or the ''Childhood Cancer STAR Reauthorization Act''.

SEC. 2. REAUTHORIZING AND IMPROVING THE CHILDHOOD STAR ACT.

(a) CHILDREN'S CANCER BIOREPOSITORIES.—Section 417E of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 285a–11) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in paragraph (2)(A), by inserting before the period at the end of the second sentence the following: '', such as collected samples of both solid tumor cancer and paired samples'';

(B) in paragraph (9), by striking ''Childhood Cancer Survivorship, Treatment, Access, and Research Act of 2018'' and inserting ''Childhood Cancer Survivorship, Treatment, Access, and Research Reauthorization Act of 2022'';

(C) by redesignating paragraph (10) as paragraph (11); and

(D) by inserting after paragraph (9) the following:

''(10) REPORT ON RESEARCHER ACCESS TO CHILDREN'S CANCER BIOREPOSITORY SAMPLES.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of the Childhood Cancer Survivorship, Treatment, Access, and Research Reauthorization Act of 2022, the Director of NIH shall—

''(A) conduct a review of the procedures established under paragraph (2)(C) and other policies or procedures related to researcher access to such biospecimens to identify any opportunities to reduce administrative burden, consistent with paragraph (2)(D), in a manner that protects personal privacy to the extent required by applicable Federal and State privacy law, at a minimum; and

''(B) submit to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate and the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives a report on the findings of the review under subparagraph (A) and whether the Director of NIH plans to make any changes to the policies or procedures considered in such review, based on such findings.''; and

(2) in subsection (d), by striking ''2019 through 2023'' and inserting ''2024 through 2028''.

(b) CANCER SURVIVORSHIP PROGRAMS.—Section 201 of the Childhood Cancer Survivorship, Treatment, Access, and Research Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–180) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in the subsection heading, by striking ''PILOT PROGRAMS TO EXPLORE'' and inserting ''RESEARCH TO EVALUATE''

(B) in paragraph (1)—

(i) by striking ''may make awards to eligible entities to establish pilot programs'' and inserting ''shall, as appropriate, make awards to eligible entities to conduct or support research'';

(ii) by striking ''model systems'' and inserting ''approaches'';

(iii) by inserting ''and adolescent'' after ''childhood''; and

(iv) by striking ''evaluation of models for'';

(C) in paragraph (2)—

(i) in subparagraph (A), in the matter preceding clause (i), by inserting ''within the existing peer review process,'' after ''practicable,''; and

(ii) in subparagraph (B)(v), by striking ''in treating survivors of childhood cancers'' and inserting ''in carrying out the activities described in paragraph (1)''; and

(D) in paragraph (3)(B)(v), by striking ''design of systems for the effective transfer of treatment information and care summaries from cancer care providers to other health care providers'' and inserting ''design tools to support the secure electronic transfer of treatment information and care summaries

between health care providers or, as applicable and appropriate, longitudinal childhood cancer survivorship cohorts''; and

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) in each of paragraphs (1) and (2), by striking ''date of enactment of this Act'' and inserting ''date of enactment of the Childhood Cancer Survivorship, Treatment, Access, and Research Reauthorization Act of 2022''; and

(B) in paragraph (1)—

(i) by striking subparagraphs (A) and (C);

(ii) by redesignating subparagraph (B) as subparagraph (A); and

(iii) by adding at the end the following:

''(B) recommendations for enhancing or promoting activities of the Department of Health and Human Services related to workforce development for health care providers who provide psychosocial care to pediatric cancer patients and survivors.''.

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

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on S. 4120.

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

There was no objection.

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

I rise in support of S. 4120, the Senate companion to H.R. 7630, the Childhood Cancer STAR Reauthorization Act. Last night, this bill passed in the Senate by unanimous consent, and I am glad that we are now considering it under suspension.

Mr. Speaker, cancer is the leading cause of death in American children, yet only 4 percent of the National Cancer Institute's budget is dedicated to childhood and adolescent cancer research.

Since its original implementation, the STAR Act has provided resources for State cancer registries to identify and track pediatric cancer incidence, enhance research on childhood cancer survivorship and innovative treatment models, and support the pediatric cancer workforce.

The bill before us reauthorizes the STAR Act for 5 years at $30 million per year, requires a report on researcher access to cancer biorepository samples, and expands research to evaluate survivorship and treatment approaches in children and adolescents with cancer.

I thank the House and Senate sponsors and families across the country who have advocated for this important reauthorization.

I look forward to the STAR Act passing and adding on to the Energy and Commerce Committee's efforts in the 117th Congress to enhance pediatric cancer research, such as the Gabriella Miller Kids First Research Act 2.0 and ARPA-H.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of S. 4120, the Childhood Cancer STAR Reauthorization Act led by Mr. MCCAUL. This program at the National Institutes of Health is integral to the fight against childhood cancers and also helps inform how best to care for those who are childhood cancer survivors.

The Childhood Cancer STAR Act, enacted in 2018, has been fully funded each year and has led to new standards of care for childhood cancer survivors, increased the ability for new childhood cancer research at NIH, and helped collect better data about prevalence of childhood cancers.

This straight reauthorization, at currently reauthorized levels, also includes a report to Congress to make sure that researchers outside of NIH are able to capitalize on the work facilitated by the STAR Act.

This bill passed the House by unanimous consent and has over 100 cosponsors in the House. I plan to support it today. I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

Mr. Speaker, it is hard to come to the floor of the House and talk about childhood cancer and not talk about a young lady that I knew when I was about 9 or 10 years old, Tam Hanback. Over the last probably 45, 46 years, I have thought about her often. Every time I see St. Jude's commercials, I think about her from our Sunday school class.

If we had the technology then that we have today, she would probably be 58 years old, just like I am, but unfortunately, we didn't.

So in honor of her, Tam Hanback, from Alabama, I will support this bill, and I encourage my friends to do so as well.

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

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, again, this is an important piece of legislation. I ask all Members on both sides of the aisle to support it.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 4120.

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.

□ 1200

MARTHA WRIGHT-REED JUST AND REASONABLE COMMUNICATIONS ACT OF 2022

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 1541) to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to require the Federal Communications Commission to ensure just and reasonable charges for telephone and advanced communications services in correctional and detention facilities.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 1541

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 ''Martha Wright-Reed Just and Reasonable Communications Act of 2022''.

SEC. 2. TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 276 of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 276) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)(1)(A)—

(A) by striking ''per call'';

(B) by inserting '', and all rates and charges are just and reasonable,'' after ''fairly compensated'';

(C) by striking ''each and every'';

(D) by striking ''call using'' and inserting ''communications using''; and

(E) by inserting ''or other calling device'' after ''payphone''; and

(2) in subsection (d), by inserting ''and advanced communications services described in subparagraphs (A), (B), (D), and (E) of section 3(1)'' after ''inmate telephone service''.

(b) DEFINITION OF ADVANCED COMMUNICATIONS SERVICES.—Section 3(1) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 153(1)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (C), by striking ''and'' at the end;

(2) in subparagraph (D), by striking the period at the end and inserting ''; and''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

''(E) any audio or video communications service used by inmates for the purpose of communicating with individuals outside the correctional institution where the inmate is held, regardless of technology used.''.

(c) APPLICATION OF THE ACT.—Section 2(b) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 152(b)) is amended by inserting ''section 276,'' after ''sections 223 through 227, inclusive,''.

SEC. 3. IMPLEMENTATION.

(a) RULEMAKING.—Not earlier than 18 months and not later than 24 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Federal Communications Commission shall promulgate any regulations necessary to implement this Act and the amendments made by this Act.

(b) USE OF DATA.—In implementing this Act and the amendments made by this Act, including by promulgating regulations under subsection (a) and determining just and reasonable rates, the Federal Communications Commission—

(1) may use industry-wide average costs of telephone service and advanced communications services and the average costs of service of a communications service provider; and

(2) shall consider costs associated with any safety and security measures necessary to provide a service described in paragraph (1) and differences in the costs described in paragraph (1) by small, medium, or large facilities or other characteristics.

SEC. 4. EFFECT ON OTHER LAWS.

Nothing in this Act shall be construed to modify or affect any Federal, State, or local law to require telephone service or advanced communications services at a State or local prison, jail, or detention facility or prohibit the implementation of any safety and security measures related to such services at such facilities.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from

New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) and the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATTA) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on S. 1541.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of S. 1541, the Martha Wright-Reed Just and Reasonable Communications Act of 2022.

Communications technology has evolved rapidly in recent years, benefiting all of us. Whether it is a small business using broadband to find new customers, the delivery of healthcare through telehealth, or having educational resources for job training available at our fingertips, modern communications have made a significant economic impact but also a very clear human impact, as well. This became even more pronounced during the COVID–19 pandemic, as we relied on communications networks to remain connected, even when we couldn't be together.

Mr. Speaker, we know that maintaining connections with loved ones and our community is crucial. Whether a simple phone call or a video chat, staying in touch with a friend or loved one down the street or across the country is incredibly meaningful. These connections are also important to individuals who are incarcerated, but for them, this communication is far more costly and difficult than it should be.

Studies have shown that regular contact with family members lowers the rate of recidivism. Yet, due to a broken system, it can sometimes cost as much as $1 a minute to make a call to or from a prison, jail, or other confinement facility. This can make it all but impossible for some families to maintain contact with a son or daughter, mom or dad, or sister or brother, especially if and when in-person visitation is limited, as it has been during the COVID–19 pandemic.

It is no coincidence that incarcerated persons are subjected to these exorbitant rates. In most if not all cases, one company has a monopoly in the facilities it serves. Unfortunately, kickbacks, not competition, are often the deciding factor in which company is selected.

The Federal Communications Commission has previously exercised the authority it has to reduce some of the rates charged in confinement facilities, but its authority is currently limited, preventing it from fully solving this persistent problem.

Recently, a court found that it cannot regulate the rates charged for calls made between confinement facilities and people within the same State. This bill would give the FCC this authority and also clarify its authority over video communications.

It is my hope that this bill will help reduce financial burdens that prevent people from being able to communicate with loved ones and friends.

I commend my friend, Representative RUSH, for steadfastly championing this issue for so long. I hope we can pass this bill today and send it to the President's desk so he can sign it into law. That would be a fitting tribute to another piece of legislation that Representative RUSH got signed into law before retiring at the end of this Congress. I am going to miss him here in the House and in the Committee on Energy and Commerce, where he has been a strong and passionate leader for decades.

I also thank Senators DUCKWORTH and PORTMAN, who worked so hard to find compromise and pass this bill in the Senate, along the way garnering the support of a diverse group of organizations, including the Leadership Conference on Civil and Human Rights, the Color of Change, and the National Sheriffs' Association. This is a bill we can all be proud of supporting.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting the Martha Wright-Reed Just and Reasonable Communications Act, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of S. 1541, the Martha Wright-Reed Just and Reasonable Communications Act of 2022.

Martha Wright-Reed was an advocate for the District of Columbia who fought tirelessly for incarcerated people to have a voice. Ms. Reed dedicated her life to ensuring that people who were incarcerated could afford to communicate with their loved ones from a confinement facility.

The legislation before us today will honor Ms. Reed's legacy. S. 1541 would require the Federal Communications Commission to ensure that charges for pay phone services, including advanced communications services in correctional institutions, are just and reasonable.

Given the unique market they serve, providers of inmate calling services are also identifying ways to lower costs, such as through offering a subscription model. In some States, a pilot program to offer a flat rate for unlimited time on the phone has resulted in inmates calling family more often at a lower cost than on a per-minute basis.

I urge the FCC to evaluate the results of these efforts to lower costs and facilitate competition in the inmate calling marketplace before imposing heavy-handed regulations.

Our colleague, Representative BOBBY RUSH, has championed this legislation for many years. I applaud him for his leadership, and I am glad we will be sending this to the President's desk to cap his distinguished career in Congress.

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

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE).

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairman for his courtesies. I thank the manager, as well, for rising for this important legislation, which is, of course, S. 1541, the Martha Wright-Reed Just and Reasonable Communications Act.

As the chair of the Subcommittee on Crime, Terrorism and Homeland Security, I see these issues in terms of the Federal Bureau of Prisons. Obviously, these issues are rampant in State prisons, as well.

What is the basis of the issue? It is family. It is family connectedness. We have heard over and over again how exorbitant the cost is for grandmothers, mothers and fathers, and sisters and brothers to keep connections to individuals who, yes, have committed a crime, have been convicted, and are incarcerated, but they should not have been left out of the circle of humanity and family and the ability to stay connected.

This particular person, Martha Wright-Reed, is a person who has been an advocate. But the story surrounds a grandmother who wanted to be involved with her grandson and wound up spending thousands of dollars to be able to communicate, to keep that grandson realizing that even though he had steered in a different direction, maybe a wrong direction, she wanted to make sure that that grandson knew that he was loved and that he had a future.

This is the plight of many of my constituents and those around the Nation who have loved ones incarcerated, who are blocked because of the exorbitant cost that really takes their mortgage or their ability to buy food because the cost is so high.

I am very grateful to Congressman RUSH's leadership and Senator DUCKWORTH, who I had a chance to speak with about how important this legislation is. I rise enthusiastically to support it. I might add, it will be a light to many people who have given up as they have been incarcerated.

I want to take a moment as well to acknowledge two bills that have just been spoken about: S. 3946, the Abolish Trafficking Reauthorization Act of 2022, and S. 3949, the Trafficking Victims Prevention and Protection Reauthorization Act of 2022. I will simply say, as we all know, human trafficking is one of the greatest ongoing threats to human rights in the world and in this country. An estimated 25 percent of human trafficking victims are reportedly in my home State.

These bills are a step forward in funding grants, but as well, I think it is extremely important to recognize

that there are other aspects of human trafficking that we must stomp out.

I am very glad that these bills are on the floor today, along with the underlying bill that I am supporting, as well as the Childhood Cancer STAR Reauthorization Act. As a person who has been involved with M.D. Anderson and Texas Children's Hospital, I know that this is going to be an important bill as it relates to childhood cancer.

Finally, in my conclusion, I simply add my support, again, for S. 1541, the Martha Wright-Reed Just and Reasonable Communications Act. I will say that it will save many of those who are incarcerated. It will put them on a pathway of rehabilitation, and it will be fair to those families who cannot afford to spend this amount of money just to communicate with their loved ones.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, let me thank everyone. This is obviously a very important piece of legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I urge support on a bipartisan basis, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. RUSH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of S. 1541, the Martha Wright-Reed Just and Reasonable Communications Act, which is the Senate companion to my bill, H.R. 2489. The bill ends the practice of phone companies charging families astronomically high rates to call incarcerated loved ones in prison. These rates are unjust and unreasonable, and I am elated that this bill will finally put an end to them.

Right now, families of incarcerated people are forced to pay prohibitively expensive fees to stay connected with their loved ones through simple phone calls. It is inhumane and immoral.

We all gain when incarcerated people can remain connected to their support networks, because they have a better likelihood of not returning to jail or prison. Yet, the extreme costs of making a phone call—as much as $25 for a 15–minute call—makes it nearly impossible for families to maintain connections. It is long past time that we prevent greedy companies from exorbitantly profiting off of families' need to stay connected.

Martha Wright, the namesake of this bill, needlessly suffered as she tried to stay in touch with her grandson when he was incarcerated.

Today, there are millions of Martha Wrights around the country who make similar sacrifices while supporting family members inside prisons and jails. One in three families go into debt just to call their loved ones.

That is unconscionable, Mr. Speaker.

These safeguards to protect families from exploitation already has widespread support. A 2020 poll commissioned by Worth Rises found that over 70 percent of Americans support providing phone calls in prisons and jails at no cost.

This fight has been decades in the making.

My friend Charlie Sullivan brought the issue to my attention when hardly anyone knew about these astronomical costs unless they were directly impacted. I introduced legislation in 2005 for the first time to address this shameful practice. Since then, protestors have repeatedly gathered outside the Federal Communications Commission, director Ava Duvernay has taken up the cause, and the issue has been featured in podcasts and on television.

In recent years, New York City, San Francisco, San Diego, Dallas, and the State of Connecticut made phone calls free for incarcerated people.

The FCC also took steps to lower costs. But due to a 2017 Federal court decision, its authority has been restricted to only regulating calls that cross state lines. That decision made a mockery of families, creating a perverse world in which families that are just a few miles away from their incarcerated loved ones can be charged inhumane costs for a simple phone call.

That is why I took up this issue again, introducing updated and revised legislation: the Martha Wright Prison Phone Justice Act.

The legislation would confirm the FCC's regulatory power to protect all prison and jail phone calls, not just those that cross state lines. It would also establish interim rate caps of no more than five cents per minute while the FCC conducts a proceeding to determine permanent rate caps.

The House passed my bill last year, and I reintroduced the legislation this Congress alongside Senator DUCKWORTH to get the bill across the finish line. I am delighted and proud that the bill passed the Senate yesterday and will pass the House today. I have spent my entire 30 years in the House fighting for those with no voice, the downtrodden in our society, and today's vote is a culmination of those efforts. Together, we can make sure families and loved ones stay connected.

The success of this legislation would also not be possible without Martha Wright and other activists who have dedicated their lives to helping the families of the incarcerated. We are now continuing the work that they started.

I would like to thank my dear friend and colleague Chairman FRANK PALLONE, who chairs the House Energy and Commerce Committee, and his staff for his help getting this bill over the finish line.

I also want to recognize Senators TAMMY DUCKWORTH and ROB PORTMAN for their work moving the bill through the Senate.

I hope others will join me in voting in favor of this legislation. It is past time that we put an end to the practice of phone companies profiting off of vulnerable families who have no other choice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 1541.

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.

LOW POWER PROTECTION ACT

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 3405) to require the Federal Communications Commission to issue a rule providing that certain low power television stations may be accorded primary status as Class A television licensees, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 3405

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 ''Low Power Protection Act''.

SEC. 2. LOW POWER TV STATIONS.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section—

(1) the term ''Commission'' means the Federal Communications Commission;

(2) the term ''Designated Market Area'' means—

(A) a Designated Market Area determined by Nielsen Media Research or any successor entity; or

(B) a Designated Market Area under a system of dividing television broadcast station licensees into local markets using a system that the Commission determines is equivalent to the system established by Nielsen Media Research; and

(3) the term ''low power TV station'' has the meaning given the term ''digital low power TV station'' in section 74.701 of title 47, Code of Federal Regulations, or any successor regulation.

(b) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this section is to provide low power TV stations with a limited window of opportunity to apply for the opportunity to be accorded primary status as Class A television licensees.

(c) RULEMAKING.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Commission shall issue a notice of proposed rulemaking to issue a rule that contains the requirements described in this subsection.

(2) REQUIREMENTS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The rule with respect to which the Commission is required to issue notice under paragraph (1) shall provide that, during the 1-year period beginning on the date on which that rule takes effect, a low power TV station may apply to the Commission to be accorded primary status as a Class A television licensee under section 73.6001 of title 47, Code of Federal Regulations, or any successor regulation.

(B) CONSIDERATIONS.—The Commission may approve an application submitted under subparagraph (A) if the low power TV station submitting the application—

(i) satisfies—

(I) section 336(f)(2) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 336(f)(2)) and the rules issued under that section, including the requirements under such section 336(f)(2) with respect to locally produced programming, except that, for the purposes of this subclause, the period described in the matter preceding subclause (I) of subparagraph (A)(i) of such section 336(f)(2) shall be construed to be the 90-day period preceding the date of enactment of this Act; and

(II) paragraphs (b), (c), and (d) of 73.6001 of title 47, Code of Federal Regulations, or any successor regulation;

(ii) demonstrates to the Commission that the Class A station for which the license is sought will not cause any interference described in section 336(f)(7) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 336(f)(7)); and

(iii) as of the date of enactment of this Act, operates in a Designated Market Area with not more than 95,000 television households.

(3) APPLICABILITY OF LICENSE.—A license that accords primary status as a Class A television licensee to a low power TV station as a result of the rule with respect to which the Commission is required to issue notice under paragraph (1) shall—

(A) be subject to the same license terms and renewal standards as a license for a full power television broadcast station, except as

otherwise expressly provided in this subsection; and

(B) require the low power TV station to remain in compliance with paragraph (2)(B) during the term of the license.

(d) REPORTING.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Commission shall submit to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate and the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives a report regarding the implementation of this section, which shall include—

(1) a list of the current, as of the date on which the report is submitted, licensees that have been accorded primary status as Class A television licensees; and

(2) of the licensees described in paragraph (1), an identification of each such licensee that has been accorded the status described in that paragraph because of the implementation of this section.

(e) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section may be construed to affect a decision of the Commission relating to completion of the transition, relocation, or reimbursement of entities as a result of the systems of competitive bidding conducted pursuant to title VI of the Middle Class Tax Relief and Job Creation Act of 2012 (47 U.S.C. 1401 et seq.), and the amendments made by that title, that are collectively commonly referred to as the ''Television Broadcast Incentive Auction''.

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

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on S. 3405.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of S. 3405, the Low Power Protection Act.

Now more than ever, local television is the lifeline of our communities. People across the country rely on their local broadcasters for news, emergency information, and entertainment, particularly at an unfortunate time when local newspapers are either shutting down or cutting back on news coverage.

The Low Power Protection Act would help ensure that broadcasts in some rural communities are better protected from interference, just like larger stations that operate in bigger markets. Specifically, the bill would require the FCC to issue rules allowing low power television stations that serve markets with fewer than 95,000 households to apply for an upgraded license.

If granted, the low power television station would be protected from harmful interference, allowing the station to deliver important news, emergency information, and entertainment without disruption. This local news and information can be lifesaving in times of emergency, and we need to ensure that local communities can access this information during times of crisis.

The bill is supported by the National Association of Broadcasters, among others.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to join me in supporting the Low Power Protection Act, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of S. 3405, the Low Power Protection Act.

The Low Power Protection Act protects the smallest low power television stations from being displaced by full power stations and fills important gaps in broadcast services in rural communities.

Low power television stations, LPTV, typically provide local or specialized programming in their communities and are often the only television service available in rural areas. However, LPTV is currently considered a secondary broadcast service by the Federal Communications Commission, the FCC. This means LPTV licensees are not granted protections from harmful interference or displacement and must accept interference or displacement from full power television stations.

This bill will require the FCC to open a time-limited Class A window through which qualifying low power television stations could apply. The Class A status gives low power stations the same rights to their spectrum that full power stations have.

Additionally, the Class A license provides station owners the certainty that other channels cannot interfere with their signals going forward. This allows local broadcasters to continue to invest in their communities and incentivizes further investment in their stations and communities.

I thank the gentleman from New Jersey, the chairman of the full Committee on Energy and Commerce, for bringing this legislation forward. I also thank Senators BLUNT and WYDEN for their bipartisan support of this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues' full support of this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I also urge my colleagues to support this bill on a bipartisan basis, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PALLONE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 3405.

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.

□ 1215

COMMUNICATION FROM THE HONORABLE BURGESS OWENS, MEMBER OF CONGRESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Honorable BURGESS OWENS, Member of Congress:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, December 21, 2022.

Hon. NANCY PELOSI,
Speaker, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MADAM SPEAKER: This is to notify you formally, pursuant to Rule VIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, that I, the Honorable Burgess Owens, U.S. Representative for the 4th congressional district of Utah, have been served with a subpoena for documents issued by the Third Judicial District Court, Salt Lake County, State of Utah.

After consultation with the Office of General Counsel, I have determined that compliance with the subpoena is consistent with the privileges and rights of the House.

Sincerely,

BURGESS OWENS,
Member of Congress.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

Passage of H.R. 9640;

Passage of Senate 1942;

Motions to suspend the rules with respect to:

S. 3773;

S. 4104;

S. 5087;

S. 989;

S. 1402; and

Concurring in the Senate amendment to H.R. 7939.

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

PRESIDENTIAL TAX FILINGS AND AUDIT TRANSPARENCY ACT OF 2022

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on passage of the bill (H.R. 9640) to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for examination and disclosure with respect to Presidential income tax returns, 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 passage of the bill.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 222, nays 201, not voting 8, as follows:

[Roll No. 539]

YEAS—222

Adams	Allred	Axne
Aguilar	Auchincloss	Barragán

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

NAYS—201

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

NOT VOTING—8

Buck
Crenshaw
Gallagher
Hern
Herrera Beutler
Hollingsworth
McKinley
Pressley

□ 1305

Mrs. KIM of California changed her vote from ''yea'' to ''nay.''

Mr. RICE of South Carolina and Ms. LEE of California changed their vote from ''nay'' to ''yea.''

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Amodei (Balderson)
Axne (Pappas)
Babin (Nehls)
Bacon (Flood)
Baird (Bucshon)
Barr (Donalds)
Barragán (Clarke NY))
Beatty (Cherfilus-McCormick)
Bentz (Fitzgerald)
Bera (Beyer)
Bishop (GA) (Strickland)
Blumenauer (Beyer)
Bonamici (Wasserman Schultz)
Brooks (Moore (AL))
Brown (MD) (Trone)
Brown (OH) (Cherfilus-McCormick)
Brownley (Correa)
Buchanan (Bucshon)
Budd (Kustoff)
Burgess (Weber (TX))
Bush (Bowman)
Bustos (Pappas)
Cárdenas (Soto)
Carter (GA) (Murphy (NC))
Carter (TX) (Nehls)
Cartwright (Beyer)
Castor (FL) (Wasserman Schultz)
Castro (TX) (Takano)
Cleaver (Davids (KS))
Clyburn (Wasserman Schultz)
Conway (Valadao)
Cooper (Beyer)
Costa (Correa)
Courtney (Perlmutter)
Crawford (Moore (AL))
Crow (Blunt Rochester)
Cuellar (Garcia (TX))
Curtis (Moore (UT))
Davis, Danny K. (Evans)
DeFazio (Pallone)
DeGette (Blunt Rochester)
Demings (Evans)
DeSaulnier (Beyer)
DesJarlais (Fleischmann)
Doggett (Takano)
Doyle, Michael F. (Evans)
Duncan (Weber (TX))
Escobar (Garcia (TX))
Ferguson (Kustoff)
Fletcher (Dean)
Flores (Weber (TX))
Frankel, Lois (Wasserman Schultz)
Gallego (Beyer)
Garamendi (Correa)
García (IL) (Correa)
Gibbs (Joyce (PA))
Gimenez (Diaz-Balart)
Gomez (Torres (CA))
Gonzales, Tony (Moore (UT))
Gonzalez (OH) (Moore (UT))
Gonzalez, Vicente (Garcia (TX))
Gooden (TX) (Joyce (PA))
Gosar (Weber (TX))
Graves (MO) (Fleischmann)
Greene (GA) (Moore (AL))
Grijalva (Torres (CA))
Grothman (Fitzgerald)
Hartzler (Weber (TX))
Hayes (Raskin)
Herrell (Joyce (PA))
Hice (GA) (Bishop (NC))
Higgins (NY) (Pallone)
Houlahan (Dean)
Hudson (Rouzer)
Huffman (Casten)
Issa (Calvert)
Jackson (Nehls)
Jacobs (NY) (Zeldin)
Jayapal (Cicilline)
Johnson (LA) (Nehls)
Johnson (TX) (Pallone)
Joyce (OH) (Garbarino)
Kahele (Correa)
Katko (Kim (CA))
Keating (Perlmutter)
Kelly (IL) (Casten)
Khanna (Blunt Rochester)
Kinzinger (Valadao)
Kirkpatrick (Pallone)
Krishnamoorthi (Pappas)
Kuster (Pappas)
LaHood (Kustoff)
LaMalfa (Fleischmann)
Lamborn (Fleischmann)
Langevin (Pappas)
Larson (CT) (Blunt Rochester)
Lawrence (Garcia (TX))
Lawson (FL) (Evans)
Lee (NV) (Pappas)
Leger Fernandez (Perlmutter)
Letlow (Nehls)
Lofgren (Takano)
Loudermilk (Fleischmann)
Lowenthal (Beyer)
Luetkemeyer (Mooney)
Lynch (Pappas)
Mace (Nehls)
Malliotakis (Yakym)
McCaul (Weber (TX))
McClain (Fitzgerald)
McHenry (Donalds)
Meijer (Upton)
Meng (Clarke (NY))
Meuser (Nehls)
Miller (IL) (Donalds)
Miller (WV) (Murphy (NC))
Miller-Meeks (Keller)
Moolenaar (Bergman)
Moore (WI) (Raskin)
Morelle (Perlmutter)
Moulton (Pappas)
Mrvan (Perlmutter)
Napolitano (Correa)
Neguse (Perlmutter)
Newman (Correa)
Obernolte (Pfluger)
Ocasio-Cortez (Bowman)
O'Halleran (Pappas)
Omar (Blunt Rochester)
Owens (Moore (UT))
Palazzo (Fleischmann)
Pascrell (Pallone)
Payne (Pallone)
Peters (Torres (CA))
Pingree (Beyer)
Pocan (Raskin)
Porter (Beyer)
Posey (Diaz-Balart)
Quigley (Blunt Rochester)
Rice (SC) (Weber (TX))
Rodgers (WA) (Moore (UT))
Rogers (KY) (Fleischmann)
Roybal-Allard (Correa)
Ruiz (Takano)
Rush (Torres (CA))
Ryan (OH) (Blunt Rochester)
Salazar (Dunn)
Sánchez (Carbajal)
Schneider (Perlmutter)
Scott, David (Garcia (TX))
Sewell (Clarke (NY))
Sherrill (Trone)
Simpson (Fulcher)
Sires (Pallone)
Smith (WA) (Garcia (TX))
Smucker (Joyce (PA))
Spartz (Bucshon)
Stansbury (Perlmutter)
Stauber (Fischbach)
Steel (Kim (CA))
Stefanik (Zeldin)
Steube (Diaz-Balart)
Stevens (Casten)
Stewart (Moore (UT))
Suozzi (Clarke (NY))
Swalwell (Correa)
Taylor (Armstrong)
Thompson (CA) (Torres (CA))
Thompson (MS) (Strickland)
Tiffany (Fitzgerald)
Timmons (Fleischmann)
Titus (Pallone)
Tlaib (Levin (MI))
Trahan (Pappas)
Turner (Garcia (CA))
Van Drew (Nehls)
Van Duyne (Nehls)
Vargas (Correa)
Veasey (Clarke (NY))
Velázquez (Clarke (NY))
Wagner (Fleischmann)
Waltz (Mooney)
Watson Coleman (Pallone)
Welch (Pallone)
Wenstrup (Johnson (OH))
Williams (GA) (Perlmutter)
Williams (TX) (Weber (TX))
Wilson (FL) (Cicilline)

NATIONAL HERITAGE AREA ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LAMB). Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on passage of the bill (S. 1942) to standardize the designation of National Heritage Areas, 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 passage of the bill.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 326, nays 95, not voting 9, as follows:

[Roll No. 540]

YEAS—326

Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Allen
Allred
Amodei
Armstrong
Auchincloss
Axne
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Barr
Barragán
Beatty
Bera
Bergman
Beyer
Bice (OK)
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bost
Bourdeaux
Bowman
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brown (MD)
Brown (OH)
Brownley
Bucshon
Budd
Bush
Bustos
Butterfield
Calvert
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carey
Carl
Carson
Carter (GA)
Carter (LA)
Cartwright
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chabot
Cherfilus-McCormick
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Cole
Comer
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crow
Cuellar
Curtis
Davids (KS)
Davis, Danny K.
Davis, Rodney
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Demings
DeSaulnier
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Donalds
Doyle, Michael F.
Duncan
Ellzey
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Flores
Foster
Foxx
Frankel, Lois
Gallego
Garamendi
Garbarino
Garcia (CA)
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gimenez
Golden
Gomez
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez, Vicente
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green, Al (TX)
Grijalva
Guest
Guthrie
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Higgins (NY)
Hill
Himes
Hinson
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hudson
Huffman
Huizenga
Issa
Jackson Lee
Jacobs (CA)
Jacobs (NY)
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Johnson (TX)
Jones
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Kahele
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (PA)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (CA)
Kim (NJ)
Kind
Kinzinger
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamb
Lamborn
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
LaTurner
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Leger Fernandez
Letlow
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu
Lofgren
Long
Lowenthal
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luria
Lynch
Mace
Malinowski
Malliotakis
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Manning
Mast
Matsui
McBath
McCaul
McCollum
McGovern
McHenry
McNerney
Meeks
Meijer
Meng
Mfume
Miller (IL)
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (UT)
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moulton
Mrvan
Murphy (FL)
Murphy (NC)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newhouse
Newman
Norcross
O'Halleran
Obernolte
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Owens
Palazzo
Pallone
Palmer
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Peltola
Perlmutter
Peters
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Reschenthaler
Rice (NY)
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Ross
Rouzer
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (NY)
Ryan (OH)
Salazar
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Soto
Spanberger
Spartz
Speier
Stansbury
Stanton
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Stevens
Stewart
Strickland
Suozzi
Swalwell
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Valadao
Vargas
Veasey
Velázquez
Wagner
Walberg
Waltz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Welch
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)
Wittman
Womack
Yakym
Yarmuth
Zeldin

NAYS—95

Arrington
Babin
Banks
Bentz
Biggs
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Brady
Brooks
Buchanan
Burchett
Burgess
Cammack
Carter (TX)
Cawthorn
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Crawford
Crenshaw
Davidson
Dunn
Emmer
Estes
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Finstad
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Flood
Franklin, C. Scott
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gohmert
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Green (TN)
Greene (GA)
Griffith
Grothman
Harris
Harshbarger
Hartzler
Herrell
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Jackson
Johnson (LA)
Jordan
Keller
Kelly (MS)
Latta
Lesko
Loudermilk
Mann
Massie
McCarthy
McClain
McClintock
Meuser
Moore (AL)
Mullin
Nehls
Norman
Pence
Perry
Pfluger
Posey
Rice (SC)
Rose
Rosendale
Roy
Rutherford
Scalise
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sempolinski
Sessions
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Stauber
Steube
Taylor
Tenney
Tiffany
Timmons
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Williams (TX)
Wilson (SC)

NOT VOTING—9

Buck
Cheney
Conway
Gallagher
Gibbs
Hern
Herrera Beutler
Hollingsworth
McKinley

□ 1332

Messrs. BRADY, MULLIN, FEENSTRA, SMITH of Missouri, KELLER, and Ms. TENNEY changed their vote from ''yea'' to ''nay.''

Mr. LONG changed his vote from ''nay'' to ''yea.''

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Amodei (Balderson)
Axne (Pappas)
Babin (Nehls)
Bacon (Flood)
Baird (Bucshon)
Barr (Donalds)
Barragán (Clarke NY))
Beatty (Cherfilus-McCormick)
Bentz (Fitzgerald)
Bera (Beyer)
Bishop (GA) (Strickland)
Blumenauer (Beyer)
Bonamici (Wasserman Schultz)
Brooks (Moore (AL))
Brown (MD) (Trone)
Brown (OH) (Cherfilus-McCormick)
Brownley (Correa)
Buchanan (Bucshon)
Budd (Kustoff)
Burgess (Weber (TX))
Bush (Bowman)
Bustos (Pappas)
Cárdenas (Soto)
Carter (GA) (Murphy (NC))
Carter (TX) (Nehls)
Cartwright (Beyer)
Castor (FL) (Wasserman Schultz)
Castro (TX) (Takano)
Cleaver (Davids (KS))
Clyburn (Wasserman Schultz)
Cooper (Beyer)
Costa (Correa)
Courtney (Perlmutter)
Crawford (Moore (AL))
Crow (Blunt Rochester)
Cuellar (Garcia (TX))
Curtis (Moore (UT))
Davis, Danny K. (Evans)
DeFazio (Pallone)
DeGette (Blunt Rochester)
Demings (Evans)
DeSaulnier (Beyer)
DesJarlais (Fleischmann)
Doggett (Takano)
Doyle, Michael F. (Evans)
Duncan (Weber (TX))
Escobar (Garcia (TX))
Ferguson (Kustoff)
Fitzpatrick (Upton)
Fletcher (Dean)
Flores (Weber (TX))
Frankel, Lois (Wasserman Schultz)
Gallego (Beyer)
Garamendi (Correa)
García (IL) (Correa)
Gimenez (Diaz-Balart)
Gomez (Torres (CA))
Gonzales, Tony (Moore (UT))
Gonzalez (OH) (Moore (UT))
Gonzalez, Vicente (Garcia (TX))
Gooden (TX) (Joyce (PA))
Gosar (Weber (TX))
Graves (MO) (Fleischmann)
Greene (GA) (Moore (AL))
Grijalva (Torres (CA))
Grothman (Fitzgerald)
Hartzler (Weber (TX))
Hayes (Raskin)
Herrell (Joyce (PA))
Hice (GA) (Bishop (NC))
Higgins (NY) (Pallone)
Houlahan (Dean)
Hudson (Rouzer)
Huffman (Casten)
Issa (Calvert)
Jackson (Nehls)
Jacobs (NY) (Zeldin)
Jayapal (Cicilline)
Johnson (LA) (Nehls)
Johnson (TX) (Pallone)
Joyce (OH) (Garbarino)
Kahele (Correa)
Katko (Kim (CA))
Keating (Perlmutter)
Kelly (IL) (Casten)
Khanna (Blunt Rochester)
Kinzinger (Valadao)
Kirkpatrick (Pallone)
Krishnamoorthi (Pappas)
Kuster (Pappas)
LaHood (Kustoff)
LaMalfa (Fleischmann)
Lamborn (Fleischmann)
Langevin (Pappas)
Larson (CT) (Blunt Rochester)
Lawrence (Garcia (TX))
Lawson (FL) (Evans)
Lee (NV) (Pappas)
Leger Fernandez (Perlmutter)
Letlow (Nehls)
Lofgren (Takano)
Loudermilk (Fleischmann)
Lowenthal (Beyer)
Luetkemeyer (Mooney)
Lynch (Pappas)
Mace (Nehls)
Malliotakis (Yakym)
McCaul (Weber (TX))
McClain (Fitzgerald)
McHenry (Donalds)
Meijer (Upton)
Meng (Clarke (NY))
Meuser (Nehls)
Miller (IL) (Donalds)
Miller (WV) (Murphy (NC))
Miller-Meeks (Keller)
Moolenaar (Bergman)
Moore (WI) (Raskin)
Morelle (Perlmutter)
Moulton (Pappas)
Mrvan (Perlmutter)
Napolitano (Correa)
Neguse (Perlmutter)
Newman (Correa)
Obernolte (Pfluger)
Ocasio-Cortez (Bowman)
O'Halleran (Pappas)
Omar (Blunt Rochester)
Owens (Moore (UT))
Palazzo (Fleischmann)
Pascrell (Pallone)
Payne (Pallone)
Peters (Torres (CA))
Pingree (Beyer)
Pocan (Raskin)
Porter (Beyer)
Posey (Diaz-Balart)
Pressley (Perlmutter)
Quigley (Blunt Rochester)
Rice (SC) (Weber (TX))
Rodgers (WA) (Moore (UT))
Rogers (KY) (Fleischmann)
Roybal-Allard (Correa)
Ruiz (Takano)
Rush (Torres (CA))
Ryan (OH) (Blunt Rochester)
Salazar (Dunn)
Sánchez (Carbajal)
Schneider (Perlmutter)
Scott, David (Garcia (TX))
Sewell (Clarke (NY))
Sherrill (Trone)
Simpson (Fulcher)
Sires (Pallone)
Smith (WA) (Garcia (TX))
Smucker (Joyce (PA))
Spartz (Bucshon)
Stansbury (Perlmutter)
Stauber (Fischbach)
Steel (Kim (CA))
Stefanik (Zeldin)
Steube (Diaz-Balart)
Stevens (Casten)
Stewart (Moore (UT))
Suozzi (Clarke (NY))
Swalwell (Correa)
Taylor (Armstrong)
Thompson (CA) (Torres (CA))
Thompson (MS) (Strickland)
Tiffany (Fitzgerald)
Timmons (Fleischmann)
Titus (Pallone)
Tlaib (Levin (MI))
Trahan (Pappas)
Turner (Garcia (CA))
Van Drew (Nehls)
Van Duyne (Nehls)
Vargas (Correa)
Veasey (Clarke (NY))
Velázquez (Clarke (NY))
Wagner (Fleischmann)
Waltz (Mooney)
Watson Coleman (Pallone)
Welch (Pallone)
Wenstrup (Johnson (OH))
Williams (GA) (Perlmutter)
Williams (TX) (Weber (TX))
Wilson (FL) (Cicilline)

CONFEDERATED TRIBES OF THE CHEHALIS RESERVATION LEASING AUTHORITY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 3773) to authorize leases of up to 99 years for land held in trust for the Confederated Tribes of the Chehalis Reservation, 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 Alaska (Mrs. PELTOLA) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 377, nays 42, not voting 11, as follows:

[Roll No. 541]

YEAS—377

Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Allred
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Auchincloss
Axne
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Barr
Barragán
Beatty
Bentz
Bera
Bergman
Beyer
Bice (OK)
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Boebert
Bonamici
Bost
Bourdeaux
Bowman
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brady
Brown (MD)
Brown (OH)
Brownley
Buchanan
Bucshon
Budd
Bush
Bustos
Butterfield
Calvert
Cammack
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carl
Carson
Carter (GA)
Carter (LA)
Carter (TX)
Cartwright
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Cawthorn
Chabot
Cherfilus-McCormick
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Clyburn
Clyde
Cohen
Cole
Comer
Connolly
Conway
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crenshaw
Crow
Cuellar
Curtis
Davids (KS)
Davidson
Davis, Danny K.
Davis, Rodney
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Demings
DeSaulnier
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Donalds
Doyle, Michael F.
Duncan
Dunn
Ellzey
Emmer
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Estes
Evans
Feenstra
Ferguson
Finstad
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Flood
Flores
Foster
Foxx
Frankel, Lois
Franklin, C. Scott
Fulcher
Gallego
Garamendi
Garbarino
Garcia (CA)
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gimenez
Golden
Gomez
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez, Vicente
Good (VA)
Gosar
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Green, Al (TX)
Grijalva
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Herrell
Herrera Beutler
Hice (GA)
Higgins (NY)
Hill
Himes
Hinson
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hudson
Huffman
Huizenga
Issa
Jackson Lee
Jacobs (CA)
Jacobs (NY)
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Johnson (TX)
Jones
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Kahele
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Keller
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (PA)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (CA)
Kim (NJ)
Kind
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamb
Lamborn
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latta
LaTurner
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Leger Fernandez
Lesko
Letlow
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu
Lofgren
Long
Lowenthal
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luria
Lynch
Mace
Malinowski
Malliotakis
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Mann
Manning
Matsui
McBath
McCaul
McClintock
McCollum
McGovern
McHenry
McNerney
Meeks
Meijer
Meng
Meuser
Mfume
Miller (IL)
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Mooney
Moore (UT)
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moulton
Mrvan
Mullin
Murphy (FL)
Murphy (NC)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newhouse
Newman
Norcross
O'Halleran
Obernolte
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Owens
Palazzo
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Peltola
Perlmutter
Peters
Pfluger
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Posey
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Reschenthaler
Rice (NY)
Rice (SC)
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Rosendale
Ross
Rouzer
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Rutherford
Ryan (NY)
Ryan (OH)
Salazar
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scalise
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sempolinski
Sessions
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Simpson
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Soto
Spanberger
Spartz
Speier
Stansbury
Stanton
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Stevens
Stewart
Strickland
Suozzi
Swalwell
Takano
Taylor
Tenney
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Timmons
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Valadao
Vargas
Veasey
Velázquez
Wagner
Walberg
Waltz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Webster (FL)
Welch
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Yakym
Zeldin

NAYS—42

Allen
Babin
Banks
Bishop (NC)
Brooks
Burchett
Burgess
Carey
Cline
Cloud
Crawford
Fallon
Gaetz
Gohmert
Gooden (TX)
Greene (GA)
Griffith
Harris
Harshbarger
Hartzler
Higgins (LA)
Jackson
Johnson (LA)
Jordan
Kelly (MS)
Loudermilk
Massie
Mast
McCarthy
McClain
Moolenaar
Moore (AL)
Nehls
Norman
Palmer
Pence
Perry
Roy
Tiffany
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Weber (TX)

NOT VOTING—11

Buck
Cheney
Gallagher
Gibbs
Hern
Hollingsworth
Kinzinger
McKinley
Steube
Williams (TX)
Yarmuth

□ 1354

Ms. TENNEY changed her vote from ''nay'' to ''yea.''

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Amodei (Balderson)
Axne (Pappas)
Babin (Nehls)
Bacon (Flood)
Baird (Bucshon)
Barr (Donalds)
Barragán (Clarke (NY))
Beatty (Cherfilus-McCormick)
Bentz (Fitzgerald)
Bera (Beyer)
Bishop (GA) (Strickland)
Blumenauer (Beyer)
Bonamici (Wasserman Schultz)
Brooks (Moore (AL))
Brown (MD) (Trone)
Brown (OH) (Cherfilus-McCormick)
Brownley (Correa)
Buchanan (Bucshon)
Budd (Kustoff)
Burgess (Weber (TX))
Bush (Bowman)
Bustos (Pappas)
Cárdenas (Soto)
Carter (GA) (Murphy (NC))
Carter (TX) (Nehls)
Cartwright (Beyer)
Castor (FL) (Wasserman Schultz)
Castro (TX) (Takano)
Cleaver (Davids (KS))
Clyburn (Wasserman Schultz)
Conway (Valadao)
Cooper (Beyer)
Costa (Correa)
Courtney (Perlmutter)
Crawford (Moore (AL))
Crow (Blunt Rochester)
Cuellar (Garcia (TX))
Curtis (Moore (UT))
Davis, Danny K. (Evans)
DeFazio (Pallone)
DeGette (Blunt Rochester)
Demings (Evans)
DeSaulnier (Beyer)
DesJarlais (Fleischmann)
Doggett (Takano)
Doyle, Michael F. (Evans)
Duncan (Weber (TX))
Escobar (Garcia (TX))
Ferguson (Kustoff)
Fitzpatrick (Upton)
Fletcher (Dean)
Flores (Weber (TX))
Frankel, Lois (Wasserman Schultz)
Gallego (Beyer)
Garamendi (Correa)
Garcia (IL) (Correa)
Gimenez (Diaz-Balart)
Gomez (Torres (CA))
Gonzales, Tony (Moore (UT))
Gonzalez (OH) (Moore (UT))
Gonzalez, Vicente (Garcia (TX))
Gooden (TX) (Joyce (PA))
Gosar (Weber (TX))
Graves (MO) (Fleischmann)
Greene (GA) (Moore (AL))
Grijalva (Torres (CA))
Grothman (Fitzgerald)
Hartzler (Weber (TX))
Hayes (Raskin)
Herrell (Joyce (PA))
Herrera Beutler (Kilmer)
Hice (GA) (Bishop (NC))
Higgins (NY) (Pallone)
Houlahan (Dean)
Hudson (Rouzer)
Huffman (Casten)
Issa (Calvert)
Jackson (Nehls)
Jacobs (NY) (Zeldin)
Jayapal (Cicilline)
Johnson (LA) (Nehls)
Johnson (TX) (Pallone)
Joyce (OH) (Garbarino)
Kahele (Correa)
Katko (Kim (CA))
Keating (Perlmutter)
Kelly (IL) (Casten)
Khanna (Blunt Rochester)
Kirkpatrick (Pallone)
Krishnamoorthi (Pappas)
Kuster (Pappas)
LaHood (Kustoff)
LaMalfa (Fleischmann)
Lamborn (Fleischmann)
Langevin (Pappas)
Larson (CT) (Blunt Rochester)
Lawrence (Garcia (TX))
Lawson (FL) (Evans)
Lee (NV) (Pappas)
Leger Fernandez (Perlmutter)
Letlow (Nehls)
Lofgren (Takano)
Loudermilk (Fleischmann)
Lowenthal (Beyer)
Luetkemeyer (Mooney)
Lynch (Pappas)
Mace (Nehls)
Malliotakis (Yakym)
McCaul (Weber (TX))
McClain (Fitzgerald)
McHenry (Donalds)
Meijer (Upton)
Meng (Clarke (NY))
Meuser (Nehls)
Miller (IL) (Donalds)
Miller (WV) (Murphy (NC))
Miller-Meeks (Keller)
Moolenaar (Bergman)
Moore (WI) (Raskin)
Morelle (Perlmutter)
Moulton (Pappas)
Mrvan (Perlmutter)
Napolitano (Correa)
Neguse (Perlmutter)
Newman (Correa)
Obernolte (Pfluger)
Ocasio-Cortez (Bowman)
O'Halleran (Pappas)
Omar (Blunt Rochester)
Owens (Moore (UT))
Palazzo (Fleischmann)
Pascrell (Pallone)
Payne (Pallone)
Peters (Torres (CA))
Pingree (Beyer)
Pocan (Raskin)
Porter (Beyer)
Posey (Diaz-Balart)
Pressley (Perlmutter)
Quigley (Blunt Rochester)
Rice (SC) (Weber (TX))
Rodgers (WA) (Moore (UT))
Rogers (KY) (Fleischmann)
Roybal-Allard (Correa)
Ruiz (Takano)
Rush (Torres (CA))
Ryan (OH) (Blunt Rochester)
Salazar (Dunn)
Sánchez (Carbajal)
Schneider (Perlmutter)
Scott, David (Garcia (TX))
Sewell (Clarke (NY))
Sherrill (Trone)
Simpson (Fulcher)
Sires (Pallone)
Smith (WA) (Garcia (TX))
Smucker (Joyce (PA))
Spartz (Bucshon)
Stansbury (Perlmutter)

Stauber (Fischbach)
Steel (Kim (CA))
Stefanik (Zeldin)
Stevens (Casten)
Stewart (Moore (UT))
Suozzi (Clarke (NY))
Swalwell (Correa)
Taylor (Armstrong)
Thompson (CA) (Torres (CA))
Thompson (MS) (Strickland)
Tiffany (Fitzgerald)
Timmons (Fleischmann)
Titus (Pallone)
Tlaib (Levin (MI))
Trahan (Pappas)
Turner (Garcia (CA))
Van Drew (Nehls)
Van Duyne (Nehls)
Vargas (Correa)
Veasey (Clarke (NY))
Velázquez (Clarke (NY))
Wagner (Fleischmann)
Waltz (Mooney)
Watson Coleman (Pallone)
Welch (Pallone)
Wenstrup (Johnson (OH))
Williams (GA) (Perlmutter)
Wilson (FL) (Cicilline)

HUALAPAI TRIBE WATER RIGHTS SETTLEMENT ACT OF 2022

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 4104) to approve the settlement of water rights claims of the Hualapai Tribe and certain allottees in the State of Arizona, to authorize construction of a water project relating to those water rights claims, 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 Alaska (Mrs. PELTOLA) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 360, nays 55, not voting 15, as follows:

[Roll No. 542]

YEAS—360

Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Allred
Amodei
Armstrong
Auchincloss
Axne
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Barr
Barragán
Beatty
Bentz
Bera
Bergman
Beyer
Bice (OK)
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bost
Bourdeaux
Bowman
Brady
Brown (MD)
Brown (OH)
Brownley
Buchanan
Bucshon
Budd
Bush
Bustos
Butterfield
Calvert
Cammack
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carl
Carson
Carter (GA)
Carter (LA)
Carter (TX)
Cartwright
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Cawthorn
Chabot
Cherfilus-McCormick
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Clyburn
Clyde
Cohen
Cole
Comer
Connolly
Conway
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crow
Cuellar
Curtis
Davids (KS)
Davidson
Davis, Danny K.
Davis, Rodney
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Demings
DeSaulnier
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Donalds
Doyle, Michael F.
Duncan
Dunn
Ellzey
Emmer
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Feenstra
Ferguson
Finstad
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Flood
Flores
Foster
Foxx
Frankel, Lois
Franklin, C. Scott
Gallego
Garamendi
Garbarino
Garcia (CA)
Garcia (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gimenez
Golden
Gomez
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez, Vicente
Gosar
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Green, Al (TX)
Griffith
Grijalva
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Herrell
Hice (GA)
Higgins (NY)
Hill
Himes
Hinson
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hudson
Huffman
Huizenga
Issa
Jackson Lee
Jacobs (CA)
Jacobs (NY)
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Johnson (TX)
Jones
Joyce (OH)
Kahele
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Keller
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (CA)
Kim (NJ)
Kind
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamb
Lamborn
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latta
LaTurner
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Leger Fernandez
Lesko
Letlow
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu
Long
Lowenthal
Lucas
Luria
Lynch
Mace
Malinowski
Malliotakis
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Manning
Matsui
McBath
McCaul
McClintock
McCollum
McGovern
McHenry
McNerney
Meeks
Meijer
Meng
Meuser
Mfume
Miller (IL)
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Mooney
Moore (UT)
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moulton
Mrvan
Mullin
Murphy (FL)
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newhouse
Newman
Norcross
O'Halleran
Obernolte
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Owens
Palazzo
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Peltola
Perlmutter
Peters
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Posey
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Reschenthaler
Rice (NY)
Rice (SC)
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Ross
Rouzer
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Rutherford
Ryan (NY)
Ryan (OH)
Salazar
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scalise
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Sessions
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Simpson
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Soto
Spanberger
Spartz
Speier
Stansbury
Stanton
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Stevens
Stewart
Strickland
Suozzi
Swalwell
Takano
Taylor
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Timmons
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Valadao
Vargas
Veasey
Velázquez
Wagner
Walberg
Waltz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Webster (FL)
Welch
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Yakym
Zeldin

NAYS—55

Allen
Babin
Banks
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brooks
Burchett
Burgess
Carey
Cline
Cloud
Estes
Fallon
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gohmert
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Greene (GA)
Harris
Harshbarger
Hartzler
Higgins (LA)
Jackson
Johnson (LA)
Jordan
Joyce (PA)
Lofgren
Loudermilk
Luetkemeyer
Mann
Massie
Mast
McCarthy
McClain
Moolenaar
Moore (AL)
Murphy (NC)
Nehls
Norman
Palmer
Pence
Perry
Pfluger
Rose
Rosendale
Roy
Scott, Austin
Sempolinski
Tenney
Tiffany
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Weber (TX)

NOT VOTING—15

Arrington
Buck
Cheney
Craig
Gallagher
Gibbs
Hern
Herrera Beutler
Hollingsworth
Kinzinger
McKinley
Nadler
Steube
Williams (TX)
Yarmuth

□ 1415

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Amodei (Balderson)
Axne (Pappas)
Babin (Nehls)
Bacon (Flood)
Baird (Bucshon)
Barr (Donalds)
Barragán (Clarke NY))
Beatty (Cherfilus-McCormick)
Bentz (Fitzgerald)
Bera (Beyer)
Bishop (GA) (Strickland)
Blumenauer (Beyer)
Bonamici (Wasserman Schultz)
Brooks (Moore (AL))
Brown (MD) (Trone)
Brown (OH) (Cherfilus-McCormick)
Brownley (Correa)
Buchanan (Bucshon)
Budd (Kustoff)
Burgess (Weber (TX))
Bush (Bowman)
Bustos (Pappas)
Cárdenas (Soto)
Carter (GA) (Murphy (NC))
Carter (TX) (Nehls)
Cartwright (Beyer)
Castor (FL) (Wasserman Schultz)
Castro (TX) (Takano)
Cleaver (Davids (KS))
Clyburn (Wasserman Schultz)
Conway (Valadao)
Cooper (Beyer)
Costa (Correa)
Courtney (Perlmutter)
Crawford (Moore (AL))
Crow (Blunt Rochester)
Cuellar (Garcia (TX))
Curtis (Moore (UT))
Davis, Danny K. (Evans)
DeFazio (Pallone)
DeGette (Blunt Rochester)
Demings (Evans)
DeSaulnier (Beyer)
DesJarlais (Fleischmann)
Doggett (Takano)
Doyle, Michael F. (Evans)
Duncan (Weber (TX))
Escobar (Garcia (TX))
Ferguson (Kustoff)
Fitzpatrick (Upton)
Fletcher (Dean)
Flores (Weber (TX))
Frankel, Lois (Wasserman Schultz)
Gallego (Beyer)
Garamendi (Correa)
Garcia (IL) (Correa)
Gimenez (Diaz-Balart)
Gomez (Torres (CA))
Gonzales, Tony (Moore (UT))
Gonzalez (OH) (Moore (UT))
Gonzalez, Vicente (Garcia (TX))
Gooden (TX) (Joyce (PA))
Gosar (Weber (TX))
Graves (MO) (Fleischmann)
Greene (GA) (Moore (AL))
Grijalva (Torres (CA))
Grothman (Fitzgerald)
Hartzler (Weber (TX))
Hayes (Raskin)
Herrell (Joyce (PA))
Hice (GA) (Bishop (NC))
Higgins (NY) (Pallone)
Houlahan (Dean)
Hudson (Rouzer)
Huffman (Casten)
Issa (Calvert)
Jackson (Nehls)
Jacobs (NY) (Zeldin)
Jayapal (Cicilline)
Johnson (LA) (Nehls)
Johnson (TX) (Pallone)
Joyce (OH) (Garbarino)
Kahele (Correa)
Katko (Kim (CA))
Keating (Perlmutter)
Kelly (IL) (Casten)
Khanna (Blunt Rochester)
Kirkpatrick (Pallone)
Krishnamoorthi (Pappas)
Kuster (Pappas)
LaHood (Kustoff)
LaMalfa (Fleischmann)
Lamborn (Fleischmann)
Langevin (Pappas)
Larson (CT) (Blunt Rochester)
Lawrence (Garcia (TX))
Lawson (FL) (Evans)
Lee (NV) (Pappas)
Leger Fernandez (Perlmutter)
Letlow (Nehls)
Lofgren (Takano)
Loudermilk (Fleischmann)
Lowenthal (Beyer)
Luetkemeyer (Mooney)
Lynch (Pappas)
Mace (Nehls)
Malliotakis (Yakym)
McCaul (Weber (TX))
McClain (Fitzgerald)
McHenry (Donalds)
Meijer (Upton)
Meng (Clarke (NY))
Meuser (Nehls)
Miller (IL) (Donalds)
Miller (WV) (Murphy (NC))
Miller-Meeks (Keller)
Moolenaar (Bergman)
Moore (WI) (Raskin)
Morelle (Perlmutter)
Moulton (Pappas)
Mrvan (Perlmutter)
Napolitano (Correa)
Neguse (Perlmutter)
Newman (Correa)
Obernolte (Pfluger)
Ocasio-Cortez (Bowman)
O'Halleran (Pappas)

Omar (Blunt Rochester)
Owens (Moore (UT))
Palazzo (Fleischmann)
Pascrell (Pallone)
Payne (Pallone)
Peters (Torres (CA))
Pingree (Beyer)
Pocan (Raskin)
Porter (Beyer)
Posey (Diaz-Balart)
Pressley (Perlmutter)
Quigley (Blunt Rochester)
Rice (SC) (Weber (TX))
Rodgers (WA) (Moore (UT))
Rogers (KY) (Fleischmann)
Roybal-Allard (Correa)
Ruiz (Takano)
Rush (Torres (CA))
Ryan (OH) (Blunt Rochester)
Salazar (Dunn)
Sánchez (Carbajal)
Schneider (Perlmutter)
Scott, David (Garcia (TX))
Sewell (Clarke (NY))
Sherrill (Trone)
Simpson (Fulcher)
Sires (Pallone)
Smith (WA) (Garcia (TX))
Smucker (Joyce (PA))
Spartz (Bucshon)
Stansbury (Perlmutter)
Stauber (Fischbach)
Steel (Kim (CA))
Stefanik (Zeldin)
Stevens (Casten)
Stewart (Moore (UT))
Suozzi (Clarke (NY))
Swalwell (Correa)
Thompson (CA) (Torres (CA))
Thompson (MS) (Strickland)
Tiffany (Fitzgerald)
Timmons (Fleischmann)
Titus (Pallone)
Tlaib (Levin (MI))
Trahan (Pappas)
Turner (Garcia (CA))
Van Drew (Nehls)
Van Duyne (Nehls)
Vargas (Correa)
Veasey (Clarke (NY))
Velázquez (Clarke (NY))
Wagner (Fleischmann)
Waltz (Mooney)
Watson Coleman (Pallone)
Welch (Pallone)
Wenstrup (Johnson (OH))
Williams (GA) (Perlmutter)
Wilson (FL) (Cicilline)

AMENDING THE NOT INVISIBLE ACT OF 2019

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. JACKSON LEE). Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 5087) to amend the Not Invisible Act of 2019 to extend, and provide additional support for, the activities of the Department of the Interior and the Department of Justice Joint Commission on Reducing Violent Crime Against Indians, 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 Alaska (Mrs. PELTOLA) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 374, nays 44, not voting 12, as follows:

[Roll No. 543]

YEAS—374

Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Allred
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Auchincloss
Axne
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Barragán
Beatty
Bentz
Bera
Bergman
Beyer
Bice (OK)
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bost
Bourdeaux
Bowman
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brady
Brown (MD)
Brown (OH)
Brownley
Buchanan
Bucshon
Budd
Burchett
Bush
Bustos
Butterfield
Calvert
Cammack
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carey
Carl
Carson
Carter (GA)
Carter (LA)
Carter (TX)
Cartwright
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Cawthorn
Chabot
Cherfilus-McCormick
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Cline
Clyburn
Cohen
Cole
Connolly
Conway
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crow
Cuellar
Curtis
Davids (KS)
Davis, Danny K.
Davis, Rodney
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Demings
DeSaulnier
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Donalds
Doyle, Michael F.
Duncan
Dunn
Ellzey
Emmer
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Estes
Evans
Feenstra
Ferguson
Finstad
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Flood
Flores
Foster
Foxx
Frankel, Lois
Franklin, C. Scott
Fulcher
Gallego
Garamendi
Garbarino
Garcia (CA)
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gimenez
Golden
Gomez
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez, Vicente
Gosar
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Green, Al (TX)
Griffith
Grijalva
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Herrell
Higgins (NY)
Hill
Himes
Hinson
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hudson
Huffman
Huizenga
Issa
Jackson Lee
Jacobs (CA)
Jacobs (NY)
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Johnson (TX)
Jones
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Kahele
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Keller
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (CA)
Kim (NJ)
Kind
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamb
Lamborn
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latta
LaTurner
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Leger Fernandez
Lesko
Letlow
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu
Lofgren
Long
Lowenthal
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luria
Lynch
Mace
Malinowski
Malliotakis
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Mann
Manning
Matsui
McBath
McCaul
McClintock
McCollum
McGovern
McHenry
McNerney
Meeks
Meijer
Meng
Meuser
Mfume
Miller (IL)
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (UT)
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moulton
Mrvan
Mullin
Murphy (FL)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newhouse
Newman
Norcross
O'Halleran
Obernolte
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Owens
Palazzo
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Peltola
Perlmutter
Peters
Pfluger
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Posey
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Reschenthaler
Rice (NY)
Rice (SC)
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Ross
Rouzer
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Rutherford
Ryan (NY)
Ryan (OH)
Salazar
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scalise
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sempolinski
Sessions
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Simpson
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Soto
Spanberger
Spartz
Speier
Stansbury
Stanton
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Stevens
Stewart
Strickland
Suozzi
Swalwell
Takano
Taylor
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Timmons
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Valadao
Vargas
Veasey
Velázquez
Wagner
Walberg
Waltz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Webster (FL)
Welch
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Yakym
Zeldin

NAYS—44

Allen
Babin
Biggs
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Brooks
Burgess
Cloud
Clyde
Comer
Davidson
Fallon
Gaetz
Gohmert
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Greene (GA)
Harris
Harshbarger
Hartzler
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Jackson
Johnson (LA)
Jordan
Loudermilk
Massie
Mast
McCarthy
McClain
Moore (AL)
Murphy (NC)
Nehls
Norman
Palmer
Pence
Perry
Rosendale
Roy
Tenney
Tiffany
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Weber (TX)

NOT VOTING—12

Buck
Cheney
Gallagher
Gibbs
Hern
Herrera Beutler
Hollingsworth
Kinzinger
McKinley
Steube
Williams (TX)
Yarmuth

□ 1435

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Amodei (Balderson)
Axne (Pappas)
Babin (Nehls)
Bacon (Flood)
Baird (Bucshon)
Barr (Donalds)
Barragán (Clarke (NY))
Beatty (Cherfilus-McCormick)
Bentz (Fitzgerald)
Bera (Beyer)
Bishop (GA) (Strickland)
Blumenauer (Beyer)
Bonamici (Wasserman Schultz)
Brooks (Moore (AL))
Brown (MD) (Trone)
Brown (OH) (Cherfilus-McCormick)
Brownley (Correa)
Buchanan (Bucshon)
Budd (Kustoff)
Burgess (Weber (TX))
Bush (Bowman)
Bustos (Pappas)
Cárdenas (Soto)
Carter (GA) (Murphy (NC))
Carter (TX) (Nehls)
Cartwright (Beyer)
Castor (FL) (Wasserman Schultz)
Castro (TX) (Takano)
Cleaver (Davids (KS))
Clyburn (Wasserman Schultz)
Conway (Valadao)
Cooper (Beyer)
Costa (Correa)
Courtney (Perlmutter)
Crawford (Moore (AL))
Crow (Blunt Rochester)
Cuellar (Garcia (TX))
Curtis (Moore (UT))
Davis, Danny K. (Evans)
DeFazio (Pallone)
DeGette (Blunt Rochester)
Demings (Evans)
DeSaulnier (Beyer)
DesJarlais (Fleischmann)
Doggett (Takano)
Doyle, Michael F. (Evans)
Duncan (Weber (TX))
Escobar (Garcia (TX))
Ferguson (Kustoff)
Fitzpatrick (Upton)
Fletcher (Dean)
Flores (Weber (TX))
Frankel, Lois (Wasserman Schultz)
Gallego (Beyer)
Garamendi (Correa)
García (IL) (Correa)
Gimenez (Diaz-Balart)
Gomez (Torres (CA))
Gonzales, Tony (Moore (UT))
Gonzalez (OH) (Moore (UT))
Gonzalez, Vicente (Garcia (TX))
Gooden (TX) (Joyce (PA))
Gosar (Weber (TX))
Graves (MO) (Fleischmann)
Greene (GA) (Moore (AL))
Grijalva (Torres (CA))
Grothman (Fitzgerald)
Hartzler (Weber (TX))
Hayes (Raskin)
Herrell (Joyce (PA))
Hice (GA) (Bishop (NC))
Higgins (NY) (Pallone)
Houlahan (Dean)
Hudson (Rouzer)
Huffman (Casten)
Issa (Calvert)
Jackson (Nehls)
Jacobs (NY) (Zeldin)
Jayapal (Cicilline)
Johnson (LA) (Nehls)
Johnson (TX) (Pallone)
Joyce (OH) (Garbarino)
Kahele (Correa)
Katko (Kim (CA))
Keating (Perlmutter)
Kelly (IL) (Casten)
Khanna (Blunt Rochester)
Kirkpatrick (Pallone)
Krishnamoorthi (Pappas)
Kuster (Pappas)
LaHood (Kustoff)
LaMalfa (Fleischmann)
Lamborn (Fleischmann)
Langevin (Pappas)
Larson (CT) (Blunt Rochester)
Lawrence (Garcia (TX))

Lawson (FL) (Evans)
Lee (NV) (Pappas)
Leger Fernandez (Perlmutter)
Letlow (Nehls)
Lofgren (Takano)
Loudermilk (Fleischmann)
Lowenthal (Beyer)
Luetkemeyer (Mooney)
Lynch (Pappas)
Mace (Nehls)
Malliotakis (Yakym)
McCaul (Weber (TX))
McClain (Fitzgerald)
McHenry (Donalds)
Meijer (Upton)
Meng (Clarke (NY))
Meuser (Nehls)
Miller (IL) (Donalds)
Miller (WV) (Murphy (NC))
Miller-Meeks (Keller)
Moolenaar (Bergman)
Moore (WI) (Raskin)
Morelle (Perlmutter)
Moulton (Pappas)
Mrvan (Perlmutter)
Napolitano (Correa)
Neguse (Perlmutter)
Newman (Correa)
Obernolte (Pfluger)
Ocasio-Cortez (Bowman)
O'Halleran (Pappas)
Omar (Blunt Rochester)
Owens (Moore (UT))
Palazzo (Fleischmann)
Pascrell (Pallone)
Payne (Pallone)
Peters (Torres (CA))
Pingree (Beyer)
Pocan (Raskin)
Porter (Beyer)
Posey (Diaz-Balart)
Pressley (Perlmutter)
Quigley (Blunt Rochester)
Rice (SC) (Weber (TX))
Rodgers (WA) (Moore (UT))
Rogers (KY) (Fleischmann)
Roybal-Allard (Correa)
Ruiz (Takano)
Rush (Torres (CA))
Ryan (OH) (Blunt Rochester)
Salazar (Dunn)
Sánchez (Carbajal)
Schneider (Perlmutter)
Scott, David (Garcia (TX))
Sewell (Clarke (NY))
Sherrill (Trone)
Simpson (Fulcher)
Sires (Pallone)
Smith (WA) (Garcia (TX))
Smucker (Joyce (PA))
Spartz (Bucshon)
Stansbury (Perlmutter)
Stauber (Fischbach)
Steel (Kim (CA))
Stefanik (Zeldin)
Stevens (Casten)
Stewart (Moore (UT))
Suozzi (Clarke (NY))
Swalwell (Correa)
Thompson (CA) (Torres (CA))
Thompson (MS) (Strickland)
Tiffany (Fitzgerald)
Timmons (Fleischmann)
Titus (Pallone)
Tlaib (Levin (MI))
Trahan (Pappas)
Turner (Garcia (CA))
Van Drew (Nehls)
Van Duyne (Nehls)
Vargas (Correa)
Veasey (Clarke (NY))
Velázquez (Clarke (NY))
Wagner (Fleischmann)
Waltz (Mooney)
Watson Coleman (Pallone)
Welch (Pallone)
Wenstrup (Johnson (OH))
Williams (GA) (Perlmutter)
Wilson (FL) (Cicilline)

NATIVE AMERICAN LANGUAGE RESOURCE CENTER ACT OF 2022

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 989) to establish a Native American language resource center in furtherance of the policy set forth in the Native American Languages Act 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 Alaska (Mrs. PELTOLA) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 342, nays 71, not voting 17, as follows:

[Roll No. 544]

YEAS—342

Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Allen
Allred
Amodei
Armstrong
Auchincloss
Axne
Bacon
Balderson
Barragán
Beatty
Bentz
Bera
Bergman
Beyer
Bice (OK)
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bost
Bourdeaux
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brown (MD)
Brown (OH)
Brownley
Buchanan
Bucshon
Budd
Bush
Bustos
Butterfield
Calvert
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carey
Carl
Carson
Carter (GA)
Carter (LA)
Cartwright
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chabot
Cherfilus-McCormick
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Cole
Connolly
Conway
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crow
Cuellar
Curtis
Davids (KS)
Davis, Danny K.
Davis, Rodney
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Demings
DeSaulnier
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael F.
Dunn
Ellzey
Emmer
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Feenstra
Finstad
Fischbach
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Flood
Flores
Foster
Foxx
Frankel, Lois
Gallego
Garamendi
Garbarino
Garcia (CA)
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gimenez
Golden
Gomez
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez, Vicente
Gosar
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green, Al (TX)
Griffith
Grijalva
Guest
Guthrie
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Herrell
Higgins (NY)
Hill
Himes
Hinson
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hudson
Huffman
Huizenga
Issa
Jackson Lee
Jacobs (CA)
Jacobs (NY)
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Johnson (TX)
Jones
Joyce (OH)
Kahele
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Keller
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (CA)
Kim (NJ)
Kind
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamb
Lamborn
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latta
LaTurner
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Leger Fernandez
Letlow
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu
Lofgren
Long
Lowenthal
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luria
Lynch
Malinowski
Malliotakis
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Mann
Manning
Matsui
McBath
McCaul
McCollum
McGovern
McHenry
McNerney
Meeks
Meijer
Meng
Meuser
Mfume
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (UT)
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moulton
Mrvan
Mullin
Murphy (FL)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newhouse
Newman
Norcross
O'Halleran
Obernolte
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Owens
Palazzo
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Peltola
Perlmutter
Peters
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Posey
Pressley
Quigley
Raskin
Reschenthaler
Rice (NY)
Rice (SC)
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Ross
Rouzer
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (NY)
Ryan (OH)
Salazar
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scalise
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Sempolinski
Sessions
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Simpson
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Soto
Spanberger
Spartz
Speier
Stansbury
Stanton
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Stevens
Stewart
Strickland
Suozzi
Swalwell
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Timmons
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Valadao
Vargas
Veasey
Velázquez
Wagner
Walberg
Waltz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Welch
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wexton
Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Yakym
Zeldin

NAYS—71

Arrington
Babin
Baird
Banks
Barr
Biggs
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Brooks
Burchett
Burgess
Cammack
Carter (TX)
Cawthorn
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Comer
Davidson
Donalds
Duncan
Estes
Fallon
Ferguson
Fitzgerald
Franklin, C. Scott
Gaetz
Gohmert
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Green (TN)
Greene (GA)
Grothman
Harris
Harshbarger
Hartzler
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Jackson
Johnson (LA)
Jordan
Joyce (PA)
Lesko
Loudermilk
Mace
Massie
Mast
McCarthy
McClain
McClintock
Miller (IL)
Moore (AL)
Murphy (NC)
Nehls
Norman
Palmer
Pence
Perry
Pfluger
Rose
Rosendale
Roy
Rutherford
Scott, Austin
Taylor
Tenney
Tiffany
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)

NOT VOTING—17

Bowman
Brady
Buck
Cheney
Fulcher
Gallagher
Gibbs
Hern
Herrera Beutler
Hollingsworth
Kinzinger
McKinley
Price (NC)
Steube
Wild
Williams (TX)
Yarmuth

□ 1455

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mr. BOWMAN. Madam Speaker, had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on rollcall No. 544.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Amodei (Balderson)
Axne (Pappas)
Babin (Nehls)
Bacon (Flood)
Baird (Bucshon)
Barr (Donalds)
Barragán (Clarke (NY))
Beatty (Cherfilus-McCormick)
Bentz (Fitzgerald)
Bera (Beyer)
Bishop (GA) (Strickland)
Blumenauer (Beyer)
Bonamici (Wasserman Schultz)
Brooks (Moore (AL))
Brown (MD) (Trone)
Brown (OH) (Cherfilus-McCormick)
Brownley (Correa)
Buchanan (Bucshon)
Budd (Kustoff)
Burgess (Weber (TX))
Bush (Bowman)
Bustos (Pappas)
Cárdenas (Soto)
Carter (GA) (Murphy (NC))
Carter (TX) (Nehls)
Cartwright (Beyer)
Castor (FL) (Wasserman Schultz)
Castro (TX) (Takano)
Cleaver (Davids (KS))
Clyburn (Wasserman Schultz)
Conway (Valadao)
Cooper (Beyer)
Costa (Correa)
Courtney (Perlmutter)
Crawford (Moore (AL))
Crow (Blunt Rochester)
Cuellar (Garcia (TX))
Curtis (Moore (UT))
Davis, Danny K. (Evans)
DeFazio (Pallone)
DeGette (Blunt Rochester)
Demings (Evans)
DeSaulnier (Beyer)
DesJarlais (Fleischmann)
Doggett (Takano)
Doyle, Michael F. (Evans)
Duncan (Weber (TX))
Escobar (Garcia (TX))
Ferguson (Kustoff)
Fitzpatrick (Upton)
Fletcher (Dean)
Flores (Weber (TX))
Frankel, Lois (Wasserman Schultz)
Gallego (Beyer)
Garamendi (Correa)
García (IL) (Correa)
Gimenez (Diaz-Balart)
Gomez (Torres (CA))
Gonzales, Tony (Moore (UT))
Gonzalez (OH) (Moore (UT))
Gonzalez, Vicente (Garcia (TX))
Gooden (TX) (Joyce (PA))
Gosar (Weber (TX))

Graves (MO) (Fleischmann)
Greene (GA) (Moore (AL))
Grijalva (Torres (CA))
Grothman (Fitzgerald)
Hartzler (Weber (TX))
Hayes (Raskin)
Herrell (Joyce (PA))
Hice (GA) (Bishop (NC))
Higgins (NY) (Pallone)
Houlahan (Dean)
Hudson (Rouzer)
Huffman (Casten)
Issa (Calvert)
Jackson (Nehls)
Jacobs (NY) (Zeldin)
Jayapal (Cicilline)
Jeffries (Clarke (NY))
Johnson (LA) (Nehls)
Johnson (TX) (Pallone)
Joyce (OH) (Garbarino)
Kahele (Correa)
Katko (Kim (CA))
Keating (Perlmutter)
Kelly (IL) (Casten)
Khanna (Blunt Rochester)
Kirkpatrick (Pallone)
Krishnamoorthi (Pappas)
Kuster (Pappas)
LaHood (Kustoff)
LaMalfa (Fleischmann)
Lamborn (Fleischmann)
Langevin (Pappas)
Larson (CT) (Blunt Rochester)
Lawrence (Garcia (TX))
Lawson (FL) (Evans)
Lee (NV) (Pappas)
Leger Fernandez (Perlmutter)
Letlow (Nehls)
Lofgren (Takano)
Loudermilk (Fleischmann)
Lowenthal (Beyer)
Luetkemeyer (Mooney)
Lynch (Pappas)
Mace (Nehls)
Malliotakis (Yakym)
McCaul (Weber (TX))
McClain (Fitzgerald)
McHenry (Donalds)
Meijer (Upton)
Meng (Clarke (NY))
Meuser (Nehls)
Miller (IL) (Donalds)
Miller (WV) (Murphy (NC))
Miller-Meeks (Keller)
Moolenaar (Bergman)
Moore (WI) (Raskin)
Morelle (Perlmutter)
Moulton (Pappas)
Mrvan (Perlmutter)
Napolitano (Correa)
Neguse (Perlmutter)
Newman (Correa)
Obernolte (Pfluger)
Ocasio-Cortez (Bowman)
O'Halleran (Pappas)
Omar (Blunt Rochester)
Owens (Moore (UT))
Palazzo (Fleischmann)
Pascrell (Pallone)
Payne (Pallone)
Peters (Torres (CA))
Pingree (Beyer)
Pocan (Raskin)
Porter (Beyer)
Posey (Diaz-Balart)
Pressley (Perlmutter)
Quigley (Blunt Rochester)
Rice (SC) (Weber (TX))
Rodgers (WA) (Moore (UT))
Rogers (KY) (Fleischmann)
Roybal-Allard (Correa)
Ruiz (Takano)
Rush (Torres (CA))
Ryan (OH) (Blunt Rochester)
Salazar (Dunn)
Sánchez (Carbajal)
Schneider (Perlmutter)
Scott, David (Garcia (TX))
Sewell (Clarke (NY))
Sherrill (Trone)
Simpson (Fulcher)
Sires (Pallone)
Smith (WA) (Garcia (TX))
Smucker (Joyce (PA))
Spartz (Bucshon)
Stansbury (Perlmutter)
Stauber (Fischbach)
Steel (Kim (CA))
Stefanik (Zeldin)
Stevens (Casten)
Stewart (Moore (UT))
Suozzi (Clarke (NY))
Swalwell (Correa)
Thompson (CA) (Torres (CA))
Thompson (MS) (Strickland)
Tiffany (Fitzgerald)
Timmons (Fleischmann)
Titus (Pallone)
Tlaib (Levin (MI))
Trahan (Pappas)
Turner (Garcia (CA))
Van Drew (Nehls)
Van Duyne (Nehls)
Vargas (Correa)
Veasey (Clarke (NY))
Velázquez (Clarke (NY))
Wagner (Fleischmann)
Waltz (Mooney)
Watson Coleman (Pallone)
Welch (Pallone)
Wenstrup (Johnson (OH))
Williams (GA) (Perlmutter)
Wilson (FL) (Cicilline)

DURBIN FEELING NATIVE AMERICAN LANGUAGES ACT OF 2021

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 1402) to amend the Native American Languages Act to ensure the survival and continuing vitality of Native American languages, 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 Alaska (Mrs. PELTOLA) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 337, nays 79, not voting 14, as follows:

[Roll No. 545]

YEAS—337

Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Allen
Allred
Amodei
Auchincloss
Axne
Bacon
Balderson
Barragán
Beatty
Bentz
Bera
Beyer
Bice (OK)
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bost
Bourdeaux
Bowman
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brady
Brown (MD)
Brown (OH)
Brownley
Buchanan
Bucshon
Budd
Bush
Bustos
Butterfield
Calvert
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carl
Carson
Carter (GA)
Carter (LA)
Cartwright
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chabot
Cherfilus-McCormick
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Cole
Connolly
Conway
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crow
Cuellar
Curtis
Davids (KS)
Davis, Danny K.
Davis, Rodney
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Demings
DeSaulnier
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael F.
Dunn
Ellzey
Emmer
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Feenstra
Finstad
Fischbach
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Flood
Flores
Foster
Foxx
Frankel, Lois
Gallego
Garamendi
Garbarino
Garcia (CA)
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gimenez
Golden
Gomez
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez, Vicente
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green, Al (TX)
Grijalva
Guest
Guthrie
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Herrell
Higgins (NY)
Hill
Himes
Hinson
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hudson
Huffman
Huizenga
Jackson Lee
Jacobs (CA)
Jacobs (NY)
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Johnson (TX)
Jones
Joyce (OH)
Kahele
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Keller
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (CA)
Kim (NJ)
Kind
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamb
Lamborn
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latta
LaTurner
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Leger Fernandez
Letlow
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu
Lofgren
Long
Lowenthal
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luria
Lynch
Mace
Malinowski
Malliotakis
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Manning
Matsui
McBath
McCaul
McCollum
McGovern
McHenry
McNerney
Meeks
Meijer
Meng
Meuser
Mfume
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Mooney
Moore (UT)
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moulton
Mrvan
Mullin
Murphy (FL)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newhouse
Newman
Norcross
O'Halleran
Obernolte
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Owens
Palazzo
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Peltola
Perlmutter
Peters
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Posey
Pressley
Quigley
Raskin
Reschenthaler
Rice (NY)
Rice (SC)
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Ross
Rouzer
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan (NY)
Ryan (OH)
Salazar
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Sempolinski
Sessions
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Simpson
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Soto
Spanberger
Spartz
Speier
Stansbury
Stanton
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Stevens
Stewart
Strickland
Suozzi
Swalwell
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Timmons
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Valadao
Vargas
Veasey
Velázquez
Wagner
Walberg
Waltz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Welch
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Yakym
Zeldin

NAYS—79

Armstrong
Arrington
Babin
Baird
Banks
Barr
Bergman
Biggs
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Brooks
Burchett
Burgess
Cammack
Carey
Carter (TX)
Cawthorn
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Comer
Davidson
Donalds
Duncan
Estes
Fallon
Ferguson
Fitzgerald
Franklin, C. Scott
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gohmert
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Green (TN)
Greene (GA)
Griffith
Grothman
Harris
Harshbarger
Hartzler
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Jackson
Johnson (LA)
Jordan
Joyce (PA)
Lesko
Loudermilk
Mann
Massie
Mast
McCarthy
McClain
McClintock
Miller (IL)
Moolenaar
Moore (AL)
Murphy (NC)
Nehls
Norman
Palmer
Pence
Perry
Pfluger
Rose
Rosendale
Roy
Rutherford
Scalise
Scott, Austin
Taylor
Tenney
Tiffany
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)

NOT VOTING—14

Buck
Cheney
Gallagher
Gibbs
Hern
Herrera Beutler
Hollingsworth
Issa
Kinzinger
McKinley
Price (NC)
Steube
Williams (TX)
Yarmuth

□ 1517

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Amodei (Balderson)
Axne (Pappas)
Babin (Nehls)
Bacon (Flood)
Baird (Bucshon)
Barr (Donalds)
Barragán (Clarke (NY))
Beatty (Cherfilus-McCormick)
Bentz (Fitzgerald)
Bera (Beyer)
Bishop (GA) (Strickland)
Blumenauer (Beyer)
Bonamici (Wasserman Schultz)
Brooks (Moore (AL))
Brown (MD) (Trone)
Brown (OH) (Cherfilus-McCormick)
Brownley (Correa)
Buchanan (Bucshon)
Budd (Kustoff)
Burgess (Weber (TX))
Bush (Bowman)
Bustos (Pappas)
Cárdenas (Soto)
Carter (GA) (Murphy (NC))
Carter (TX) (Nehls)
Cartwright (Beyer)
Castor (FL) (Wasserman Schultz)
Castro (TX) (Takano)
Cleaver (Davids (KS))
Clyburn (Wasserman Schultz)
Conway (Valadao)
Cooper (Beyer)
Costa (Correa)
Courtney (Perlmutter)
Crawford (Moore (AL))
Crow (Blunt Rochester)
Cuellar (Garcia (TX))
Curtis (Moore (UT))
Davis, Danny K. (Evans)
DeFazio (Pallone)
DeGette (Blunt Rochester)
Demings (Evans)
DeSaulnier (Beyer)

DesJarlais (Fleischmann)
Doggett (Takano)
Doyle, Michael F. (Evans)
Duncan (Weber (TX))
Escobar (Garcia (TX))
Ferguson (Kustoff)
Fitzpatrick (Upton)
Fletcher (Dean)
Flores (Weber (TX))
Frankel, Lois (Wasserman Schultz)
Gallego (Beyer)
Garamendi (Correa)
García (IL) (Correa)
Gimenez (Diaz-Balart)
Gomez (Torres (CA))
Gonzales, Tony (Moore (UT))
Gonzalez (OH) (Moore (UT))
Gonzalez, Vicente (Garcia (TX))
Gooden (TX) (Joyce (PA))
Gosar (Weber (TX))
Graves (MO) (Fleischmann)
Greene (GA) (Moore (AL))
Grijalva (Torres (CA))
Grothman (Fitzgerald)
Hartzler (Weber (TX))
Hayes (Raskin)
Herrell (Joyce (PA))
Hice (GA) (Bishop (NC))
Higgins (NY) (Pallone)
Houlahan (Dean)
Hudson (Rouzer)
Huffman (Casten)
Jackson (Nehls)
Jacobs (NY) (Zeldin)
Jayapal (Cicilline)
Jeffries (Clarke (NY))
Johnson (LA) (Nehls)
Johnson (TX) (Pallone)
Joyce (OH) (Garbarino)
Kahele (Correa)
Katko (Kim (CA))
Keating (Perlmutter)
Kelly (IL) (Casten)
Khanna (Blunt Rochester)
Kirkpatrick (Pallone)
Krishnamoorthi (Pappas)
Kuster (Pappas)
LaHood (Kustoff)
LaMalfa (Fleischmann)
Lamborn (Fleischmann)
Langevin (Pappas)
Larson (CT) (Blunt Rochester)
Lawrence (Garcia (TX))
Lawson (FL) (Evans)
Lee (NV) (Pappas)
Leger Fernandez (Perlmutter)
Letlow (Nehls)
Lofgren (Takano)
Loudermilk (Fleischmann)
Lowenthal (Beyer)
Luetkemeyer (Mooney)
Lynch (Pappas)
Mace (Nehls)
Malliotakis (Yakym)
McCaul (Weber (TX))
McClain (Fitzgerald)
McHenry (Donalds)
Meijer (Upton)
Meng (Clarke (NY))
Meuser (Nehls)
Miller (IL) (Donalds)
Miller (WV) (Murphy (NC))
Miller-Meeks (Keller)
Moolenaar (Bergman)
Moore (WI) (Raskin)
Morelle (Perlmutter)
Moulton (Pappas)
Mrvan (Perlmutter)
Napolitano (Correa)
Neguse (Perlmutter)
Newman (Correa)
Obernolte (Pfluger)
Ocasio-Cortez (Bowman)
O'Halleran (Pappas)
Omar (Blunt Rochester)
Owens (Moore (UT))
Palazzo (Fleischmann)
Pascrell (Pallone)
Payne (Pallone)
Peters (Torres (CA))
Phillips (Trone)
Pingree (Beyer)
Pocan (Raskin)
Porter (Beyer)
Posey (Diaz-Balart)
Pressley (Perlmutter)
Quigley (Blunt Rochester)
Rice (SC) (Weber (TX))
Rodgers (WA) (Moore (UT))
Rogers (KY) (Fleischmann)
Roybal-Allard (Correa)
Ruiz (Takano)
Rush (Torres (CA))
Ryan (OH) (Blunt Rochester)
Salazar (Dunn)
Sánchez (Carbajal)
Schneider (Perlmutter)
Scott, David (Garcia (TX))
Sewell (Clarke (NY))
Sherrill (Trone)
Simpson (Fulcher)
Sires (Pallone)
Smith (WA) (Garcia (TX))
Smucker (Joyce (PA))
Spartz (Bucshon)
Stansbury (Perlmutter)
Stauber (Fischbach)
Steel (Kim (CA))
Stefanik (Zeldin)
Stevens (Casten)
Stewart (Moore (UT))
Suozzi (Clarke (NY))
Swalwell (Correa)
Thompson (CA) (Torres (CA))
Thompson (MS) (Strickland)
Tiffany (Fitzgerald)
Timmons (Fleischmann)
Titus (Pallone)
Tlaib (Levin (MI))
Trahan (Pappas)
Turner (Garcia (CA))
Van Drew (Nehls)
Van Duyne (Nehls)
Vargas (Correa)
Veasey (Clarke (NY))
Velázquez (Clarke (NY))
Wagner (Fleischmann)
Waltz (Mooney)
Watson Coleman (Pallone)
Welch (Pallone)
Wenstrup (Johnson (OH))
Williams (GA) (Perlmutter)
Wilson (FL) (Cicilline)

STUDENT VETERAN EMERGENCY RELIEF ACT OF 2022

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CASTEN). Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendment to the bill (H.R. 7939) to make permanent certain educational assistance benefits under the laws administered by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs in the case of changes to courses of education by reason of emergency situations, 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 gentleman from California (Mr. TAKANO) that the House suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendment.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 380, nays 35, not voting 15, as follows:

[Roll No. 546]

YEAS—380

Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Allen
Allred
Amodei
Armstrong
Auchincloss
Axne
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Barragán
Beatty
Bentz
Bera
Bergman
Beyer
Bice (OK)
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Boebert
Bonamici
Bost
Bourdeaux
Bowman
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brady
Brown (MD)
Brown (OH)
Brownley
Buchanan
Bucshon
Budd
Burchett
Bush
Bustos
Butterfield
Calvert
Cammack
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carl
Carson
Carter (GA)
Carter (LA)
Carter (TX)
Cartwright
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Cawthorn
Chabot
Cherfilus-McCormick
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Cline
Cloud
Clyburn
Cohen
Cole
Comer
Connolly
Conway
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crow
Cuellar
Curtis
Davids (KS)
Davidson
Davis, Danny K.
Davis, Rodney
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Demings
DeSaulnier
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Donalds
Doyle, Michael F.
Duncan
Dunn
Ellzey
Emmer
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Estes
Evans
Feenstra
Finstad
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Flood
Flores
Foster
Foxx
Frankel, Lois
Franklin, C. Scott
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallego
Garamendi
Garbarino
Garcia (CA)
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gimenez
Golden
Gomez
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez, Vicente
Good (VA)
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Green, Al (TX)
Griffith
Grijalva
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Herrell
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Higgins (NY)
Hill
Himes
Hinson
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hudson
Huffman
Huizenga
Issa
Jackson Lee
Jacobs (CA)
Jacobs (NY)
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Johnson (TX)
Jones
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Kahele
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Keller
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (CA)
Kim (NJ)
Kind
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Kustoff
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamb
Lamborn
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latta
LaTurner
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Leger Fernandez
Lesko
Letlow
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lieu
Lofgren
Long
Lowenthal
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luria
Lynch
Mace
Malinowski
Malliotakis
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Mann
Manning
Massie
Mast
Matsui
McBath
McCaul
McClintock
McCollum
McGovern
McHenry
McNerney
Meeks
Meijer
Meng
Meuser
Mfume
Miller (IL)
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (UT)
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moulton
Mrvan
Mullin
Murphy (FL)
Murphy (NC)
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Newhouse
Newman
Norcross
O'Halleran
Obernolte
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Owens
Palazzo
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Peltola
Perlmutter
Peters
Pfluger
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Posey
Pressley
Quigley
Raskin
Reschenthaler
Rice (NY)
Rice (SC)
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Ross
Rouzer
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Rutherford
Ryan (NY)
Ryan (OH)
Salazar
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scalise
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sempolinski
Sessions
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Simpson
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Smucker
Soto
Spanberger
Spartz
Stansbury
Stanton
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Stevens
Stewart
Strickland
Suozzi
Swalwell
Takano
Tenney
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Timmons
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Valadao
Vargas
Veasey
Velázquez
Wagner
Walberg
Waltz
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Webster (FL)
Welch
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Yakym
Zeldin

NAYS—35

Arrington
Babin
Biggs
Bishop (NC)
Brooks
Burgess
Carey
Clyde
Fallon
Ferguson
Gohmert
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Greene (GA)
Harris
Harshbarger
Hartzler
Jackson
Johnson (LA)
Loudermilk
McCarthy
McClain
Moore (AL)
Nehls
Norman
Palmer
Pence
Perry
Rosendale
Roy
Taylor
Tiffany
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Weber (TX)

NOT VOTING—15

Buck
Cheney
Gallagher
Gibbs
Hern
Herrera Beutler
Hollingsworth
Kinzinger
Maloney, Sean
McKinley
Price (NC)
Speier
Steube
Williams (TX)
Yarmuth

□ 1605

Mr. CRAWFORD 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.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. GALLAGHER. Mr. Speaker, I returned home to Green Bay, Wisconsin today to attend to a family matter and avoid dangerous travel ahead of the powerful snow storm. Had I been present, I would have voted "nay" on rollcall No. 539, "yea" on rollcall No. 540, "yea" on rollcall No. 541, "yea" on rollcall No.

542, "yea" on rollcall No. 543, "yea" on rollcall No. 544, "yea" on rollcall No. 545 and "yea" on rollcall No. 546.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Amodei (Balderson)
Axne (Pappas)
Babin (Nehls)
Bacon (Flood)
Baird (Bucshon)
Barr (Donalds)
Barragán (Clarke NY))
Beatty (Cherfilus-McCormick)
Bentz (Fitzgerald)
Bera (Beyer)
Bishop (GA) (Strickland)
Blumenauer (Beyer)
Bonamici (Wasserman Schultz)
Brooks (Moore (AL))
Brown (MD) (Trone)
Brown (OH) (Cherfilus-McCormick)
Brownley (Correa)
Buchanan (Bucshon)
Budd (Kustoff)
Burgess (Weber (TX))
Bush (Bowman)
Bustos (Pappas)
Cárdenas (Soto)
Carter (GA) (Murphy (NC))
Carter (TX) (Nehls)
Cartwright (Beyer)
Castor (FL) (Wasserman Schultz)
Castro (TX) (Takano)
Cleaver (Davids (KS))
Clyburn (Wasserman Schultz)
Conway (Valadao)
Cooper (Beyer)
Costa (Correa)
Courtney (Perlmutter)
Crawford (Moore (AL))
Crow (Blunt Rochester)
Cuellar (Garcia (TX))
Curtis (Moore (UT))
Davis, Danny K. (Evans)
DeFazio (Pallone)
DeGette (Blunt Rochester)
Demings (Evans)
DeSaulnier (Beyer)
DesJarlais (Fleischmann)
Doggett (Takano)
Doyle, Michael F. (Evans)
Duncan (Weber (TX))
Escobar (Garcia (TX))
Ferguson (Kustoff)
Fitzpatrick (Upton)
Fletcher (Dean)
Flores (Weber (TX))
Frankel, Lois (Wasserman Schultz)
Gallego (Beyer)
Garamendi (Correa)
García (IL) (Correa)
Gimenez (Diaz-Balart)
Gomez (Torres (CA))
Gonzales, Tony (Moore (UT))
Gonzalez (OH) (Moore (UT))
Gonzalez, Vicente (Garcia (TX))
Gooden (TX) (Joyce (PA))
Gosar (Weber (TX))
Graves (MO) (Fleischmann)
Greene (GA) (Moore (AL))
Grijalva (Torres (CA))
Grothman (Fitzgerald)
Hartzler (Weber (TX))
Hayes (Raskin)
Herrell (Joyce (PA))
Hice (GA) (Bishop (NC))
Higgins (NY) (Pallone)
Houlahan (Dean)
Hudson (Rouzer)
Huffman (Casten)
Issa (Calvert)
Jackson (Nehls)
Jacobs (NY) (Zeldin)
Jayapal (Cicilline)
Jeffries (Clarke (NY))
Johnson (LA) (Nehls)
Johnson (TX) (Pallone)
Joyce (OH) (Garbarino)
Kahele (Correa)
Katko (Kim (CA))
Keating (Perlmutter)
Kelly (IL) (Casten)
Khanna (Blunt Rochester)
Kirkpatrick (Pallone)
Krishnamoorthi (Pappas)
Kuster (Pappas)
LaHood (Kustoff)
LaMalfa (Fleischmann)
Lamborn (Fleischmann)
Langevin (Pappas)
Larson (CT) (Blunt Rochester)
Lawrence (Garcia (TX))
Lawson (FL) (Evans)
Lee (NV) (Pappas)
Leger Fernandez (Perlmutter)
Letlow (Nehls)
Lofgren (Takano)
Loudermilk (Fleischmann)
Lowenthal (Beyer)
Luetkemeyer (Mooney)
Lynch (Pappas)
Mace (Nehls)
Malliotakis (Yakym)
McCaul (Weber (TX))
McClain (Fitzgerald)
McHenry (Donalds)
Meijer (Upton)
Meng (Clarke (NY))
Meuser (Nehls)
Miller (IL) (Donalds)
Miller (WV) (Murphy (NC))
Miller-Meeks (Keller)
Moolenaar (Bergman)
Moore (WI) (Raskin)
Morelle (Perlmutter)
Moulton (Pappas)
Mrvan (Perlmutter)
Napolitano (Correa)
Neguse (Perlmutter)
Newman (Correa)
Obernolte (Pfluger)
Ocasio-Cortez (Bowman)
O'Halleran (Pappas)
Omar (Blunt Rochester)
Owens (Moore (UT))
Palazzo (Fleischmann)
Pascrell (Pallone)
Payne (Pallone)
Peters (Torres (CA))
Phillips (Trone)
Pingree (Beyer)
Pocan (Raskin)
Porter (Beyer)
Posey (Diaz-Balart)
Pressley (Perlmutter)
Quigley (Blunt Rochester)
Rice (SC) (Weber (TX))
Rodgers (WA) (Moore (UT))
Rogers (KY) (Fleischmann)
Roybal-Allard (Correa)
Ruiz (Takano)
Rush (Torres (CA))
Ryan (OH) (Blunt Rochester)
Salazar (Dunn)
Sánchez (Carbajal)
Schneider (Perlmutter)
Scott, David (Garcia (TX))
Sewell (Clarke (NY))
Sherrill (Trone)
Simpson (Fulcher)
Sires (Pallone)
Smith (WA) (Garcia (TX))
Smucker (Joyce (PA))
Spartz (Bucshon)
Stansbury (Perlmutter)
Stauber (Fischbach)
Steel (Kim (CA))
Stefanik (Zeldin)
Stevens (Casten)
Stewart (Moore (UT))
Suozzi (Clarke (NY))
Swalwell (Correa)
Thompson (CA) (Torres (CA))
Thompson (MS) (Strickland)
Tiffany (Fitzgerald)
Timmons (Fleischmann)
Titus (Pallone)
Tlaib (Levin (MI))
Trahan (Pappas)
Turner (Garcia (CA))
Van Drew (Nehls)
Van Duyne (Nehls)
Vargas (Correa)
Veasey (Clarke (NY))
Velázquez (Clarke (NY))
Wagner (Fleischmann)
Waltz (Mooney)
Watson Coleman (Pallone)
Welch (Pallone)
Wenstrup (Johnson (OH))
Williams (GA) (Perlmutter)
Wilson (FL) (Cicilline)

LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS UPDATE

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

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, as the Members know, the Senate has now passed the omnibus which will fund government. As the Members also know, the government will be shut down at midnight tomorrow if we do not pass additional legislation here.

I have been over in the Senate talking to those who will prepare the bill to be sent to this Chamber. Unfortunately, the process takes a long time to do, and it will not be to us for a significant period of time, meaning it will not be to us before midnight tonight.

As a result, I will announce to Members that I believe we will have no recorded votes until at the earliest 9 a.m. tomorrow, and Members need to be available at 9 a.m. and thereafter.

As soon as we get the documents to process on the floor, we will proceed as quickly as possible, and in addition, the Senate has passed and we will pass, as well, a short-term CR so that the bill can be enrolled and sent to the President for signature so there will be no termination or closing of the government's operations.

So, again, we will be having no further votes tonight. We will reconvene at 9 a.m., and votes will be conducted as soon thereafter as we are ready to do so.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE HONORABLE BLAKE MOORE, MEMBER OF CONGRESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Honorable BLAKE MOORE, Member of Congress:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, December 22, 2022.

Hon. NANCY PELOSI,
Speaker, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MADAME SPEAKER: This is to notify you formally, pursuant to rule VIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, that I, the Honorable BLAKE MOORE, U.S. Representative for the 1st congressional district of Utah, have been served with a subpoena for documents issued by the Third Judicial District Court, Salt Lake County, State of Utah.

After consultation with the Office of General Counsel, I have not yet determined if compliance with the subpoena is consistent with the privileges and rights of the House.

Sincerely,

BLAKE MOORE,
Member of Congress.

NATIONAL CEMETERIES PRESERVATION AND PROTECTION ACT OF 2022

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (S. 4949) to amend title 38, United States Code, to address green burial sections in national cemeteries, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

S. 4949

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''National Cemeteries Preservation and Protection Act of 2022''.

SEC. 2. PLOT AND INTERMENT ALLOWANCES FOR VETERANS BURIED BEFORE MARCH 15, 2022, IN CEMETERIES ON TRUST LAND OWNED BY, OR HELD IN TRUST FOR, TRIBAL ORGANIZATIONS.

The Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall pay a plot or interment allowance under paragraph (1) of section 2303(b) of title 38, United States Code, for a veteran if—

(1) the veteran was buried, before March 15, 2022, in a cemetery, or in a section of a cemetery, that is on trust land owned by, or held in trust for, a tribal organization;

(2) the tribal organization that is responsible for operating and maintaining the cemetery, or the section of cemetery, applies for such allowance;

(3) a plot or interment allowance was not already paid for the burial of such veteran under paragraph (2) of such section; and

(4) the burial of the veteran otherwise meets the requirements under paragraph (1) of such section.

SEC. 3. GREEN BURIAL SECTIONS AT NATIONAL CEMETERIES.

Section 2404 of title 38, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (c)(2)—

(A) in subparagraph (C), by striking ''; and'' and inserting a semicolon;

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

(C) by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

''(E) in the case of grave sites in a green burial section designated under subsection (i), the Secretary may provide for grave markers of such type as the Secretary considers appropriate.''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(i)(1) The Secretary may designate one or more sections in any national cemetery as green burial sections.

''(2) In this subsection, the term 'green burial section' means a section of a cemetery in which the remains of individuals interred in that section—

''(A) have been prepared for interment in a manner that does not involve chemicals or embalming fluids; and

''(B) have been interred in a natural manner or in completely biodegradable burial receptacles.''.

SEC. 4. TRANSFER OF ADMINISTRATIVE JURISDICTION OVER LAND AT FORT BLISS, TEXAS, FOR EXPANSION OF FORT BLISS NATIONAL CEMETERY.

(a) TRANSFER AUTHORIZED.—The Secretary of the Army may transfer to the Secretary of

Veterans Affairs administrative jurisdiction over a parcel of real property consisting of approximately two acres located at Fort Bliss, Texas, directly adjacent to, and contiguous with, Fort Bliss National Cemetery.

(b) CONDITION OF TRANSFER.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—As a condition of the transfer authorized by subsection (a), the Secretary of Veterans Affairs may complete appropriate environmental, cultural resource, and other due diligence activities on the real property described in subsection (c) before determining whether the property is suitable for cemetery purposes.

(2) COORDINATION.—The Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall coordinate with the Secretary of the Army as needed during the performance of the activities described in paragraph (1).

(c) DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The exact acreage and legal description of the real property to be transferred under this section shall be determined by a survey satisfactory to the Secretary the Army.

(2) COST OF SURVEY.—The cost of the survey described in paragraph (1) shall be borne by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs.

(d) ADDITIONAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS; COSTS OF TRANSFER.—

(1) ADDITIONAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS.—The Secretary of the Army may require such additional terms and conditions in connection with the transfer under this section as the Secretary considers appropriate to protect the interests of the United States.

(2) REIMBURSEMENT OF COSTS .—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall reimburse the Secretary of the Defense for costs incurred by the Secretary of the Army in implementing this section, including the costs of any surveys.

(B) NO PAYMENT FOR VALUE OF REAL PROPERTY.—Notwithstanding any other legal requirement that might otherwise apply, the Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall not be required to make payment of any kind for the value of the real property described in subsection (c).

SEC. 5. TRANSFER OF DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR LAND FOR USE AS A NATIONAL CEMETERY.

Section 2406 of title 38, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking ''As additional lands'' and inserting ''(a) IN GENERAL.—As additional lands''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(b) TRANSFER OF DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR LAND FOR USE AS A NATIONAL CEMETERY.—Notwithstanding section 204(d) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1714(d)), if the Secretary and the Secretary of the Interior agree to a transfer under subsection (a) of any land for use by the Department as a national cemetery, the land shall be—

''(1) withdrawn from all forms of appropriation under the public land laws, including the mining laws, the mineral leasing laws, and the geothermal leasing laws;

''(2) subject to valid existing rights;

''(3) transferred to the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary of Veterans Affairs; and

''(4) deemed to be property (as defined in section 102(9) of title 40) for as long as the land remains under the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary of Veterans Affairs.''.

SEC. 6. EXPANSION OF PROHIBITION AGAINST INTERMENT OR MEMORIALIZATION IN THE NATIONAL CEMETERY ADMINISTRATION OR ARLINGTON NATIONAL CEMETERY OF PERSONS COMMITTING CERTAIN CRIMES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 2411 of title 38, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in the section heading—

(A) by inserting ''**certain**'' before ''**Federal**''; and

(B) by striking ''**capital**'';

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) in paragraph (4)—

(i) in subparagraph (A), by striking ''(42 U.S.C. 16901 et seq.);'' and inserting ''(34 U.S.C. 20901 et seq.); and''; and

(ii) in subparagraph (B), by inserting ''or to a period of 99 years or more'' after ''life imprisonment''; and

(B) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(5) A person who—

''(A) is found (as provided in subsection (c)) to have committed a Federal or State crime that would cause the person to be a tier III sex offender for purposes of the Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act (34 U.S.C. 20901 et seq.); but

''(B) has not been convicted of such crime by reason of such person not being available for trial due to death or flight to avoid prosecution.'';

(3) in subsection (c), by striking ''subsection (b)(3)'' and inserting ''paragraph (3) or (5) of subsection (b)'';

(4) in subsection (d)(2)(A)(ii), by striking ''or a State capital crime'' and inserting '', a State capital crime, or a Federal or State crime that would cause the person to be a tier III sex offender for purposes of the Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act (34 U.S.C. 20901 et seq.),''; and

(5) in subsection (e)(1)(B), by striking ''or a State capital crime'' and inserting '', a State capital crime, or a Federal or State crime that would cause the person to be a tier III sex offender for purposes of the Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act (34 U.S.C. 20901 et seq.),''.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 24 of such title is amended by striking the item relating to section 2411 and inserting the following new item:

''2411. Prohibition against interment or memorialization in the National Cemetery Administration or Arlington National Cemetery of persons committing certain Federal or State crimes.''.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. TAKANO) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. BOST) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and insert extraneous material on S. 4949.

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

There was no objection.

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

I rise today in support of S. 4949, the National Cemeteries Preservation and Protection Act introduced by my Senate counterpart, Chairman TESTER.

One of the features or bugs of the Senate—depending on your perspective—is that one single Senator, no matter their party, can hold up meaningful and needed legislation in order to satisfy their own aims. It is incredibly frustrating, especially in the veterans' policy space.

We work closely with our veteran and veteran service organization stakeholders on everything we do, and there is always something quite sad when we tell these stakeholders that very worthy policy is being held up because so-and-so is making a demand that may not be related to veterans issues at all.

So, often we are brought to the brink where good legislation may not make it over the finish line, and this year was no exception. We held our breath while waiting to see if legislation related to helping survivors of military sexual trauma, disabled veterans, and student veterans would survive the Senate hotline.

Luckily, it appears much of it did, and I am appreciative of Chairman TESTER and Leader SCHUMER's efforts to push those bills through.

I want to note that here in the House things have worked out a bit differently. Things move forward based on consensus building and efforts to find common ground, and I am proud of the bipartisan work my committee has achieved.

□ 1615

We have worked across the aisle when possible, and when we couldn't, I hope there was an understanding that sometimes there are critical policy priorities that must transcend bipartisanship. But, without a doubt, every effort is made to try to find a solution that most can agree on.

I want to point out that the bill before us—certainly a worthy one—was sent to us at the last possible moment with no consensus built in. It took a significant effort to build consensus in a short period of time when the holiday season made it difficult to reach people and engage on complicated issues. But I and my staff are always willing to put frustration and annoyance aside in pursuit of a worthy goal.

However, I hope in the future that there is more of an effort to build consensus early so that we are not put in a position where measures may fail because the upfront work was not put in.

Mr. Speaker, this bill makes several small but important changes to how our national cemeteries are administered, provides for the transfer of land for national cemetery expansion, and also clarifies eligibility for burial benefits for these veterans buried in Tribal cemeteries. Native veterans serve at the highest rates of any other community in this country, so ensuring that they receive the honors they are owed is very important.

Our national cemeteries are an important part of the benefits provided to veterans, and it is our obligation to maintain these sacred grounds not only so that veterans may choose these cemeteries as their final resting places, but so that all Americans have a visual reminder of the service and sacrifice we are given from those who wear the uniform of our country.

I do want to make one note of clarification on congressional intent with

respect to one of the land transfers in this bill.

Specifically, regarding the Department of the Interior lands available for transfer under section 5 of the bill, it is the intent of the committee and the bill sponsor that only Department of the Interior Bureau of Land Management lands managed under the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 be available for potential inclusion in any transfer authorized under this bill. This transfer is not intended to be made for Park Service land.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of S. 4949. S. 4949 would improve VA's burial benefits for veterans and their families. First, the bill would ensure that VA can reimburse a Tribal organization for the cost of burying a veteran in a VA grant-funded Tribal cemetery. This would close a gap that existed before the enactment of the Consolidated Appropriation Act of 2022.

Previously, a State could receive a plot allowance from VA, but some Tribal organizations did not have the same eligibility.

Furthermore, S. 4949 would permit the Secretary of the Army and the Secretary of the Interior to transfer lands under their possession to VA for establishing or expanding national cemeteries. I believe this will help VA further its goal of providing veterans with reasonable access to a national cemetery.

Lastly, the bill would help preserve the reputation of our national cemeteries as a hallowed final resting place.

Under present law, VA cannot bury an individual who has fled to avoid prosecution of a capital crime. Currently, in these cases, VA must provide the family due process before denying the benefit.

Additionally, someone who commits a Federal tier 3 sex offense but flees to avoid prosecution is barred from burial in a national cemetery. However, there is a loophole that prevents VA from denying this benefit if the State charges the individual with the same crime.

A tier 3 sex offense is the most serious classification. These offenses include sex crimes against children and aggravated sexual abuse. No veteran or their family should have to worry about seeing their attacker being honored in a VA cemetery. We must close this loophole.

I thank Senator TESTER and Senator ROUNDS for leading this effort.

Mr. Speaker, I ask all of my colleagues to support S. 4949. I have no further speakers, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Speaker, I have no further speakers. Again, I ask my colleagues to join me in passing S. 4949, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. TAKANO) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, S. 4949.

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.

COMPREHENSIVE IMMIGRATION REFORM

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

Mr. GREEN of Texas. And still I rise, Mr. Speaker. And I rise saddened because I find myself on a mission of mercy. I rise to explain the circumstance that causes one Mr. Jaime Avalos to find himself separated from his wife and his baby in another country.

Mr. Avalos came to this country some 27 years ago, and he was brought here by his mother. His mother was here to seek a better life for herself and her young baby. He came to this country as a child, and for 7 years he was only in this country. He was being educated in this country. This was, in fact, the only home that he knew.

His mother decided that she would marry a man whom she met, and this man loved Mr. Avalos as a baby to the extent that he wanted to adopt him. The mother took Mr. Avalos—Jaime is his first name—she took Jaime back to Mexico. She took him to Mexico for the purpose of registering his adoption.

They were there for a brief period of time, and then they returned to the United States where he for some 20 years educated himself here. He went to a school in Houston, Texas. He worked, and he stayed within the law. For all moral purposes, he is a citizen of this country. But lawfully, of course, he is not. Jaime met a woman, a beautiful lady, Yarianna. He and Yarianna are married. They now have a child, Noah. Noah celebrated his first birthday just recently.

Yarianna, wanting her husband to become a citizen, and Jaime wanting to become a citizen because he has a child who is an American-born child and, as a result, a citizen, his wife is a citizen, he wanted to do that which would put him in good standing in this country, to come out of the shadows.

He is a DACA recipient, so he had the privilege of staying, but he did not have a pathway to citizenship. He came at the age of 1 and left at the age of 7 because his mother took him to Mexico to register his having been adopted, brought him back to this country, he meets Yarianna, they are married, and they now have a 1-year-old child.

They lawfully petitioned the consulate in Juarez, Mexico, for the opportunity to come in for the interview that allows a person with the standing of Jaime Avalos to ask for a visa lawfully. He is living here as a DACA recipient, and he only leaves because this is a part of the process of acquiring the visa.

He goes to Juarez, Mexico, and at the consulate, they process him. In the course of processing him, they discovered that he did come to Mexico at the age of 7 with his mom. He has little to no recollection of this, but they discover it. When they discover that he came to Mexico, left America with his mom, they then point out to him that there is a law that will not allow him to return to his 1-year-old son, Noah, and to his wife.

He is now banned from the United States of America for 10 years.

Some things bear repeating. His wife is here. He is banned from the country for 10 years. He is banned from his home, and he cannot return to his work. He is literally living in a country that he knows very little about. When he leaves the place in which he is residing, he is always in the company of someone who can assist him.

Understanding his circumstance, I decided to travel to Juarez, Mexico, to visit him. I did. I was there, I met with him, and I had an opportunity to have his wife and his child with us. I saw him interact with his young son. It really does cause tears to well in one's eyes to see a baby grasping for his father, hugging his father, holding on to his father, and loving his father and the father reciprocating.

It was a wonderful thing to see, but I was saddened upon looking at it because I knew that at some point we would leave—the wife would leave, the baby would leave, and I would leave—and Mr. Avalos would be left in Mexico.

The experience has caused me to conclude that I must do anything and everything that I can to unite this family—reunite this family. This is unbelievable that we have a law that will not allow him to come back into the country merely because his mother took him out of this country as a DACA recipient—he is a DACA recipient now. She took him out of the country in order to register him as having been adopted. A man loves him. He adopts him as a 7-year-old child, and this law will not allow him back into the country.

There is something wrong when we have laws that will ban husbands from their wives and from their babies because they left the country, came back, and have always been law-abiding. There is something wrong.

When we talk about comprehensive immigration reform, we don't talk about the Jaimes of the world, people who are entrapped in these arcane laws, these laws that only make sense to those who somehow conclude that if we could find any way to bar a person or ban a person from coming into the country that is a great thing to do. I am not one of those people. I don't want to see this happen to this man, this baby, and this woman.

We have a necessity to engage in comprehensive immigration reform and to engage in immigration reform that goes beyond the walls at the border. I am amenable to discussing walls at the border, but we have to go beyond walls. There are those who want to do more at the border. I understand. I am amenable to having that conversation.

□ 1630

We also have to talk about the other aspects of comprehensive immigration reform that will include Jaime Avalos and the many others who find themselves in similar circumstances.

It is a very painful thing to know that we have within our power to bring Jaime home or to allow him to come home, yet we have not done it.

You see, there is another aspect of this law that allows a person who has the circumstance that Jaime Avalos has to negotiate to be returned home on what is called humanitarian parole.

This is where you make your appeal. You make your appeal to our country. You make your appeal, and you explain that this is going to create a hardship.

Our law allows for this appeal to be granted—it is discretionary—if we conclude that there would be a hardship by virtue of a person such as Mr. Avalos being separated from his wife and baby.

Well, it is intuitively obvious to even the most casual observer that there will be a hardship when a husband is separated from a wife and child, when they have a mortgage, and when he is the breadwinner for the family. Yes, there is a hardship.

We have made our appeal. I am making the appeal tonight because I want the world to know, and I want my record to show, that I left no stone unturned when it comes to trying to get this family reunited.

I am making the appeal tonight, and I will be sending a letter to the Secretary of Homeland Security asking for the Secretary, by and through his good offices, to use his awesome power that has within it the discretion to grant Mr. Avalos, to grant Jaime, the opportunity to return home to his wife and baby. It is within the Secretary's discretion.

Now, the Secretary doesn't handle all of these cases himself. There are people in the office who acquire the materials, review the cases.

I am asking for the people who understand this and who know that this is not a case where a foreign power has one of our own and is refusing to release one of our own. This is not the case. He is not being held by a foreign power. This is not the case. If he is granted the right to return, he won't need transportation. He can get here.

We are not looking at having to get him through harm's way with some form of transportation that would necessitate the Federal Government having to make an expenditure.

This is not the case where if he comes to this country, returns home, where he will need assistance. He won't need food from the government. He won't need the shelter of the government. He won't need to be clothed by the government. He can provide his own food, clothing, and shelter, as well as his transportation.

He only has to be given a document that says he can return to the country that he has lived in for more than a quarter of a century, the country that he knows as home, where his wife resides, where his child lives, where he was living.

He only needs a document that is within our discretion—''our,'' meaning our country—to allow him to return to the life that he has known in this country for more than a quarter of a century.

I believe that we can all, at some point, put ourselves in the shoes of another person. I believe that if we say to ourselves: What would we want if this were your son or your daughter?

There are times when we ought to examine circumstances from a personal perspective. This is not a criminal. This is a law-abiding person who has a baby and wife in this country.

What would you want? What would you want for your son were the circumstances similar?

There will be those who say, well, he came to this country illegally. Well, let's examine this. Did he really come, or was he brought to the country?

He was approximately 1 year old. As a 1-year-old child, he had little to say—and I think most persons would agree—about where his parents would take him.

He wasn't brought here by some third party, some person who was paid to bring him in. His mother brought him to this country.

There are those who would say, well, his mother was not right for bringing him. She broke the law.

I thank God that I have not always been as blessed as I am today because it inculcated in me a sense of caring, a belief and an understanding that I haven't always had what I have now and that, but for the grace of God, but for the grace of God, I wouldn't have what I have now.

I am not who I am because I am so smart. Most of the people here are not here because they are so smart. Most of the people are here because somewhere along life's way, they were afforded what we would call a break. It happens.

But for the grace of God, I am not sure I would be here, but I thank God I was born in this country. I love this country.

I am not a guy who puts the country down, doesn't salute the flag, won't sing the national anthem, and doesn't say the Pledge of Allegiance. That is not me, but I do defend those who choose not to pledge allegiance, who choose not to sing the national anthem.

I think that is what makes this country great. Every person has the right. Every person has the right to choose. I choose to do these things.

I also understand that I am fortunate. I didn't control where I was born. I understand that if my mother had been born on the other side of this southern border, I believe that my mother would do everything that she could to get to this country so that her young child could have opportunities and not be in fear of harm from various and sundry circumstances that are occurring across the border, on the other side.

But for the grace of God, it could be me or you or any of us, and I am thankful that I have been granted this sense of understanding the plight of others.

I am not a guy who says that we ought to open the borders and bring everybody that wants to come into the country into the country. That is not me.

I think that we ought to have comprehensive immigration reform so that we can make decisions about immigrants and migrants, people who simply want to come to work and people who want to come to make a life here.

We ought to do this. This is what comprehensive immigration reform should be all about.

Yes, we ought to talk about what is happening at the border. I am not shying away from that. But I do believe that we ought to talk about some other things that are exceedingly important.

I want to talk about what we are going to do with the Jaimes of the world. I think that we have to have comprehensive immigration reform because we need to know who is going in and out of the country. We ought to know who is coming into and going out of our country.

I am not one of the persons who believes that we just ought to have an open border, to come and go as you please. That is just not me, but, look, I respect the opinions of those who do believe it.

I think that we ought to have comprehensive immigration reform so that we can establish standards, policies, procedures, methodologies, so that we can have all the things that would make it acceptable for those who qualify to come. Those who do not? Well, they can't make it this time if they don't.

So, I am not an open borders guy, but I am a person who has great sympathy and empathy for people who are not as fortunate as I happen to be.

As a result, I am making this appeal for Mr. Avalos, Jaime Avalos. I think that we don't have to wait until we get comprehensive immigration reform to allow him to return to his wife and baby.

I don't think we have to wait. I believe we can do this under the discretion that is accorded the Secretary under the law.

I believe that comprehensive immigration reform is something that we ought to work on immediately, if not sooner. I think that we can see a need, but there are other needs that we don't

see. They are not as visible. Mr. Avalos happens to be one of the persons who is in that invisible zone and won't be seen, won't be heard of, just suffer.

We in this country think that families ought to stay together. We encourage families to stay together. Yet, we find ourselves now with a baby being separated from his father while we have the authority to change it, knowing that he is not in the hands of a hostile power.

He is in the hands of people in this country who, with the stroke of a pen, can make a difference in the life of a law-abiding person who stayed in this country for more than two decades, more than a quarter of a century, and left lawfully but cannot lawfully return.

He left lawfully because he went to the consulate that I visited, by the way, in Juarez, Mexico. People at the consulate are not proud of the decision that they had to make to tell him that he can't return to his baby, his child.

They are not proud. They genuinely believe that this is something that is going to be reviewed, hopefully, and that maybe we will get a different circumstance.

I believe we can get a different circumstance. I just hope that it won't take us until we finally pass comprehensive immigration reform to have it occur.

□ 1645

I am honored to speak on behalf of Mr. Avalos, and I pray that we can get a Christmas miracle that he can come home for Christmas to his family. I am begging. I am pleading with the Department of Homeland Security and the Secretary to please let him come home to his family. Let him come home and spend this special time of the year with his baby and his wife. Please, let him come home.

Mr. Speaker, I have introduced legislation that can help those who find themselves similarly situated in the future, but that is not going to help him. The chances of our passing legislation between now and the end of the year are not good at all—not good. This has nothing to do with the mindset of a given person or personalities or the political philosophy of any given party. It has nothing to do with that.

It is just at this point in time very few things are going to pass this House. This is not casting any aspersions or any sort of negativity toward any other persons. It is just the facts. But I do believe that this discretionary act can make a difference.

I will talk to Mr. Avalos, I will talk to his wife, and I will talk to them within the next day or so. It is my hope to those who may be listening and can speak to the Secretary—it is my hope that the Secretary and those who are listening, that we can have this Christmas miracle, and that I can give them some good news. I can say to them, He will be home for Christmas.

Christmas is a holiday that he respects, that he celebrates. This is a family that celebrates Christmas. I want to give them some good news.

Mr. Speaker, I want to mention one additional thing before I leave this Chamber. It will probably be my last time to speak this year. I will mention a piece of legislation that I will be introducing next year, this too is very near and dear to my heart.

I don't expect everybody to understand this piece of legislation, but it is pretty important to me and pretty important to a lot of other people. And for many people who are not aware of the circumstance, it is pretty important to them, too.

In my research, we discovered that this House of Representatives on July 18, 1956, accorded Congressional Gold Medals to Confederate soldiers.

We live in a country where we revile the slaves, those who were enslaved, my ancestors. We reviled my ancestors who were enslaved, and we revere, by virtue of our actions—that is some proof of it, there is much more—but we revere those who were the enslavers. Revile the enslaved and revere the enslaver.

I refuse to accept it. There is something in the way I have been wired that just won't allow me to accept certain things. This is a wrong that has to be corrected.

When I say, ''revile the enslaved,'' let's examine that statement, the statement of reviling the enslaved.

What does it mean to be enslaved?

What did it mean to be enslaved in this country?

It is almost a word for polite society to say enslaved because the truth of the matter is for this to occur someone was kidnapped, stolen—stolen from their homeland. By the way, a good many of them were sold into slavery by people from their own land—a good many.

We cannot cheat history; we can't overlook certain facts because they are uncomfortable. I don't feel good knowing that people of African origin sold other people of African origin into slavery, but it is the truth—the undeniable truth. I have to accept the truth.

I just pray that others will accept the fact that there were many that were kidnapped, put on a ship, and then brought across the vast ocean. But it wasn't just that simple. It is easy to say those words, but those words, when properly amended, would include those who didn't make it across the ocean, those who were thrown over to the shark-infested waters.

Sharks would follow ships waiting for bodies to be thrown over to feast upon. Just to say that they traversed the ocean doesn't include how they were shackled and chained, treated like lumber, treated like just another piece of property to be brought from point A to point B.

Just to say they were brought to this country does not acknowledge that along the way women were raped, along the way they were dropped off at various ports, and that at some point they were sold, families were separated. To just say they were brought here or kidnapped doesn't speak to how many were brutalized.

Yet, they were brought here, forced into labor, and they served this country for centuries.

Here is a fact that ought to cause somebody to pause. We enslaved babies in this country. We enslaved babies. If you were born of parents that were slaves, then you were a slave at birth. Many were born, lived, and died, human beings, as slaves.

It is just not enough to say they were slaves without explaining their circumstance—forced into labor, forced to do unthinkable things. It was their humble hands that helped to facilitate the construction of the Capitol, the White House, roads and bridges, planted the seeds, perfected the harvest. Literally, in some cases, fed the masters. Yet, they are reviled, and the Confederate soldiers are revered.

Mr. Speaker, I am going to ask this House to correct the injustice to the extent that the injustice can be corrected. If we accord Congressional Gold Medals to the Confederate soldiers, then we can accord Congressional Gold Medals to those who were enslaved.

I believe that there is a certain amount of righteousness in this House. I have been told that it will never happen, but I believe there is a certain amount of righteous in this House for people to see the injustice in this. I just believe that there are people who will take a stand with me. I don't know how many, but I hope that we will have 290 because that is what it will take to pass this type of resolution. I hope that the Senate will take it up. I hope that the Senate will pass the resolution as well.

I would like to see a President of the United States place these Congressional Gold Medals in appropriate venues.

We have granted Congressional Gold Medals posthumously—yes, we have. There is nothing but the will that is missing. The way is clearly there. It is just a question of will.

The question of: Will we revere the slave to the extent that we revere the enslavers?

I believe there is a certain amount of righteousness that will allow this to happen. I don't believe that everybody that we assume will vote or not participate in a positive way in this type of debate—I don't believe that we should assume that everybody that we already assume will do this. I just think that there are some people, they have principle within that we have not necessarily seen, and that they will stand forward and that they will challenge those who would see things differently and conclude, no, we can't do this.

Why? We can.

So I just believe that there are people of good will who will take a stand for

the righteousness associated with giving those who worked, lived, and died as slaves, giving them a Congressional Gold Medal just as we gave the persons who sought to keep them in bondage Congressional Gold Medals.

Mr. Speaker, I will be asking for this next year. I have already prepared the ''Dear Colleague.'' I have within my hands the ''Dear Colleague'' that we will be circulating. There will be some people who will be offended because I have said that the Confederate soldiers were enslavers. Well, they fought to maintain slavery.

Now, I know there are many who are going to say they were fighting for economic reasons. Well, that economic reason had to do with slavery. But whatever you choose to think, put that aside, if you would, and just look at what happened to the people. Let's try to correct this injustice.

I will be circulating the ''Dear Colleague,'' and I will let the world know the progress that we are making. This is the kind of thing that you don't simply put in motion and then see if it will make its way to the finish line. I am not wired that way to just watch and see what happens.

I plan to announce the names of those who have signed on. Those who sign on, I plan to announce their name and I plan to thank them for signing on, thank them for doing a righteous thing hundreds of years after the event that occurred.

□ 1700

I will keep a log, and I will let the world know who is signing on to the legislation. I just believe that we need this kind of transparency.

By the way, it won't surprise me to know that there will be people who won't sign on, but I just believe that there are enough who will such that this can move.

My hope is that those who will have an antithetical view as it relates to this, who may be of the same hue as I—yes, there are some people who look like me who will have an antithetical point of view because there are some who are going to say, keep the medal, give us the gold. They will make this an issue associated with reparations and they will say, let's go for the reparations.

I am going for dignity. I want respect. Gold can't buy it. I am not opposed to those efforts, but I would hope that they wouldn't be opposed to these efforts. But I am addressing it now because I want people to understand that that will not deter me.

I believe that we have a duty to the people that helped this country become the great country it is. I call them the foundational mothers and fathers of the country; those who were enslaved, the economic foundational mothers and fathers because they helped to build the economy. They gave us the start that we benefit from to this day.

So to those who would say let's just go for the gold, you do what you choose. I am not getting in your way. But this is about dignity, and this is about Maya Angelou's commentary that some of us, she said, we are the hope and dream of the slave.

They never had what I have; but I have what I have because they survived and suffered such that my parents and my grandparents and those that I associate with my lineage, produced me.

Mr. Speaker, as I close tonight, perhaps for the last time this year, as a Special Order, I want to express my gratitude, not only to those in this House who have shown me kindness and have been of great benefit, but I want to express my gratitude beyond the walls of the Capitol buildings.

I want to express my gratitude to a country that has noble ideals, noble ideals. I am grateful to live in this country. I am proud to wear this necktie. I love this country. I love it because I believe that we can make real these noble ideals of liberty and justice for all; that we have, as Lincoln put it, government of the people, by the people, for the people. But we have to protect it.

I believe that all persons are truly created equal, and endowed by the Creator with these inalienable rights, among them, life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

I love my country, I just want to make my country—help my country live up to these great ideals and, among them, as I thank the country itself and the people within it, among these great things that we can do would include honoring those persons who were brought here in chains, the foundational mothers and fathers, economic foundational, foundational economic mothers and fathers of this country, and babies, I might add as well.

This is my last opportunity to speak this year, but I will be back, if it is God's will. When I come back, I am humble, but I am not the person who is going to be so humble as to walk away from my duty. That is not me. I am not wired that way.

I will be back, and I will have these two—no, I am praying that Mr. Avalos will be home with his family and I will be presenting this piece of legislation for us to correct a centuries-old injustice.

Thank you, Madam Speaker PELOSI, for all you have done.

Thank you, Mr. HOYER. You have been a great help.

Thank you, Mr. CLYBURN, for the sage advice you have accorded.

All of the persons in leadership I thank. The newly formed leadership that is coming in, I appreciate and will celebrate and work with you.

But I also plan to appreciate and celebrate and work with persons across the aisle. I believe in compromise. I abhor capitulation. I don't want persons to capitulate as it relates to me and what I present; and I trust that they don't want me to capitulate as it relates to them and what they present.

I think cooperation and a certain degree of negotiation will allows us to get some great things done. So I look forward to working with all.

I am grateful.

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

ISSUES OF THE DAY

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

Mr. ROY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Texas, and I wish him well and a very Merry Christmas with his family, and save travels home.

I too share his affinity for wanting to work across the aisle. I have done so on numerous occasions. I am fairly well known for speaking my mind on the House floor. But I am happy to work across the aisle, and also an equal opportunity basher of both sides when I disagree.

But I wish we would have vigorous debate here on the floor of the House. A lot of things that the gentleman from Texas talked about, I agree wholeheartedly. The immigrants he discussed wanting to come to the United States; I would like them to have safe passage under our rules and under our laws.

Right now we have a broken system that is endangering lives; lives of immigrants and endangering lives of Americans.

We talked about the ideals and the values of this country, and I share those ideals and values.

I would ask and inquire of my colleagues in the body broadly, how can we maintain those ideals if we are bankrupt?

How can we maintain those ideals if we are writing checks we can't cash?

I can give speech after speech after speech about this topic, but unless we change our ways on both sides of the aisle, this country will not survive.

I don't know what it is going to take to get the people who are entrusted to run this country—and that starts in this Chamber, the power of the purse, entrusted to the people's House, we are abusing it. We are conducting our duties irresponsibly, both sides of the aisle.

Today, the United States Senate, the Senate, supposedly, the ''upper chamber,'' the House of Lords in the United States, if you will, sent us—or is in the process of sending us, after voting for it, a 4,155-page bill, unveiled yesterday morning at 1:30 a.m., that will cost $1.7 trillion.

This bill will increase spending $118 billion. This bill has $45 billion for the country of Ukraine; 21 percent over President Biden's request, by the way.

$40 billion for disaster relief. $15 billion for 7,234 earmarks, with the senior Senator of Alabama, RICHARD SHELBY, walking out of the Senate with a legacy of $670 million. I believe the senior

Senator said that monuments are for pigeons and dogs in response to my criticism.

Well, there is a lot of stuff in your name in Alabama, and you just got some more, Senator SHELBY. Is that what this is about?

Because who is paying for that? He is not paying for it. Our kids and grandkids are paying for it.

You know what else we are paying for? We are paying for $500,000 to the Long Island Gay and Lesbian Youth Incorporated; $113,000 to the LGBT Center of Greater Reading, Pennsylvania; $1.5 million for The Loft: LGBTQ+ Community Center new home project in New York, which I got excoriated as somehow being hateful for tweeting that out earlier by one of my colleagues.

Now, hold on a second. So I am hateful for raising whether or not we should have $1.5 million set aside for The Loft: LGBTQ+ Community Center in New York that is then divvied up by both age and sexual identity or preference. Okay. I am the bad guy for thinking that maybe taxpayers are thinking, Why are we doing that?

$750,000 for New York-based In Our Own Voices, Inc., which aims to strengthen the voices of LGBT people of color and increase their capacity for combating oppression and marginalization.

$250,000 to support Wisconsin's first in the Nation gay rights law book and archive.

How about the climate agenda? $1.3 million for workforce development activities at a climate change education center in the Los Angeles Community College District.

$3 million for clean energy workforce development at the New York State Energy Research and Development Authority; $200,000 for the Rhode Island AFL–CIO's climate jobs workforce training initiative.

$875,000 for green energy on demand at Clarkson University; $400,000 for the placement of at-risk young adults into the green jobs industry.

$2 million for community driven air quality environmental justice assessment at the University of Illinois.

$2 million for a climate change impact on water initiative at Texas State University. I represent Texas State University and that is garbage. Why are we doing this?

$10 million for the State of Hawaii's zero emission bus program; $1.6 million for the Center for Wind Energy at UT Dallas. Texas is pretty well represented with all these earmarks.

Inequality and equity, the omni funds pointless equity initiatives and subsidies even more radical ideologies, such as $1.5 million for equity and ecosystem help through water column development; $2.25 million for the shoreline equity and adaptation hub.

$750,000 for the acquisition of a building in Brooklyn, New York, to create the Brooklyn Center for Social Justice, Entrepreneurship, and the Arts.

$300,000 for the city of Sacramento's Neighborhood Equity Initiative.

$477,000 for the Equity Institute's ''teacher professional development.''

□ 1715

How about racial wokeness? A few examples:

$443,000 for the Racial Justice Improvement Project, Montgomery County DA's office.

$1 million for the Penumbra Theatre in St. Paul, Minnesota, to develop and implement a curriculum for racial healing and equity training.

$800,000 for Economic Development For Black Communities in Colorado.

$750,000 for a minority-owned small business emergency assistance program in Seattle.

I could go on and on and on. For all the things that are put in here divvying us up by race, divvying us by gender ideology—all of those earmarks just flooding out with money we don't have.

That is not even the worst of it. That is not even the actual irresponsibility of this body. That is just pork spending that this body is used to doing to the tune of $15 billion, $16 billion.

The real problem is that we are funding a whole alphabet soup of Federal agencies that are demonstrably not doing their jobs—more importantly, are demonstrably targeting the American people.

The Department of Homeland Security is getting $3.2 billion more with no policy changes required, in fact, unbelievably, with restrictions on how that money can be used. It may not be used for security. It may only be used for processing more people.

That is what our Democratic colleagues and, unfortunately, a sizable bloc of Republicans believe is a good use of your taxpayer money.

Hey, guys, the Department of Homeland Security is doing such a crack job of securing the homeland, they are doing such a great job at the border, let's give them some more money to not secure the border, and let's restrict it from being able to be used to do any of the security that the line Border Patrol agents actually want to do their job.

There you go. That is what you got. And what happened in the Senate today? What happened in the Senate today? I will tell you what happened in the Senate today.

BLUNT, BOOZMAN, CAPITO, COLLINS, CORNYN, COTTON, GRAHAM, INHOFE, MCCONNELL, MORAN, MURKOWSKI, PORTMAN, ROMNEY, ROUNDS, SHELBY, THUNE, WICKER, and YOUNG: 18 Republicans who campaigned on fiscal responsibility, who campaigned on securing the border, who campaigned on balancing the budget, who campaigned against the swamp, who run commercials saying they are going to change this place did the swampiest thing you can possibly do, and that is to vote for a 4,100-page bill they got just yesterday, not knowing remotely what all is in the bill because it was cooked up behind closed doors with no appropriations meetings, jamming it over a new House Republican majority, doing it intentionally to prevent us from being able to debate and vote on how we are going to fund Ukraine, how we are going to fund our own national defense, how we are going to fund nondefense discretionary spending, and ensure that we use that money to secure the border of the United States.

That is what your Republican Senators, those 18, did to you, America. Remember it. Remember it when Republicans are going around thumping their chests, talking about changing this town when they are neck-deep drowning in the swamp, when they are emblematic of everything wrong with the swamp. Remember it. Remember it.

I don't like saying it. I have friends on both sides of the aisle, and some of these 18 are my friends. But do you know what? John Adams and Thomas Jefferson had a pretty testy relationship because they fought over the way this country should be run and be set up.

We are hired to fight for the people we represent, so I will be damned if I am going to give a rat's rear end whether I offend some of the people in this godforsaken town because I dare question, regardless of which party they are in, regardless of who they say they are friends with or who they campaign with, I will be darned if I am going to be cowed into not calling out what you see unfold before you with your very eyes.

Leader MITCH MCCONNELL called the bill ''a strong outcome for Republicans.''

The arguments that I have heard from some of the Members include this argument. Having lost a vote for a continuing resolution until the new Republican majority takes over in January, we had two bad choices: cast a protest vote against funding our military, veterans, Border Patrol, and other essential government functions, or vote for a flawed bill.

That is what happens in this town. This was a setup, ladies and gentlemen. It was purposeful. Well orchestrated by MITCH MCCONNELL. I do not question that. He is good at playing these games in this town, as is virtually everybody associated with the appropriations process and leadership of the House and the Senate.

They have all the excuses in the world: There is a troop pay raise. There is a helicopter that we need to buy. There are missiles we need to buy. There are boats and planes we need to buy. Because of that, we must cast a vote for a flawed bill rather than ''a protest vote.''

A protest vote? What is a protest vote? My vote, which I will cast whenever we get this monstrosity finally sent over here, whenever the Committee on Rules goes through their sham process—and it is a sham process, ladies and gentlemen.

They will entertain some amendments, and they will give some perfunctory, ''Let's review it.'' They will kick it down here to the floor. There will be no debate, no amendments offered. It will be jammed through because every one of the people in this Chamber, both sides of the aisle—maybe not everyone, the vast majority—they want to get on their jets and get home for Christmas.

You should have seen the wailing and gnashing of teeth last night when MIKE LEE was offering an amendment over in the Senate to try to address the expiration of title 42 and what is going to occur if the Supreme Court lifts its stay. What is going to happen in Texas, what is going to happen to the United States, what is going to happen to migrants, the empowerment of cartels, the fentanyl pouring into our country, MIKE LEE dared to try to do something about that.

You should have seen the wailing and gnashing of teeth: Well, what are you going to do? We don't want to be here until Christmas.

Why don't you tell that to George Washington and the boys crossing the Delaware in 1776 or the boys in Bastogne in 1944?

What were they doing on Christmas? Were they trying to fly out of the Nation's Capital in their jets back to their homes around their warm fireplaces so they could be with their families after they absolutely just royally screwed the country and their kids and grandkids? Because that is what they just did. That is what this body, this House Chamber, the people's House, is going to do tomorrow morning.

Mr. Speaker, $600 million more for the Federal Bureau of Investigation while doing nothing to stop it from colluding with Big Tech, targeting parents, or harassing pro-lifers, all of which the FBI is doing as we speak.

It is better than that, ladies and gentlemen across the country. They are getting a brand-new headquarters. Do you want to know what almost derailed this lovely $1.7 trillion piece of legislation? A fight over where to put the fancy new FBI headquarters.

These are the important things we do here in this city. Let's figure out who can get their pork back home in the form of a massive Federal agency that is involved on a daily basis in targeting the American people in the name of law enforcement. That sounds like a winning prize for the people of either Maryland or Virginia. Let's grow this greater metropolitan area even more.

What could do more for the people of the United States than to have a fancy new FBI headquarters filled with all sorts of people who are conspiring to target the American people and actually label a father as a domestic terrorist for daring to go to a school board meeting?

By the way, the superintendent of that school system has been indicted. These are all the things that just get swept aside, pushed to the corner. Nobody wants to talk about it.

Where are my colleagues, by the way? I get an hour of debate time down here. Where is everybody? Are they sipping on some eggnog with some whiskey and having some steak dinners or something?

What is more important than sitting down here on the floor and highlighting the fraud being perpetrated on the American people right before our eyes, a complete and utter disastrous fraud, endorsed by 18 Republican Senators—I hope none of my Republican colleagues in this Chamber, but we will see—a bill that will fundamentally limit our ability to secure the border.

It is actually in the dang bill. They don't even pretend anymore, ladies and gentlemen. They don't even try to hide it. They actually put the text in the bill that says this money cannot be used to secure the border of the United States. It can only be used to process people. That is in the text of this bill.

Let me be clear to those 18 United States Senators: That alone should have been enough to have you vote ''no'' on this bill. Yet, you voted for it.

It should have been enough that we are giving another $600 million to the FBI and building a new headquarters.

It should have been enough that there is more money for ATF and all sorts of provisions to go after law-abiding gun owners. It should have been enough that there was $2.5 billion more for NIH, which funded gain-of-function research in Wuhan and pays Anthony Fauci's salary in perpetuity, and hires CRT propaganda speakers.

I say again to those 18 Republican Senators: You own this. You own every one of those earmarks that I listed and said in this speech, every one of those earmarks that I put out in a tweet thread earlier. You own it. You own it with the kind of reasoning that says: Well, you vote for a flawed bill instead of casting a ''protest vote.''

It is not a protest vote to come to the Chamber where you were hired by your constituents to fight for them and vote against the funding of the very tyranny you campaigned against; to vote against the very irresponsible spending that is driving up our national debt, increasing inflation, weakening the dollar, undermining the American family; to vote against that; to vote against the funding of the Federal bureaucrats like, for example, the $760,000 more going to the CDC, whose Director lied about vaccine efficacy while the CDC colluded with Big Tech to suppress free speech about vaccines.

How about the World Health Organization, giving them more money?

The State Department, $3.6 billion: They fund drag shows in Ecuador and an LGBT group in Kazakhstan that advocates for transwomen sex workers with migration experience.

I don't care what you believe about these things. Why in the hell are the American people borrowing money to fund them? Someone explain that to me. Someone explain to me how it is in the interest of the United States, when we are sitting here $31.4 trillion in debt, to borrow more money to build more Federal buildings, to hire more Federal bureaucrats, to fund these kinds of earmark programs throughout the world, things that nobody in America actually wants to see happen. Poll it. Go ahead.

Elon, if you are listening, throw this out on Twitter for a poll. I promise you what the result will be.

□ 1730

The American people are beside themselves at an incompetent Chamber in this body and the other side of this building in the Senate who seem to wake up every single day and decide, how can we screw the American people over more today than we did yesterday?

Well, today is a banner day in the annals of this supposedly august institution known as the United States Congress:

$560 million for an EPA destroying reliable energy;

$574 million for a Department of Interior that has leased fewer Federal acres for oil and gas development than any administration since World War II.

Before I turn it over to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PERRY), my friend, I assume tomorrow, after voting for this monster of a bill as a body—not individually—I assume that we will all be heading out for Christmas. This bill will pass. This bill will become law.

My question for this body, heading into the 118th Congress, is what are we going to do to change the way we do business? This is no way to operate. You cannot drop 4,000 page, $1.7 trillion bills onto the floor of the Senate, jam it through, send it over here so bad that we are having to wait to get it by midnight, work through the Rules Committee to vote on it in the morning so everybody can get out to beat a winter storm.

We had all year. All year we had to try to fund this Federal Government responsibly, and we failed. We fail every year. No corporation would put up with this garbage. Every one of us would be fired. And we should be.

And I will just say right now, if my colleagues will join with me to all resign, I will resign. I would love to clean this place out. I would love to get rid of every last person in here, including my friends, because if you took, in the words of William Buckley, the first 435 names in the phone book, can they do any worse than the schleps in this body? I don't for the life of me understand how it can be possible to do worse than we do.

And the Senate itself, hell, the Senate makes us look like William the Conqueror. They don't even bother to do Appropriations Committee work. They just scoff and sit at their tables and go, well, we will just do the work for them. Yeah, thanks, Mitch.

Mr. PERRY. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROY. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania for the purposes of a colloquy.

Mr. PERRY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Texas, and I wish to offer him a Merry Christmas and a Merry Christmas to the people of the United States of America.

Unfortunately, in your stocking is not going to be something you probably hoped for. I don't think it is going to be a lump of coal. It is $1.7 trillion that we don't have. $1.7 trillion, 4,155 pages plus, I don't know, a couple thousand pages of what is called report language that barely any of us had an opportunity to read, released in the—was it last night, Chip?

Mr. ROY. Yes, 1:30 in the morning.

Mr. PERRY. The shortest day of the year, the darkest day of the year, and now we are voting on it without—

Let's face it, let's talk about some of the things we know that are in it. We already know, as the gentleman from Texas told us, that your tax dollars, the dollars your Federal Government is spending, is prohibited from stopping people coming across the border illegally. Prohibited to be used for that.

Here is what can be used: $400 million for the border security of Jordan, Lebanon, Tunisia, Egypt, and Oman. Think about that. Right now, while title 42 is on the verge of going away, they are estimating we literally have 18,000 people per day coming across the border illegally. We are going to spend $400 million in the Middle East to secure their borders, and we are going to say to the United States of America, you can't spend any tax dollars to defend your own border. That passed in the U.S. Senate today.

$140 million on carbon dioxide removal technologies;

$540 million on energy storage because the preferred sources of energy by my friends on that side of the aisle don't work. So we need that.

$220 million on solar energy. I thought solar energy came of age and was supportive of itself without subsidy.

$380 million for alternative modes of transport because, ladies and gentlemen of America, my friends on the other side of the aisle actually don't want you to drive a car or own a car. And if you do have the temerity to think you are going to go somewhere in your own car, it better be an electric vehicle that you are going to plug in and charge when they allow you to charge it. We need $380 million for that.

I was at the grocery store a couple days ago with my family—my wife, our girls were there—having a conversation about what we are going to buy for Christmas for the in-laws and family coming over, and a lady was listening to the conversation, Chip, and she said, ''I am not paying $5 for a dozen eggs. I am not paying $5 for a dozen eggs.''

I don't see one darn thing in this bill that is going to solve that lady's problem.

Whether it is the gas prices—right now the temperature is dropping all across the United States of America, and people are going to have to pay for the electricity, the heating oil, the propane, the natural gas, something to heat their homes, and they are going to be paying a lot. And there is nothing in here for that.

But I will tell you what is in here: $1.3 million in an earmark for water storage tanks just outside of Washington, D.C. The wealthiest counties in the United States of America right here, but we have got an earmark for them because they need a water storage tank.

How about $1.5 million for the Pasadena on-street dining project? $1.5 million for a student garden in Sacramento?

I am not saying that these projects aren't worthy of discussion for somebody. If you live in Pasadena and you want on-street dining, God bless you. It is probably important to you.

You tell me, Mr. ROY, when our country is at $31.4 trillion in debt and careening headlong into $32 trillion, how in the world is that a Federal project? The people in Pennsylvania, who would love to go to Pasadena, we would love to see our team in the Rose Bowl. That is on our team.

Mr. ROY. There is a joke in there somewhere.

Mr. PERRY. That is on our team, I get that. But how is it the people of Pennsylvania or Texas or Maine or anywhere across the country's job, why is it their responsibility to pay for that? I don't get it.

$2 million for programs promoting career pathways into government service because, goodness knows, there is not enough people in government service. We need to find a way to get them into it.

How about a $50 million endowment fund at the University of Alabama?

Let's not stop there.

How about $10 million for an Institute on Public Service and Leadership at the University of Alabama?

Mr. ROY. Hey, wait a minute. Does the gentleman have any ideas about why Alabama might be receiving so many of these earmarks?

Mr. PERRY. Well, the retiring Senate chief appropriator, Senator SHELBY, happens to come from Alabama. I have got nothing bad to say about Alabama. I spent a fair amount of time down there. I love Alabama.

Here again, I don't know why Pennsylvanians, Texans, North Dakotans, Californians, whoever, have to pay for this. What is the Federal nexus to this spending of money that we don't have?

I am going to turn it back over to my friend here in a minute. We can just go back and forth because I have got plenty here. I know he does, too.

How about $4 million for a Bahamian Museum of Arts and Culture, Florida?

$1.4 million to restore an outdoor amphitheater in California.

$1.7 million for an urban agriculture garden in California.

Look, the list just—we are going to get into it, but, people, when are we going to start asking ourselves whose responsibility this is and when are we going to start asking ourselves, is this ever going to change?

We haven't had the process here where the Senate and the House passed its own budget, its own appropriations bills, conferenced them, worked out their differences, and then had a vote on that, that process that I just described, how our government was set up to spend your money, that hasn't happened since 1996.

It is 2022. What is it going to take for us to finally say, ''Man, we have had enough. I call uncle. I can't take anymore,'' and change this place?

I would submit to you that the leadership that has allowed this to continue—and not only allowed it to continue, to ensure that it has continued—is derelict, irresponsible, and accountable to this tragic, epic, enormous failure. This is a failure, and there has got to be an accounting for it.

Just because it is hours and days before Christmas, and it is real cold outside, and we have got worries about our children's schooling, being able to pay the bills, grocery bills, fuel bills, electric bills, don't think that we as the American people don't see what is happening here. We see it, and we see who is doing it. And we are not going to tolerate it.

Mr. Speaker, I turn it back over to my good friend from Texas.

Mr. ROY. My friend from Pennsylvania makes a great deal of sense, and I can't help but observe the utter hypocrisy, with all due respect, of so many of our colleagues on this side of the aisle in both the so-called upper Chamber and the so-called people's House.

How about the junior Senator from Utah, MITT ROMNEY, when he said in 2021, quote, Democrats want to spend boatloads of money at the wrong time and in the wrong ways instead of addressing inflation and dealing with the emerging threat of China. They are dead set on raising taxes and government giveaways. This isn't how we solve the problems facing Americans, end quote.

Well, the junior Senator from Utah just supported this monstrosity—opposed, I believe, the senior Senator from Utah in the election this year, the senior Senator from Utah being the one who was trying to stop this monstrosity today.

How about the exiting senior Senator from Alabama? In July of 2022, just this year: ''Inflation hit 9.1 percent today, another record high. This is devastating news for millions of hard-working Americans. The Biden administration remains remiss in getting inflation under control. Passing another massive tax-and-spend bill would be a mistake we cannot afford.''

Well, here is the problem with Republicans, with all due respect to Republicans, they love to use the phrase tax

and spend, but my Republican colleagues, who oppose tax increases, which I generally do as well, sure have no problem with spend and spend.

Spend for defense, spend for nondefense discretionary, and then go with their tail tucked between their legs back home and go: I am sorry, I couldn't really do anything about it. Our hands were tied because we must have the spending for defense, and we must have the spending for Ukraine because somebody gave a fancy speech in this Chamber last night.

Mr. PERRY. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. ROY. I will yield.

Mr. PERRY. You were talking about defense. Of course, as a citizen who has been honored to wear the uniform for over three decades, certainly the number one priority outlined in our Constitution is defending our Nation and its citizens. When we talk about spending for defense, are we talking about spending for the defense of the United States or is there anybody else here that you would like to discuss that we are spending on their defense?

Mr. ROY. That is a great question that my friend raises. The omnibus spending bill that is coming over to us from the Senate, to the best of my understanding, raises defense spending somewhere in the neighborhood of 8 to 10 percent, right?

Mr. PERRY. Is that what the President asked for?

Mr. ROY. It is more than what the President asked for, I believe.

Mr. PERRY. The President is the Commander in Chief, right?

Mr. ROY. Correct. But in addition to the increase in spending for our national defense, there is also an additional $45 billion, which is almost the entire budget of our Department of Homeland Security, by the way, $45 billion additional to go to Ukraine on top of the almost $60 billion already approved, authorized this last year, bringing it to somewhere around $100 billion, again for Ukraine, well eclipsing, almost doubling our own Department of Homeland Security budget, well eclipsing the entire defense budget of Russia. American taxpayers are paying for that.

We talked about, I think, the 8 to 10 percent increase in defense spending. I would have to look at my notes. A sizable pop of money.

Is the gentleman in agreement, because the gentleman served in the United States military for 30 years, and I thank him for it, just like I thank every other veteran and every other Active-Duty member of our United States military for standing up to defend this country, but I don't think the gentleman did that in order to rack up more debt and to destroy our financial security. I don't think the gentleman did that in order to throw 10 percent more money to the Department of Defense, a Department of Defense which is continually more of a social engineering experiment wrapped in a uniform than it is a military designed to kill people and blow things up. Would the gentleman agree?

□ 1745

Mr. PERRY. I would agree with that, and I think that the gentleman from Texas would also agree. Look, neither of us like what Vladimir Putin or the country of Russia has done to its neighbor, Ukraine. Being a bully, invading, blowing up their buildings and their infrastructure, killing their citizens is unacceptable. It is unacceptable. We all know that, and we all want to help.

At the same time, our military is being destroyed by our own country, not some other country. We are not focused. As an individual citizen who has been privileged and honored to serve in uniform, I can tell you we are not focused on keeping our country safe; we are focused on a bunch of woke policies that are undermining the good order and discipline and the fighting spirit and the focus of our military.

If we are spending money on the military, we need to spend money on our military. If we are spending money on the borders of Ukraine or Tunisia or Egypt, we certainly need to spend money on the borders of the United States of America, not just to process individuals coming across illegally—that is what we are doing—but actually to thwart those people coming illegally.

And as important, the criminal element is coming in, the cartel involvement, the human trafficking and smuggling, the fentanyl is coming in and killing American citizens—now just reported at a record rate higher than the year before, which was at a record rate.

What will it take, 4,100 pages? What will it take before we start concentrating on the citizens of the United States of America?

No one raises their right hand in this Chamber and takes an oath to defend Tunisia or Ukraine or any of those other countries. It is the United States of America, our Constitution, and our citizens.

Mr. ROY. I would just ask the gentleman from Pennsylvania: Do you recall when the gentleman and myself came to the floor of the House right after the invasion of Ukraine by Putin, and we spoke right here at this table, and we spoke about the horrors being inflicted and the evil being perpetrated by Vladimir Putin, the extent to which we were in solidarity with the people of Ukraine and wanting to stand up and defend their country against the thuggish behavior and the willful destruction of lives and the carnage that had been carried out by Vladimir Putin and the Russian Army?

Does the gentleman remember our being here on the floor talking about that in the early stages, wanting to stand up and support the people of Ukraine before this Chamber embarked on a 9-month spending spree without any pay-fors and without any significant accountability or knowledge of how the dollars were flowing and without any care and concern about what we are doing for our sovereignty and security on the home front; does the gentleman remember that?

Mr. PERRY. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROY. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. PERRY. Of course, I do. Of course, I remember.

Mr. ROY. And does the gentleman believe that it is possible for people who have concerns about these things—about the spending, about the ridiculous decisionmaking in this Chamber—to want to stand up and be able to say that they stand with the people of Ukraine in solidarity but don't believe that writing a blank check is in their interest, our interest, or anybody's interest?

Mr. PERRY. That is exactly right. We all want to help, but you don't write a check that you can't afford. There is no money in your bank account to pay for somebody's house down the street while leaving your house unpaid for and your back door open where you know criminals are going to be walking in and taking your children out and leaving life-threatening drugs on your kitchen table; you would not do that.

Mr. ROY. I want to lay that foundation about our shared desire to stand in solidarity with the people of Ukraine; whatever that means in terms of resources, that should be debated.

And by the way, side note: Have we ever had a full, robust debate with amendments and being able to offer any kind of discussion here about Ukraine on the floor of the house?

Mr. PERRY. Have we had any debate?

Mr. ROY. On any matter whatsoever.

So what I would inquire of the gentleman is does he agree with this: If you go back and look about what is going on, everything you are seeing unfold before your eyes, America, is a setup? It is a complete setup.

You go back to September, and a block of about 42 of us wrote a letter to the leaders of these august bodies saying, Hey, how about not doing a continuing resolution into the middle of December right before Christmas? How about you not do that because we know exactly what that results in.

We sent that letter.

What happened in September?

A continuing resolution right until the middle of December.

Now, you get to the continuing resolution in the middle of December, and there is all sorts of chatter about: Will there be a continuing resolution into early 2023 with a new House majority?

Never in the last 70 years have we had a change, a transfer in the majority of the House Chamber and had the Senate do what it did today, which is jam through a massive spending bill with the existing House, soon to be minority, and jam it through.

Now, fast-forward to right now, and what do you have? We have this bill sent to us that spends $1.7 trillion: a 10 percent increase in defense spending; $42 billion increase in nondefense spending, which is 6 percent; Ukraine funding of $45 billion; disaster relief funding of $40 billion; and $15 billion of earmarks that I went through and described a little bit ago.

Who spoke in the Chamber in the United States House of Representatives last night, other than the President of Ukraine?

Now, does the gentleman believe, as I do, that that is not an accident?

The entire setup from the House Republicans and the Senate Republicans working with the Democrat leadership in both Chambers was to set that up so that you have the President of Ukraine speaking here saying we have got to pass this massive spending bill because you had the whole theatrical event set up from the beginning, set up to expire right before Christmas to then jam through 7,200 earmarks, a massive amount of spending, a continued explosion of the bureaucratic state, a restriction on the ability to secure the border, all because you knew you had a handful of Republicans on the hook who couldn't help themselves because we are talking about defense and we are talking about Ukraine.

Does the gentleman think that maybe that stuff is not a coincidence?

Mr. PERRY. Is the gentleman suggesting—even though we all know that we want to help, what is happening in Ukraine is objectionable, we disagree with every bit of it, what Russia is doing—but is the gentleman suggesting that the first time since the war started that the leader in Ukraine left the country, are you suggesting it is a coincidence that he ended up in the United States speaking on this very House floor from that dais right there on the night before the 4,155-page omnibus passed with billions upon tens of billions in funding for his country was included, are you suggesting that wasn't just a coincidence?

Mr. ROY. I am suggesting that it was in no way, shape, or form a coincidence. I am suggesting that it was purposeful theater designed very specifically to create the winds in the sails of the appropriation process which is badly broken, and we get a 4,100-page bill dropped on us that we then must vote for. Right? Have to vote for it.

Mr. PERRY. You don't want to shut the government down right before Christmas, CHIP. That can never happen, which is why the gentleman from Texas suggests that this is a setup.

The CR, the continuing resolution—because we don't pass budgets, because we don't complete our appropriations process, so we don't know what we are going to fund, so the continuing resolution has to keep going, and we do it right into December right before Christmas knowing—like this has never happened before—but we know that, guess what, people that come to Washington, D.C., from around the country, you know what they would like to do, Mr. ROY from Texas?

They would like to go home to see their families on Christmas. But the only way they are going to be allowed to do it is if they vote for whatever is in that bill. They can object or whatever, but they know if it doesn't pass, if the 4,100-page bill with $1.7 trillion loaded up with earmarks doesn't pass, what happens then?

Well, you just have to stay during Christmas, and, oh, my goodness, just like you said, the gentleman from the 28th Infantry Division fighting in Bastogne fighting to save Bastogne before the 101st could get there, they spent their Christmas away from home.

This is all designed to get exactly what we got. This is broken, and the leadership here in the House and the Senate has done nothing to change this trajectory. It cannot continue.

Mr. ROY. I would add that my 13-year-old son was telling me yesterday morning while I was getting ready to catch the plane to come to Washington, as we were stacking firewood for my wife and daughter and son to use during this cold snap coming into Texas, and he and I were talking and he said, ''Well, Dad''—basically begging me—''you are going to be home for Christmas, right?''

You know, that is my 13-year-old son, and I don't get to see him a lot when I am up here. And he is saying, ''Dad, you are going to be here for Christmas, right?''

And my daughter was saying the same thing, but my son was asking the question. And I said, ''Look, son, I hope so. Of course, I want to be here for Christmas, but under no circumstances am I going to walk away from my duty to fight to give you the country that I inherited, that my dad inherited from his dad, and so forth and so forth.''

Yet, most of my colleagues in this Chamber were so itching to be able to get on their plane or get in their car and go home that last night there was group that were apoplectic that we might be stuck here, that we might be stuck here until Sunday, which is Christmas day, I had multiple people come to me and say, ''Well, what is Senator LEE going to do?

What is going to happen?''

Well, heaven forbid, we do our job. Heaven forbid, we do something responsibly. I would ask the gentleman, with a $118 billion increase in spending on our annual year-over-year spending, not including Ukraine spending, not including the disaster relief spending, the emergency spending, on top of the almost $5 trillion we spent in response to COVID, do you think there is a correlation to government action and government spending to inflation?

Would the gentleman agree that it is government that causes inflation based on our actions, our spending, our policy choices?

Mr. PERRY. So to answer the good gentleman from Texas, the Federal Reserve is trying to cool down the fires of an overinflated, overheated economy by raising the interest rates and targeting the housing market. New home buyers that are hoping to get out there and start their lives in their new homes, they cut their purchases in half or whatever, because they can't afford it. The Federal Reserve is trying to cool down this overheated economy, inflationary pressures and food and gasoline and oil, electricity, housing, meanwhile the House of Representatives and the Senate and the Presidency here in Washington, D.C., are throwing the gasoline on the fire, the gasoline of unaccounted for money, unprinted money, untaxed money, just creating money out of thin air and throwing it onto the fire.

I would agree with the gentleman from Texas.

I would tell him, as well, that my daughters would like their father to be home for Christmas, too. My daughter texted me today when she knew I wasn't coming home yet, she said, ''Stay strong and save America.''

So me and Mr. ROY, the gentleman from Texas, we are going to stay here until the bitter end and do our duty, and we are going to say things like $4.2 million in earmarks for parking spaces in the Northern Mariana Islands or $6 million to expand the reach of the Ulysses S. Grant Presidential Library might be important things, but can we afford them?

What is the Federal responsibility?

And oh, by the way, regarding the Ulysses S. Grant Presidential Library, look, I am a fan, but the lady that offered that, her party is in favor of tearing down the statue of Ulysses S. Grant in New York.

The great emancipator, right? The guy that carried out Lincoln's order to make sure that slaves were no longer held in the United States of America.

But, you know, you can't tear it down on one hand and then spend $6 million on it on the other hand while people are struggling to buy their Christmas presents or their Christmas meals.

Mr. ROY. I assume the gentleman would agree that when we are talking about this spending—let's pause for a second.

Let's just set aside the fact that we are giving a $76 billion increase to a Defense Department, which has not been held accountable for its departure from Afghanistan, leaving billions behind, walking away from Bagram, undermining our interests, no accountability, no review of the woke policies, orders not to use terms like ''mom'' and ''dad'' at the Air Force academy or a whole story yesterday about the Marines maybe walking away from the use of ''sir'' and ''ma'am,'' it is just a fundamental undermining of the culture of the Department of Defense—purposeful by the way.

□ 1800

Every recruit and every member of the Armed Forces Active Duty whom I

have talked to says that it is gutting the ability to recruit, and it is gutting the ability to have strong morale.

Let's put aside that. Let's put aside $45 billion for Ukraine without accountability and a knowledge of how it is being spent and what it is being used for in our national security interests. Let's set aside $40 billion for disaster relief. I don't even know where it is going.

Let's set aside the $16 billion in earmarks my friend just talked about and that he and I outlined. Let's set aside the $3 billion for DHS with no policy changes and, in fact, language inserted in the bill that prevents us from actually securing the border while processing more people; the $600 million for the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the new headquarters for the FBI; the $215 million for ATF; $2.5 billion for NIH which is basically at war with freedom and forcing needles into the arms of the American people and undermining the freedom of the American people in terms of their health choices and paying Anthony Fauci's salary; a CDC of $760 million; the World Health Organization; the State Department at $3.6 billion; an Education Department which is administering Biden's $400 billion student loan bailout, all of that stuff, let's ignore all of that.

Let's ignore all of those horrible policies and all the things that he is doing to undermine our freedom and creating the alphabet soup and expanding the alphabet soup of bureaucracy that is tyrannizing the American people.

Let's put all that aside. We are just talking about inflation, and we are spending more money and dumping more money. While we are raising interest rates to cool it, we are going to spend more money causing more inflation, undermining the dollar even more.

In July of 2022, we had MITCH MCCONNELL just saying that, oh, a few years back Republican policies created the best economy for American workers in a generation, low inflation, robust growth, record unemployment. Democrats' recklessness—Democrats' recklessness he said—has produced soaring inflation, slowing growth and growing risk of a full-on recession.

How about SHELLEY MOORE CAPITO from West Virginia in August of 2022 in an op-ed, thumping the lectern about the Inflation Reduction Act: ''Americans understand pumping hundreds of billions of dollars into the economy and raising taxes will certainly not reduce inflation.''

How about TODD YOUNG from Indiana: ''About the border, this is a national security crisis. We must strengthen our border security.''

How about MITT ROMNEY from Utah who told Mayorkas that he needed to secure the border and urged him to keep title 42 in place. And then he just worked against the whole effort today by the junior Senator from Utah.

Things are upside down, and we are spending money we don't have causing inflation. Republicans go out and campaign against it, and then they do it.

And my Democratic colleagues have never once had an honest conversation on the floor of this House about what we are going to do about inflation, what we are going to do about spending money we don't have and racking up debt.

When I came to Congress as a staffer on the Senate Judiciary Committee, our national debt in 2003 was about $6 trillion, I think. We are at $31.4 trillion and climbing.

The question here is: Are we going to do anything about it?

The resounding answer from this body,—including my colleagues on this side of the aisle—is: No, we are not.

So I think my question for the gentleman is: Does he share my belief that it is time to end the status quo and that it is time for a radical departure from the way we are doing things?

It is time to change the way we are doing business in the House of Representatives. It is time for a change to do the way we are doing business in the United States Senate, and it is our job to keep our heads up high as not conservatives and not Republicans or Democrats but as Americans who want to actually do the hard work necessary to be responsible stewards of this country and of our great birthright.

Does the gentleman agree with me that as we head into the 118th Congress and as Republicans are in the majority that we must fundamentally change this institution from top to bottom, from the leadership down?

This place must change, and we will not accept anything but change. That is why we were sent here. As we exit here for Christmas, as my friend goes home to his daughter and I go home to my son and my daughter, I am not going to look them in the eye and say that I didn't do everything I know how to do so we can change this place so that we can save America for them.

Mr. PERRY: I agree with the gentleman with this caveat: It is not just time; it is long past time.

I would suggest to the good gentleman from Texas (Mr. ROY) that he has worked diligently in his time here within the system, within the status quo, to make these changes.

Others do not want to make too many ripples because you have to work with these folks, and this is the system that is set up, and if you make everybody mad at you, how are you going to be effective?

The status quo is not working, ladies and gentlemen. We have tried. We have tried to work within the system that is here. The system that is here produces this.

Do you know how I know?

Because since I have been here, this isn't the first time I have come to the mic. I can come here probably every few months and go through the same thing. It is not the first time right around Christmas we have got a short-term continuing resolution right before Christmas so we can pass an omnibus and just keep on spending the money that we don't have and more programs that don't make any sense.

We have got $3 million for the University of Maine system to research wild blackberry production for changing markets and climates.

Well, my goodness, as a man who had to pick blueberries—that was my first job was picking fruit, and blueberries were one of them—I don't know why it is the job of the whole country to pay for the University of Maine to figure out about blueberry production.

Ladies and gentlemen, this system is broken. The status quo doesn't work for Americans. The lady that has to buy these blueberries and can't afford them doesn't care about this system here. She doesn't care about the status quo and making colleagues uncomfortable in this Chamber or the other one. What she cares about is feeding her children and feeding her family. And right now she can't afford to do it because of the status quo.

This cannot continue. Something has to change. Einstein said that doing the same thing over and over again and expecting a different outcome is the definition of insanity.

Ladies and gentlemen, citizens of America, we are doing the same things under the same conditions with the same people, and somehow, we think something is going to change.

Well, it is not going to change unless we change it.

We are highlighting this tonight. The gentleman from Texas and I are here highlighting this tonight to tell you how egregious it is, how long it has been going on, and to elicit your support—your support—calling your Representatives and your Senators and saying: This will not stand. We are sick and tired of this: $2.52 million for an electric battery and an electric charging station program at some community college; $6.85 million for real estate strategies to obtain equity property acquisition and redevelopment in Delaware.

Why is that your job to pay for that?

We don't have the money to pay for that.

You would like it in your community I bet. But you are going to pay for it in someone else's.

Mr. ROY. Merry Christmas to the gentleman from Pennsylvania, and merry Christmas to the staff here. God bless you all and thank you for all the work you do for this country.

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

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

RECESS

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

Accordingly (at 6 o'clock and 8 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 2115

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. CORREA) at 9 o'clock and 15 minutes p.m.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

Cheryl L. Johnson, Clerk of the House, reported and found truly enrolled bills of the House of the following titles, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker pro tempore, Mr. BEYER, on Wednesday, December 21, 2022:

H.R. 203. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 4020 Broadway Street in Houston, Texas, as the ''Benny C. Martinez Post Office Building''.

H.R. 1095. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 101 South Willowbrook Avenue in Compton, California, as the ''PFC James Anderson, Jr., Post Office Building''.

H.R. 2472. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 82422 Cadiz Jewett Road in Cadiz, Ohio, as the ''John Armor Bingham Post Office''.

H.R. 2473. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 275 Penn Avenue in Salem, Ohio, as the ''Howard Arthur Tibbs Post Office''.

H.R. 4622. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 226 North Main Street in Roseville, Ohio, as the ''Ronald E. Rosser Post Office''.

H.R. 4899. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 10 Broadway Street West, in Akeley, Minnesota, as the ''Neal Kenneth Todd Post Office''.

H.R. 5271. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 2245 Rosa L Parks Boulevard in Nashville, Tennessee, as the ''Thelma Harper Post Office Building''.

H.R. 5349. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal ervice located at 1550 State Road S–38–211 in Orangeburg, South Carolina, as the ''J.I. Washington Post Office Building''.

H.R. 5650. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service loated at 16605 East Avenue ot the Fountains in Fountain Hills, Arizona, as the ''Dr. C.T. Wright Post Office Building''.

H.R. 5659. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1961 North C Street in Oxnard, California, as the ''John R. Hatcher III Post Office Building''.

H.R. 5794. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 850 Walnut Street in McKeesport, Pennsylvania, as the ''First Sergeant Leonard A. Funk, Jr. Post Office Building''.

H.R. 5865. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 4110 Bluebonnet Drive in Stafford, Texas, as the ''Leonard Scarcella Post Office Building''.

H.R. 5900. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 2016 East 1st Street in Los Angeles, California, as the ''Marine Corps Reserve PVT Jacob Cruz Post Office''.

H.R. 5952. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 123 East Main Street, in Vergas, Minnesota, as the Jon Glawe Post Office''.

H.R. 6042. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 213 William Hilton Parkway in Hilton Head Island, South Carolina, as the ''Caesar H. Wright Jr. Post Office Building''.

H.R. 6080. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 5420 Kavanaugh Boulevard in Little Rock, Arkansas, as the ''Ronald A. Robinson Post Office''.

H.R. 6218. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 317 Blattner Drive in Avon, Minnesota, as the ''W.O.C. Kort Miller Plantenberg Post Office''.

H.R. 6220. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 100 3rd Avenue Northwest in Perham, Minnesota, as the ''Charles P. Nord Post Office''.

H.R. 6221. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 155 Main Avenue West in Winsted, Minnesota, as the ''James A. Rogers Jr. Post Office''.

H.R. 6267. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 15 Chestnut Street in Suffern, New York, as the ''Sergeant Gerald T. 'Jerry' Donnellan Post Office''.

H.R. 6386. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 450 West Schaumburg Road in Schaumburg, Illinois, as the ''Veterans of Iraq and Afghanistan Memorial Post Office Building''.

H.R. 6630. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1400 N Kraemer Blvd. in Placentia, California, as the ''PFC Jang Ho Kim Post Office Building''.

H.R. 6917. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 301 East Congress Parkway in Crystal Lake, Illinois, as the ''Ryan J. Cummings Post Office Building''.

H.R. 7514. An act to desgnate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 345 South Main Street in Butler, Pennsylvania, as the ''Andrew Gomer Williams Post Office Building''.

H.R. 7518. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 23200 John R Road in Hazel Park, Michigan, as the ''Roy E. Dickens Post Office''.

H.R. 7519. An act to designate the facility of the United States Posal Service located at 2050 South Boulevard in Bloomfield Township, Michigan, as the ''Dr. Ezra S. Parke Post Office Building''.

H.R. 7638. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 6000 South FloridaAvenue in Lakeland, Florida, as the ''U.S. Marine Corporal Ronald R. Payne Jr. Post Office''.

H.R. 8025. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 100 South 1st Street in Minneapolis, Minnesota, as the ''Martin Olav Sabo Post Office''.

H.R. 8026. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 825 West 65th Street in Minneapolis, Minnesota, as the ''Charles W. Lindberg Post Office''.

H.R. 8203. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 651 Business Interstate Highway 35 North Suite 420 in New Braunfels, Texas, as the ''Bob Krueger Post Office''.

H.R. 8226. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 236 Concord Exchange North in South Saint Paul, Minnesota, as the ''Officer Leo Pavlak Post Office Building''.

H.R. 9308. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 6401 El Cajon Boulevard in San Diego, California, as the ''Susan A. Davis Post Office''.

Cheryl L. Johnson, Clerk of the House, further reported and found truly enrolled bills of the House of the following titles, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker on Thursday, December 22, 2022:

H.R. 441. An act to provide for the conveyance of certain property to the Tanana Tribal Council located in Tanana, Alaska, the conveyance of certain property to the Southeast Alaska Regional Health Consortium located in Sitka, Alaska, and the conveyance of certain property to the Alaska Native Tribal Health Consortium located in Anchorage, Alaska, and for other purposes.

H.R. 478. An act to direct the Secretary of the Interior to take certain land located in Pinal County, Arizona into trust for the benefit of the Gila River Indian Community, and for other purposes.

H.R. 785. An act for the relief of Maria Isabel Bueso Barrera, Alberto Bueso Mendoza, and Karla Maria Barrera De Bueso.

H.R. 3285. An act to amend gendered terms in Federal law relating to the President and the President's spouse.

H.R. 4881. An act to direct the Secretary of the Interior to take into trust for the Pascua Yaqui Tribe of Arizona certain land in Pima County, Arizona, and for other purposes.

H.R. 5961. An act to make revisions in title 5, United States Code, as necessary to keep the title current, and to make technical amendments to improve the United States Code.

H.R. 6064. An act to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to seek to enter into an agreement with the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine for a review of examinations, furnished by the Secretary, to individuals who submit claims to the Secretary for compensation under chapter 11 of title 38, United States Code for mental and physical conditions linked to military sexual trauma.

H.R. 6427. An act to amend the Red River National Wildlife Refuge Act to modify the boundary of the Red River National Wildlife Refuge, and for other purposes.

H.R. 6604. An act to amend title 38, United States Code, to improve the method by which the Secretary of Veterans Affairs determines the effects of a closure or disapproval of an educational institution on individuals who do not transfer credits from such institution.

H.R. 6961. An act to amend title 38, United States Code, to improve hearings before the Board of Veterans' Appeals regarding claims involving military sexual trauma.

H.R. 7299. An act to require the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to obtain an independent cybersecurity assessment of information systems of the Department of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes.

H.R. 7335. An act to improve coordination between the Veterans Health Administration and the Veterans Benefits Administration with respect to claims for compensation arising from military sexual trauma, and for other purposes.

H.R. 7735. An act to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to update the appraisal requirements for certain loans guaranteed by the Department of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes.

H.R. 7776. An act to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2023 or military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

H.R. 8260. An act to amend title 38, United States Code, to shorten the timeframe for

designation of benefits under Department of Veterans Affairs life insurance programs, to improve the treatment of undisbursed life insurance benefits by the Department of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes.

Kevin F. McCumber, Deputy Clerk of the House, further reported and found truly enrolled bills of the House of the following titles, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker on Thursday, December 22, 2022:

H.R. 681. An act for the relief of Rebecca Trimble.

H.R. 2724. An act to amend title 38, United States Code, to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to provide for peer support specialists for claimants who are survivors of military sexual trauma, and for other purposes.

H.R. 4250. An act to amend the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 to provide for rewards for the arrest or conviction of certain foreign nationals who have committed genocide or war crimes, and for other purposes.

H.R. 5943. An act to designate the outpatient clinic of the Department of Veterans Affairs in Greenville, South Carolina, as the ''Lance Corporal Dana Cornell Darnell VA Clinic''.

H.R. 5973. An act to reauthorize the Great Lakes Fish and Wildlife Restoration Act of 1990, and for other purposes.

H.R. 7181. An act to amend the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 to direct the Secretary of Transportation to seek to provide for the posting of contact information of the national human trafficking hotline in the restrooms of each aircraft, airport, over-the-road bus, bus station, passenger train, and passenger railroad station operating within the United States, and for other purposes.

SENATE ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

The Speaker announced her signature to enrolled bills of the Senate of the following titles:

S. 7.—An act to make a technical amendment to the Violence Against Women Act of 1994, and for other purposes.

S. 558.—An act to establish a national integrated flood information system within the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and for other purposes.

S. 789.—An act to repeal certain obsolete laws relating to Indians.

S. 1446.—An act to authorize the Director of the United States Geological Survey to establish a regional program to assess, monitor, and benefit the hydrology of saline lakes in the Great Basin and the migratory birds and other wildlife dependent on those habitats, and for other purposes.

S. 1687.—An act to amend section 21 of the Small Business Act to require cyber certification for small business development center counselors, and for other purposes.

S. 2607.—An act to award a Congressional Gold Medal to the former hostages of the Iran Hostage Crisis of 1979–1981, highlighting their resilience throughout the unprecedented ordeal that they lived through and the national unity it produced, marking 4 decades since their 444 days in captivity, and recognizing their sacrifice to the United States.

S. 2899.—An act to require the Director of the Bureau of Prisons to address deficiencies and make necessary upgrades to the security camera and radio systems of the Bureau of Prisons to ensure the health and safety of employees and inmates.

S. 2991. An act to establish a Department of Homeland Security Center for Countering Human Trafficking, and for other purposes.

S. 3846.—An act to reauthorize the Justice and Mental Health Collaboration Program, and for other purposes.

S. 3905.—An act to prevent organizational conflicts of interest in Federal acquisition, and for other purposes.

S. 4003.—An act to amend the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to provide for training on alternatives to use of force, de-escalation, and mental and behavioral health and suicidal crises.

S. 5230.—An act to increase accessibility to the National Missing and Unidentified Persons System, to facilitate data sharing between such system and the National Crime Information Center database of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and for other purposes.

ADJOURNMENT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 1 of House Resolution 1230, the House stands adjourned until 9 a.m. tomorrow.

Thereupon (at 9 o'clock and 15 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Friday, December 23, 2022, at 9 a.m.

EXPENDITURE REPORTS CONCERNING OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL

Reports concerning the foreign currencies and U.S. dollars utilized for Official Foreign Travel during the first, second, third, and fourth quarters of 2021 and the first, second, third, and fourth quarters of 2022, pursuant to Public Law 95–984, are as follows:

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, DELEGATION TO BELGIUM AND FRANCE, EXPENDED BETWEEN OCT. 23 AND OCT. 28, 2022

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem [1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]
Cheryl Johnson	10/23	10/26	Belgium		495.00		2,257.58				2,752.58
Anne Gooch	10/23	10/26	Belgium		495.00		2,257.58				2,752.58
Emma Kaplan	10/23	10/26	Belgium		495.00		2,257.58				2,752.58
Ben Napier	10/23	10/26	Belgium		495.00		3,304.58				3,799.58
Cheryl Johnson	10/26	10/28	France		414.00						414.00
Anne Gooch	10/26	10/28	France		414.00						414.00
Emma Kaplan	10/26	10/28	France		414.00						414.00
Ben Napier	10/26	10/28	France		414.00						414.00
Committee total					3,636.00		10,077.32				13,713.32

[1] Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
[2] If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

HON. NANCY PELOSI, Nov. 7, 2022.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, DELEGATION TO EGYPT, EXPENDED BETWEEN NOV. 10 AND NOV. 11, 2022

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem [1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]
Hon. Nancy Pelosi	11/10	11/11	Egypt		3,853.50		(3)				3,853.50
Hon. Frank Pallone	11/10	11/11	Egypt		4,075.50		(3)				4,075.50
Hon. Gregory Meeks	11/10	11/11	Egypt		3,853.50		(3)				3,853.50
Hon. Kathy Castor	11/10	11/11	Egypt		4,075.50		(3)				4,075.50
Hon. Earl Blumenauer	11/10	11/11	Egypt		4,075.50		(3)				4,075.50
Hon. Barbara Lee	11/10	11/11	Egypt		4,075.50		(3)				4,075.50
Hon. Chellie Pingree	11/10	11/11	Egypt		4,075.50		(3)				4,075.50
Hon. Suzanne Bonamici	11/10	11/11	Egypt		4,075.50		(3)				4,075.50
Hon. Jared Huffman	11/10	11/11	Egypt		4,075.50		(3)				4,075.50
Hon. Nanette Barragán	11/10	11/11	Egypt		4,075.50		(3)				4,075.50
Hon. Adriano Espaillat	11/10	11/11	Egypt		3,853.50		(3)				3,853.50
Hon. Sean Casten	11/10	11/11	Egypt		4,075.50		(3)				4,075.50
Hon. Veronica Escobar	11/10	11/11	Egypt		4,075.50		(3)				4,075.50
Richard Macauley	11/10	11/11	Egypt		4,075.50		(3)				4,075.50
MG William Walker	11/10	11/11	Egypt		3,853.50		(3)				3,853.50
Kate Wolters	11/10	11/11	Egypt		3,853.50		(3)				3,853.50

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, DELEGATION TO EGYPT, EXPENDED BETWEEN NOV. 10 AND NOV. 11, 2022—Continued

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem [1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]
Wyndee Parker	11/07	11/11	Egypt		4,967.00		6,618.44				11,585.44
Joy Lee	11/10	11/11	Egypt		3,853.50		(3)				3,853.50
Kelsey Smith	11/04	11/11	Egypt		6,604.50		10,318.59				16,923.09
Michael Reed	11/10	11/11	Egypt		4,075.50		(3)				4,075.50
Kenneth DeGraff	11/10	11/11	Egypt		4,075.50		(3)				4,075.50
Grayson Kisker	11/10	11/11	Egypt		3,853.50		(3)				3,853.50
Jacob Trauberman	11/10	11/11	Egypt		3,853.50		(3)				3,853.50
Tiffany Guarascio	11/10	11/11	Egypt		4,075.50		(3)				4,075.50
Brandon Casey	11/10	11/11	Egypt		3,853.50		(3)				3,853.50
Erin Kolodjeski	11/10	11/11	Egypt		4,075.50		(3)				4,075.50
Ana Unruh-Cohen	11/10	11/11	Egypt		4,075.50		(3)				4,075.50
Philip Bednarczyk	11/10	11/11	Egypt		4,075.50		(3)				4,075.50
Committee total					115,536.50		16,937.03				132,473.53

[1] Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
[2] If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.
[3] Military air transportation.

HON. NANCY PELOSI, Dec. 7, 2022.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, DELEGATION TO IRELAND, EXPENDED BETWEEN NOV. 11 AND NOV. 12, 2022

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem [1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]
Hon. Gregory Meeks	11/11	11/12	Ireland		126.82		(3)				126.82
Hon. Kathy Castor	11/11	11/12	Ireland		126.82		(3)				126.82
Hon. Frank Pallone	11/11	11/12	Ireland		126.82		(3)				126.82
Hon. Barbara Lee	11/11	11/12	Ireland		126.82		(3)				126.82
Hon. Chellie Pingree	11/11	11/12	Ireland		126.82		(3)				126.82
Hon. Earl Blumenauer	11/11	11/12	Ireland		126.82		(3)				126.82
Hon. Suzanne Bonamici	11/11	11/12	Ireland		126.82		(3)				126.82
Hon. Nanette Barragán	11/11	11/12	Ireland		126.82		(3)				126.82
Hon. Jared Huffman	11/11	11/12	Ireland		126.82		(3)				126.82
Hon. Veronica Escobar	11/11	11/12	Ireland		126.82		(3)				126.82
Hon. Sean Casten	11/11	11/12	Ireland		126.82		(3)				126.82
Tiffany Guarascio	11/11	11/12	Ireland		126.82		(3)				126.82
Kenneth DeGraff	11/11	11/12	Ireland		126.82		(3)				126.82
Michael Reed	11/11	11/12	Ireland		126.82		(3)				126.82
Ana Unruh-Cohen	11/11	11/12	Ireland		126.82		(3)				126.82
Erin Kolodjeski	11/11	11/12	Ireland		126.82		(3)				126.82
Grayson Kisker	11/11	11/12	Ireland		126.82		(3)				126.82
Kelsey Smith	11/11	11/12	Ireland		126.82		(3)				126.82
Brandon Casey	11/11	11/12	Ireland		126.82		(3)				126.82
Wyndee Parker	11/11	11/12	Ireland		126.82		(3)				126.82
Jacob Trauberman	11/11	11/12	Ireland		126.82		(3)				126.82
Joy Lee	11/11	11/12	Ireland		126.82		(3)				126.82
Committee total					2,790.04						2,790.04

[1] Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
[2] If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.
[3] Military air transportation.

HON. NANCY PELOSI, Dec. 7, 2022.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, DELEGATION TO SPAIN, EXPENDED BETWEEN NOV. 18 AND NOV. 22, 2022

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem [1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]
Hon. Gerald E. Connolly	11/18	11/22	Spain		1,478.26		(3)				1,478.26
Hon. Mike Turner	11/18	11/22	Spain		1,478.26		(3)				1,478.26
Hon. Linda Sánchez	11/18	11/22	Spain		1,478.26		(3)				1,478.26
Hon. Rick Larsen	11/18	11/22	Spain		1,478.26		(3)				1,478.26
Hon. Brett Guthrie	11/18	11/22	Spain		1,478.26		(3)				1,478.26
Hon. Dina Titus	11/18	11/22	Spain		1,478.26		(3)				1,478.26
Hon. Brendan Boyle	11/18	11/22	Spain		1,478.26		(3)				1,478.26
Hon. Neal Dunn	11/18	11/22	Spain		1,478.26		(3)				1,478.26
Hon. Susan Wild	11/18	11/22	Spain		1,478.26		(3)				1,478.26
Collin Davenport	11/18	11/22	Spain		1,478.26		(3)				1,478.26
Phil Bednarczyk	11/18	11/22	Spain		1,478.26		(3)				1,478.26
Jason Galanes	11/18	11/22	Spain		1,478.26		(3)				1,478.26
Michael Calcagni	11/18	11/22	Spain		1,478.26		(3)				1,478.26
Committee total					19,217.38						19,217.38

[1] Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
[2] If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.
[3] Military air transportation.

HON. GERALD E. CONNOLLY, Dec. 16, 2022.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, DELEGATION TO CAMBODIA, EXPENDED BETWEEN NOV. 20 AND NOV. 24, 2022

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem [1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]
Hon. Gregory Meeks	11/20	11/24	Cambodia		850.00		12,401.68				13,251.68
Hon. Ami Bera	11/20	11/24	Cambodia		774.50		7,454.35				8,228.85
Anubhav Gupta	11/20	11/24	Cambodia		850.00		12,730.88				13,580.88
Committee total					2,474.50		32,586.91				35,061.41

[1] Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.

[2] If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

HON. NANCY PELOSI, Dec. 14, 2022.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN OCT. 1 AND DEC. 31, 2022

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem [1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]
Hon. Salud Carbajal	11/19	11/23	Cuba		1,147.00		989.76				2,123.76
Hon. James Baird	11/19	11/23	Cuba		1,147.00		2,152.08				3,299.08
Hon. Jahana Hayes	11/19	11/23	Cuba		1,147.00		1,987.08				3,134.08
Caleb Crosswhite	11/19	11/23	Cuba		1,147.00		1,491.58				2,638.58
Jennifer Horn (Tiller)	11/19	11/23	Cuba		1,147.00		1,406.58				2,553.58
Dana Sandman	11/19	11/23	Cuba		1,147.00		1,491.58				2,638.58
Ashley Smith	11/19	11/23	Cuba		1,147.00		1,491.58				2,638.58
Committee total					8,029.00		11,010.24				19,039.24

[1] Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
[2] If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

HON. DAVID SCOTT, Dec. 15, 2022.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND MAR. 31, 2021

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem [1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]

SENATE COMMITTEES
Please Note: If there were no expenditures during the calendar quarter noted above, please check the box at right to so indicate and return. ☒

[1] Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
[2] If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

HON. JOHN A. YARMUTH, Dec. 15, 2022.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN APR. 1 AND JUNE 30, 2021

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem [1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]

SENATE COMMITTEES
Please Note: If there were no expenditures during the calendar quarter noted above, please check the box at right to so indicate and return. ☒

[1] Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
[2] If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

HON. JOHN A. YARMUTH, Dec. 15, 2022.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JULY 1 AND SEP. 30, 2021

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem [1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]

SENATE COMMITTEES
Please Note: If there were no expenditures during the calendar quarter noted above, please check the box at right to so indicate and return. ☒

[1] Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
[2] If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

HON. JOHN A. YARMUTH, Dec. 15, 2022.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN OCT. 1 AND DEC. 31, 2021

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem [1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]

SENATE COMMITTEES
Please Note: If there were no expenditures during the calendar quarter noted above, please check the box at right to so indicate and return. ☒

[1] Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
[2] If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

HON. JOHN A. YARMUTH, Dec. 15, 2022.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JAN. 1 AND MAR. 31, 2022

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem [1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]

SENATE COMMITTEES
Please Note: If there were no expenditures during the calendar quarter noted above, please check the box at right to so indicate and return. ☒

[1] Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
[2] If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

HON. JOHN A. YARMUTH, Dec. 15, 2022.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN APR. 1 AND JUNE 30, 2022

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem [1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]
SENATE COMMITTEES											
Please Note: If there were no expenditures during the calendar quarter noted above, please check the box at right to so indicate and return. ☒											

[1] Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
[2] If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

HON. JOHN A. YARMUTH, Dec. 15, 2022.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN JULY 1 AND SEP. 30, 2022

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem [1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]
Hon. Lloyd Doggett	6/29	7/13	United Kingdom		651.88		126.79				778.67
Hon. Jay Obernolte	8/24	8/24	Germany		296.00						296.00
Hon. Jay Obernolte	8/24	8/27	Ghana		918.00				912.60		1,830.60
Hon. Jay Obernolte	8/27	8/29	Senegal		821.00				192.90		1,013.90
Hon. Jay Obernolte	8/27	8/31	Italy		982.00				1,088.16		2,070.16
Hon. Jay Obernolte	8/31	9/1	Ireland		158.00		792.67		123.00		1,073.67
Committee total					3,826.88		919.46		2,316.66		7,063.00

[1] Per diem constitutes lodging and meals.
[2] If foreign currency is used, enter U.S. dollar equivalent; if U.S. currency is used, enter amount expended.

HON. JOHN A. YARMUTH, Dec. 15, 2022.

REPORT OF EXPENDITURES FOR OFFICIAL FOREIGN TRAVEL, COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET, U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, EXPENDED BETWEEN OCT. 1 AND DEC. 31, 2022

Name of Member or employee	Date		Country	Per diem [1]		Transportation		Other purposes		Total	
	Arrival	Departure		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency [2]
SENATE COMMITTEES											
Please Note: If there were no expenditures during the calendar quarter noted above, please check the box at right to so indicate and return. ☒											

HON. JOHN A. YARMUTH, Dec. 15, 2022.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

EC–6172. A letter from the Under Secretary, Comptroller, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's Agency Financial Report for Fiscal Year 2022, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 3515(a)(1); Public Law 101-576, Sec. 303(a)(1) (as amended by Public Law 107-289, Sec. 2(a)); (116 Stat. 2049); to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC–6173. A letter from the Section Chief, Diversion Control Division, Drug Enforcement Administration, Department of Justice, transmitting the Department's final rule — Schedules of Controlled Substances: Placement of Zipeprol in Schedule I [Docket No.: DEA-477] received December 14, 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–6174. A letter from the Section Chief, Diversion Control Division, Drug Enforcement Administration, Department of Justice, transmitting the Department's final rule — Schedules of Controlled Substances: Placement of Mesocarb in Schedule I [Docket No.: DEA-397] received December 14, 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–6175. A letter from the Section Chief, Diversion Control Division, Drug Enforcement Administration, Department of Justice, transmitting the Department's final rule — Schedules of Controlled Substances: Removal of [18F]FP-CIT From Control [Docket No. DEA-837] received December 14, 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–6176. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Department Notification Number: DDTC 22-049, pursuant to section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EC–6177. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Department Notification Number: DDTC 22-039, pursuant to section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EC–6178. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Department Notification Number: DDTC 22-044, pursuant to section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EC–6179. A letter from the Assistant Secretary, Bureau of Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Department Notification Number: DDTC 22-041, pursuant to section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EC–6180. A letter from the Bureau of Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Department Notification Number: DDTC 22-056, pursuant to section 36(c) of the Arms Export Control Act; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EC–6181. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Election Commission, transmitting 15 legislative recommendations approved unanimously by the Commission; to the Committee on House Administration.

EC–6182. A letter from the Administrator, FEMA, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting a report advising that the cost of response and recovery efforts for FEMA-3568-EM in the State of Louisiana has exceeded the $5,000,000 limit for a single emergency declaration, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 5193(b)(3); Public Law 93-288, Sec. 503(b)(3) (as amended by Public Law 100-707, Sec. 107(a)); (102 Stat. 4707); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC–6183. A letter from the Administrator, FEMA, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting a report advising that the cost of response and recovery efforts for FEMA-3569-EM in the State of Mississippi has exceeded the $5,000,000 limit for a single emergency declaration, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 5193(b)(3); Public Law 93-288, Sec. 503(b)(3) (as amended by Public Law 100-707, Sec. 107(a)); (102 Stat. 4707); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC–6184. A letter from the Administrator, FEMA, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting a report advising that the cost of response and recovery efforts for FEMA-3543-EM in the State of Louisiana has exceeded the $5,000,000 limit for a single emergency declaration, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 5193(b)(3); Public Law 93-288, Sec. 503(b)(3) (as amended by Public Law 100-707, Sec. 107(a)); (102 Stat. 4707); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC–6185. A letter from the Assistant to the President for Science and Technology, Executive Office of the President, transmitting the U.S. Global Change Research Program (USGCRP) 2022-2031 Strategic Plan, pursuant to 15 U.S.C. 2932(e)(7); Public Law 101-606, Sec. 102(e)(7); (104 Stat. 3098); to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

EC–6186. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislation, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's report entitled, ''Computation of Annual Liability Insurance (Including Self-Insurance), No-Fault Insurance, and Workers' Compensation Settlement Recovery Threshold'', pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 1395y(b)(9)(D); Aug. 14, 1935, ch. 531, title XVIII, Sec. 1862(b)(9)(D) (as added by Public

Law 112-242, Sec. 202(a)(2)); (126 Stat. 2379); jointly to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Ways and Means.

EC–6187. A letter from the Supervisory Regulations Coordinator, Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's Major final rule — Basic Health Program; Federal Funding Methodology for Program Year 2023 and Changes to the Basic Health Program Payment Notice Process [CMS-2441-F] (RIN: 0938-AU89) received December 16, 2022, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); jointly to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Ways and Means.

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:

Ms. CASTOR of Florida: Select Committee on Climate Crisis. Report on the Activities of the Select Committee on the Climate Crisis During the One Hundred and Seventeenth Congress (Rept. 117–662). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi: Select Committee to Investigate the January 6th Attack on the United States Capitol. Final Report Select Committee to Investigate the January 6th Attack on the United States Capitol (Rept. 117–663). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio:

H.R. 9670. A bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to prohibit the application of certain private land use restrictions to amateur station antennas, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. RASKIN:

H.R. 9671. A bill to protect stateless persons in the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. SCHRIER:

H.R. 9672. A bill to amend the Emergency Food Assistance Act of 1983 to provide additional agricultural products for distribution by emergency feeding organizations; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. BEYER (for himself and Ms. SCHRIER):

H.R. 9673. A bill to designate a peak in the State of Washington as ''qtmáyqn-istiqayu-Mount Cleator''; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER:

H.R. 9674. A bill to amend the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act to direct the Secretary of Labor to carry out a competitive grant program to support community colleges and career and technical education centers in developing immersive technology education and training programs for workforce development, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. CARSON (for himself and Mr. SIRES):

H.R. 9675. A bill to amend the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 to authorize an interstate teaching application program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. CARSON:

H.R. 9676. A bill to expand and improve the programs and activities of the Department of Health and Human Services for awareness, education, research, surveillance, diagnosis, and treatment concerning rare diseases and conditions; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois (for himself and Mr. RASKIN):

H.R. 9677. A bill to increase the aggregate limitation on grants to low-income taxpayer clinics, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ESPAILLAT:

H.R. 9678. A bill to ensure 100 percent renewable electricity, zero emission vehicles, and regenerative agriculture by 2030 to address global warming caused by human activity; to the Committee on Agriculture, and in addition to the Committees on Ways and Means, and 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. GAETZ:

H.R. 9679. A bill to increase the number of manufacturers registered under the Controlled Substances Act to manufacture cannabis for legitimate research purposes, to authorize health care providers of the Department of Veterans Affairs to provide recommendations to veterans regarding participation in federally approved cannabis clinical trials, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on the Judiciary, 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. GOHMERT:

H.R. 9680. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code to establish a flat tax, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GOTTHEIMER (for himself, Mr. MCCAUL, Ms. MANNING, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Ms. JACKSON LEE, and Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ):

H.R. 9681. A bill to direct the Department of Education to conduct a study on Holocaust education efforts in public elementary and secondary schools, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana:

H.R. 9682. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act make inadmissible past representatives or members of terrorist organizations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana:

H.R. 9683. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to expand the definition of ''engage in terrorist activity'', and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LATURNER (for himself and Mr. MANN):

H.R. 9684. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to require affirmative consent from the governing body of certain Indian Tribes for jurisdiction to be conferred on the State of Kansas over offenses committed on the reservations of such Indian Tribes, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. LOFGREN (for herself, Mr. NADLER, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. PANETTA, Ms. JACOBS of California, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Ms. NORTON, Ms. SCANLON, Mr. BLUMENAUER, and Mr. DESAULNIER):

H.R. 9685. A bill to provide for the admission and protection of refugees, asylum seekers, and other vulnerable individuals, to provide for the processing of refugees and asylum seekers in the Western Hemisphere, and to modify certain special immigrant visa programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committees on Ways and Means, the Budget, Foreign Affairs, and Education and Labor, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. MALINOWSKI (for himself and Mr. LARSON of Connecticut):

H.R. 9686. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to prohibit the making of short-term, Buy Now, Pay Later loans for the purchase of semiautomatic assault weapons; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WELCH:

H.R. 9687. A bill to authorize the collection of supplemental payments to increase congressional investments in medical research, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia (for herself and Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin):

H.R. 9688. A bill to amend the Help America Vote Act of 2002 to ensure that voters in elections for Federal office do not wait in long lines in order to vote; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia:

H.R. 9689. A bill to direct the Secretary of Health and Human Services, acting through the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Women's Health, to create educational materials with respect to covered disorders for elementary and secondary school students, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor, 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. CLEAVER (for himself, Ms. PLASKETT, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. SAN NICOLAS, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, and Mr. MFUME):

H. Res. 1530. A resolution recognizing the 50th Anniversary of the National Minority Supplier Development Council; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

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. JOHNSON of Ohio:

H.R. 9670.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the US Consitution

By Mr. RASKIN:

H.R. 9671.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Ms. SCHRIER:

H.R. 9672.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. BEYER:

H.R. 9673.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

By Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER:

H.R. 9674.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. CARSON:

H.R. 9675.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 18 of section 8 of Article I of the Constitution.

By Mr. CARSON:

H.R. 9676.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 18 of section 8 of Article I of the Constitution.

By Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois:

H.R. 9677.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the Constitution: To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the powers enumerated under section 8 and all other Powers vested by the Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

By Mr. ESPAILLAT:

H.R. 9678.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Section 5 of Amendment XIV of the U.S. Constitution.

By Mr. GAETZ:

H.R. 9679.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, clause 18 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. GOHMERT:

H.R. 9680.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1

By Mr. GOTTHEIMER:

H.R. 9681.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18: To make all laws that shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

By Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana:

H.R. 9682.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Under Article 1, Section 8 of the Constitution, Congress has the power ''to make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or any Department or Officer thereof''

By Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana:

H.R. 9683.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Under Article 1, Section 8 of the Constitution,. Congress has the power ''to make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or any Department or Officer thereof''

By Mr. LATURNER:

H.R. 9684.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Ms. LOFGREN:

H.R. 9685.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, clause 4 provides Congress with the power to establish a ''uniform rule of Naturalization.''

By Mr. MALINOWSKI:

H.R. 9686.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the Constitution.

By Mr. WELCH:

H.R. 9687.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18: The Congress shall have Power To . . . make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

By Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia:

H.R. 9688.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1

By Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia:

H.R. 9689.

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.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions, as follows:

H.R. 255: Mr. GALLEGO.
H.R. 492: Mr. CROW.
H.R. 556: Ms. BROWN of Ohio and Mr. GOTTHEIMER.
H.R. 849: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.
H.R. 855: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.
H.R. 1115: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.
H.R. 1201: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.
H.R. 1219: Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia.
H.R. 1255: Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia.
H.R. 1304: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.
H.R. 1353: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.
H.R. 1384: Ms. BUSH.
H.R. 1454: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.
H.R. 1476: Mr. CROW.
H.R. 1560: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.
H.R. 1577: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.
H.R. 1696: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.
H.R. 1785: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.
H.R. 1813: Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia.
H.R. 1814: Mr. LEVIN of California and Mr. CICILLINE.
H.R. 1901: Mr. SESSIONS.
H.R. 2037: Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia.
H.R. 2050: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.
H.R. 2120: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.
H.R. 2126: Ms. JACOBS of California.
H.R. 2294: Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia.
H.R. 2351: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.
H.R. 2517: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.
H.R. 2549: Ms. STANSBURY, Mr. ALLRED, and Ms. PLASKETT.
H.R. 2573: Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. CARTER of Georgia, and Ms. JACOBS of California.
H.R. 2616: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.
H.R. 2654: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.
H.R. 2709: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.
H.R. 2820: Mr. GOLDEN.
H.R. 2864: Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia.
H.R. 3085: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.
H.R. 3088: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.
H.R. 3089: Ms. LEE of California.
H.R. 3149: Ms. LOFGREN.
H.R. 3259: Mrs. NAPOLITANO.
H.R. 3312: Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia.
H.R. 3367: Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia.
H.R. 3474: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.
H.R. 3576: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.
H.R. 3577: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.
H.R. 3586: Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia.
H.R. 3728: Mr. LEVIN of California.
H.R. 3753: Ms. LEE of California.
H.R. 4052: Mr. KIM of New Jersey.
H.R. 4104: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.
H.R. 4141: Mr. NORMAN.
H.R. 5244: Ms. LEE of California.
H.R. 5370: Ms. JACOBS of California.
H.R. 5718: Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia.
H.R. 5735: Ms. MATSUI.
H.R. 6207: Ms. JACKSON LEE.
H.R. 6945: Mr. MAST.
H.R. 7090: Ms. DELBENE.
H.R. 7116: Ms. LEE of California.
H.R. 7409: Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania.
H.R. 7775: Ms. LEE of California and Ms. SPANBERGER.
H.R. 7818: Ms. JACKSON LEE.
H.R. 7877: Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia.
H.R. 7961: Ms. GARCIA of Texas.
H.R. 8015: Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia.
H.R. 8397: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.
H.R. 8433: Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia.
H.R. 8477: Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia.
H.R. 8568: Mr. DOGGETT.
H.R. 8585: Mr. RUIZ, Mr. MCGOVERN, and Ms. JACOBS of California.
H.R. 8679: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.
H.R. 8812: Ms. PINGREE.
H.R. 9049: Mr. TRONE.
H.R. 9136: Ms. CHU.
H.R. 9201: Ms. LEE of California.
H.R. 9225: Mr. MORELLE.
H.R. 9247: Mr. JONES.
H.R. 9281: Ms. LEE of California.
H.R. 9291: Mr. BOWMAN and Mr. TONKO.
H.R. 9379: Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia.
H.R. 9419: Mr. LEVIN of California.
H.R. 9502: Mr. LAMALFA.
H.R. 9519: Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia.
H.R. 9552: Ms. NORTON.
H.R. 9565: Mr. MFUME.
H.R. 9583: Mrs. GREENE of Georgia.
H.R. 9609: Ms. NORTON.
H.R. 9610: Ms. NORTON.
H.R. 9655: Ms. SCANLON.
H.J. Res. 12: Mr. BANKS.
H.J. Res. 82: Mr. SESSIONS.
H. Con. Res. 19: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.
H. Con. Res. 24: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.
H. Res. 118: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.
H. Res. 731: Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia.
H. Res. 987: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.
H. Res. 1005: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.
H. Res. 1185: Mr. NEAL.
H. Res. 1221: Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia.
H. Res. 1317: Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia.
H. Res. 1327: Mr. BABIN.
H. Res. 1455: Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia.
H. Res. 1503: Mr. WALTZ.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 3 of rule XII,

PT-158. The SPEAKER presented a petition of the Board of Legislators, Allegany County, New York, relative to Resolution No. 342-22, requesting the United States Congress Advance Legislation Protection Federal

health Care Benefits for Pre-Trail Detainees; which was referred to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

United States
of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 117th CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

Vol. 168 WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 22, 2022 *No. 200*

Senate

The Senate met at 10 a.m. and was called to order by the President pro tempore (Mr. LEAHY).

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Dr. Barry C. Black, offered the following prayer:

Let us pray.

Eternal God, to whom a thousand years are but a moment, help us to maximize today's possibilities with humble and grateful hearts.

Lord, please bring peace on Earth and goodwill to humanity.

Lord, have mercy upon the Ukrainian people as they seek to survive warfare during a freezing and fearful Christmas. Remind us all that humanity is wrapped up in a blanket of mutuality and tied to a single garment of destiny.

Continue to use our lawmakers as instruments of Your peace, empowering them to make the rough places smooth and the crooked places straight.

We pray in Your sovereign Name. Amen.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The President pro tempore led the Pledge of Allegiance, as follows:

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

Ms. SMITH. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

RECOGNITION OF THE MAJORITY LEADER

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The majority leader is recognized.

BUSINESS BEFORE THE SENATE

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, it was very late last night for those of us who were here and the staff. At 2 a.m. is when we finished, 2:01, to try to reach an agreement on finishing the omnibus bill. We are getting ever closer to reaching an agreement, but we are still not there. I hope that we will lock in an agreement sometime later this morning.

In the meantime, we will start today with a vote on the confirmation of Franklin Parker to serve as Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

I want to thank my colleagues from both sides of the aisle for their cooperation. I thank the clerks for being here late, late last night as we waited and waited and waited for an agreement, which hasn't yet come, and for showing up early this morning.

And I hope we can finish the omnibus today. There is no reason why we can't. The bill is so important to get done because it will be good for families, for veterans, our national security, even for the health of our democratic institutions. To go to a CR or, even worse, a government shutdown, would be a huge disservice at any time, but particularly in the holiday season, to the American people.

To ensure that we minimize any delays, I ask Members to stay near the floor and be ready to get voting when the time comes. If we can keep this process moving, we can finish in time for Members and staff to get home for Christmas safely, before the blizzard wreaks havoc across much of the country.

I yield the floor.

RESERVATION OF LEADER TIME

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the leadership time is reserved.

CONCLUSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Morning business is closed.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the Senate will proceed to executive session to consider the following nomination, which the clerk will report.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Franklin R. Parker, of the District of Columbia, to be an Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

Mr. SCHUMER. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the Parker nomination?

The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from Vermont (Mr. SANDERS) is necessarily absent.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from Wyoming (Mr. BARRASSO), the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. BURR), the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. CRAMER), the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. GRAHAM), the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. KENNEDY), the Senator from Nebraska (Mr. SASSE), and the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. TILLIS).

The result was announced—70 yeas, 22 nays, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 406 Ex.]

YEAS—70

Baldwin	Blumenthal	Booker
Bennet	Blunt	Brown

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

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Cantwell	Inhofe	Rosen
Capito	Kaine	Rounds
Cardin	Kelly	Schatz
Carper	King	Schumer
Casey	Klobuchar	Shaheen
Collins	Leahy	Sinema
Coons	Luján	Smith
Cornyn	Manchin	Stabenow
Cortez Masto	Markey	Sullivan
Duckworth	McConnell	Tester
Durbin	Menendez	Thune
Ernst	Merkley	Toomey
Feinstein	Moran	Van Hollen
Fischer	Murkowski	Warner
Gillibrand	Murphy	Warnock
Grassley	Murray	Warren
Hassan	Ossoff	Whitehouse
Heinrich	Padilla	Wicker
Hickenlooper	Peters	Wyden
Hirono	Portman	Young
Hoeven	Reed	
Hyde-Smith	Romney	

NAYS—22

Blackburn	Hagerty	Risch
Boozman	Hawley	Rubio
Braun	Johnson	Scott (FL)
Cassidy	Lankford	Scott (SC)
Cotton	Lee	Shelby
Crapo	Lummis	Tuberville
Cruz	Marshall	
Daines	Paul	

NOT VOTING—8

Barrasso	Graham	Sasse
Burr	Kennedy	Tillis
Cramer	Sanders	

The nomination was confirmed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. PETERS). Under the previous order, the motion to reconsider is considered made and laid upon the table, and the President will be immediately notified of the Senate's action.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2023

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate will resume legislative session.

The clerk will report the pending business.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

House message to accompany H.R. 2617, a bill to amend section 1115 of title 31, United States Code, to amend the description of how performance goals are achieved, taking action on the following amendments and motions proposed thereto.

Pending:

Schumer motion to concur in the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate No. 4 to the bill, with Schumer (for Leahy) amendment No. 6552, in the nature of a substitute.

Schumer amendment No. 6571 (to amendment No. 6552), to add an effective date.

Schumer motion to refer the message of the House on the bill to the Committee on Appropriations, with instructions, Schumer amendment No. 6572, to add an effective date.

Schumer amendment No. 6573 (to the instructions (amendment No. 6572) of the motion to refer), to modify the effective date.

Schumer amendment No. 6574 (to amendment No. 6573), to modify the effective date.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader.

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the following be the only matters remaining in order to the House message with respect to H.R. 2617; that the amendments be called up en bloc, reported by number, and considered in order: Paul, No. 6561, and a motion to waive; Johnson, No. 6555; Johnson, No. 6559; Sinema-Tester, No. 6621; Lee, No. 6563; Lee, No. 6576; Lankford, No. 6577; Braun, No. 6569; Cassidy, No. 6558; Padilla-Cornyn, No. 6588; Graham, No. 6596; Merkley, No. 6595; Klobuchar-Lee, No. 6597; Gillibrand, No. 6607; Menendez-Cotton, No. 6617; that the Senate then proceed to the immediate consideration of the Scott of Florida bill that is at the desk; that the bill be considered read a third time and the Senate vote on passage of the bill; that if the bill is passed, the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table; that upon disposition of the Scott bill, the Senate resume consideration of the House message; further, that the Senate then vote on the motion to waive, if made, and in relation to the amendments in the order listed; that upon disposition of the amendments, the motion to refer be withdrawn, amendment No. 6571 be withdrawn, and the Senate then vote on the motion to concur in the House amendment to the Senate amendment No. 4 to H.R. 2617 with amendment No. 6552, as amended, if amended, with 2 minutes for debate equally divided between each vote and all votes after the first vote be 10-minute votes, with 60 affirmative votes required for passage of the Scott bill, the motion to concur with amendment, and the adoption of all amendments except No. 6555, No. 6577, No. 6563, and No. 6576; finally, that if the motion to concur with amendment is agreed to, the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table, without intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ORDER OF PROCEDURE

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, we have an agreement now. We will vote on all of the amendments in order and then vote on final passage. It has taken a while, but it is worth it. And I appreciate the cooperation of everyone here.

The first vote will take a while, until the Members can assemble. But after that, I hope, we intend that everyone will sit in their seat and we vote through the amendments quickly. As we know, the storm is coming. We want to have people vote, get the bill done, but then be able to go home once we have done our work.

So please cooperate, and no appointments far away. We are going to vote quickly, 10-minute votes on each, and, hopefully, Members will sit in their chairs.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

AMENDMENT NOS. 6561, 6555, 6559, 6621, 6563, 6576, 6577, 6569, 6558, 6588, 6596, 6595, 6597, 6607, 6617

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the following amendments will be called en bloc and reported by number.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from New York [Mr. SCHUMER] proposes amendments en bloc numbered 6561, 6555, 6559, 6621, 6563, 6576, 6577, 6569, 6558, 6588, 6596, 6595, 6597, 6607, 6617.

The amendments are as follows:

AMENDMENT NO. 6561

(Purpose: To increase the voting threshold for budget points of order)

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. _____. VOTING THRESHOLD FOR BUDGET POINTS OF ORDER.

(a) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term ''covered point of order'' means a point of order under the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (2 U.S.C. 621 et seq.), the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (2 U.S.C. 900 et seq.), the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010 (2 U.S.C. 931 et seq.), or a concurrent resolution on the budget.

(b) VOTING THRESHOLD.—In the Senate—

(1) a covered point of order may be waived only by the affirmative vote of two-thirds of the Members, duly chosen and sworn; and

(2) an affirmative vote of two-thirds of the Members, duly chosen and sworn, shall be required to sustain an appeal of the ruling of the Chair on a covered point of order.

AMENDMENT NO. 6555

(Purpose: To eliminate all earmarks in the bill)

On page 6, after line 2, add the following:

SEC. 7. ELIMINATION OF EARMARKS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of any division of this Act—

(1) no amounts shall be made available for a purpose specified in any table relating to congressionally directed spending in the explanatory statement described in section 4 (in the matter preceding division A of this consolidated Act), or for any congressionally directed spending in any division of this Act, and each such item of congressionally directed spending is null and void;

(2) each appropriation under any division of this Act shall be reduced by the amount of any allocation of such appropriation for congressionally directed spending items that is made null and void by paragraph (1); and

(3) each allocation of an appropriation under any division of this Act shall be reduced by the amount of any further allocation of such allocation of an appropriation for congressionally directed spending items that is made null and void by paragraph (1).

(b) REPORT.—The Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall submit to Congress a report indicating the final amount appropriated for each appropriation account for which amounts are made available under any division of this Act and the amount of each allocation of such an appropriation, as reduced in accordance with subsection (a).

AMENDMENT NO. 6559

(Purpose: To restrict the use of Federal funds appropriated to the Department of Homeland Security for the transportation of illegal aliens within the United States.)

(The amendment is printed in today's RECORD under ''Text of Amendments.'')

AMENDMENT NO. 6621

(Purpose: To appropriate amounts for the Executive Office for Immigration Review, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, the

Federal Emergency Management Agency, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, refugee and entrant assistance, and other Federal agencies.)

(The amendment is printed in today's RECORD under ''Text of Amendments.'')

AMENDMENT NO. 6563

(Purpose: To prohibit the expenditure of Federal funds to terminate the prohibitions on entry into the United States that are commonly referred to as Title 42)

On page 757, between lines 15 and 16, insert the following:

SEC. 550. None of the funds provided by this Act may be obligated or expended to terminate the prohibitions on entry into the United States issued pursuant to sections 362 and 365 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 265 and 268) as a result of the public health emergency relating to the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic declared under section 319 of such Act (42 U.S.C. 247d) on January 31, 2020 (popularly known as ''Title 42'').

AMENDMENT NO. 6576

(Purpose: To provide for the continuation of pay and benefits for Lieutenant Ridge Alkonis)

On page 410, after line 25, add the following:

SEC. 8145. The Secretary of the Navy shall continue to provide pay and allowances to Lieutenant Ridge Alkonis, United States Navy, until such time as the Secretary of the Navy makes a determination with respect to the separation of Lieutenant Alkonis from the Navy.

AMENDMENT NO. 6577

(Purpose: To establish a rule of construction relating to religious entities)

Strike section ____7(b) and insert the following:

(b) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—This division shall not be construed to require a religious entity described in section 702(a) of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000e–1(a)) to make an accommodation that would violate the entity's religion (as defined in section 701(j) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 2000e(j))).

AMENDMENT NO. 6569

(Purpose: To eliminate a waiver of State immunity)

Strike section ____6 (relating to a waiver of State immunity).

AMENDMENT NO. 6558

(Purpose: To eliminate discrimination and promote women's health and economic security by ensuring reasonable workplace accommodations for workers whose ability to perform the functions of a job are limited by pregnancy, childbirth, or a related medical condition.)

(The amendment is printed in today's RECORD under ''Text of Amendments.'')

AMENDMENT NO. 6588

(Purpose: To amend title VI of the Social Security Act to allow States and local governments to use coronavirus relief funds provided under the American Rescue Plan Act for infrastructure projects, improve the Local Assistance and Tribal Consistency Fund, provide Tribal governments with more time to use Coronavirus Relief Fund payments, and for other purposes.)

(The amendment is printed in today's RECORD under ''Text of Amendments.'')

AMENDMENT NO. 6596

(Purpose: To authorize the transfer of the proceeds of certain forfeited property to help Ukraine recover from the harms caused by the ongoing Russian aggression)

On page 1857, after line 23, add the following:

SEC. 1708. (a) The Attorney General may transfer to the Secretary of State the proceeds of any covered forfeited property for use by the Secretary of State to provide assistance to Ukraine to remediate the harms of Russian aggression towards Ukraine. Any such transfer shall be considered foreign assistance under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2151 et seq.), including for purposes of making available the administrative authorities and implementing the reporting requirements contained in that Act.

(b) Not later than 15 days after any transfers made pursuant to subsection (a), the Attorney General, in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of State, shall submit a report describing such transfers to the appropriate congressional committees.

(c) In this section:

(1) The term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means—

(A) the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate;

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

(C) the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate;

(D) the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate;

(E) the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives;

(F) the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives;

(G) the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives; and

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

(2) The term ''covered forfeited property'' means property forfeited under chapter 46 or section 1963 of title 18, United States Code, which property belonged to, was possessed by, or was controlled by a person subject to sanctions and designated by the Secretary of the Treasury or the Secretary of State, or which property was involved in an act in violation of sanctions enacted pursuant to Executive Order 14024, and as expanded by Executive Order 14066 of March 8, 2022, and relied on for additional steps taken in Executive Order 14039 of August 20, 2021, and Executive Order 14068 of March 11, 2022.

(d) The authority under this section shall apply to any covered forfeited property forfeited on or before May 1, 2025.

AMENDMENT NO. 6595

(Purpose: To amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to expand access to breastfeeding accommodations in the workplace, and for other purposes.)

(The amendment is printed in today's RECORD under ''Text of Amendments.'')

AMENDMENT NO. 6597

(Purpose: To improve the bill)

Strike division GG and insert the following:

DIVISION GG—MERGER FILING FEE MODERNIZATION

SEC. 101. SHORT TITLE.

This division may be cited as the ''Merger Filing Fee Modernization Act of 2022''.

TITLE I—MODERNIZING MERGER FILING FEE COLLECTIONS; ACCOUNTABILITY REQUIREMENTS; LIMITATION ON FUNDING

SEC. 101. MODIFICATION OF PREMERGER NOTIFICATION FILING FEES.

Section 605 of Public Law 101–162 (15 U.S.C. 18a note) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) by striking ''$45,000'' and inserting ''$30,000'';

(ii) by striking ''$100,000,000'' and inserting ''$161,500,000'';

(iii) by striking ''2004'' and inserting ''2023''; and

(iv) by striking ''2003'' and inserting ''2022'';

(B) in paragraph (2)—

(i) by striking ''$125,000'' and inserting ''$100,000'';

(ii) by striking ''$100,000,000'' and inserting ''$161,500,000'';

(iii) by striking ''but less'' and inserting ''but is less''; and

(iv) by striking ''and'' at the end;

(C) in paragraph (3)—

(i) by striking ''$280,000'' and inserting ''$250,000''; and

(ii) by striking the period at the end and inserting ''but is less than $1,000,000,000 (as so adjusted and published);''; and

(D) by adding at the end the following:

''(4) $400,000 if the aggregate total amount determined under section 7A(a)(2) of the Clayton Act (15 U.S.C. 18a(a)(2)) is not less than $1,000,000,000 (as so adjusted and published) but is less than $2,000,000,000 (as so adjusted and published);

''(5) $800,000 if the aggregate total amount determined under section 7A(a)(2) of the Clayton Act (15 U.S.C. 18a(a)(2)) is not less than $2,000,000,000 (as so adjusted and published) but is less than $5,000,000,000 (as so adjusted and published); and

''(6) $2,250,000 if the aggregate total amount determined under section 7A(a)(2) of the Clayton Act (15 U.S.C. 18a(a)(2)) is not less than $5,000,000,000 (as so adjusted and published).''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

''(c)(1) For each fiscal year commencing after September 30, 2023, the filing fees in this section shall be increased by an amount equal to the percentage increase, if any, in the Consumer Price Index, as determined by the Department of Labor or its successor, for the year then ended over the level so established for the year ending September 30, 2022.

''(2) As soon as practicable, but not later than January 31 of each year, the Federal Trade Commission shall publish the adjusted amounts required by paragraph (1).

''(3) The Federal Trade Commission shall not adjust amounts required by paragraph (1) if the percentage increase described in paragraph (1) is less than 1 percent.

''(4) An amount adjusted under this section shall be rounded to the nearest multiple of $5,000.''.

SEC. 102. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS FOR MERGER FEE COLLECTIONS.

(a) FTC AND DOJ JOINT REPORT.—For each of fiscal years 2023 through 2027, the Federal Trade Commission and Department of Justice shall jointly and annually report to the Congress on the operation of section 7A of the Clayton Act (15 U.S.C. 18a) and shall include in such report the following:

(1) The amount of funds made available to the Federal Trade Commission and the Department of Justice, respectively, from the premerger notification filing fees under this section, as adjusted by the Merger Filing Fee Modernization Act of 2022, as compared to the funds made available to the Federal Trade Commission and the Department of Justice, respectively, from premerger notification filing fees as the fees were determined in fiscal year 2022.

(2) The total revenue derived from premerger notification filing fees, by tier, by the Federal Trade Commission and the Department of Justice, respectively.

(3) The gross cost of operations of the Federal Trade Commission, by Budget Activity, and the Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice, respectively.

(b) FTC REPORT.—The Federal Trade Commission shall include in the report required under subsection (a), in addition to the requirements under subsection (a), for the previous fiscal year—

(1) for actions with respect to which the record of the vote of each member of the Federal Trade Commission is on the public record of the Federal Trade Commission, a list of each action with respect to which the Federal Trade Commission took or declined to take action on a 3 to 2 vote; and

(2) for all actions for which the Federal Trade Commission took a vote, the percentage of such actions that were decided on a 3 to 2 vote.

(c) SUMMARY.—The Federal Trade Commission and the Department of Justice shall make the report required under subsection (a) available to the Committees on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives and of the Senate, and shall, for fiscal years 2023 through 2027, no later than July 1, present a summary of the joint annual report for the preceding fiscal year, including the information required in subsections (a) and (b) of this section, to the Committees on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives and of the Senate.

TITLE II—DISCLOSURE OF SUBSIDIES BY FOREIGN ADVERSARIES

SEC. 201. FINDINGS AND PURPOSE.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) Foreign subsidies, which can take the form of direct subsidies, grants, loans (including below-market loans), loan guarantees, tax concessions, preferential government procurement policies, or government ownership or control, can distort the competitive process by enabling the subsidized firm to submit a bid higher than other firms in the market, or otherwise change the incentives of the firm in ways that undermine competition following an acquisition.

(2) Foreign subsidies are particularly problematic when granted by countries or entities that constitute a strategic or economic threat to United States interests.

(3) The Made in China 2025 plan, states that the Chinese Communist Party will ''support enterprises to carry out mergers and acquisitions (M&A), equity investment, and venture capital overseas''.

(4) The 2020 report to Congress from the bipartisan U.S.-China Economic and Security Review Commission concluded that the Chinese Government subsidizes companies with a goal of their expanding into the United States and other countries, finding that ''[t]his process assists Chinese national champions in surpassing and supplanting global market leaders''. The report warns that the risk is particularly acute when it comes to emerging technologies, where China seeks to ''surpass and displace the United States altogether [and that] [f]ailure to appreciate the gravity of this challenge and defend U.S. competitiveness would be dire . . . [and] risks setting back U.S. economic and technological progress for decades''.

(5) In remarks before the Hudson Institute on December 8, 2020, FTC Commissioner Noah Phillips stated, ''[O]ne area where antitrust needs to reckon with the strategic interests of other nations is when we scrutinize mergers or conduct involving state-owned entities . . . companies that are controlled, to varying degrees, by the state . . . [and] often are a government tool for implementing industrial policies or to protect national security''.

(b) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this section is to require parties providing pre-merger notifications to include in the notification required under section 7A of the Clayton Act (15 U.S.C. 18a) information concerning subsidies they receive from countries or entities that are strategic or economic threats to the United States.

SEC. 202. MERGERS INVOLVING FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SUBSIDIES.

(a) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term ''foreign entity of concern'' has the meaning given the term in section 40207 of the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (42 U.S.C. 18741(a)).

(b) ACCOUNTING FOR FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SUBSIDIES.—A person required to file a notification under section 7A of the Clayton Act (15 U.S.C. 18a) that received a subsidy from a foreign entity of concern shall include in such notification content regarding such subsidy.

(c) AUTHORITY OF ANTITRUST REGULATORS.—The Federal Trade Commission, with the concurrence of the Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice, and in consultation with the Chairperson of the Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States, the Secretary of Commerce, the Chair of the United States International Trade Commission, the United States Trade Representative, and the heads of other appropriate agencies, and by rule in accordance with section 553 of title 5, United States Code, shall require that the notification required under subsection (b) be in such form and contain such documentary material and information relevant to a proposed acquisition as is necessary and appropriate to enable the Federal Trade Commission and the Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice to determine whether such acquisition may, if consummated, violate the antitrust laws.

(d) EFFECTIVE DATE.—Subsection (b) shall take effect on the date on which the rule described in subsection (c) takes effect.

TITLE III—VENUE FOR STATE ANTITRUST ENFORCEMENT

SEC. 301. VENUE FOR STATE ANTITRUST ENFORCEMENT.

Section 1407 of title 28, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (g) by inserting ''or a State'' after ''United States'' and striking ''; but shall not include section 4A of the Act of October 15, 1914, as added July 7, 1955 (69 Stat. 282; 15 U.S.C. 15a)''; and

(2) by striking subsection (h).

AMENDMENT NO. 6607

(Purpose: To establish a World Trade Center Health Program Supplemental Fund)

At the end of division FF, add the following:

TITLE VII—SUPPLEMENTAL FUNDING FOR THE WORLD TRADE CENTER HEALTH PROGRAM

SEC. 7701. SUPPLEMENTAL FUNDING FOR THE WORLD TRADE CENTER HEALTH PROGRAM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Title XXXIII of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300mm et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''SEC. 3352. SUPPLEMENTAL FUND.

''(a) IN GENERAL.—There is established a fund to be known as the World Trade Center Health Program Supplemental Fund (referred to in this section as the 'Supplemental Fund'), consisting of amounts deposited into the Fund under subsection (b).

''(b) AMOUNT.—Out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, there is appropriated for fiscal year 2023 $1,000,000,000, for deposit into the Supplemental Fund, which amounts shall remain available through fiscal year 2032.

''(c) USES OF FUNDS.—Amounts deposited into the Supplemental Fund under subsection (b) shall be available, without further appropriation and without regard to any spending limitation under section 3351(c), to the WTC Program Administrator as needed at the discretion of such Administrator, for carrying out any provision in this title, including sections 3303 and 3341(c).

''(d) RETURN OF FUNDS.—Any amounts that remain in the Supplemental Fund on September 30, 2032, shall be deposited into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.''.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Title XXXIII of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300mm et seq.) is amended—

(1) in section 3311(a)(4)(B)(i)(II) (42 U.S.C. 300mm–21(a)(4)(B)(i)(II)), by striking ''section 3351'' and inserting ''sections 3351 and 3352'';

(2) in section 3321(a)(3)(B)(i)(II) (42 U.S.C. 300mm–31(a)(3)(B)(i)(II)), by striking ''section 3351'' and inserting ''sections 3351 and 3352'';

(3) in section 3331 (42 U.S.C. 300mm–41)—

(A) in subsection (a), by inserting ''and the World Trade Center Health Program Supplemental Fund'' before the period at the end; and

(B) in subsection (d)—

(i) in paragraph (1)(B), by inserting ''(excluding any expenditures from amounts in the World Trade Center Health Program Supplemental Fund under section 3352)'' before the period at the end; and

(ii) in paragraph (2), in the flush text following subparagraph (C), by inserting ''(excluding any expenditures from amounts in the World Trade Center Health Program Supplemental Fund under section 3352)'' before the period at the end; and

(4) in section 3351(b) (42 U.S.C. 300mm–61(b))—

(A) in paragraph (2), by inserting ''or as available from the World Trade Center Health Program Supplemental Fund under section 3352'' before the period at the end; and

(B) in paragraph (3), by inserting ''or as available from the World Trade Center Health Program Supplemental Fund under section 3352'' before the period at the end.

(c) PREVENTION AND PUBLIC HEALTH FUND.—Section 4002(b) of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (42 U.S.C. 300u-11(b)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (8), by striking ''$1,800,000,000; and'' and inserting ''$1,525,000,000;'';

(2) by striking paragraph (9) and inserting the following:

''(9) for each of fiscal years 2028 and 2029, $1,725,000,000; and''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

''(10) for fiscal year 2030 and each fiscal year thereafter, $2,000,000,000.''.

SEC. 7702. RESEARCH COHORT FOR EMERGING HEALTH IMPACTS ON YOUTH.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 3341 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300mm–51) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking ''With respect'' through ''subtitle B, the'' and inserting ''The''; and

(B) by striking ''of such individuals'' each place it appears;

(2) in subsection (b)(1), by inserting ''and individuals who were exposed within a geographic area related to the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks in a manner similar to the exposure within such geographic area experienced by individuals meeting the eligibility criteria under section 3311(a)(2) or 3321(a)(1)(B)'' after ''treatment'';

(3) by redesignating subsections (c) and (d) as subsections (d) and (e), respectively; and

(4) by inserting after subsection (b) the following:

''(c) RESEARCH COHORT FOR EMERGING HEALTH IMPACTS ON YOUTH.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The WTC Program Administrator, in consultation with the Secretary of Education, shall establish a research cohort of sufficient size to conduct future research studies on the health and educational impacts of exposure to airborne toxins, or any other hazard or adverse condition, resulting from the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks, including on the population of individuals who were 21 years of age or younger at the time of exposure, including such individuals who are screening-eligible WTC survivors or certified-eligible WTC survivors.

''(2) POPULATIONS STUDIED.—The research cohort under paragraph (1) may include—

''(A) individuals who, on September 11, 2001, were 21 years of age or younger and were—

''(i) outside the New York City disaster area; and

''(ii) in—

''(I) the area of Manhattan not further north than 14th Street; or

''(II) Brooklyn; and

''(B) control populations, including populations of individuals who, on September 11, 2001, were 21 years of age or younger.''.

(b) FUNDING.—Section 3351(b) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 300mm–61(b)) is amended by inserting after paragraph (3) the following:

''(4) LIMITATION FOR RESEARCH COHORT FOR EMERGING HEALTH IMPACTS ON YOUTH.—Notwithstanding paragraph (1), the amounts made available under such paragraph may not be used for fiscal years 2023 through 2032 to carry out subsection (c) of section 3341.''.

(c) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 3301(f)(2)(E) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 300mm(f)(2)(E)) is amended by striking ''section 3341(a)'' and inserting ''subsection (a) or (c) of section 3341''.

AMENDMENT NO. 6617

(Purpose: To improve the Justice for United States Victims of State Sponsored Terrorism Act.)

(The amendment is printed in today's RECORD under ''Text of Amendments.'')

Mr. SCHUMER. I suggest the absence of a quorum, Mr. President.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. SCOTT of Florida. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

MAKING EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR DISASTER RELIEF FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 2023

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will proceed to the consideration of S. 5355, which the clerk will report.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 5355) making emergency supplemental appropriations for disaster relief for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2023, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. There is now 2 minutes of debate, equally divided.

The Senator from Florida.

Mr. SCOTT of Florida. Mr. President, immediately after Hurricane Ian passed, I made clear that I would fight for and support a standalone disaster aid package to get Floridians the assistance they need to recover.

On September 30, just 2 days after Ian made its catastrophic landfall near Fort Myers, FL, I wrote to my colleagues urging them to work with me on getting much needed aid to Florida families as quickly as possible.

Immediately after, the aid Floridians desperately needed was delayed so that it could be stuffed into this massive and reckless $1.7 trillion omnibus bill. While that is disappointing enough, I have now heard from Floridians, especially our growers in agriculture, that without changes, this disaster aid will not be delivered in the most efficient and effective way possible to ensure their recovery.

We should take this opportunity to act on their concerns today and make needed changes that ensure this Federal disaster aid does as much good as possible. There is no reason to delay this further. I urge my colleagues to stand with those recovering from these terrible storms and the folks who put the food on our tables. Please support this bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Vermont.

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I spoke on this matter earlier this week, and I still agree with the Senator from Florida that we have a responsibility to help Americans in the wake of disasters. It does not matter if you are a Republican or a Democrat, or if you are from a blue State or a red State. As Americans, we have to stand together to help our communities recover and rebuild.

I have done that on this floor for 48 years—voting for disaster bills for all States. But I believe in reality, not rhetoric. We don't have time to play politics or for sound bites. We have to enact the omnibus bill now, and that will get the aid to people in Florida and other communities that need it most.

So I would urge all Senators to vote for the omnibus, and let us get these things done. It is time to go forward. We don't have time for further delay.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. ROSEN). Under the previous order, the bill is considered read a third time.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill having been read the third time, the question is, Shall the bill pass?

Mr. SCOTT of Florida. I ask for the yeas and nays.

Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from Virginia (Mr. KAINE) is necessarily absent.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from Wyoming (Mr. BARRASSO), the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. BURR), the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. CRAMER), and the Senator from Nebraska (Mr. SASSE).

The result was announced—yeas 22, nays 73, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 407 Leg.]

YEAS—22

Blackburn	Hawley	Scott (SC)
Blunt	Hyde-Smith	Sullivan
Braun	Johnson	Tillis
Cassidy	Kennedy	Tuberville
Crapo	Lummis	Wicker
Cruz	Risch	Young
Daines	Rubio	
Hagerty	Scott (FL)	

NAYS—73

Baldwin	Heinrich	Peters
Bennet	Hickenlooper	Portman
Blumenthal	Hirono	Reed
Booker	Hoeven	Romney
Boozman	Inhofe	Rosen
Brown	Kelly	Rounds
Cantwell	King	Sanders
Capito	Klobuchar	Schatz
Cardin	Lankford	Schumer
Carper	Leahy	Shaheen
Casey	Lee	Shelby
Collins	Luján	Sinema
Coons	Manchin	Smith
Cornyn	Markey	Stabenow
Cortez Masto	Marshall	Tester
Cotton	McConnell	Thune
Duckworth	Menendez	Toomey
Durbin	Merkley	Van Hollen
Ernst	Moran	Warner
Feinstein	Murkowski	Warnock
Fischer	Murphy	Warren
Gillibrand	Murray	Whitehouse
Graham	Ossoff	Wyden
Grassley	Padilla	
Hassan	Paul	

NOT VOTING—5

Barrasso	Cramer	Sasse
Burr	Kaine	

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On this vote, the yeas are 22, the nays are 73.

Three-fifths of the Senators duly chosen and sworn not having voted in the affirmative, the bill is not passed.

The bill (S. 5355) was rejected.

AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2023—Continued

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader.

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, now, may I have the attention of everybody, please?

OK. I urge everybody to stay in their seats. We are having 10-minute votes. We have to get out of here as quickly as possible, so we need cooperation from everybody, OK? Thank you.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Kentucky.

POINT OF ORDER

Mr. PAUL. Madam President, for years, Members of Congress have lamented their inability to control spending and debt. On rare occasions, though, Congress has actually passed rules to try to tame their primal urge to borrow and spend.

From Gramm-Rudman-Hollings to PAYGO, good legislation is out there to restrain deficit spending, only to be universally ignored and rejected by future Congresses.

Today's legislation breaks the Congressional Budget Act rules, so congressional leaders have included in this monstrous spending bill language to simply waive the PAYGO rules. Congress has time and time again waived its own rules, and the result has been over $31 trillion in debt, inflation, and a weakened economy.

Let's respect the American people by being responsible stewards of their tax dollars and adhering to our own budget rules.

The pending measure, Senate amendment No. 6552, contains matter in division O, title X, section 1001(d) that relates to the operation of the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010, which is matter within the jurisdiction of the Budget Committee. The pending measure was neither reported nor discharged from the Budget Committee.

Therefore, I raise a point of order against this measure pursuant to section 306 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Vermont.

MOTION TO WAIVE

Mr. SANDERS. Madam President, pursuant to section 904 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, I move to waive all applicable sections of that act and any other applicable budget points of order for purposes of the pending message, and I ask for the yeas and nays.

But before that, let me be very clear. If we do not waive this budget point of order raised by Senator PAUL, it will kill the entire appropriations bill that we are debating, not just this section dealing with sequestration. In other words, if we do not waive this budget point of order, the government will shut down just before Christmas—not a particularly nice Christmas gift to give to the American people.

This bill—this omnibus bill—is not the bill that I would have written, not the bill that anybody else here would have written, but it includes a 30-percent increase in the Child Care and Development Block Grant Program, nearly $1 billion more for Head Start, doubles funding for community schools to $150 million, and does many other important things.

I would urge my colleagues to waive this point of order, and I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient?

There is a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from New York (Mrs. GILLIBRAND) is necessarily absent.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from Wyoming (Mr. BARRASSO), the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. BURR), and the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. CRAMER).

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 65, nays 31, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 408 Leg.]

YEAS—65

Baldwin	Hickenlooper	Reed
Bennet	Hirono	Rosen
Blumenthal	Inhofe	Rounds
Blunt	Kaine	Sanders
Booker	Kelly	Schatz
Boozman	King	Schumer
Brown	Klobuchar	Shaheen
Cantwell	Leahy	Shelby
Capito	Luján	Sinema
Cardin	Manchin	Smith
Carper	Markey	Stabenow
Casey	McConnell	Tester
Collins	Menendez	Thune
Coons	Merkley	Van Hollen
Cortez Masto	Moran	Warner
Cotton	Murkowski	Warnock
Duckworth	Murphy	Warren
Durbin	Murray	Whitehouse
Feinstein	Ossoff	Wicker
Graham	Padilla	Wyden
Hassan	Peters	Young
Heinrich	Portman	

NAYS—31

Blackburn	Hawley	Romney
Braun	Hoeven	Rubio
Cassidy	Hyde-Smith	Sasse
Cornyn	Johnson	Scott (FL)
Crapo	Kennedy	Scott (SC)
Cruz	Lankford	Sullivan
Daines	Lee	Tillis
Ernst	Lummis	Toomey
Fischer	Marshall	Tuberville
Grassley	Paul	
Hagerty	Risch	

NOT VOTING—4

Barrasso	Cramer
Burr	Gillibrand

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On this vote the yeas are 65, the nays are 31.

Three-fifths of the Senators duly chosen and sworn having voted in the affirmative, the motion is agreed to and the point of order falls.

The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader.

Mr. SCHUMER. Can I have the attention of the Chamber? That was a 12-minute vote. We can do 2 minutes better. Please stay in your seats.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Kentucky.

AMENDMENT NO. 6561

Mr. PAUL. Just moments ago, I made a budget point of order against a 4,155-page bill spending $1.7 trillion that was given to us in the middle of the night at 1:30 in the morning.

The point of order was waived, as it always has been by the Senate. It has become far too easy for Congress to escape its own rules designed to prevent reckless spending.

There hasn't been enough time for a single person to have read this entire bill. The bill and process ignores soaring inflation, rising interest rates, and our ballooning debt of $31 trillion.

Enough is enough. I now ask my colleagues to support my amendment to raise the threshold to waive a budget point of order from three-fifths to two-thirds.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Vermont.

Mr. SANDERS. Madam President, I rise in strong opposition to Senator PAUL's amendment.

This amendment would require 67 Senators to waive a budget point of order instead of 60. In other words, if this amendment were passed, a tiny minority of U.S. Senators could prevent action on a national healthcare crisis, an economic crisis, or a natural disaster. That would put the people of this country, in my view, in a very dangerous position.

I urge my colleagues to vote no on the Paul amendment.

VOTE ON AMENDMENT NO. 6561

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

Mr. PAUL. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from Wyoming (Mr. BARRASSO), the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. BURR), and the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. CRAMER).

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 34, nays 63, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 409 Leg.]

YEAS—34

Blackburn	Hoeven	Rounds
Boozman	Hyde-Smith	Rubio
Braun	Johnson	Sasse
Cornyn	Kennedy	Scott (FL)
Cotton	Lankford	Scott (SC)
Crapo	Lee	Sullivan
Cruz	Lummis	Thune
Daines	Marshall	Toomey
Ernst	Moran	Tuberville
Fischer	Paul	Young
Hagerty	Risch	
Hawley	Romney	

NAYS—63

Baldwin	Hassan	Peters
Bennet	Heinrich	Portman
Blumenthal	Hickenlooper	Reed
Blunt	Hirono	Rosen
Booker	Inhofe	Sanders
Brown	Kaine	Schatz
Cantwell	Kelly	Schumer
Capito	King	Shaheen
Cardin	Klobuchar	Shelby
Carper	Leahy	Sinema
Casey	Luján	Smith
Cassidy	Manchin	Stabenow
Collins	Markey	Tester
Coons	McConnell	Tillis
Cortez Masto	Menendez	Van Hollen
Duckworth	Merkley	Warner
Durbin	Murkowski	Warnock
Feinstein	Murphy	Warren
Gillibrand	Murray	Whitehouse
Graham	Ossoff	Wicker
Grassley	Padilla	Wyden

NOT VOTING—3

Barrasso	Burr	Cramer

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BOOKER). On this vote, the yeas are 34, the nays are 63.

Under the previous order requiring 60 votes for the adoption of the amendment, the amendment is not agreed to.

The amendment (No. 6561) was rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The leader.

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, that one was 11. We are making progress.

Will Members please sit in their seats when called and speak loudly so the clerk can hear how you vote. That will speed things up a little more. Maybe we can even break the 10-minute mark.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, there is now 2 minutes of debate prior to the vote in relation to Johnson amendment No. 6555.

The Senator from Wisconsin.

AMENDMENT NO. 6555

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. President, according to the National Association of State Budget Officers in a report it just issued, States are sitting on a surplus, cumulatively, of over $250 billion. In addition to that, they have rainy day funds approaching over $130 billion. That totals up to about $380 billion. This omnibus is going to spend somewhere around $1.7 trillion; yet it is still not enough.

Here are the 625 pages of earmarks—almost $10 billion worth of additional money going to the States when they are sitting on close to $400 billion in surpluses. This is grotesque.

Earmarks are the gateway drug to the mortgaging of our children's futures. This abuse must stop. My amendment simply eliminates all of the earmarks from this grotesque omnibus bill.

I ask my colleagues to support the elimination of all of the earmarks in this bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The President pro tempore.

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, the Johnson amendment asks us to cede the power of the purse to public servants in the executive branch who are unaccountable to the voters. These public servants, dedicated though they may be, cannot possibly share the depth of knowledge we hold about our constituents and the communities in our States. I strongly urge the Members of this Chamber to reject abdicating the power of the purse—given to the legislative branch under the Constitution—as the Senator from Wisconsin's amendment asks us to do.

As a Senator from Vermont, I speak with community leaders, dairy farmers, small business owners, and Vermonters across my State every day. I have done this for 48 years. I have a deep understanding of Vermont and Vermonters.

Through congressionally directed spending, we can use this knowledge to invest tax dollars directly back into taxpayer communities. We can make these investments in everything from infrastructure, to community health centers and workforce development, to afterschool programs.

In fact, under rule X-L-I-V—rule 44—and additional rules that I established last year, we have unprecedented transparency and accountability for the congressionally directed spending contained in this bill—far more transparency than we have had at any time in my 48 years in the Senate.

Congressionally directed spending is not a new concept. In fact, it dates back more than 230 years when funding for the Cape Henry lighthouse, which still stands today, was included in a 1790 spending bill. After the misguided ban on congressionally directed spending in 2011, I was proud to restore the power of the purse to the Senate with new guardrails to improve transparency and accountability.

These guardrails include rule XLIV—44—of the Standing Rules of the Senate, which requires each earmark to be clearly identified in the committee and conference reports and certification that neither we nor any member of our immediate family would financially benefit from the requests we made. In fiscal year 2022, I implemented even more rigorous standards to this process.

We required Senators to make their requests public on their websites and make public any items that were funded in the appropriations bills. We also required the GAO to audit a sample of enacted congressionally directed spending items in order to increase accountability for the projects that are funded and to restore the trust of the American people in this process. And we put a 1-percent cap on all congressionally directed spending items, and we banned congressionally directed spending items to for-profit entities.

I am proud to say that we met each of these requirements in fiscal year 2022, and they remain in place in the bill we are considering today. I am also proud of all the projects I was able to fund for Vermont in this bill and across my career here in the Senate.

The question before us is simple: Who do we want to control the purse strings of the Federal Government—the unaccountable bureaucrats in the executive branch or the representatives of the people?

I think the answer is clear, and I strongly urge every Member of this Chamber to reject the Johnson amendment.

VOTE ON AMENDMENT NO. 6555

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There is a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from Wyoming (Mr. BARRASSO), the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. BURR), and the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. CRAMER).

The result was announced—yeas 34, nays 63, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 410 Leg.]

YEAS—34

Blackburn	Hagerty	Paul
Braun	Hawley	Portman
Cornyn	Hoeven	Risch
Cotton	Hyde-Smith	Romney
Crapo	Johnson	Rounds
Cruz	Kennedy	Rubio
Daines	Lankford	Sasse
Ernst	Lee	Scott (FL)
Fischer	Lummis	Scott (SC)
Grassley	Marshall	Tester
	Thune	Tuberville
	Toomey	Young

NAYS—63

Baldwin	Hassan	Padilla
Bennet	Heinrich	Peters
Blumenthal	Hickenlooper	Reed
Blunt	Hirono	Rosen
Booker	Inhofe	Sanders
Boozman	Kaine	Schatz
Brown	Kelly	Schumer
Cantwell	King	Shaheen
Capito	Klobuchar	Shelby
Cardin	Leahy	Sinema
Carper	Luján	Smith
Casey	Manchin	Stabenow
Cassidy	Markey	Sullivan
Collins	McConnell	Tillis
Coons	Menendez	Van Hollen
Cortez Masto	Merkley	Warner
Duckworth	Moran	Warnock
Durbin	Murkowski	Warren
Feinstein	Murphy	Whitehouse
Gillibrand	Murray	Wicker
Graham	Ossoff	Wyden

NOT VOTING—3

Barrasso	Burr	Cramer

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. On this vote, the yeas are 34, the nays are 63. The amendment is not agreed to.

The amendment (No. 6555) was rejected.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, there will now be 2 minutes of debate prior to the vote in relation to Johnson amendment No. 6559.

The Senator from New York.

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, that was 8½ minutes. Let's keep it up. Stay in your seats.

(Applause.)

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Wisconsin.

AMENDMENT NO. 6559

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. President, I have a chart showing monthly apprehensions of the southwest border since 2012. This little blip over here in 2014, this is the humanitarian crisis declared by President Obama when monthly apprehensions exceeded about 60,000 a month.

President Trump had to deal with, in one month, about 4,000 people a day but still under 150,000 people per month. He solved the problem by returning people and having a consequence for illegal entry into this country.

President Biden took office, opened up the border, and now we are exceeding over 200,000 people entering this country illegally every month.

This is a crisis. This is a humanitarian crisis, but this administration won't even admit it is a problem. They say it is a challenge.

My amendment is pretty simple. It takes whatever funds are appropriate for transporting illegal immigrants and only allows those funds to be used to send them home or to a safe third country or to Mexico or to a detention facility here in America. We need a consequence. We have to secure our border. This is out of control.

I ask all my colleagues to support my amendment.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Connecticut.

Mr. MURPHY. Mr. President, I am going to strongly urge opposition to this amendment.

To be honest, this amendment uses terms that are not traditionally used in the immigration code, so it is really pretty hard to understand what the impact is going to be.

If the intent is for these transportation restrictions to apply to asylum seekers, then the amendment effectively ends the asylum program for everyone. I am, frankly, not sure there is even Republican consensus to do that.

If it is not meant to apply to asylum seekers, then the strange drafting has really bad—probably unintended—consequences.

For instance, if an individual were here on a student visa and they committed a serious crime, this amendment doesn't seem to allow for that individual to be transported for the purposes of removal because they aren't here unlawfully. That is all to say that this amendment really isn't ready for prime time, and I would urge its rejection.

VOTE ON AMENDMENT NO. 6559

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

Mr. JOHNSON. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from Wyoming (Mr. BARRASSO), the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. BURR), and the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. CRAMER).

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 47, nays 50, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 411 Leg.]

YEAS—47

Blackburn	Hoeven	Romney
Boozman	Hyde-Smith	Rounds
Braun	Inhofe	Rubio
Capito	Johnson	Sasse
Cassidy	Kennedy	Scott (FL)
Cornyn	Lankford	Scott (SC)
Cotton	Lee	Shelby
Crapo	Lummis	Sullivan
Cruz	Manchin	Tester
Daines	Marshall	Thune
Ernst	McConnell	Tillis
Fischer	Moran	Toomey
Graham	Murkowski	Tuberville
Grassley	Paul	Wicker
Hagerty	Portman	Young
Hawley	Risch	

NAYS—50

Baldwin	Hassan	Peters
Bennet	Heinrich	Reed
Blumenthal	Hickenlooper	Rosen
Blunt	Hirono	Sanders
Booker	Kaine	Schatz
Brown	Kelly	Schumer
Cantwell	King	Shaheen
Cardin	Klobuchar	Sinema
Carper	Leahy	Smith
Casey	Luján	Stabenow
Collins	Markey	Van Hollen
Coons	Menendez	Warner
Cortez Masto	Merkley	Warnock
Duckworth	Murphy	Warren
Durbin	Murray	Whitehouse
Feinstein	Ossoff	Wyden
Gillibrand	Padilla	

NOT VOTING—3

Barrasso	Burr	Cramer

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. On this vote, the yeas are 47, the nays are 50.

Under the previous order requiring 60 votes for the adoption of this amendment, the amendment is not agreed to.

The amendment (No. 6559) was rejected.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The majority leader.

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, that was 9 minutes. Let's keep it up.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, there will now be 2 minutes of debate prior to the vote in relation to the Sinema-Tester amendment No. 6621.

Who seeks recognition?

The Senator from Arizona.

AMENDMENT NO. 6621

Ms. SINEMA. Mr. President, it is pathetic Congress, once again, stands here at the 11th hour to fulfill its most fundamental obligation. Partisanship and tunnel vision on damaging the opposition and preventing the other side from getting a win has replaced thoughtful legislating.

I have made clear the border is in crisis and Arizona is facing a security and humanitarian crisis. Enough is enough. Stop using the border as a political tool. We are here to do our jobs. We must fund the government, and we must solve our border crisis.

This amendment keeps title 42 until a permanent plan is in place, boosts desperately needed border funding for security, invests in our agents and officers, and stops the flow of dangerous drugs.

I call on my colleagues to support this amendment.

I yield to Senator TESTER.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Montana.

Mr. TESTER. Mr. President, this bill gives additional funding for judges and legal officials to ensure due processing, evaluating claims of folks at the border, provides resources for technology and to construct a physical wall, gives law enforcement at the southern border additional resources, and it overrides President Biden's decision to end title 42.

I would encourage an aye vote on this amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Utah.

Mr. LEE. Mr. President, this amendment is a ruse. It is a ruse designed to provide political cover to a small handful of people who recognize the crisis on the border and want to appear to be doing something about it, but it doesn't.

Look, it proposes tens of billions of dollars to simply manage the border crisis, not stop it. It doesn't do anything to stop fentanyl or actually secure our border.

The sponsors will tell you that their amendment prohibits the funding—prohibits the repeal of title 42, but that is a lie. It only prohibits DHS funding to repeal title 42 when the surgeon general, who is housed in HHS, is the one who has the authority to do so.

How would it manage this crisis? Well, it would do so by funding the processing of people coming into this country faster than they are currently being processed. And more costly lawsuits await against our enforcement policies.

I strongly encourage my colleagues to oppose this amendment, which is a ruse. It doesn't do what it purports to do. It distracts from the crisis unfolding on our southern border.

VOTE ON AMENDMENT NO. 6621

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

Mr. SCHATZ. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there a sufficient second?

There is a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from Wyoming (Mr. BARRASSO), the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. BURR), and the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. CRAMER).

The result was announced—yeas 10, nays 87, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 412 Leg.]

Yeas—10

Brown	Ossoff	Tester
Hassan	Rosen	Tillis
Kelly	Shaheen	
Manchin	Sinema	

Nays—87

Baldwin	Grassley	Paul
Bennet	Hagerty	Peters
Blackburn	Hawley	Portman
Blumenthal	Heinrich	Reed
Blunt	Hickenlooper	Risch
Booker	Hirono	Romney
Boozman	Hoeven	Rounds
Braun	Hyde-Smith	Rubio
Cantwell	Inhofe	Sanders
Capito	Johnson	Sasse
Cardin	Kaine	Schatz
Carper	Kennedy	Schumer
Casey	King	Scott (FL)
Cassidy	Klobuchar	Scott (SC)
Collins	Lankford	Shelby
Coons	Leahy	Smith
Cornyn	Lee	Stabenow
Cortez Masto	Luján	Sullivan
Cotton	Lummis	Thune
Crapo	Markey	Toomey
Cruz	Marshall	Tuberville
Daines	McConnell	Van Hollen
Duckworth	Menendez	Warner
Durbin	Merkley	Warnock
Ernst	Moran	Warren
Feinstein	Murkowski	Whitehouse
Fischer	Murphy	Wicker
Gillibrand	Murray	Wyden
Graham	Padilla	Young

Not Voting—3

Barrasso	Burr	Cramer

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. On this vote, the yeas are 10, the nays are 87.

Under the previous order requiring 60 votes for the adoption of this amendment, the amendment is not agreed to.

The amendment (No. 6621) was rejected.

AMENDMENT NO. 6563

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, there are now 2 minutes of debate prior to the vote in relation to the Lee amendment No. 6563.

The Senator from Utah.

Mr. LEE. Mr. President, during our recent border crisis, title 42 has become

the only sustained control we have over illegal immigration.

In 2022, just this year alone, we have had over 2.7 million undocumented immigrants at our southern border. It doesn't even include those who came across sneaking through undetected.

The Biden administration is only expelling people from the border exclusively under title 42. That is it. That is all we have got. In the last 3 years, title 42 has been used to help us expel 2.5 million illegal immigrants.

Just over the last 7 days alone, Mr. President, the Border Patrol in Arizona showed us that it is not just people coming across illegally; it is also drugs—dangerous drugs. In the last 7 days alone, Border Patrol agents in Arizona have confiscated 1.5 million fentanyl tablets. More than 14,000 pounds in total was intercepted at the border in 2022, and that is enough to kill America's entire population nine times over.

We have no business passing this bill unless this is in here. Vote for this amendment, I implore you.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Illinois.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, the logic of title 42 is a public health response to a crisis. It was determined that foreigners coming into the United States could be turned away under title 42, and more than a million were last year.

Now, what has happened to the public health crisis? In June of this year, our government announced it would no longer require COVID tests for foreigners entering the United States. We have 22 million international visitors each year, and now there is no longer a requirement for testing.

So let's be honest. This is not about public health anymore. It is our excuse for not tackling the very real challenge of coming up with a border policy on a bipartisan basis.

I want to salute Senator SINEMA and Senator TILLIS for their undertaking. I want to work with them in the future, and I think we should reject this amendment.

VOTE ON AMENDMENT NO. 6563

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

Mr. LEE. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from Wyoming (Mr. BARRASSO), the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. BURR), and the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. CRAMER).

The result was announced—yeas 47, nays 50, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 413 Leg.]

YEAS—47

Blackburn	Boozman	Capito
Blunt	Braun	Cassidy
Collins	Inhofe	Rounds
Cornyn	Johnson	Rubio
Cotton	Kennedy	Sasse
Crapo	Lankford	Scott (FL)
Cruz	Lee	Scott (SC)
Daines	Lummis	Shelby
Ernst	Marshall	Sullivan
Fischer	McConnell	Thune
Graham	Moran	Tillis
Grassley	Murkowski	Toomey
Hagerty	Paul	Tuberville
Hawley	Portman	Wicker
Hoeven	Risch	Young
Hyde-Smith	Romney	

NAYS—50

Baldwin	Hickenlooper	Reed
Bennet	Hirono	Rosen
Blumenthal	Kaine	Sanders
Booker	Kelly	Schatz
Brown	King	Schumer
Cantwell	Klobuchar	Shaheen
Cardin	Leahy	Sinema
Carper	Luján	Smith
Casey	Manchin	Stabenow
Coons	Markey	Tester
Cortez Masto	Menendez	Van Hollen
Duckworth	Merkley	Warner
Durbin	Murphy	Warnock
Feinstein	Murray	Warren
Gillibrand	Ossoff	Whitehouse
Hassan	Padilla	Wyden
Heinrich	Peters	

NOT VOTING—3

Barrasso	Burr	Cramer

Mr. LEE. Point of inquiry, Mr. President.

Mr. President, point of parliamentary inquiry.

Are we not under a unanimous consent agreement that presupposes a 10-minute vote that will be called at the end of 10 minutes? And is there an exception to that when the Democrats don't like the disposition of the vote that has been cast?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The vote is still continuing. Debate is not in order.

Mr. LEE. That wasn't a debate. That was a point of parliamentary inquiry. There is a difference. I would like an answer.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Parliamentary inquiries are not in order.

On this vote, the yeas are 47, the nays are 50. The amendment is not agreed to.

The amendment (No. 6563) was rejected.

AMENDMENT NO. 6576

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, there is now 2 minutes of debate prior to the vote on the Lee amendment numbered 6576.

Mr. LEE. Mr. President, before I begin my remarks on this, I would like to know how long the vote was held open on the last vote.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. It was 16 minutes total—18 minutes.

Mr. LEE. Eighteen minutes is, of course, longer than 10.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator may proceed.

AMENDMENT NO. 6576

Mr. LEE. Mr. President, U.S. Navy Lieutenant Ridge Alkonis is one of the best and the brightest naval officers this country has. In late May of 2021, he was involved in a serious car accident in which he encountered an unforeseeable, unforeseen medical emergency that caused him to lose consciousness. He was involved in a car accident as a result of that emergency in which two Japanese nationals tragically lost their lives.

It was, indeed, an accident, not preventable or foreseeable by Lieutenant Alkonis. Nonetheless, under the Japanese legal system, he now stands convicted of a crime for which he is serving a 3-year prison sentence. This is an accident that was not avoidable by Lieutenant Ridge Alkonis.

I believe that, under these circumstances, we must stand behind him and his family. Lieutenant Alkonis has a wife Brittany and three young children. They are set to lose their pay and benefits from their sole breadwinner in their home 1 week from today. We must stop that.

The Department of Defense supports this. They wish they could grant it on their own. They don't believe they have the authority. I disagree with them. But this will fix that, and I am happy to help them with that.

I urge my colleagues to support this and would gladly accept a voice vote.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment (No. 6576) is agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 6577

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, there is now 2 minutes of debate prior to the vote in relation to the Lankford amendment.

The Senator from Oklahoma.

Mr. LANKFORD. Mr. President, the next point of our business today is going to be the Pregnant Workers Fairness Act that is coming up in a couple of votes from now. This is simply an amendment to be able to clarify one section of that.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator will withhold. I again ask order on both sides of the aisle so we can proceed.

The Senator from Oklahoma.

Mr. LANKFORD. This amendment simply clarifies one area. Faith-based groups have reached out and said they understand this and are supportive of this, but they would like to get clarity in one section.

I am going to just read this section to you. As it currently reads in 7(b), it says:

> This title is subject to the applicability of religious employment set out in Section 702(a), which is the Civil Rights Act.

What we are asking for is very straightforward. Everyone has received a copy of this. It just changes that language to read it to say:

> This division shall not be construed to require a religious entity described in Section 702(a) of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 to make an accommodation that would violate the entity's religion.

It is very straightforward. It deals only with religious entities. It reinforces the Civil Rights Act. I think it was an oversight in the way this was written. There are some faith-based groups saying: We are uncomfortable

with this. It is very narrowly tailored in the way it is written.

I, frankly, would accept this as a voice vote, as well, if we would like to voice this right now.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Louisiana.

Mr. CASSIDY. Mr. President, I commend my colleague's efforts to ensure this bill has strong religious liberties protections. We share that intent. I am told that the title VII religious exemption, which is specifically referred to and which, by the way, was drafted by House Republican VIRGINIA FOXX. It addresses the issue.

Analysis from Senator BURR's HELP counsel shows that Federal courts have interpreted title VII broadly beyond hiring and firing. This is based upon decisions from the liberal Ninth Circuit and the more conservative Fourth. I am told by attorneys that adding language to the bill actually, paradoxically, increases the ability of a liberal court to reinterpret previous jurisprudence.

I don't strongly oppose this, but because of the attorneys telling me that it would increase the likelihood of changing previous jurisprudence, which clearly is in favor of these religious employers having abilities that we all want them to have, I will oppose.

I yield the floor.

Mr. LANKFORD. Do I have time?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. There is no time remaining.

VOTE ON AMENDMENT NO. 6577

The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

Mr. LANKFORD. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from Wyoming (Mr. BARRASSO), the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. BURR), and the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. CRAMER).

The result was announced—yeas 44, nays 53, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 414 Leg.]

Yeas—44

Blackburn	Hawley	Romney
Blunt	Hoeven	Rounds
Boozman	Hyde-Smith	Rubio
Braun	Inhofe	Sasse
Capito	Johnson	Scott (FL)
Cornyn	Kennedy	Scott (SC)
Cotton	Lankford	Shelby
Crapo	Lee	Sullivan
Cruz	Lummis	Thune
Daines	Marshall	Tillis
Ernst	McConnell	Toomey
Fischer	Moran	Tuberville
Graham	Paul	Wicker
Grassley	Portman	Young
Hagerty	Risch	

Nays—53

Baldwin	Brown	Casey
Bennet	Cantwell	Cassidy
Blumenthal	Cardin	Collins
Booker	Carper	Coons
Cortez Masto	Luján	Schatz
Duckworth	Manchin	Schumer
Durbin	Markey	Shaheen
Feinstein	Menendez	Sinema
Gillibrand	Merkley	Smith
Hassan	Murkowski	Stabenow
Heinrich	Murphy	Tester
Hickenlooper	Murray	Van Hollen
Hirono	Ossoff	Warner
Kaine	Padilla	Warnock
Kelly	Peters	Warren
King	Reed	Whitehouse
Klobuchar	Rosen	Wyden
Leahy	Sanders	

Not Voting—3

Barrasso	Burr	Cramer

The amendment (No. 6577) was rejected.

AMENDMENT NO. 6569

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, there is now 2 minutes of debate prior to the vote in relation to the Braun amendment No. 6569.

The Senator from Indiana.

Mr. BRAUN. I call up my amendment at the desk, which has to do with the Cassidy bill that we are going to hear next.

In 1794, Congress passed the 11th amendment, and it was ratified a year later. This constitutional amendment prohibits—

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. We do not have order. The Senators will suspend. The Senator is entitled to be heard. We have order in the Chamber.

Mr. BRAUN. This constitutional amendment prohibits Federal courts from hearing certain lawsuits against States. A State can waive immunity if it wants to, and States do so now and then.

There is a proven process for eliminating or changing the protections of a clear constitutional language. It is not the role of the Senate to repeal constitutional rights through legislation, which is what the Cassidy bill does before us. This bill would nullify the 11th amendment, opening public sector entities in States to more Federal compliance issues and litigations.

Hoosiers did not elect me to roll back constitutional protections for Indiana. This is why I am offering this amendment to strike section 6 of this bill.

I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there a sufficient second?

There is a sufficient second.

The yeas and nays are ordered.

The Senator from Pennsylvania has time reserved.

Mr. CASEY. Mr. President, this bill is about protecting pregnant workers. We shouldn't be treating pregnant workers who happen to be State and local government employees differently than we treat private sector employees or differently than we treat Federal workers.

What this bill does is give pregnant State and local workers the same protections. So if a woman is pregnant in the workforce and she needs accommodations that are reasonable, as the bill provides, we should provide them, whether she works in State or local government or whether she works in the Federal Government or private sector.

The Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions Committee, on a bipartisan basis, considered this amendment and rejected it and voted the bill itself—the Pregnant Workers Fairness Act—out of committee 19 to 2. I would urge a ''no'' vote on this amendment.

VOTE ON AMENDMENT NO. 6569

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to amendment No. 6569.

The yeas and nays are ordered.

The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant executive clerk called the roll.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from Wyoming (Mr. BARRASSO), the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. BURR), and the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. CRAMER).

The result was announced—yeas 40, nays 57, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 415 Leg.]

Yeas—40

Blackburn	Inhofe	Rounds
Boozman	Johnson	Rubio
Braun	Kennedy	Sasse
Cotton	Lankford	Scott (FL)
Crapo	Lee	Scott (SC)
Cruz	Lummis	Shelby
Daines	Manchin	Sullivan
Ernst	Marshall	Thune
Fischer	McConnell	Toomey
Grassley	Moran	Tuberville
Hagerty	Paul	Wicker
Hawley	Portman	Young
Hoeven	Risch	
Hyde-Smith	Romney	

Nays—57

Baldwin	Gillibrand	Padilla
Bennet	Graham	Peters
Blumenthal	Hassan	Reed
Blunt	Heinrich	Rosen
Booker	Hickenlooper	Sanders
Brown	Hirono	Schatz
Cantwell	Kaine	Schumer
Capito	Kelly	Shaheen
Cardin	King	Sinema
Carper	Klobuchar	Smith
Casey	Leahy	Stabenow
Cassidy	Luján	Tester
Collins	Markey	Tillis
Coons	Menendez	Van Hollen
Cornyn	Merkley	Warner
Cortez Masto	Murkowski	Warnock
Duckworth	Murphy	Warren
Durbin	Murray	Whitehouse
Feinstein	Ossoff	Wyden

Not Voting—3

Barrasso	Burr	Cramer

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. On this vote, the yeas are 40, the nays are 57.

Under the previous order requiring 60 votes for the adoption of this amendment, the amendment is not agreed to.

The amendment (No. 6569) was rejected.

AMENDMENT NO. 6558

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, there is now 2 minutes of debate prior to the vote in relation to the Cassidy amendment No. 6558.

The Senator from Pennsylvania.

Mr. CASEY. Mr. President, I want to start by saying something very simple about what we are about to vote on. This bill is about two words: reasonable accommodations. It is as simple as that. More than 30 years ago, we passed the Americans with Disabilities Act,

which said something very simple as well. It said that a worker with a disability in the workplace should have reasonable accommodations, not any accommodation—reasonable accommodations.

Thirty years of case law, thirty years of testing that principle have shown us that pregnant workers should have the same protections, reasonable accommodations, so that if a woman is pregnant in the workforce, she can do her job and have a healthy and safe pregnancy. That is all this bill is about.

The organizations supporting it are across the board. Every organization you can think of is supporting this bill. I urge a ''yes'' vote, similar to the House vote on this, which was 315 to 101, more than three quarters of the House.

I turn now to my colleague Senator CASSIDY.

Mr. CASSIDY. Mr. President, the amendment's benefits are clear. We include VIRGINIA FOXX's House amendment protecting religious employers, endorsed by the National Association of Evangelicals, the U.S. Conference of Catholic Bishops, the March of Dimes, and the U.S. Chamber.

It passed the Health Committee 19 to 2. It allows employers to help a pregnant woman support herself, her family, and her unborn child. This is prolife. This bill does what we would want for ourselves, our wives, our sisters, and our daughters.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The majority leader.

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, this is a great example—this very important bill—of how this body can work in a bipartisan way and get things done. I want to salute Senators Casey and Cassidy for their diligence and relentlessness. I want to thank Senators Murray and Burr.

The Pregnant Workers Fairness Act makes a simple assertion: If you are pregnant, if you are working during your pregnancy, you should have the right to basic workplace accommodations.

The Pregnant Workers Fairness Act is one of the most significant improvements to workplace protections in years. Tens of millions will be covered under this legislation, especially millions who work low-income jobs, long hours, and get little support.

I urge a ''yes'' vote.

VOTE ON AMENDMENT NO. 6558

Mr. PAUL. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there a sufficient second?

There is a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from Wyoming (Mr. BARRASSO), the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. BURR), and the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. CRAMER).

The result was announced—yeas 73, nays 24, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote 416 Leg.]

YEAS—73

Baldwin	Heinrich	Reed
Bennet	Hickenlooper	Romney
Blackburn	Hirono	Rosen
Blumenthal	Kaine	Sanders
Blunt	Kelly	Schatz
Booker	Kennedy	Schumer
Brown	King	Scott (FL)
Cantwell	Klobuchar	Shaheen
Capito	Leahy	Shelby
Cardin	Luján	Sinema
Carper	Lummis	Smith
Casey	Manchin	Stabenow
Cassidy	Markey	Sullivan
Collins	Marshall	Tester
Coons	McConnell	Tillis
Cortez Masto	Menendez	Tuberville
Cruz	Merkley	Van Hollen
Duckworth	Moran	Warner
Durbin	Murkowski	Warnock
Ernst	Murphy	Warren
Feinstein	Murray	Whitehouse
Gillibrand	Ossoff	Wyden
Graham	Padilla	Young
Grassley	Peters	
Hassan	Portman	

NAYS—24

Boozman	Hawley	Risch
Braun	Hoeven	Rounds
Cornyn	Hyde-Smith	Rubio
Cotton	Inhofe	Sasse
Crapo	Johnson	Scott (SC)
Daines	Lankford	Thune
Fischer	Lee	Toomey
Hagerty	Paul	Wicker

NOT VOTING—3

Barrasso	Burr	Cramer

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. On this vote, the yeas are 73, the nays are 24.

Under the previous order requiring 60 votes for adoption of this amendment, the amendment is agreed to.

The amendment (No. 6558) was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 6588

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, there is now 2 minutes of debate prior to the vote in relation to the Padilla-Cornyn amendment No. 6588.

Mr. PADILLA. Mr. President, colleagues, this bipartisan agreement, which I have had the pleasure of working together with Senator CORNYN on for more than a year now and which has already passed the Senate by unanimous consent twice before, would give State, local, Tribal, and territorial governments the flexibility and the support they need to fully recover from the COVID–19 pandemic.

As we all know, each community has been impacted differently by the pandemic and has different needs to recover from the pandemic. This amendment is about flexibility and prioritizing the local governments that are closest to the people.

I do want to thank Senators Cornyn, Tester, and Murkowski for their work on this effort.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Texas.

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, this is a very popular piece of legislation. As the Senator from California pointed out, the Senate has unanimously passed this on two previous occasions, so hopefully this third time is the charm.

What it does is unlocks COVID–19 relief money that States and local jurisdictions have that they no longer need for that purpose, but it allows them now more flexibility to spend it on infrastructure and disaster relief and the like. The best part about it is, it doesn't add one penny to the debt.

We would ask for a voice vote.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. All those in favor?

The majority leader.

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the 60-vote threshold be vitiated with respect to this amendment so that we can have a voice vote.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

VOTE ON AMENDMENT NO. 6588

The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment (No. 6588) was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 6607, AS MODIFIED, AND AMENDMENT NO. 6596, AS MODIFIED

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The majority leader.

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to modify amendment Nos. 6607 and 6596—to modify the instruction lines.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendments are as follows:

AMENDMENT NO. 6607, AS MODIFIED

(Purpose: To establish a World Trade Center Health Program Supplemental Fund)

At the appropriate place, add the following:

TITLE VII—SUPPLEMENTAL FUNDING FOR THE WORLD TRADE CENTER HEALTH PROGRAM

SEC. 7701. SUPPLEMENTAL FUNDING FOR THE WORLD TRADE CENTER HEALTH PROGRAM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Title XXXIII of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300mm et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''SEC. 3352. SUPPLEMENTAL FUND.

''(a) IN GENERAL.—There is established a fund to be known as the World Trade Center Health Program Supplemental Fund (referred to in this section as the 'Supplemental Fund'), consisting of amounts deposited into the Fund under subsection (b).

''(b) AMOUNT.—Out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, there is appropriated for fiscal year 2023 $1,000,000,000, for deposit into the Supplemental Fund, which amounts shall remain available through fiscal year 2032.

''(c) USES OF FUNDS.—Amounts deposited into the Supplemental Fund under subsection (b) shall be available, without further appropriation and without regard to any spending limitation under section 3351(c), to the WTC Program Administrator as needed at the discretion of such Administrator, for carrying out any provision in this title, including sections 3303 and 3341(c).

''(d) RETURN OF FUNDS.—Any amounts that remain in the Supplemental Fund on September 30, 2032, shall be deposited into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.''.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Title XXXIII of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300mm et seq.) is amended—

(1) in section 3311(a)(4)(B)(i)(II) (42 U.S.C. 300mm–21(a)(4)(B)(i)(II)), by striking ''section 3351'' and inserting ''sections 3351 and 3352'';

(2) in section 3321(a)(3)(B)(i)(II) (42 U.S.C. 300mm–31(a)(3)(B)(i)(II)), by striking ''section 3351'' and inserting ''sections 3351 and 3352'';

(3) in section 3331 (42 U.S.C. 300mm–41)—

(A) in subsection (a), by inserting ''and the World Trade Center Health Program Supplemental Fund'' before the period at the end; and

(B) in subsection (d)—

(i) in paragraph (1)(B), by inserting ''(excluding any expenditures from amounts in the World Trade Center Health Program Supplemental Fund under section 3352)'' before the period at the end; and

(ii) in paragraph (2), in the flush text following subparagraph (C), by inserting ''(excluding any expenditures from amounts in the World Trade Center Health Program Supplemental Fund under section 3352)'' before the period at the end; and

(4) in section 3351(b) (42 U.S.C. 300mm–61(b))—

(A) in paragraph (2), by inserting ''or as available from the World Trade Center Health Program Supplemental Fund under section 3352'' before the period at the end; and

(B) in paragraph (3), by inserting ''or as available from the World Trade Center Health Program Supplemental Fund under section 3352'' before the period at the end.

(c) PREVENTION AND PUBLIC HEALTH FUND.—Section 4002(b) of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (42 U.S.C. 300u-11(b)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (8), by striking ''$1,800,000,000; and'' and inserting ''$1,525,000,000;'';

(2) by striking paragraph (9) and inserting the following:

''(9) for each of fiscal years 2028 and 2029, $1,725,000,000; and''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

''(10) for fiscal year 2030 and each fiscal year thereafter, $2,000,000,000.''.

SEC. 7702. RESEARCH COHORT FOR EMERGING HEALTH IMPACTS ON YOUTH.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 3341 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300mm–51) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking ''With respect'' through ''subtitle B, the'' and inserting ''The''; and

(B) by striking ''of such individuals'' each place it appears;

(2) in subsection (b)(1), by inserting ''and individuals who were exposed within a geographic area related to the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks in a manner similar to the exposure within such geographic area experienced by individuals meeting the eligibility criteria under section 3311(a)(2) or 3321(a)(1)(B)'' after ''treatment'';

(3) by redesignating subsections (c) and (d) as subsections (d) and (e), respectively; and

(4) by inserting after subsection (b) the following:

''(c) RESEARCH COHORT FOR EMERGING HEALTH IMPACTS ON YOUTH.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The WTC Program Administrator, in consultation with the Secretary of Education, shall establish a research cohort of sufficient size to conduct future research studies on the health and educational impacts of exposure to airborne toxins, or any other hazard or adverse condition, resulting from the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks, including on the population of individuals who were 21 years of age or younger at the time of exposure, including such individuals who are screening-eligible WTC survivors or certified-eligible WTC survivors.

''(2) POPULATIONS STUDIED.—The research cohort under paragraph (1) may include—

''(A) individuals who, on September 11, 2001, were 21 years of age or younger and were—

''(i) outside the New York City disaster area; and

''(ii) in—

''(I) the area of Manhattan not further north than 14th Street; or

''(II) Brooklyn; and

''(B) control populations, including populations of individuals who, on September 11, 2001, were 21 years of age or younger.''.

(b) FUNDING.—Section 3351(b) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 300mm–61(b)) is amended by inserting after paragraph (3) the following:

''(4) LIMITATION FOR RESEARCH COHORT FOR EMERGING HEALTH IMPACTS ON YOUTH.—Notwithstanding paragraph (1), the amounts made available under such paragraph may not be used for fiscal years 2023 through 2032 to carry out subsection (c) of section 3341.''.

(c) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 3301(f)(2)(E) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 300mm(f)(2)(E)) is amended by striking ''section 3341(a)'' and inserting ''subsection (a) or (c) of section 3341''.

AMENDMENT NO. 6596, AS MODIFIED

(Purpose: To authorize the transfer of the proceeds of certain forfeited property to help Ukraine recover from the harms caused by the ongoing Russian aggression)

At the appropriate place, add the following:

SEC. 1708. (a) The Attorney General may transfer to the Secretary of State the proceeds of any covered forfeited property for use by the Secretary of State to provide assistance to Ukraine to remediate the harms of Russian aggression towards Ukraine. Any such transfer shall be considered foreign assistance under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2151 et seq.), including for purposes of making available the administrative authorities and implementing the reporting requirements contained in that Act.

(b) Not later than 15 days after any transfers made pursuant to subsection (a), the Attorney General, in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of State, shall submit a report describing such transfers to the appropriate congressional committees.

(c) In this section:

(1) The term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means—

(A) the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate;

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

(C) the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate;

(D) the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate;

(E) the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives;

(F) the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives;

(G) the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives; and

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

(2) The term ''covered forfeited property'' means property forfeited under chapter 46 or section 1963 of title 18, United States Code, which property belonged to, was possessed by, or was controlled by a person subject to sanctions and designated by the Secretary of the Treasury or the Secretary of State, or which property was involved in an act in violation of sanctions enacted pursuant to Executive Order 14024, and as expanded by Executive Order 14066 of March 8, 2022, and relied on for additional steps taken in Executive Order 14039 of August 20, 2021, and Executive Order 14068 of March 11, 2022.

(d) The authority under this section shall apply to any covered forfeited property forfeited on or before May 1, 2025.

AMENDMENT NO. 6596, AS MODIFIED

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, there is now 2 minutes of debate prior to the vote on the Graham amendment No. 6596, as modified.

The Senator from South Carolina.

Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. President, I want to thank Senator WHITEHOUSE for this long journey we have been on together.

For Congressman MALINOWSKI from the House, this has been a passion.

This amendment would allow the Department of Justice, through the Secretary of State, to transfer proceeds from seized oligarch assets or other sanctioned entities to the people of Ukraine. It will be a godsend to the long-suffering people of Ukraine. It will be a relief to the American taxpayer because billions of dollars are subject to being seized and transferred. It will be a bad day for oligarchs.

I ask for a voice vote.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Rhode Island.

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. Mr. President, I endorse the remarks of my friend Senator GRAHAM, and I want to thank him for his persistent work on this issue.

I would also like to recognize Senator BLUMENTHAL and Senator BENNET, who had significant roles helping on our side, and Representative MALINOWSKI, who has come over from the House, who championed it on that side as well.

I join Senator GRAHAM in asking not only for an ''aye'' vote but a voice vote.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The majority leader.

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the 60-vote threshold be vitiated with respect to this amendment.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The question is on agreeing to the amendment, as modified.

The amendment (No. 6596), as modified, was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 6595

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, there is now 2 minutes of debate prior to a vote in relation to Merkley amendment No. 6595.

Mr. MERKLEY. Mr. President, I am pleased that we are having this amendment before us. It broadens the scope of the bill that we passed 12 years ago to enable nursing mothers to be able to return to work and breast-pump milk for the benefit of their children.

For 12 years, it has worked so well for better health for the babies and better health for the mothers, and it turned out to be a big win for businesses because they found that workers returned to work and were much happier doing so.

The chamber has sent out a letter endorsing it. They note that it protects small businesses, providing a hardship exemption opportunity for those with less than 50 and that they have accommodated the concerns of the airline and railroad industries.

It is a win-win for babies, for mothers, and for business.

I hand this over to my colleague, and thank you so much, Senator MURKOWSKI, for championing this effort.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Alaska.

Ms. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, this measure is good for babies, it is good for new mothers, and it is good for employers to get these women back into the workforce. I would encourage an ''aye'' vote.

VOTE ON AMENDMENT NO.6595

Mr. PAUL. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there a sufficient second for the request for the yeas and nays?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant executive clerk called the roll.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from Wyoming (Mr. BARRASSO), the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. BURR), and the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. CRAMER).

The result was announced—yeas 92, nays 5, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 417 Leg.]

YEAS—92

Baldwin	Hassan	Reed
Bennet	Hawley	Risch
Blackburn	Heinrich	Romney
Blumenthal	Hickenlooper	Rosen
Blunt	Hirono	Rounds
Booker	Hoeven	Rubio
Boozman	Hyde-Smith	Sanders
Braun	Inhofe	Sasse
Brown	Kaine	Schatz
Cantwell	Kelly	Schumer
Capito	Kennedy	Scott (FL)
Cardin	King	Scott (SC)
Carper	Klobuchar	Shaheen
Casey	Lankford	Shelby
Cassidy	Leahy	Sinema
Collins	Luján	Smith
Coons	Lummis	Stabenow
Cortez Masto	Manchin	Sullivan
Cotton	Markey	Tester
Crapo	Marshall	Thune
Cruz	McConnell	Tillis
Daines	Menendez	Tuberville
Duckworth	Merkley	Van Hollen
Durbin	Moran	Warner
Ernst	Murkowski	Warnock
Feinstein	Murphy	Warren
Fischer	Murray	Whitehouse
Gillibrand	Ossoff	Wicker
Graham	Padilla	Wyden
Grassley	Peters	Young
Hagerty	Portman	

NAYS—5

Cornyn	Lee	Toomey
Johnson	Paul	

NOT VOTING—3

Barrasso	Burr	Cramer

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. On this vote, the yeas are 92, the nays are 5.

Under the previous order requiring 60 votes for the adoption of this amendment, the amendment is agreed to.

The amendment (No. 6595) was agreed to.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, there is now 2 minutes of debate prior to a vote in relation to the Klobuchar amendment No. 6597.

AMENDMENT NO. 6597

Ms. KLOBUCHAR. Mr. President, Senator LEE and I rise in support of this amendment to the antitrust provisions of this legislation for one purpose: to ensure that they match the language of the original bills that earned strong bipartisan support in this Senate as well as in the House of Representatives. We are simply restoring the language that passed in the Senate and passed in the House before this bill went through the mix master that is called the omnibus.

I want to thank Senator GRASSLEY for his work on the Merger Filing Fee Modernization Act, which updates and reforms the merger fees—something we have not done for 22 years.

Senator COTTON's Foreign Merger Subsidy Disclosure Act is included and the State Antitrust Enforcement Venue Act—strongly supported by all members of the Judiciary Committee, which Senator LEE and I have led.

This bill passed the Senate by unanimous consent, and this language was scored to language originally in the bill.

Senator LEE will speak briefly, and then in the spirit of the holiday, with Santa Claus on our side, we will ask for a voice vote.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Utah.

Mr. LEE. Mr. President, this bipartisan bill is something that I stand behind. Yes, this amendment simply restores the previous version that Senator KLOBUCHAR and I introduced and passed by unanimous consent. I urge our colleagues to support it.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The majority leader.

Mr. PAUL. Mr. President, I rise in objection. Do I get my minute?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Kentucky.

Mr. PAUL. Mr. President, there are probably no more incompetent people in government than those who are in our Antitrust Division. These are the people who, as Blockbuster video was in its throes of demise, decided to block the merger between Hollywood Video and Blockbuster. I don't want to give these people any more money, and I will object to any unanimous consent to make this a voice vote.

Mr. SCHUMER. One final appeal for a voice vote? It is going to win. OK.

VOTE ON AMENDMENT NO. 6597

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from Wyoming (Mr. BARRASSO), the Senator from Tennessee (Mrs. BLACKBURN), the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. BURR), and the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. CRAMER).

The result was announced—yeas 88, nays 8, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote 418 Leg.]

YEAS—88

Baldwin	Hawley	Reed
Bennet	Heinrich	Risch
Blumenthal	Hickenlooper	Romney
Blunt	Hirono	Rosen
Booker	Hoeven	Rounds
Boozman	Hyde-Smith	Rubio
Braun	Inhofe	Sanders
Brown	Kaine	Sasse
Cantwell	Kelly	Schatz
Capito	Kennedy	Schumer
Cardin	King	Scott (SC)
Carper	Klobuchar	Shaheen
Casey	Lankford	Sinema
Cassidy	Leahy	Smith
Collins	Lee	Stabenow
Coons	Luján	Tester
Cornyn	Lummis	Thune
Cortez Masto	Manchin	Tillis
Cotton	Markey	Toomey
Crapo	Marshall	Tuberville
Daines	Menendez	Van Hollen
Duckworth	Merkley	Warner
Durbin	Moran	Warnock
Ernst	Murkowski	Warren
Feinstein	Murphy	Whitehouse
Fischer	Murray	Wicker
Gillibrand	Ossoff	Wyden
Graham	Padilla	Young
Grassley	Peters	
Hassan	Portman	

NAYS—8

Cruz	McConnell	Shelby
Hagerty	Paul	Sullivan
Johnson	Scott (FL)	

NOT VOTING—4

Barrasso	Burr	
Blackburn	Cramer	

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. On this vote, the yeas are 88, the nays are 8.

Under the previous order requiring 60 votes for adoption of this amendment, the amendment is agreed to.

Amendment No. (6597) was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 6607, AS MODIFIED

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, there is now 2 minutes of debate prior to a vote in relation to the Gillibrand amendment No. 6607, as modified.

The Senator from New York.

Mrs. GILLIBRAND. Mr. President, I rise to speak in support of my amendment, the 9/11 Responder and Survivor Health Funding Correction Act. This amendment is a bipartisan compromise that we have worked out to make sure there is not a shortfall in funding for this health program.

This health program was stood up about 10 years ago, and we created a formula that was based on inflation. Unfortunately, the rate of inflation for healthcare has been higher. This is something that was unanimously agreed on from its inception, and I really hope you can support this.

As you know, our 9/11 first responders have been suffering from lung cancer and different kinds of pulmonary diseases and respiratory diseases, and this healthcare is lifesaving. If they have to worry that the money is not there for their cancer treatments, it just creates more anxiety and PTSD for these individuals.

It is really important that we fully fund this program. This funding will

allow for the next 5 years to be covered. It is not everything we need, but it is enough to get us started.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from New York.

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, first, I want to thank my friend and colleague Senator GILLIBRAND for the great work she has done championing the 9/11 responder and survivor health fund.

We know how many people sacrificed. We know how they ran to the towers when they were still smoldering, and then they contracted terrible diseases. For a while, this country left them high and dry. It would be like leaving our veterans high and dry. But, no, we stepped up to the plate with a very good and successful health funding program. Unfortunately, it runs out very soon. This amendment will extend it so it now can last another full 5 years. And the worry that firefighters, construction workers, police officers, and others who ran to the towers and are now beginning to contract diseases they never should have gotten—they will be taken care of.

I hope we can get everybody to vote for this patriotic, important bill that remembers those who helped us in a great time of need.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Kentucky.

Mr. PAUL. Mr. President, just last year, we passed an unlimited appropriation for the 9/11 responders. I do believe they do deserve our help, but we amassed an unlimited appropriation for 70 years. As much money as can possibly be spent in 70 years was made available last year.

We are in the midst of a $1.7 trillion bill, and yet we have got to add another billion. Is there no end to the amount of money you think we can print without repercussions?

I urge a ''no'' vote.

Mrs. GILLIBRAND. Mr. President, to clarify the record, it was not an unlimited amount of money appropriated; it was an authorization. This is the money—

Mr. PAUL. Time. Time.

Mrs. GILLIBRAND.—to pay for the shortfall, and—

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The time—

Mrs. GILLIBRAND.—it is fully paid for.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The time has elapsed.

VOTE ON AMENDMENT NO. 6607, AS MODIFIED

Mr. DURBIN. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from Wyoming (Mr. BARRASSO), the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. BURR), the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. CRAMER), and the Senator from Kansas (Mr. MARSHALL).

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 90, nays 6, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 419 Leg.]

YEAS—90

Baldwin	Hassan	Reed
Bennet	Hawley	Risch
Blumenthal	Heinrich	Romney
Blunt	Hickenlooper	Rosen
Booker	Hirono	Rounds
Boozman	Hoeven	Rubio
Braun	Hyde-Smith	Sanders
Brown	Inhofe	Sasse
Cantwell	Kaine	Schatz
Capito	Kelly	Schumer
Cardin	Kennedy	Scott (FL)
Carper	King	Shaheen
Casey	Klobuchar	Shelby
Cassidy	Lankford	Sinema
Collins	Leahy	Smith
Coons	Luján	Stabenow
Cornyn	Lummis	Sullivan
Cortez Masto	Manchin	Tester
Cotton	Markey	Thune
Crapo	McConnell	Tillis
Cruz	Menendez	Toomey
Duckworth	Merkley	Tuberville
Durbin	Moran	Van Hollen
Ernst	Murkowski	Warner
Feinstein	Murphy	Warnock
Fischer	Murray	Warren
Gillibrand	Ossoff	Whitehouse
Graham	Padilla	Wicker
Grassley	Peters	Wyden
Hagerty	Portman	Young

NAYS—6

Blackburn	Johnson	Paul
Daines	Lee	Scott (SC)

NOT VOTING—4

Barrasso	Cramer
Burr	Marshall

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. On this vote, the yeas are 90, the nays are 6.

Under the previous order requiring 60 votes for adoption of this amendment, the amendment is agreed to.

The amendment (No. 6607), as modified, was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 6617

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, there is now 2 minutes of debate prior to the vote in relation to the Menendez-Cotton amendment No. 6617.

The Senator from New Jersey.

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. President, this amendment is about justice and restitution. Twenty-one years ago, on a cloudless morning in 2001, nearly 3,000 Americans, including 750 from my home State of New Jersey, were senselessly murdered in the terrorist attacks on September 11.

Mr. President, 9/11 families are the reason why ''Never Forget'' continues to be a clarion call in this Congress. They are the reason we seek a vote on the Fairness for 9/11 Families Act.

I do this alongside Senators Cotton and Sullivan, who worked with me to bring justice and relief to also the 1983 Beirut Marine barracks bombing victims and so many other Americans who have suffered at the hands of state sponsors of terrorism.

Our amendment is straightforward. It expands coverage of the U.S. Victims of State Sponsored Terrorism Fund to deliver justice and relief to previously excluded 9/11 families who, because of this exclusion, lost out on the ability to get some of the compensation, as well as the families of the victims of the Beirut Marine barracks bombing and the Khobar Towers attack.

Many of these families have waited for years—and, in some cases, decades—for relief, and that is what we seek today. I believe that we can take a voice vote.

I turn to Senator WHITEHOUSE, yield to him for a moment. I know he wants to speak to it.

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. Mr. President, I just want to say, on behalf of Senator REED and myself, that we urge a ''yes'' vote from Rhode Island in memory of the nine Rhode Islanders who perished in the Beirut bombing blast on that deadly day—a ''yea'' vote and a voice vote.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The majority leader.

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I want to thank Senator MENENDEZ and Senator COTTON—another good example of bipartisan progress. Families have been left out, in several different instances, who are victims of terrorism, who have had relatives who were victims of terrorism. We are saying: We stand by you.

Let's vote. Let's vote by voice.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Arkansas.

Mr. COTTON. Mr. President, our amendment achieves a simple goal desired by all of us: equal treatment for all the 9/11 families, the Beirut Marine barracks bombing families, and all victims of terrorism.

To those families, we know that nothing we do here can assuage your grief or replace your loss, but we pray that this action by your Congress, on behalf of your fellow citizens, will serve as a reminder that we hold you close in our hearts and we pray for your comfort.

As a show of our support and love for these families, I suggest the Senate accept the amendment by voice vote.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Kentucky.

Mr. PAUL. Mr. President, we all have a great deal of sympathy for the firemen, the policemen, and those first responders who responded to 9/11; but like most things government does or gets involved with, they have completely disturbed and destroyed who we are actually helping here.

The definition of ''victims fund'' also includes anybody in Manhattan at the time. So, really, Donald Trump is part of this fund as well. Anybody who was in Manhattan is part of this fund. So you dilute what you are actually trying to do—helping first responders—by making your fund so large, so ill-defined, that everybody in Manhattan can apply for your fund. That is why you are short of money. That is why we spend $1.7 trillion in this bill, and yet we come back—the last vote was for a billion, and this is for another 4 or 5 billion.

There is no end to this, but it is because government does a poor job of trying to define who they are actually helping.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on the amendment.

All those in favor—

Mr. PAUL. I object. It has to be unanimous consent. There is a unanimous consent order and agreement.

I ask for the yeas and nays, but I don't think you have to.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Has anybody asked for the yeas and nays?

Is there a sufficient second?

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the 60-vote threshold be vitiated with respect to this amendment.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. PAUL. I object.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Objection is heard.

Mr. SCHUMER. I ask for the yeas and nays.

VOTE ON AMENDMENT NO. 6617

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there a sufficient second?

There is a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from Wyoming (Mr. BARRASSO), the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. BURR), and the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. CRAMER).

The result was announced—yeas 93, nays 4, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 420 Leg.]

YEAS—93

Baldwin	Hagerty	Portman
Bennet	Hassan	Reed
Blackburn	Hawley	Risch
Blumenthal	Heinrich	Romney
Blunt	Hirono	Rosen
Booker	Hoeven	Rounds
Boozman	Hyde-Smith	Rubio
Braun	Inhofe	Sanders
Brown	Johnson	Sasse
Cantwell	Kaine	Schatz
Capito	Kelly	Schumer
Cardin	Kennedy	Scott (FL)
Carper	King	Scott (SC)
Casey	Klobuchar	Shaheen
Cassidy	Lankford	Shelby
Collins	Leahy	Sinema
Coons	Luján	Smith
Cornyn	Lummis	Stabenow
Cortez Masto	Manchin	Sullivan
Cotton	Markey	Tester
Crapo	Marshall	Thune
Cruz	McConnell	Tillis
Daines	Menendez	Toomey
Duckworth	Merkley	Van Hollen
Durbin	Moran	Warner
Ernst	Murkowski	Warnock
Feinstein	Murphy	Warren
Fischer	Murray	Whitehouse
Gillibrand	Ossoff	Wicker
Graham	Padilla	Wyden
Grassley	Peters	Young

NAYS—4

Hickenlooper	Paul
Lee	Tuberville

NOT VOTING—3

Barrasso	Burr	Cramer

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. KING). On this vote, the yeas are 93, the nays are 4.

Under the previous order requiring 60 votes for the adoption of the amendment, the amendment is agreed to.

The amendment (No. 6617) was agreed to.

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, we are about to have a vote on final passage. Senator LEAHY will speak for no more than 2 minutes; Senator SHELBY, for no more than 2; I will speak for less than a minute.

Members should be advised, there may, may not, be a vote on three military appointees after final passage.

It will need unanimous consent to get it done. Right?

Some people are trying to do it. We will see what happens. It is not me doing it.

Let's go to the statements now. Senator LEAHY.

AMENDMENTS WITHDRAWN

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MURPHY). Under the previous order, the motion to refer and the amendments pending thereto and amendment No. 6511 are withdrawn.

MOTION TO CONCUR WITH AMENDMENT NO. 6552

There is now 2 minutes of debate equally divided prior to the vote on the motion to concur with amendment No. 6552, as amended.

The Senator from Vermont is recognized.

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I brought a lot of bills to the floor here. This will be the last one I bring to the floor of the Senate. But it is one that we have to act on quickly or we risk a government shutdown.

This omnibus appropriations bill provides $1.7 trillion for fiscal year 2023, $42 billion in aid to Ukraine, and $27 billion for victims of natural disaster.

It is a strong, bicameral, and bipartisan bill; and it adheres to the framework announced by Vice Chairman SHELBY, Chair DELAURO, and myself last week.

From funding for nutrition programs and housing assistance, to reducing home energy costs and increasing college affordability, this bill is a direct investment into the American people and our national security, which we cannot delay further. The pain of inflation is real, and it is being felt by families across the country and in every corner of the Federal Government.

Not only does this bill provide real relief from inflation, it is this bill where we fund the promises of the landmark, bipartisan legislation that we passed in the 117th Congress.

The bill provides $1.8 billion in new funding to implement the bipartisan CHIPS and Science Act of 2022. This will help drive our innovative and competitive edge on the global stage. We included $9.9 billion—an historic level of funding—for the National Science Foundation, which will support 2,300 more research and education grants and 35,000 more scientists, technicians, teachers, and students.

In the bipartisan PACT Act, we made a commitment to countless veterans across the country to ensure that they receive healthcare and benefits related to exposure to burn pits, Agent Orange, and other toxic substances. This appropriations bill makes good on that promise by providing $5 billion to implement the PACT Act. It provides $118.7 billion—a 22-percent increase—for VA Medical Care. These benefits are deserved. They were earned, and they are owed.

In the bipartisan Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act, we finally made a significant investment in addressing our Nation's crumbling bridges, roads, and infrastructure. This appropriations bill puts tens of billions of real dollars behind those investments to bring our infrastructure into the 21st century.

Last week, we passed the National Defense Authorization Act—NDAA—with overwhelming bipartisan support, but that legislation did not contain a single penny in funding. The bill we consider today does, and it fully funds the NDAA.

But the investments in this bill will go far beyond the bipartisan priorities of this year. It makes real investments that will directly improve the lives of the American people. It includes a $500 increase to the maximum Pell grant award, which helps more than 7 million students across the country pursue a postsecondary education and further their careers every year. It invests billions of dollars in our Nation's public schools by providing a 5-percent increase for title I-A grants.

It helps to address the crisis of childcare access and affordability by providing $8 billion for Child Care and Development Block Grants and nearly $12 billion for Head Start. These programs directly help parents access quality childcare and promote children's healthy development, learning, and well-being.

It continues our efforts to confront the opioid crisis. I am sure every Member of this Chamber knows someone who struggles with substance misuse or someone who advocates on their behalf. I know Marcelle and I do. Communities across the country host grieving families and people struggling with addiction from all walks of life who need new resources now, and this bill provides them. This includes a more than $345 million increase to address this crisis.

Across this country there are more than 34 million people who are food insecure, including 9 million children. This should not happen in the wealthiest country in the world, and with the cost of groceries up more than 10 percent, this crisis could only get worse. Our bill provides a $13.4 billion increase for the Supplemental Nutrition Program and funds Child Nutrition Programs, WIC, and other programs to improve nutrition.

This is just scratching the surface of what this appropriations bill will mean for the American people, our national security, and how we project our influence abroad. Our bill invests billions of dollars to help to make housing more affordable and help those in this country who are experiencing homelessness. We provide $5 billion for LIHEAP, and we provide funding to support local law

enforcement and place more than 1,800 additional police officers on the streets of our communities.

The bill includes over $42 billion in aid to Ukraine and over $27 billion for the victims of natural disasters.

The real good this bill does is too long to list now. But if you voted for the bipartisan PACT Act, CHIPS Act, Infrastructure Law, or the NDAA, you should vote for this bill to actually fund them; if you want to help families deal with the cost of heating, childcare, college, food, and housing, you should vote for this bill; if you want to support law enforcement, you should vote for this bill.

The choice is clear: We can either do our jobs and fund the Federal Government—which is undoubtedly in the interest of the American people—or we can abandon our responsibilities without a real path forward. The alternative, a continuing resolution into the New Year, is short-sighted and wholly unnecessary. It imperils our national security, and it ignores the real pain and consequences of inflation. Without a clear path forward based on a bipartisan framework, punting on our responsibility to fund the Federal Government risks a full-year continuing resolution. Under a continuing resolution, America gets left behind.

I strongly urge the support of this omnibus appropriations bill. I want to thank my dear friend Vice Chairman SHELBY for his partnership in this process, and I want to thank Chair DELAURO for her diligent work. Without their work and cooperation, we would not be where we are today.

I also want to thank our staffs who spent countless, sleepless nights working through the details of this bill. Specifically, I want to thank Charles Kieffer, Chanda Betourney, Jay Tilton, and Maria Calderon on my staff. There are so many, many more who worked tireless days and nights—far too many names to say now—so I would like to submit a list of these staff into the RECORD:

Charles Kieffer; Chanda Betourney; Jay Tilton; Maria Calderon; Tim Rieser; Clint Trocchio; Jenny Winkler; Ben Hammond; Joshua Kravitz; Hong Nguyen; George Castro; Dianne Nellor; Rachel Erlebacher; Hannah Chauvin; Jess Berry; Blaise Sheridan; Michael Bednarczyk; Angela Caalim; Lindsay Erickson; Kate Kaufer; Mike Clementi; Abigail Grace; Katy Hagan; Brigid Kolish; Rob Leonard; John Lucio; Andy Vanlandingham; Laura Mancini; Drew Platt; Doug Clapp; Aaron Goldner; Jen Becker Pollett; Laura Powell; Ellen Murray; Diana Hamilton; Maddie Dunn; Kamela White; Jenn Piatt; Jim Daumit; Frank Reed; Melissa Zimmerman; Ryan Hunt; Martha Roberts; Anthony Sedillo; Alex Keenan; Kelly Brown; Mike Gentile; Mark Laisch; Meghan Mott; Kathryn Toomajian; Fiona O'Brien; Richard Braddock; Michelle Dominguez; Joanne Hoff; Jason McMahon; Alex Carnes; Kali Farahmand; Sarita Vanka; Madeleine Granda; Dabney Hegg; Kelsey Daniels; Rajat Mathur; Jessica Sun; Valerie Hutton; Elmer Barnes; Penny Myles; Karin Thames; Lynn Cookley; Alley Adcock; David Adkins; Lucas Agnew; Jennifer Bastin; Katherine Bowles; Patrick Carroll; Michael Ciamarra; Chris Cook; Allen Cutler; Brian Daner; Elizabeth Dent; Bill Duhnke; Anna Fischer Lanier; John Forbes; Laura Friedel; Paul Grove; Ann Tait Hall; Hanz Heinrichs; Nora Khalil; Emy Lesofski; Rachel Littleton; Patrick Magnunson; Nona McCoy; Daniel Mencher; Thompson Moore; Anna Newton; Lauren Nunnally; Cameron O'Brien; Ashley Palmer; Todd Phillips; Emily Slack; Lashawnda Smith; Blair Taylor; William Tutt; Morgan Ulmer; Kevin Wheeler; Kathleen Williams; Jason Woolwine; Jason Yaworske; and Adam Yezerski.

This is a bill that invests in us—the American people.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Alabama.

Mr. SHELBY. Mr. President, I rise today for the last time here to address my colleagues on the floor. After nearly 100 years of combined service between myself and the chairman, I think that we understand the Senate a little bit. This bill, we know what it is—we know it is an omnibus. We know it is not perfect. But it has a lot of stuff in it, a lot of good stuff. And I urge all my friends and colleagues to vote for this, for it is the right thing for the government, the right thing for the Nation, I believe.

Also, I want to thank the entire Appropriations and leadership staff on both sides of the aisle here for their years of service while I have served on the committee. And, also, once again, without them, we wouldn't be where we are today.

Mr. President, I rise today for the last time to address my colleagues on the floor of the United States Senate.

After nearly 100 years of combined public service, my longtime colleague, good friend, and chairman of the Appropriations Committee, Senator PATRICK LEAHY, and I are seeking your support on one last piece of legislation.

This particular bill or omnibus, as we call it, includes all 12 appropriations bills as well as emergency supplemental funding for disaster relief and Ukraine.

I think the chairman would agree that the road we traveled to get to this point has been long, and it has been winding at times. We have hit some rough patches, taken some detours, and at times we broke down on the side of the road.

Notwithstanding the difficulties and disagreements, however, we always shared the same goal—getting to yes.

Was this a perfect process that led to a perfect result? Of course not. It never is, and it never does.

The path we followed to produce this particular legislation is not the path that either one of us would have freely chosen. Over the years, our strong preference has been to engage in regular order, but, for a number of reasons, many of them out of our control, that was not to be this time around.

This bill in just about every respect represents a compromise. The legislative process and the appropriations process in particular rarely produce anything different. In other words, if you are seeking purity, you will not find it here, and you never will.

What you will find in this bill, however, is a serious commitment to our national defense, aid for Americans in need as a result of natural disasters, and continuing support for the people of Ukraine as they fight against Russian aggression.

As the Republican leader pointed out yesterday, we have a choice to make. I urge you all to choose in favor of our men and women in uniform and fulfill one of our most fundamental obligations and that is to fund the government.

Mr. President, before I yield, I would like to once again recognize my good friend the senior Senator from Vermont. It has been my great privilege and high honor to serve beside him for my entire Senate career. He personifies what it means to be a United States Senator, and this body will surely miss him.

I would also like to thank the entire Appropriations and leadership staff on both sides of the aisle, not only for their years of service while I served on the committee but also for once again doing the impossible under extremely demanding circumstances. It is my hope that we will reward your tireless efforts with a strong vote in favor of this bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader.

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, this is one of the most significant appropriations packages we have done in a very long time. The range of people it helps is large and deep. After a lot of hard work and compromise, the Senate is funding the government with an aggressive investment in American families, workers, and national defense.

Here is who it helps: working families, parents who can't afford childcare, pregnant workers, students, and so much more. It is one of the most significant packages for women across America, including protections for pregnant workers, part of the Momnibus and new moms who will now get 1 year of postpartum care. And it is fitting we are ending the 117th Congress by protecting our democracy through reforming the Electoral Count Act.

I want to thank the great staff of the Appropriations Committee: Chuck Kieffer and Chanda Betourney. I want to thank all of those who worked so hard and the members of the committee. And I think it is only appropriate to conclude with a round of applause for our two great leaders, Senators LEAHY and SHELBY, who have done a great job through the years on the Appropriations Committee.

(Applause, Senators rising.)

VOTE ON MOTION TO CONCUR

Mr. SCHUMER. I ask for the yeas and nays.

This will be, by the way—we couldn't work out that military thing—this will be the last rollcall vote.

Merry Christmas and a happy new year to one and all.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the motion to concur with amendment No. 6552, as amended.

The yeas and nays are requested.

Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from Wyoming (Mr. BARRASSO), the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. BURR), and the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. CRAMER).

The result was announced—yeas 68, nays 29, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 421 Leg.]

YEAS—68

Baldwin	Heinrich	Reed
Bennet	Hickenlooper	Romney
Blumenthal	Hirono	Rosen
Blunt	Inhofe	Rounds
Booker	Kaine	Sanders
Boozman	Kelly	Schatz
Brown	King	Schumer
Cantwell	Klobuchar	Shaheen
Capito	Leahy	Shelby
Cardin	Luján	Sinema
Carper	Manchin	Smith
Casey	Markey	Stabenow
Collins	McConnell	Tester
Coons	Menendez	Thune
Cornyn	Merkley	Van Hollen
Cortez Masto	Moran	Warner
Cotton	Murkowski	Warnock
Duckworth	Murphy	Warren
Durbin	Murray	Whitehouse
Feinstein	Ossoff	Wicker
Gillibrand	Padilla	Wyden
Graham	Peters	Young
Hassan	Portman	

NAYS—29

Blackburn	Hawley	Risch
Braun	Hoeven	Rubio
Cassidy	Hyde-Smith	Sasse
Crapo	Johnson	Scott (FL)
Cruz	Kennedy	Scott (SC)
Daines	Lankford	Sullivan
Ernst	Lee	Tillis
Fischer	Lummis	Toomey
Grassley	Marshall	Tuberville
Hagerty	Paul	

NOT VOTING—3

Barrasso	Burr	Cramer

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. On this vote, the yeas are 68, the nays are 29.

Under the previous order requiring 60 votes for the adoption of the motion to concur in the House amendment to the Senate amendment No. 4 with an amendment No. 6552, the motion is agreed to.

The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Oregon.

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. MERKLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate be in a period of morning business, with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SHIREEN ABU AKLEH

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, the 11th of December marked the 6-month anniversary of the violent death of widely respected Palestinian-American journalist Shireen Abu Akleh. On May 19, I echoed Secretary of State Blinken's call for an ''independent, credible investigation'' of her killing. At that time, several Members of Congress called for the FBI to be involved, as did I. That would be appropriate after a tragedy like this involving an American citizen killed overseas under questionable circumstances. Secretary Blinken later said, and I agree, that ''[w]hen that investigation happens, we will follow the facts, wherever they lead. It's as straightforward as that.''

Unfortunately, there has been no independent, credible investigation, at least not yet. Three months ago, the Israeli Government, after first blaming the Palestinians for Ms. Abu Akleh's death, stated that she was likely shot, by mistake, by an unnamed Israeli soldier. The U.S. Security Coordinator—USSC—also stated, at the time, that gunfire from Israeli Defense Force—IDF—positions was likely responsible, but that there was ''no evidence to indicate her killing was intentional.'' The State Department acknowledges that conclusion was not the result of an investigation, but rather a review of information they were provided by the IDF and the Palestinian Authority. We were told that ''the Administration continues to believe that cooperation among Israel, the Palestinian Authority, and the USSC is the best path to support a thorough, transparent, and impartial investigation.''

Neither the Palestinian Authority nor the IDF can be relied on to objectively determine and make public all the facts of what happened in this case—nor have they. For the State Department to assert, prematurely, that fatally shooting an unarmed person, and in this case one with ''PRESS'' written in bold letters on her clothing, was not intentional, without providing any facts to support that conclusion, calls into question the Department's commitment to an independent, credible investigation and to ''follow the facts, wherever they lead.''

Before I was elected to the Senate, I was a prosecutor. I know a thing or two about homicide investigations, having participated in many. There are intentional, reckless, negligent, and justifiable or excusable homicides. Six months after Ms. Abu Akleh's death, key questions remain unanswered, including:

What specific evidence was the basis for the conclusion that ''there is no reason to believe that this was intentional but rather the result of tragic circumstances?'' Has everyone—the IDF personnel, Al Jazeera employees, and any others—who were in the proximity at the time of her death been questioned, and if so by whom?

What, specifically, were the ''tragic circumstances'' the State Department referred to?

Was the soldier who likely fired the fatal shot a trained marksman? Was he looking through a scope? Was there anything obstructing his vision? If he did not intend to kill Ms. Abu Akleh, what did he intend? Did he have reason to believe that the shot would injure or kill her?

Were the rifle and ammunition he used, or the armored personnel vehicle he was reportedly inside or shielded behind when he fired the fatal shot, supplied by the United States? What IDF unit was he a member of? Is he still a member of the IDF? If so, is he on active duty?

If, as the Israeli authorities may be implying, the IDF soldier missed, who or what he was aiming at and killed Ms. Abu Akleh by mistake, who or what was he aiming at?

There are reports of earlier exchanges of gunfire, although not in the immediate vicinity where Ms. Abu Akleh was standing and not at the time she was shot. Is there any evidence that the shots that killed her and injured Ali Sammoudi, another unarmed Al Jazeera journalist, were fired as a legitimate act of self-defense?

How many shots were fired, and were they all fired by the same soldier? Have any other bullets been recovered, including the one that injured Mr. Sammoudi?

On July 5, the State Department spokesperson said, ''We would want to see accountability in any case of a wrongful death. That would especially—and is especially the case in the wrongful death of an American citizen, as was Shireen Abu Akleh.'' Has anyone been held accountable, and if so, in what manner? What steps does the Department plan to take to ensure such accountability? What steps has the Department taken to determine whether the Leahy Law applies in this case?

Imagine if Shireen Abu Akleh were your sister—or your aunt—or your daughter. Wouldn't you be asking these questions and expect answers? Six months after her death, shouldn't we already know the answers?

Recently, it was reported that the FBI has opened an investigation in this case. I welcome that decision. The Israeli authorities immediately announced they would not cooperate with the FBI. I hope they reconsider, especially given that this involves the untimely death of an American citizen by the actions of a soldier of a country that receives by far the largest amount of U.S. military training and equipment. I have voted for that aid because I believe we should help Israel defend itself, especially with Iran financing anti-Israel terrorist groups and regularly calling for Israel's annihilation. But that does not prevent me from asking relevant questions and calling for a thorough, independent investigation of the violent death of an American journalist, likely by an IDF soldier. In fact, it compels me to do so.

There is an increasing foreboding that, as in so many other cases and like the murder of Jamal Khashoggi, there will never be the independent,

thorough investigation and accountability that Ms. Abu Akleh's family, the Secretary of State, I, and others have called for. That would further jeopardize the safety of journalists everywhere who courageously risk their lives to gather facts and inform the public. This year alone, according to the Committee to Protect Journalists, at least 38 journalists have been killed, 294 have been imprisoned, and 64 are missing. Whether Shireen Abu Akleh's killing was a tragic mistake or the result of a reckless or intentional act, there must be a full accounting. And if it was intentional and if those responsible are not brought to justice, then the Leahy Law must be applied.

IMMIGRATION POLICY

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, throughout my 48 years in the Senate, I worked to uphold the American tradition of a humane immigration policy and fought to advance comprehensive immigration reform. As an advocate for refugees and asylum seekers fleeing violence and persecution around the world, I have been committed to allocating resources to help welcome these vulnerable individuals and families to my home State. And I did my best to directly support the Vermont communities that do so much to help resettle and embrace them.

My office also has directly assisted thousands of Vermonters with visas, refugee resettlement, asylum, and other immigration casework. Over the past 48 years, this work has helped children and adults receive lifesaving medical treatment by enabling nurses, doctors, and dentists to join our short-staffed hospitals and clinics. It has also helped H–2A farmworkers to arrive in Vermont in time for harvest, work that is critical to our food supply and the success of our farms. My office has assisted students, scholars, engineers, musicians, athletes, and so many others to participate in and help grow our educational institutions and workforce, in the process often reuniting families separated for years. My staff and I have had the honor of witnessing Vermonters of all ages and from all walks of life realize their dreams to become citizens of the United States of America.

Working with Vermonters with diverse backgrounds from all across the globe, I have come to know their struggles and hardships as well as their successes and achievements. Some were fleeing war and persecution, others pursuing their own dreams and seeking a better life for their children. With great courage and determination and the assistance of so many caring and generous Vermonters, these New Americans have not only improved their own lives, they have also brought a great and lasting benefit to our State. Vermont, like the rest of this great Nation, is built on the contributions of immigrants.

The stories I hear from Vermonters who call my office has helped to inform my work in Washington. After countless concerned Vermonters contacted my office as tens of thousands of Afghans fled persecution, I used my position as chair of the Senate Appropriations Committee to ensure adequate resources were available for resettlement in Vermont and elsewhere in the U.S. And when Ukrainians fled Russian attacks on their country to find safety in Vermont and elsewhere in the U.S., we appropriated funds to help them.

As former chair and ranking member of the Senate Judiciary Committee, I played a central role in shaping Federal immigration policy. At the forefront of my immigration priorities was passing legislation that incorporated the needs of Vermont agriculture and industry because I have long recognized the value immigration reform can have on state and local economies.

I also sponsored the H–2A Improvement Act, a bill to include dairy workers in the agricultural work visa program. And I have been a lead sponsor of the Agricultural Job Opportunities, Benefits, and Security Act to legalize the existing undocumented agricultural workforce in order to help America's farmers stay a productive and a vital part of the American economy.

While the reforms I believe are needed across our entire immigration system have not yet been completed, I am proud that during the 113th Congress, the Senate made significant progress toward this goal by passing S.744, the Border Security, Economic Opportunity, and Immigration Modernization Act, with an overwhelming bipartisan vote. This legislation sought to enhance border security, create a workable and accurate electronic workplace verification system, reform some of the legal immigration system, and provide a tough but achievable pathway to citizenship for the estimated 11 million undocumented immigrants in the country. It contained important long-standing initiatives that would directly benefit Vermont agriculture and industry, including important improvements to the agricultural temporary worker visa program, and reforms that both streamlined and strengthened oversight of the job-creating immigrant investor EB–5 Regional Center Program.

Nearly a decade ago, I re-introduced the Refugee Protection Act. This bill would improve protections for refugees and asylum seekers and fulfill the U.S. obligations under the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol. And I was a leading voice to demand an end to the expanded use of family detention for mothers and children fleeing violence in Central America. Beginning in 2003, I fought to end discrimination based on sexual orientation in our immigration laws through the Uniting American Families Act, legislation that would allow U.S. citizens and lawful permanent residents to petition for their foreign same-sex partners to come to the United States through the family immigration system. In June 2013, the Supreme Court decided United States v. Windsor, which held that the Federal Government cannot discriminate against married same-sex couples for the purpose of Federal benefits and responsibilities. The result was the fulfillment of my goal to ensure that married same-sex couples have full immigration rights.

Thirty years ago, I visited a refugee camp. I brought my camera, as I do everywhere, so that I could show people back in Washington the human toll of an issue. A man there encouraged me to take his picture. I looked at his worn and weary face through the range finder. We sat and talked afterward, and he said simply: ''Don't forget people like me.'' The black and white photo hung above my desk for 30 years; every day I came to work, he looked at me, saying, ''You don't know my name, you don't speak my language, there's nothing I can do to help you—but what are you doing for people like me?'' That photo and the question it provokes helped guide my approach to immigration legislation and other policy areas over the years.

So much more needs to be done, but we must also remember our accomplishments and always honor the immigrants who have made this country a great nation.

AGRICULTURE, NUTRITION, AND FORESTRY

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I have been a member of the Senate Agriculture Committee for 48 years, since I was elected in 1974. I have helped to write nine farm bills, and I have overseen the creation of programs that have helped farmers, food systems, and consumers alike. Throughout the years, I have been proud to bring born-in-Vermont ideas back to DC.

I was warned when I first came to the Senate not to get on the Agriculture Committee because I would never be able to get off. And they were right. But that has been just fine with me because the work we have done on this committee and in the farm bills has always been so important, and the work has been bipartisan, in the best tradition of the Senate.

I have always worked to make healthy food accessible to everyone. In 1988, I authored the Hunger Prevention Act, which improved child nutrition and SNAP programs and provided other hunger relief. In 1994, I worked to provide funding for WIC, provide milk to low-income students, fund school breakfast programs, encourage organic foods at school lunches, and expand WIC at farmers markets, and promote healthy eating habits for children through the better Nutrition and Health for Children Act. And in 2010, I authored the Healthy Hunger Free Kids Act, which created the Farm to School Program, which brings locally grown food into schools.

I have been proud to advocate for small- and mid-sized dairy farms,

which are integral to the history and fabric of Vermont. Family dairies have struggled and I have been honored to lead the work in the Senate to find the right model to help family dairy farms manage risk. After several innovative models, our current one, the Dairy Margin Coverage Program, seems to be working, and I hope that it will be renewed and improved in the next farm bill.

In 2018, I advocated to bring one of the Regional Dairy Business Innovation Centers to Vermont, which now serves the entire Northeast, supporting the development, production, marketing, and distribution of dairy products.

This committee has also been home to some of the most significant Federal forest conservation laws. In 1990, I oversaw the creation of the Forest Legacy Program, which protects private forests through conservation easements or land purchases. Since 1990, the Forest Legacy Program has conserved more than 2.8 million acres of forest land across all 50 States and U.S. Territories. And in 2008, using the historic Vermont town forest system as a model, I led the creation of the Community Forest and Open Space Conservation Program, which allows communities to acquire and conserve forests that provide public access, recreation, protect water supplies and wildlife habitat, serve as demonstration sites for forest landowners, and provide economic benefits from these products.

One of my proudest achievements was as chairman of the Agriculture Committee in 1990, when I authored the Organic Food Production Act, which established the USDA Organic program. What was predicted to be a ''crunchy granola sideshow'' has become a nearly $58 billion industry.

I have so valued that this is, perhaps, the least partisan of all Senate committees. Please be reminded of this if you glance up at my portrait in 2023 and beyond. Keep in mind that while we will have our differences, farm bills have always been bipartisan, and we have always come together to support our farmers and rural communities.

CYBERSECURITY AND ASSURED MICROELECTRONICS

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, the most important technology connections are ones between people. Vermont is a place where people connecting is not only important to life, but is the very fabric of it. It was natural, I think, for me to see cyberspace as a continuation of connections like in Vermont. It is why I created one of the first websites in the Senate. It is why I have done hundreds of video chats with Vermont schoolchildren. And it is why I have ensured that among the billions of dollars of the Federal budget appropriated for cyberspace programs the executive agencies pay attention to the special perspective we have in Vermont.

For all the machines connected to each other that make up cyberspace, the real connectivity is between the people using them, coding their software, and fabricating their hardware. Any cyber specialist will tell you the weakest link in security is the humans who use or create the programs and hardware. But they will also tell you that humans have the potential to be the most powerful part of the network.

Much of my work has been about improving the way the human connections strengthen the technological ones. I created the Trusted Foundry Program and have supported its evolution, so people in the U.S. Government and critical industries know that the chips they put in their equipment come from a fab that has the highest level of security against meddling by bad actors. The men and women in Essex Junction, VT, at GlobalFoundries work at such a fab, and the IBMers there administer the program nation-wide.

At Champlain College, I established the Leahy Center for Digital Investigation, so there would be a place where protecting and serving people in the physical world benefits from the online one. Their recent work to educate on collection of data from crime scenes that meets evidentiary standards for the Internet of Things—all the connected devices that now exist in our lives—has set a standard for the Nation, and their work with the U.S. Secret Service has improved the work at their premier cyber school for law enforcement in Alabama.

This summer, I am proud that Norwich University announced at Vermont's first annual Cyber Symposium that their School of Cybersecurity and Advanced Computing would bear my name. I am proud because, for years, their students and faculty have been a national treasure. Among many, many achievements, Norwich created and I secured funds for the wildly successful DECIDE program for command and control cyber exercises with the Department of Homeland Security, now in its fourth expansion in this year's omnibus. Norwich's expertise in helping local governments prepare for and respond to cyber events, their education opportunities for undergrads, secondary degrees, guardsmen and reservists, and their upcoming expansion of their cybersecurity discipline to fully embrace the roles of information operations, machine learning, and AI-assisted decision-making in security, are all ways they are showing national leadership.

The important connections between people go back to the earliest days of Vermont. We have always had to rely on each other. That has made us strong and resilient. Everyone here shows that we have continued that tradition into the digital age, using technology to reinforce and create new bonds between us. It has been an honor to support and strengthen that during my Senate career, and I look forward to seeing how Vermonters continue to grow in connection with each other and the world.

RECOGNIZING CENTER FOR CIVILIANS IN CONFLICT

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, in 2023 the Center for Civilians in Conflict will celebrate its 20th anniversary. This is a significant milestone, as I vividly recall when CIVIC, originally named the Campaign for Innocent Victims in Conflict, was created by Marla Ruzicka. When I first met Marla she was a 26-year-old dynamo from Lakeport, CA, who had gone to Afghanistan on her own to raise awareness about civilian casualties of U.S. military operations. Like many of us, she had read reports of repeated incidents of U.S. bombs missing their targets and wiping out whole neighborhoods, of innocent people being shot at checkpoints, and other deaths and injuries of civilians. Marla not only read about those tragic incidents; she became a one-woman campaign with a laptop who, within a few months of arriving in Kabul, was quoted in the New York Times and other publications, calling on the U.S. to do more to protect civilians and assist those who were harmed. As a result of her efforts, Congress created funds for both Afghanistan and Iraq, administered by the U.S. Agency for International Development, to provide such assistance, the latter fund named for Marla after she was killed, herself an innocent victim of war, in a car bombing in Baghdad on April 16, 2005.

While no one could replace Marla's vivaciousness and passion for the cause of protecting civilians in war, CIVIC survived that terrible loss and has since evolved into a global advocacy organization devoted to protecting civilians who increasingly bear the brunt of armed conflicts. Ukraine is a horrifying example that is on the front pages every day, but there are many others—in South Sudan, Yemen, Syria, and Burma to name a few.

In August, a year after the disastrous U.S. missile strike that killed a whole family in Kabul after multiple egregious intelligence failures, Secretary of Defense Austin released the Pentagon's own Civilian Harm Mitigation and Response Action Plan. If fully implemented, it could significantly improve the way the Pentagon addresses civilian harm. CIVIC and other advocacy organizations have been calling for such reforms, as have I since as far back as when Marla was still alive. Congress even enacted legislation that specified procedures for evaluating claims and making ex gratia payments to eligible civilian victims, but the Pentagon ignored them. They also failed to utilize millions of dollars appropriated by Congress for this purpose, despite the obvious needs in Syria and elsewhere. So I welcome this long overdue step, but as currently envisioned, the action plan is prospective and does not contemplate investigations of past incidents of civilian casualties or assistance for those victims. That is wrong. It should provide for victims of past incidents, at least those for which credible information has already been collected, and I urge the

Secretary of Defense to revisit this question.

The importance of minimizing harm to civilians in conflict cannot be overstated. For far too long, senior officials of United States and other countries' armed forces spoke little about civilian casualties, treating them as regrettable collateral damage that is inevitable in warfare. In fact, if the laws of war are to be taken seriously, they require effective procedures and rigorous enforcement. CIVIC's mission, 20 years after Marla Ruzicka compelled us to pay attention, is as relevant today as it was then, to ensure that everything is done that can and should be done to protect civilians in conflict, and to assist those who are harmed. By doing so we reaffirm our respect for human life and human dignity that people around the world expect of us, we mitigate anger and resentment within local populations whose support we need, and we enhance the reputation and mission of our own Armed Forces.

RECOGNIZING HIGHER EDUCATION IN VERMONT

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I rise today to celebrate the incredible institutions of higher education in my home State. Like many Vermonters, I was the first in my family to attend college—I chose a small, liberal arts, Catholic college—Saint Michael's College in Colchester, VT. St. Mike's, as it is affectionately called, was a home away home for me during some of my most formative years. It was there that I met my wife Marcelle, received my B.A. in government, and from where I left to receive my JD from Georgetown University Law Center.

Higher education is a path out of poverty and towards personal and professional growth for so many Americans. When those who choose to seek higher education, are able to do so—everyone succeeds. Throughout my 48 years in the Senate, I have worked to increase access to higher education through programs such as TRIO, the Public Service Loan Forgiveness Program, Pell grants, and Federal Work-Study. I know how important these programs are because I am a product of a quality Vermont education. Each year, thousands of students attend Vermont colleges and universities. My alma mater, St. Mike's, is not the only quality school—but one of many.

The University of Vermont, founded in 1791, is a public land-grant research university that has championed agricultural, opioid-misuse, rural development, and medical research, among many other fields of study. I have been honored to be one of UVM's biggest fans and supporters in Congress. Throughout his tenure, President Garimella has been an incredible partner of mine and Marcelle, and I look forward to spending more time with him and his wife in Burlington.

Another legendary institution is the Vermont State College system. Today, it is comprised of several outstanding institutions: Castleton, Northern Vermont University, VT Tech, and Community Colleges of Vermont. Each of them in their own right have made a name for themselves through great strides in nursing and teaching workforce development, creating high-technology manufacturing jobs, rethinking remote learning, and expanding opportunity for mid-career learners.

I recognize that the future of higher education is often disputed. What does it offer young people in the face of uncertainty and economic insecurity? The cost of higher education has ballooned and has become out of reach for too many families. Higher education's intent has become lost. Higher education—college or university—should never be a prerequisite to a job that supports one's family.

However, higher education—such as the extension program at UVM or the language programs at Middlebury College—provide the tools to better understand our complex and constantly changing universe. They provide a challenge to get to know ourselves better and a community to sustain us.

I rise today to honor one of the places, one of the communities that first raised me, gave me a home, and a purpose. From my time travelling throughout the State, I have met Vermonters who are cybersecurity experts, doctors, researchers, mechanics, arborists, and teachers. Many of them, like me, were the first in their family to seek continuing education and many have told me that they never could have imagined this bright of a future.

I am confident that long after my tenure in the Senate, Vermont colleges and universities will continue to provide a home, challenge, and pathway to the future for Vermonters and students from around the world.

TRIBUTE TO NANCY PELOSI

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, before the conclusion of the 117th Congress, I want to add a few of my own congratulations to the outgoing Speaker of the House, NANCY PELOSI, as she concludes her second history-making and history-changing tenure as Speaker.

It is a cliche to begin these kinds of tributes with the obligatory observation that the person speaking and the subject of the reflections had their fair share of disagreements. In this particular case, that cliche certainly applies in full. Over the course of our careers, Speaker PELOSI and I have disagreed both frequently and forcefully on practically every kind of national issue that comes before Congress. We have led opposite parties. We have spent many years fighting hard on behalf of policies, ideas, and visions that usually sharply diverged.

But all of the frequent interactions that have brought our differences into sharp relief have also given me a close-up view of the formidable qualities that fueled the Speaker's historic life journey to becoming the first woman ever to lead the House and made her such an effective advocate for her party's point of view.

Throughout our Nation's history, rising to prominence in Congress has often seen leaders sorted into competing archetypes of either a pragmatist or an idealist. But Speaker PELOSI's leadership has resembled a combination of both. Even while working to synthesize the views of the entire Democratic Caucus, the Speaker never relinquished her own passionate, substantive set of convictions on policy matters.

Speaker PELOSI's ability to marshal her side of the aisle to support specific tactics and outcomes has been formidable. It has made her a powerful partner to multiple Democratic Presidents. These abilities paved the way for the Speaker's instrumental role in helping to deliver a long list of consequential policy changes. I have no doubt that historians will reserve Speaker PELOSI a place on their lists of the most influential and consequential Speakers that our country has seen thus far.

On the very rare occasions when the Speaker and I did find ourselves rowing in the same direction—such as our shared determination that the House and Senate reconvene as soon as humanly possible on the evening of January 6, 2021, and complete our constitutional duties straightaway—I was glad to have this formidable leader in my corner.

I congratulate the Speaker on the conclusion of her time leading the House.

DISASTER RELIEF

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I have historically supported disaster assistance to farmers and others who experience losses due to no fault of their own.

However, I had to vote no on Senator SCOTT's disaster relief standalone amendment. As a lifelong family farmer and taxpayer watchdog, I have fought for many years to close loopholes that have allowed some farming operations to exploit Federal farm payments at taxpayer expense.

Congress has been generous when it comes to supporting farmers. Farmers have federally subsidized crop insurance, commodity payments, and supplemental disaster payments. Farmers also had access to Market Facilitation Program during the Trump administration and Coronavirus Food Assistance payments in the past couple years.

The Scott amendment would remove any payment limit to the disaster supplemental payments. This is a dangerous precedent to set. This amendment would release the spigot of disaster payments to wealthy farmers without regard to how much total assistance we are providing, which could mean less funding for family farmers who really need the help most.

I want a strong farm safety net program that helps farmers weather downturns in the market and survive natural disasters, but I do not want an unending stream of payments with no caps.

This amendment aims to help large farms get large bailouts while small farmers are left behind. Instead of fundamentally changing market dynamics, we should work together to make sure small and medium sized farmers do not get left behind in farm payment programs. This is especially true as we go into farm bill discussions in the next Congress.

OMNIBUS

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, this bill, the Consolidated Appropriations Act of FY23, addresses an issue that I have been dealing with for well over a decade, since I was Louisiana State Treasurer. The U.S. Treasury Department is sitting on nearly $30 billion in mature, unredeemed savings bonds, issued years or decades ago to hard-working Americans who wanted to invest in America. States, who have long held the responsibility of holding and making available lost assets, have tried to subject these savings bonds to the time-honored, reliable escheatment and unclaimed property process. At every turn, their efforts have been opposed by Treasury, which has also rebuffed any offers from the States to use their vast capabilities to help reunite bondholders or their rightful heirs to these funds. Instead, Treasury has made its own attempts at digitizing and updating its voluminous bondholder records and creating a database for users—efforts which have failed to make any meaningful dent in the amounts of unredeemed debt, according to their own status report.

This bill includes a provision that directs Treasury to provide States with information relating to bond purchases, including the name, applicable address, co-owners or beneficiaries, and the bond serial numbers which claimants often need to reclaim their funds. I understand that Treasury has said it may not have enough data in its records to match the serial numbers with the name and address of the bondholder; this is why the bill's language includes some flexibility, stating that the information Treasury must provide to States ''may'' include bond serial numbers. This wording allows Treasury to use its discretion in the limited instances when it is incapable of providing those numbers, but the overall language makes clear that Treasury is obligated to make every effort to locate relevant and necessary information and provide it to the correct States. I expect Treasury to issue regulations which will fulfill these responsibilities.

The bill's definitions ensure that this will cover both paper and paperless bonds—and I want to clarify also includes bonds that were issued in paper but have been lost, stolen, or destroyed. Treasury's own 2021 report on mature unredeemed debt describes the process for bond owners who have the necessary information but not the paper document itself as lengthy, complex, and a hindrance that discourages claimants. The clear purpose of this legislation is to make this process simpler by opening it up to States, and Treasury should issue regulations reflecting this intent.

PREGNANT WORKERS FAIRNESS ACT

Mr. DAINES. Mr. President, the purpose of the Pregnant Workers Fairness Act is to help pregnant mothers in the workplace receive accommodations so that they can maintain a healthy pregnancy and childbirth. Therefore, I want to make clear for the record that the terms ''pregnancy'' and ''related medical conditions,'' for which accommodations to their known limitations are required under the legislation, do not include abortion.

On December 8, the sponsor of this legislation, Senator BOB CASEY stated on the Senate floor as follows: ''I want to say for the record, however, that under the act, under the Pregnant Workers Fairness Act, the Equal Opportunity Employment Commission, the EEOC, could not—could not—issue any regulation that requires abortion leave, nor does the act permit the EEOC to require employers to provide abortions in violation of State law.''

Senator CASEY's statement reflects the intent of Congress in advancing the Pregnant Workers Fairness Act today. This legislation should not be misconstrued by the EEOC or Federal courts to impose abortion-related mandates on employers, or otherwise to promote abortions, contrary to the intent of Congress.

PREGNANT WORKERS FAIRNESS ACT

Mr. CASEY. Mr. President, I wish to expand upon the remarks I delivered earlier today on the Pregnant Workers Fairness Act, which this body voted to include in the omnibus spending package. I first introduced this bill in 2012 with Senator SHAHEEN. Senator CASSIDY joined us this Congress, and the bill now has broad, bipartisan support.

The Pregnant Workers Fairness Act is a very straightforward piece of legislation; it closes a loophole in the 1978 Pregnancy Discrimination Act to allow pregnant workers to request reasonable accommodations so that they can continue working safely during pregnancy and upon returning to work after childbirth. This is a commonsense bill that has broad, bipartisan support—everyone from the ACLU to the U.S. Conference of Catholic Bishops to the Chamber of Commerce.

The Pregnant Workers Fairness Act is very simple. Pregnant workers should be able to request reasonable accommodations—a stool, a water bottle, a bathroom break—when such an accommodation would help them remain at work safely during their pregnancy and so they can return to work after childbirth. Other accommodations that a pregnant worker might request include, but are not limited to, light duty, temporary transfer, additional or more flexible breaks, changing food or drink policies, time off to recover from childbirth, accommodations for lactation needs, and flexible scheduling.

The bill is intended to help women like Peggy Young, a UPS driver who requested light duty while she was pregnant. Peggy was denied her request, even though other workers had received light duty, because there is no requirement under the 1978 Pregnancy Discrimination Act to provide reasonable accommodations. She was forced onto unpaid leave and eventually took her case all the way to the Supreme Court. She won, but the ruling did not provide full protections to the millions of workers who get pregnant each year. That is why we need the Pregnant Workers Fairness Act, so that every pregnant worker will be able to request an accommodation without fear of being fired or forced on leave, when all she needs is a stool or a bathroom break.

Young did not solve this issue, and the standard is still unworkable for employers and pregnant workers. After Young, over two-thirds of women still lost their Pregnancy Discrimination Act pregnancy accommodation claims in court, mostly because they were unable to find a suitable comparator under the Young comparator framework. Pregnant workers need immediate relief to remain healthy and on the job. Pregnant workers should not have to muster evidence and identify someone else at work to get their own medically necessary accommodation, as basic as a stool or extra restroom breaks. Pregnant workers, especially in low-wage industries, usually do not have access to their coworkers' personnel files and do not know how all their coworkers are being treated.

The Pregnant Workers Fairness Act would create a clear, explicit right to accommodations, allowing pregnant workers to remain healthy and attached to the workforce. It is a solution that provides clarity to both employers and employees. That is why the U.S. Chamber of Commerce and other business groups support the Pregnant Workers Fairness Act.

The Pregnant Workers Fairness Act sets up a simple framework that is easily understood and utilized by both employers and employees. Under the Pregnant Workers Fairness Act, a pregnant employee may request reasonable accommodations from their employer, the same process that individuals with disabilities use under the Americans with Disabilities Act. Employers are familiar with it, the interactive process is easier for both the worker and the employer.

Workers will be able to secure the accommodations they need in a timely manner, while employers will avoid costly litigation over allegations of discrimination. A significant advantage of using this same framework is that employers are already familiar with it—and have over 30 years' experience providing reasonable accommodations to people with disabilities already.

Over the years, I and my colleagues—along with supporters of the legislation—have worked carefully to ensure that the Pregnant Workers Fairness Act will both protect pregnant workers from discrimination and provide actionable, realistic parameters and guidance for employers. That is why, as I mentioned previously, the bill has the support of over 200 advocacy groups from all parts of the ideological spectrum.

Now, some have claimed that the Americans with Disabilities Act—ADA—already gives pregnant workers who truly need accommodations a right to accommodations. That is simply not true. It is not what we are seeing on the ground or what courts are deciding in their rulings.

First, the ADA does not protect pregnant workers who need accommodations to prevent complications from arising in the first place, such as extra restroom breaks to prevent a urinary tract infection or temporary light duty to prevent a miscarriage, which doctors sometimes advise.

Second, many courts have held that the ADA does not protect even those pregnant workers with serious pregnancy complications like a high-risk pregnancy, bleeding, or severe nausea. That has remained the case even after Congress expanded the ADA in 2008. Clearly, the ADA, while a vitally important law, is not adequate to keep pregnant workers healthy and on the job.

It is time to step up and protect pregnant workers who just need a little help—a water bottle, a stool, light duty—in order to keep working safely. This is the right thing to do. The Pregnant Workers Fairness Act is a reasonable and responsible bill that will help workers continue working safely during pregnancy and after childbirth. With broad support and a framework that is already familiar to employers, the Pregnant Workers Fairness Act is a commonsense, bipartisan bill that should be enacted without delay.

In closing, I would like to reiterate my thanks to Senator CASSIDY, who has been a true partner on this bill, along with our staffs; Senator SHAHEEN, for cosponsoring with me all these years; Senator MURRAY and Senator BURR for their work to shepherd the bill through the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions; and the majority leader, Senator SCHUMER, for helping us to see this bill through the U.S. Senate.

ENHANCING TRANSPARENCY ON INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS AND NON-BINDING INSTRUMENTS

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. President, the committee finished a report entitled, ''Enhancing Transparency on International Agreements and Non-Binding Instruments.'' I ask unanimous consent that a copy of that report be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

ENHANCING TRANSPARENCY ON INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS AND NON-BINDING INSTRUMENTS

Report on section 5947, Enhancing Transparency on International Agreements and Non-Binding Instruments, of the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023, H.R. 7776.

I. PURPOSE

The Committee strongly supports robust diplomacy and international engagement, including efforts to advance U.S. interests through the negotiation and implementation of international agreements and nonbinding instruments with allies, partners, and other actors. These efforts must be conducted with accountability to Congress and, to the greatest extent appropriate, transparency for the public, as both are essential to our democracy.

The Case-Zablocki Act of 1972 (P.L. 92–403; also known as the ''Case Act'') was an important but highly-limited and long-outdated framework for reporting on binding international agreements. Section 5947 of H.R. 7776, Enhancing Transparency on International Agreements and Non-Binding Instruments, strengthens and modernizes the Case Act and makes it applicable, for the first time, to non-binding instruments. Even with this broadened scope, however, the Case Act is only the starting point—a basic notification and publication requirement. It does not replace consultation with Congress on the development of our foreign policy or substantive engagement with the public on commitments entered into on behalf of the American people.

II. COMMITTEE ACTION

Chairman Menendez and Ranking Member Risch first proposed an amendment to update the Case Act as part of the Committee's consideration of S. 1169, the Strategic Competition Act of 2021 (SCA). The bipartisan provision was included as section 310 of the SCA. On May 10, 2021, the Committee considered the SCA and ordered it reported, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute, by a vote of 21–1.

A modified version of the Case Act reform passed the Senate on June 8, 2021 as section 3310 of S. 1260, the United States Innovation and Competition Act of 2021 (USICA).

The House of Representatives passed a further modified version as section 5947 of H.R. 7776, the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023 (NDAA or FY 23 NDAA), on December 8, 2022. The Senate subsequently passed section 5947 as part of the NDAA on December 15, 2022.

III. SECTION-BY-SECTION SUMMARY

A summary of the provisions of section 5947 of H.R. 7776, follows:

Paragraph 5947(a)(1) amends 1 U.S.C. 112b as follows:

Subsection 112b(a): This subsection requires the Secretary of State not less frequently than once each month to provide to congressional leadership and the appropriate congressional committees a list of all international agreements and qualifying non-binding instruments signed, concluded, or otherwise finalized during the prior month, as well as those that entered into force or became operative. For such international agreements and qualifying non-binding instruments, the Secretary must provide the text and a detailed description of the legal authority relied on, as well as a description of any new or amended statutory or regulatory authority anticipated to be required to implement an agreement or qualified non-binding instrument. The required information must be provided in an unclassified form but may include a classified annex.

Subsection 112b(b): This subsection requires the Secretary of State to make public on the State Department website the text of newly-operative international agreements and qualifying non-binding instruments, with certain exceptions, as well as the information required to be reported to Congress under subsection 112b(a).

Subsection 112b(c): This subsection requires the Secretary of State to provide the text of implementing agreements or arrangements for international agreements or qualifying nonbinding instruments, or any other documents of similar purpose or function, whether binding or not binding, if not otherwise required to be submitted under subsection 112b(a)(1). The text must be provided within 30 days of receipt by the Secretary of a written communication from the Chair or Ranking Member of either appropriate congressional committee requesting the text.

Subsection 112b(d): This subsection requires any U.S. Government department or agency that enters into any international agreement or qualifying non-binding instrument to provide the text to the Secretary of State within 15 days of signature or conclusion, or otherwise being finalized, in addition to a detailed description of the legal authority that provides authorization for each qualifying non-binding instrument to become operative after such instrument is signed. (With regard to international agreements, the Committee understands that the relevant agency would have already been obligated to submit the legal authority to the Department of State through the Circular-175 process.) This subsection further requires such department or agency to provide on an ongoing basis any implementing materials to the Secretary for transmittal to congressional leadership and the appropriate congressional committees to satisfy the requirements of subsection 112b(c).

Subsection 112b(e): This subsection requires each U.S. Government department or agency, including the Department of State, which enters into any international agreement or qualifying non-binding instrument to designate a Chief International Agreements Officer, with particular requirements. Further, it establishes an International Agreements Compliance Officer at the Department of State.

Subsection 112b(f): This subsection requires the substance of oral international agreements to be reduced to writing for purposes of meeting requirements of subsections 112b(a) and 112b(b).

Subsection 112b(g): This subsection provides that notwithstanding any other provision of law, an international agreement may not be signed or otherwise concluded on behalf of the United States, without prior consultation with the Secretary of State. Such consultation may encompass a class of agreements.

Subsection 112b(h): This subsection requires the Comptroller General to conduct an audit and submit the results to congressional leadership and appropriate congressional committees, at least every three years for nine years, assessing the Secretary of State's compliance with reporting requirements under this section, in addition to particular issues related to whether any failure

to comply resulted from failure or refusal by other departments and agencies to provide necessary information or material to the Department of State. The Comptroller General and Secretary of State are required to make the information publicly available.

Subsection 112b(i): This subsection requires the President and Secretary of State to promulgate rules and regulations that may be necessary for implementing this section.

Subsection 112b(j): This subsection expresses the sense of Congress that the executive branch should not prescribe or otherwise commit to specific legislative text in a treaty, executive agreement, or non-binding instrument unless Congress has authorized such action.

Subsection 112b(k): This subsection defines key terms including ''appropriate congressional committees''; ''appropriate department or agency''; ''qualifying non-binding instrument''; and ''text'' with respect to an international agreement or qualifying nonbinding instrument.

Subsection 112b(l): This subsection includes two rules of construction: first, that nothing in the section may be construed to authorize the withholding from disclosure to the public of any record if such disclosure is required by law (e.g. pursuant to the Freedom of Information Act, 5 U.S.C. 552). The second rule of construction provides that nothing in the section may be construed to require the provision to congressional leadership or the appropriate congressional committees of any implementing agreement, arrangement, or document of similar purpose or function, entered into by the Department of Defense, Armed Forces, or any element of the intelligence community, or any implementing material originating with the aforementioned agencies, if such agreement, arrangement, document, or material was not required to be provided to congressional leadership or the appropriate congressional committees prior to date of the FY 2023 NDAA.

Paragraph 5947(a)(4) requires the Secretary of State to establish within 270 days after enactment a mechanism for State Department personnel who become aware or have reason to believe that the requirements of the amended Case Act have not been fulfilled to report such instances to the Secretary.

Paragraph 5947(a)(5) calls on the President, through the Secretary of State, to promulgate within 180 days after enactment rules and regulations necessary to carry out the Case Act, as amended by this section.

Paragraph 5947(a)(6) requires the Secretary of State to consult with the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and House Foreign Affairs Committee on matters related to implementing this section before and after the effective date in subsection 5947(c). It further requires the Secretary to brief, every 90 days for one year after enactment of the FY 2023 NDAA, the Committees on Foreign Relations and Appropriations of the Senate and Committees on Foreign Affairs and Appropriations of the House of Representatives, on the status of efforts to implement the section and amendments made by it.

Paragraph 5947(a)(7) authorizes to be appropriated to the Department of State $1,000,000 for each fiscal year 2023 through 2027 for purposes of implementing the requirements of the Case Act, as amended by section 5947.

Paragraph 5947(b) retains and updates the requirement under Section 112a of title 1, United States Code, for the Department of State to provide, upon request copies of international agreements in its possession, but not published. This subsection also expands that requirement to apply to qualifying non-binding instruments.

Paragraph 5947(c) provides that amendments made by this section will take effect 270 days after the date of enactment of the FY 2023 NDAA.

IV. Discussion

Section 5947 of H.R. 7776 is a critical bipartisan reform of the Case Act. It reflects notable developments in practice over the past fifty years in how the U.S. Government engages in diplomacy through accords with other countries and international actors. Key aspects of section 5947 include:

expanding the Case Act publication and congressional reporting requirements to cover the text of qualifying nonbinding instruments (QNIs);

requiring more timely reporting to Congress and publication of the text of international agreements, and mandating that the executive branch provide to Congress and the public detailed information related to each particular agreement and QNI, including the legal basis that, in the view of the executive branch, provides authority to bring the instrument into force;

strengthening intra-executive branch organization and coordination on international agreements and QNIs, including through explicitly requiring that each agency of the federal government that enters into agreements or QNIs (1) provide text of agreements and nonbindings to the State Department, along with associated information, within 15 days of signature, and (2) appoint a Chief International Agreements Officer with responsibility for compliance with the Case Act;

providing a more complete and holistic understanding of agreements and QNIs for the entirety of the time in which they are in force or operational by ensuring ongoing access for Congress to implementing materials (subject to the rule of construction in 112b(l)(2)), and;

facilitating successful implementation of the amended Case Act by (1) requiring that the Department of State consult with the congressional foreign affairs committees on an ongoing basis on matters related to such implementation, (2) authorizing $1 million per year for fiscal years 2023 through 2027 for implementation, and (3) and mandating GAO audits of executive branch compliance.

An informal comparison of key features of the amended Case Act versus the law prior to enactment of section 5947 can be found in the chart on p.9. The discussion below focuses on one particular aspect: the expansion of the Case Act to nonbinding instruments.

CASE ACT COVERAGE OF NONBINDINGS

Background

When it was enacted in 1972, the Case Act was a groundbreaking recognition of developments to that date in executive branch practice, namely a shift in conducting foreign policy and reaching accords with other countries, from Article II treaties, entered into with the Senate's advice and consent, to executive agreements. Since then, however, executive branch practice has shifted again, in the direction of nonbinding instruments.

Updating the Case Act now is critical to address this shift. Previously, there had been no uniform statutory approach to nonbinding instruments and no standing requirement that they be shared with Congress or, if appropriate, e.g., not involving classified information, shared with the public. Consequently, as such instruments have proliferated, there has been increasingly less visibility into the international commitments made on behalf of the United States.

Congressional oversight on nonbindings has depended in part on case-specific statutory requirements with respect to particular nonbinding instruments or, in the absence of any such law, requests from members of Congress for text and information on specific nonbindings. The most prominent example of a case-specific statute is the Iran Nuclear Agreement Review Act of 2015, P.L. 114–17 which ensured that Congress had access to the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA).

This ad hoc approach is not sustainable or acceptable, especially given the increasing reliance on nonbindings. Passing case specific legislation is a difficult, uncertain, and time-consuming endeavor that devours scarce legislative resources, yet covers only the tiniest fraction of the executive branch's expansive nonbinding practice. On the other hand, when there is not a specific statutory mandate for the executive branch to engage Congress on a nonbinding, the Committee's experience demonstrates that it cannot expect to receive basic information in a timely manner or on a consistent basis. Further, there have been instances when the executive branch has simply denied or refused to take any action on basic requests to provide the final text of nonbindings signed with foreign governments. Expansion of the Case Act to cover nonbindings is intended to address this obvious gap in U.S. law.

DEFINITION OF QUALIFYING NON-BINDING INSTRUMENT IN SECTION 5947

The requirements of section 5947 apply to ''qualifying nonbinding instruments'' (QNI). That term is defined as those nonbindings that ''could reasonably be expected to have a significant impact on the foreign policy of the United States,'' as well as those that are the subject of a written communication from the Chair or Ranking Member of either of the congressional foreign affairs committees to the Secretary of State.

The Committee anticipates that the State Department will promulgate a regulation or share informal guidance for purposes of executive branch implementation and application of the ''significant impact'' standard. During the negotiation of section 5947, the Committee shared its view that the executive branch must ultimately assess the totality of the facts and circumstances in determining whether a particular nonbinding meets the significant impact standard. That view has not changed.

Factors the Committee expects to be considered as part of the analysis include, but are not limited to, whether a nonbinding is politically significant or if there is congressional or public interest in the instrument, as well as if implementation of the nonbinding (1) affects the rights or responsibilities of American citizens or individuals in the United States; (2) impacts State laws; (3) has budgetary or appropriations impact; (4) requires changes to U.S. law to satisfy commitments made therein, or; (5) presents a non-trivial degree of commitment or risk for the entire Nation. The Committee views the presence of any of those factors as relevant and militating in favor of treatment of an instrument as a QNI and urges the State Department to include them in the implementing regulations or interagency guidance for the amended Case Act.

The Committee notes that whether a nonbinding instrument could reasonably be expected to have a significant impact on the United States cannot be dictated by comparison to those highly publicized non-binding instruments that were shared with Congress prior to enactment of this legislation, e.g., the JCPOA and the U.S.-Taliban Agreement. Those instruments were profoundly and extraordinarily significant and therefore do not set the bar for what constitutes mere significance. Nor should significance be determined by the form or structure of an instrument or the number of participants involved—the Committee expects that both bilateral and multilateral nonbindings will meet the standard, as will nonbindings that share a form and structure similar to a binding agreement and those that do not. Finally, the Committee notes that while a non-

binding on a purely technical matter may not on its own rise to the level of ''significant impact,'' particular circumstances could lead to even technical nonbindings having a significant impact on foreign policy—e.g. if a nonbinding, although technical in nature, were of particular importance to a bilateral relationship.

The Committee appreciates that there will inevitably be close calls on whether a particular nonbinding meets the ''significant impact'' standard. In these situations, the Committee strongly encourages the executive branch to apply the standard liberally and err on the side of inclusion and engagement, treating the nonbinding as a QNI for purposes of the Case Act.

As noted above, the definition of QNI also includes any nonbinding that is the subject of a written communication from the chair or ranking member of either of the congressional foreign affairs committees to the Secretary of State. By design, a communication under this provision is not limited to a single nonbinding and does not require the chair or ranking member to specifically name or identify a nonbinding in the communication to the Secretary.

Finally, the definition of QNI includes an important carveout. At the urging of the executive branch, nonbindings that are signed, become operational, or are implemented with authorities relied upon by the Department of Defense, the U.S. Armed Forces, or any element of the intelligence community are excluded from the definition of QNI, and therefore from coverage under the amended Case Act. As with almost all legislation, section 5947 is the product of compromise: The Committee understood that this carveout was necessary in order for section 5947 to be enacted, and encourages the congressional armed services and intelligence committees to conduct oversight related to the nonbindings of those agencies.

V. Conclusion

The Committee looks forward to working with the Department of State and other executive branch agencies to ensure a smooth transition and ongoing successful implementation of the amended Case Act. At the request of the executive branch, the amendments in section 5947 do not take effect until 270 days after the date of enactment of H.R. 7776. This feature gives the executive branch ample time to prepare for and ensure full implementation of the Case Act reforms beginning on the effective date.

The Committee expects that this reform will provide a richer tapestry of information that allows for greater understanding of the use of international accords as a foreign policy tool. Greater congressional input and public insight will lead to a stronger and more sustainable foreign policy.

While an important starting point for executive branch engagement with Congress and the public, the Case Act is just that—a starting point—particularly with Congress. The State Department is required to keep the Committee fully and currently informed about its activities both so that the Committee may discharge its constitutional oversight responsibilities and as required by statute; other executive branch agencies and departments are required to provide information to the Committee upon request. Fulfilling those obligations requires the executive branch to proactively engage with the Committee at a stage well before the text of an agreement or nonbinding is signed and the amended Case Act obligations attach.

APPENDIX A.—COMPARISON OF KEY FEATURES OF THE CASE-ZABLOCKI ACT BEFORE AND AFTER BEING AMENDED BY SECTION 5947 OF H.R. 7776

Comparison of Key Features of the Case-Zablocki Act Before and After Being Amended by Section 5947 of H.R. 7776

Statutory Requirements	Case-Zablocki Act prior to enactment of Section 5947	Case-Zablocki Act as amended by Section 5947
Applies to all binding international agreements..	YES	YES
Applies to non-binding international arrangements..	NO	YES—Applies to qualifying nonbinding instruments (QNIs) (except for elements of the Intelligence community, Armed Services, and Department of Defense). QNI means those that: * Could reasonably be expected to have a significant impact on US foreign policy, or * Are the subject of a written communication from the chair or ranking member of either of the congressional foreign affairs committees to the Secretary of State.
Requires provision of text of agreements and QNIs to Congress upon conclusion of text with foreign partner..	NO—Only requirement is to submit text to Congress 60 days after entry into force..	YES—Text must be provided within one month of being finalized regardless of date for entry into force.
Requires provision to Congress of detailed explanation of executive branch legal authority to enter into agreement or QNI..	NO	YES—Also requires that the explanations of legal authority are made public as long as the agreement is not exempted from publication.
Requires publication of text of international agreements..	YES—within 180 days of entry into force unless applicable exception to publication in State Department regulations..	YES—shortens publication requirement to 120 days and mandates publication unless applicable statutory exception.
Requires publication of text of qualifying non-binding arrangements..	NO	YES—requires publication within 120 days after QNI becomes operative unless applicable statutory exception.
Requires that agencies negotiating international agreements or nonbindings provide the State Department with the information needed to satisfy congressional reporting requirements including on an ongoing basis..	NO	YES
Requires that each department or agency negotiating an international agreement or non-binding designate a Chief International Agreements Office with agency-wide responsibility for compliance with congressional reporting obligations..	NO	YES
Establishes GAO auditing mechanism to ensure compliance and identify needed improvements..	NO	YES—GAO audit required once every three years for first 9 years after enactment.
Requires the Secretary of State to establish a mechanism for State Department personnel who become aware or have reason to believe that the requirements of the Case Act have not been fulfilled to report such instances to the Secretary..	NO	YES
Authorizes funds to implement statutory requirements..	NO	YES—Authorizes $1 million/year for 5 years.
Requires the Secretary of State to consult with SFRC and HFAC on implementation of the Case Act on an ongoing basis..	NO	YES

APPENDIX B.—TEXT OF SECTION 5947 OF H.R. 7776

SEC. 5947. ENHANCING TRANSPARENCY ON INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS AND NON-BINDING INSTRUMENTS.

(a) Section 112B of Title 1, United States Code.—

(1) In general.—Section 112b of title 1, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

''Sec. 112b. United States international agreements and non-binding instruments; transparency provisions

''(a)(1) Not less frequently than once each month, the Secretary shall provide in writing to the Majority Leader of the Senate, the Minority Leader of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Minority Leader of the House of Representatives, and the appropriate congressional committees the following:

''(A)(i) A list of all international agreements and qualifying non-binding instruments signed, concluded, or otherwise finalized during the prior month.

''(ii) The text of all international agreements and qualifying non-binding instruments described in clause (i).

''(iii) A detailed description of the legal authority that, in the view of the Secretary, provides authorization for each international agreement and that, in the view of the appropriate department or agency, provides authorization for each qualifying non-binding instrument provided under clause (ii) to become operative. If multiple authorities are relied upon in relation to an international agreement, the Secretary shall cite all such authorities, and if multiple authorities are relied upon in relation to a qualifying non-binding instrument, the appropriate department or agency shall cite all such authorities. All citations to the Constitution of the United States, a treaty, or a statute shall include the specific article or section and subsection reference whenever available and, if not available, shall be as specific as possible. If the authority relied upon is or includes article II of the Constitution of the United States, the Secretary or appropriate department or agency shall explain the basis for that reliance.

''(B)(i) A list of all international agreements that entered into force and qualifying non-binding instruments that became operative for the United States or an agency of the United States during the prior month.

''(ii) The text of all international agreements and qualifying non-binding instruments described in clause (i) if such text differs from the text of the agreement or instrument previously provided pursuant to subparagraph (A)(ii).

''(iii) A statement describing any new or amended statutory or regulatory authority anticipated to be required to fully implement each proposed international agreement and qualifying non-binding instrument included in the list described in clause (i).

''(2) The information and text required by paragraph (1) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

''(b)(1) Not later than 120 days after the date on which an international agreement enters into force, the Secretary shall make the text of the agreement, and the information described in subparagraphs (A)(iii) and (B)(iii) of subsection (a)(1) relating to the agreement, available to the public on the website of the Department of State.

''(2) Not less frequently than once every 120 days, the Secretary shall make the text of each qualifying non-binding instrument that became operative during the preceding 120 days, and the information described in subparagraphs (A)(iii) and (B)(iii) of subsection (a)(1) relating to each such instrument, available to the public on cheesier of the Department of State.

''(3) The requirements under paragraphs (1) and (2) shall not apply to the following categories of international agreements or qualifying non-binding instruments, or to information described in subparagraphs (A)(iii) and (B)(iii) of subsection (a)(1) relating to such agreements or qualifying non-binding instruments:

''(A) International agreements and qualifying non-binding instruments that contain information that has been given a national security classification pursuant to Executive Order 13526 (50 U.S.C. 3161 note; relating to classified national security information) or any predecessor or successor order, or that contain any information that is otherwise exempt from public disclosure pursuant to United States law.

''(B) International agreements and qualifying non-binding instruments that address military operations, military exercises, acquisition and cross servicing, logistics support, military personnel exchange or education programs, or the provision of health care to military personnel on a reciprocal basis.

''(C) International agreements and qualifying non-binding instruments that establish the terms of grant or other similar assistance, including in-kind assistance, financed with foreign assistance funds pursuant to the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2151 et seq.) or the Food for Peace Act (7 U.S.C. 1691 et seq.).

''(D) International agreements and qualifying non-binding instruments, such as project annexes and other similar instruments, for which the principal function is to establish technical details for the implementation of a specific project undertaken pursuant to another agreement or qualifying non-binding instrument that has been published in accordance with paragraph (1) or (2).

''(E) International agreements and qualifying non-binding instruments that have been separately published by a depositary or other similar administrative body, except that the Secretary shall make the information described in subparagraphs (A)(iii) and (B)(iii) of subsection (a)(1), relating to such agreements or qualifying non-binding instruments, available to the public on the website of the Department of State within the timeframes required by paragraph (1) or (2).

''(c) For any international agreement or qualifying non-binding instrument for which an implementing agreement or arrangement, or any document of similar purpose or function to the aforementioned regardless of the title of the document, is not otherwise required to be submitted to the Majority Leader of the Senate, the Minority Leader of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Minority Leader of the House of Representatives, and the appropriate congressional committees under subparagraphs (A)(ii) or (B)(ii) of subsection (a)(1), not later than 30 days after the date on which the Secretary receives a written communication from the Chair or Ranking Member of either of the appropriate congressional committees requesting the text of any such implementing agreements or arrangements, whether binding or non-binding, the Secretary shall submit such implementing agreements or arrangements to the Majority Leader of the Senate, the Minority Leader of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Minority Leader of the House of Representatives, and the appropriate congressional committees.

''(d) Any department or agency of the United States Government that enters into any international agreement or qualifying non-binding instrument on behalf of itself or the United States shall—

''(1) provide to the Secretary the text of each international agreement not later than 15 days after the date on which such agreement is signed or otherwise concluded;

''(2) provide to the Secretary the text of each qualifying non-binding instrument not later than 15 days after the date on which such instrument is concluded or otherwise becomes finalized;

''(3) provide to the Secretary a detailed description of the legal authority that provides authorization for each qualifying non-binding instrument to become operative not later than 15 days after such instrument is signed or otherwise becomes finalized; and

''(4) on an ongoing basis, provide any implementing material to the Secretary for transmittal to the Majority Leader of the Senate, the Minority Leader of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Minority Leader of the House of Representatives, and the appropriate congressional committees as needed to satisfy the requirements described in subsection (c).

''(e)(1) Each department or agency of the United States Government that enters into any international agreement or qualifying non-binding instrument on behalf of itself or the United States shall designate a Chief International Agreements Officer, who shall—

''(A) be selected from among employees of such department or agency;

''(B) serve concurrently as the Chief International Agreements Officer; and

''(C) subject to the authority of the head of such department or agency, have department- or agency-wide responsibility for efficient and appropriate compliance with this section.

''(2) There shall be a Chief International Agreements Officer who serves at the Department of State with the title of International Agreements Compliance Officer.

''(f) The substance of oral international agreements shall be reduced to writing for the purpose of meeting the requirements of subsections (a) and (b).

''(g) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, an international agreement may not be signed or otherwise concluded on behalf of the United States without prior consultation with the Secretary. Such consultation may encompass a class of agreements rather than a particular agreement.

''(h)(1) Not later than 3 years after the date of the enactment of this section, and not less frequently than once every 3 years thereafter during the 9–year period beginning on the date of the enactment of this section, the Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct an audit of the compliance of the Secretary with the requirements of this section.

''(2) In any instance in which a failure by the Secretary to comply with such requirements is determined by the Comptroller General to have been due to the failure or refusal of another agency to provide information or material to the Department of State, or the failure to do so in a timely manner, the Comptroller General shall engage such other agency to determine—

''(A) the cause and scope of such failure or refusal;

''(B) the specific office or offices responsible for such failure or refusal; and

''(C) recommendations for measures to ensure compliance with statutory requirements.

''(3) The Comptroller General shall submit to the Majority Leader of the Senate, the Minority Leader of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Minority Leader of the House of Representatives, and the appropriate congressional committees in writing the results of each audit required by paragraph (1).

''(4) The Comptroller General and the Secretary shall make the results of each audit required by paragraph (1) publicly available on the websites of the Government Accountability Office and the Department of State, respectively.

''(i) The President shall, through the Secretary, promulgate such rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry out this section.

''(j) It is the sense of Congress that the executive branch should not prescribe or otherwise commit to or include specific legislative text in a treaty, executive agreement, or non-binding instrument unless Congress has authorized such action.

''(k) In this section:

''(1) The term 'appropriate congressional committees' means—

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

''(B) the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives.

''(2) The term 'appropriate department or agency' means the department or agency of the United States Government that negotiates and enters into a qualifying non-binding instrument on behalf of itself or the United States.

''(3) The term 'intelligence community' has the meaning given that term in section 3(4) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3003(4)).

''(4) The term 'international agreement' includes—

''(A) any treaty that requires the advice and consent of the Senate, pursuant to article II of the Constitution of the United States; and

''(B) any other international agreement to which the United States is a party and that is not subject to the advice and consent of the Senate.

''(5) The term 'qualifying non-binding instrument'—

''(A) except as provided in subparagraph (B), means a non-binding instrument that—

''(i) is or will be under negotiation, is signed or otherwise becomes operative, or is implemented with one or more foreign governments, international organizations, or foreign entities, including non-state actors; and

''(ii)(I) could reasonably be expected to have a significant impact on the foreign policy of the United States; or

''(II) is the subject of a written communication from the Chair or Ranking Member

of either of the appropriate congressional committees to the Secretary; and

''(B) does not include any non-binding instrument that is signed or otherwise becomes operative or is implemented pursuant to the authorities relied upon by the Department of Defense, the Armed Forces of the United States, or any element of the intelligence community.

''(6) The term 'Secretary' means the Secretary of State.

''(7)(A) The term 'text' with respect to an international agreement or qualifying non-binding instrument includes—

''(i) any annex, appendix, codicil, side agreement, side letter, or any document of similar purpose or function to the aforementioned, regardless of the title of the document, that is entered into contemporaneously and in conjunction with the international agreement or qualifying non-binding instrument; and

''(ii) any implementing agreement or arrangement, or any document of similar purpose or function to the aforementioned regardless of the title of the document, that is entered into contemporaneously and in conjunction with the international agreement or qualifying non-binding instrument.

''(B) As used in subparagraph (A), the term 'contemporaneously and in conjunction with'—

''(i) shall be construed liberally; and

''(ii) may not be interpreted to require any action to have occurred simultaneously or on the same day.

''(l) Nothing in this section may be construed—

''(1) to authorize the withholding from disclosure to the public of any record if such disclosure is required by law; or

''(2) to require the provision of any implementing agreement or arrangement, or any document of similar purpose or function regardless of its title, which was entered into by the Department of Defense, the Armed Forces of the United States, or any element of the intelligence community or any implementing material originating with the aforementioned agencies, if such implementing agreement, arrangement, document, or material was not required to be provided to the Majority Leader of the Senate, the Minority Leader of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Minority Leader of the House of Representatives, or the appropriate congressional committees prior to the date of the enactment of the James M. Inhofe National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2023.''.

(2) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 2 of title 1, United States Code, is amended by striking the item relating to section 112b and inserting the following:

''112b. United States international agreements and non-binding instruments; transparency provisions.''.

(3) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENT RELATING TO AUTHORITIES OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.—Section 317(h)(2) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 195c(h)(2)) is amended by striking ''Section 112b(c)'' and inserting ''Section 112b(g)''.

(4) MECHANISM FOR REPORTING.—Not later than 270 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall establish a mechanism for personnel of the Department of State who become aware or who have reason to believe that the requirements under section 112b of title 1, United States Code, as amended by paragraph (1), have not been fulfilled with respect to an international agreement or qualifying non-binding instrument (as such terms are defined in such section) to report such instances to the Secretary.

(5) RULES AND REGULATIONS.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President, through the Secretary of State, shall promulgate such rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry out section 112b of title 1, United States Code, as amended by paragraph (1).

(6) CONSULTATION AND BRIEFING REQUIREMENT.—

(A) CONSULTATION.—The Secretary of State shall consult with the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives on matters related to the implementation of this section and the amendments made by this section before and after the effective date described in subsection (c).

(B) BRIEFING.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and once every 90 days thereafter for 1 year, the Secretary shall brief the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate, the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate, the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives regarding the status of efforts to implement this section and the amendments made by this section.

(7) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Department of State $1,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 2023 through 2027 for purposes of implementing the requirements of section 112b of title 1, United States Code, as amended by paragraph (1).

(b) SECTION 112A OF TITLE 1, UNITED STATES CODE.—Section 112a of title 1, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking subsections (b), (c), and (d); and

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

''(b) Copies of international agreements and qualifying non-binding instruments in the possession of the Department of State, but not published, other than the agreements described in section 112b(b)(3)(A), shall be made available by the Department of State upon request.''.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE OF AMENDMENTS.—The amendments made by this section shall take effect on the date that is 270 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

IRAN

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. President,

Zan. Zendegi. Azadi.

Jin, Jiyan, Azadi.

''Women, life, freedom.''

These words of protest have echoed through Iran's streets and across the world for 4 months—because 4 months ago, the Iranian Morality Police arrested Mahsa Amini at a highway entrance in Tehran. Their charge? Not wearing her hijab ''properly.'' They stopped her. They forced her into their van. They beat this 22-year-old woman until she was brain dead. And when word of her death got out, the chanting and protests began.

I rise today to express my profound disappointment that the Senate has failed to pass S.Con. Res. 47, which commends the bravery of these Iranian protestors who have stood their ground against the Iranian regime for over 100 days—and counting. We have seen women defiantly burn their hijabs and cut off their hair in public. We have seen Iranian soccer players on the global stage at the World Cup risk everything to stand in solidarity with their brothers and sisters back home. We have seen famous Iranian actors and actresses, singers and other popular figures, refuse to back down, even as the regime has arrested them—like Amir Nasr-Azadani, Taraneh Alidoosti, Toomaj Salehi, Mona Borzouee, Mahmoud Shariari, and so many others that I could name. We have seen ordinary Iranians of all walks of life risk imprisonment and death to gather in squares and march through the streets to confront the misogyny of this regime—too many to name here—but we must remember their names.

How has the Iranian regime responded? With tear gas, with torture, with live gunfire and death. They have killed hundreds of protestors and arrested tens of thousands more. As someone who has been closely following the Iranian regime for over three decades since my time as a Representative in the House, their actions don't come as a surprise. We all know how brutal the Iranian regime has been both at home and abroad. We see it with Iranian drones that are killing Ukrainians. We see it in the missiles aimed at our Gulf partners and Americans in the region, in the threats to wipe Israel off the map. We see it in the assassination attempts on former U.S. officials.

For decades, the Iranian regime has repressed and tortured anyone who opposes them. They have massacred innocent political prisoners. And now—on full display across social media—we are seeing how ruthless and desperate they are to keep their grip on power. The only difference between their violent actions in the past and those unfolding this year is that, despite the internet shutdowns, today, the world is watching the events unfold in real time.

According to the organization Iranian Human Rights, the regime has killed over 600 people, including dozens of minors, and detained at least 18,500 people since protests began in September. Eighteen thousand—that is about the same as the population of Weehawken, NJ. In less than 1 week, the Iranian regime hanged two protestors without due process after sham trials alleged they ''waged war against God.'' Majidreza Rhanavard and Mohsen Shekari, they both were 23. The regime has sentenced at least 11 others to death, the majority of them in their 20s. Reports suggest at least 30 others are facing sham charges that could carry the death penalty as well.

The world sees clearly the depravity of this regime. That is due to the incredible bravery of the Iranians who are speaking out. And we need to stand shoulder to shoulder with them because, contrary to what some may say, it is not American meddling in internal Iranian politics to support the Iranian protestors. It is not American meddling when we raise up Iranian voices. These are voices coming from those inside Iran who are risking everything to pursue their basic human rights, when they know they are putting it all on

the line. They know the nature of the regime they confront. And they go out into the streets anyway. They do it today, even as the regime shuts down internet access inside the country, so the world cannot see. But the United States and the international community cannot be silent in the face of their courage. We cannot look away.

Speaking up when we see the spilling of protesters' blood is the very least we must do. And that is why I rise today to express deep disappointment that my colleagues did not join me in passing S. Con. Res. 47. The resolution calls on the international community and the private sector to look for every opportunity to support the protesters. It calls for cooperation to hold the regime accountable as it represses, detains, and murders its citizens. This resolution is not controversial. Indeed, it is the minimum message that the U.S. Congress should be sending.

But we all need to do more. That is why I introduced this resolution to amplify the voices of Iranian protestors around the world using social media and other technologies, as well as American surrogate networks. It is why I think the United States needs to be raising this issue in every international forum—as we have successfully done in the UN Human Rights Council and the UN Commission on the Status of Women.

But we should not stop there. We should be using the tools we have to help circumvent the regime's efforts to jam communications of its own people. And we should invoke the Global Magnitsky Human Rights Accountability Act and other provisions against those who are perpetrating these heinous acts.

No one should underestimate the deep and real grievances of Iranian protestors. Their chants against the Iranian regime reflect decades of pent-up frustration. That sense of desperate longing for the kinds of things many of us take for granted comes through in the viral protest song ''Baraye'' by Shervin Hajipour, a musician that the Iranian regime also has detained. The Iranian protestors' demands for justice and fundamental rights are inspirational, especially in the face of the Iranian regime's response.

All they want is to live life in peace and prosperity. So let's keep standing shoulder to shoulder with the protesters as they stand up to the regime's human rights violations and violence. Let's help them keep fighting against the senseless repression of women and girls. Let's keep the world's eyes on Tehran's ruthlessness.

And remember the lyrics of Baraye: Women. Life. Freedom.

Because if we do, we not only honor the memory of Mahsa Amini and every Iranian yearning for freedom and justice, we honor our own democratic values and principles which we all hold so dear.

We have not done that today. This is no time for hesitation or equivocation. I urge my colleagues to join me in ensuring quick passage of similar legislation in the new congressional session.

TRIBUTE TO RETIRING SENATORS

Mr. REED. Mr. President, as the 117th Congress winds down, I would like to offer some reflections on some of our departing colleagues: ROY BLUNT, RICHARD BURR, ROB PORTMAN, BEN SASSE, RICHARD SHELBY, and PATRICK TOOMEY. Too often, the Senate is viewed through a partisan lens, but the truth is that we all work together to serve the American people. We all swore the same oath to uphold and defend the Constitution. Although we may have differing views, we certainly have common values.

It has been my honor to serve with these outstanding senators, as well as my good friends, Senator JIM INHOFE and Senator PATRICK LEAHY, whose service I spoke about earlier.

TRIBUTE TO ROY BLUNT

ROY BLUNT knows how to get things done. Because of his efforts as the top Republican on the Appropriations Subcommittee on Labor, Health, and Human Services, and Education, we have been able to make extraordinary investments in healthcare research at the National Institutes of Health and the Centers for Disease Control. I am grateful for the role he has played in helping to raise funding for key programs like the Pell grant, adult education, the Library Services and Technology Act, and the Childhood Cancer STAR Act. Additionally, I have had the privilege of teaming up with Senator BLUNT for many years on legislation to increase our healthcare workforce with the Building a Health Care Workforce for the Future Act, which would help incentivize people to go into the primary care field.

He has been a champion for children. We have worked together on the Ensuring Children's Access to Specialty Care Act, to improve access to pediatric subspecialists, including children's mental health workers.

I greatly admire his advocacy and success when it comes to strengthening mental health services and access to care. That was reflected in the nationwide expansion of the Certified Community Behavioral Health Clinics program, which he worked so hard to accomplish.

Finally, as the chairman and ranking member of the Senate Committee on Rules, Senator BLUNT has worked to safeguard the Senate community, and in partnership with Senator KLOBUCHAR, he has worked to craft the bipartisan Electoral Count Act to eliminate any doubts about the process for tabulating electoral votes in Congress. This legislation will help eliminate the perceived ambiguities in current law that President Trump sought to exploit on January 6, 2021. And it is yet another example of Senator BLUNT's principled, bipartisan leadership.

We will miss him in the Senate and wish his wife Abigail and their children and grandchildren all the best.

TRIBUTE TO RICHARD BURR

I thought I drove the most beat up car in the Senate until I saw Senator BURR's 1973 Volkswagen Thing, which I can't believe didn't fully retire before he did.

As a Member of the House and the Senate, RICHARD BURR has become an expert on healthcare policy, helping shepherd countless public health and research bills into law. This includes important reauthorizations of the National Institutes of Health and the Food and Drug Administration. I have appreciated his help in clearing important legislation I have introduced, including measures to address childhood cancer, mental health, and suicide prevention.

In the Senate, Senator BURR became an ardent and outspoken leader in preserving our public lands, parks, refuges, and recreational areas. His quest to permanently reauthorize and fund the Land and Water Conservation Fund—LWCF—ultimately led to the passage of the Great American Outdoors Act, which permanently funds the LWCF at $900 million per year and provides dedicated funding to address maintenance backlogs at our major land management agencies. This was a huge accomplishment that will benefit future generations of Americans.

Finally, as the chairman of the Senate Intelligence Committee, Senator BURR was unflappable and even-handed in investigating and assessing the threats against this country posed by Russia and other malicious actors.

After a career of landmark legislative achievements, I wish RICHARD well as he drives his signature Volkswagen Thing back home to North Carolina.

TRIBUTE TO ROB PORTMAN

Senator ROB PORTMAN is one of the most prolific public servants in the Republican party, serving in the Senate, the House, and senior posts as the Director of the Office of Management and Budget and as the U.S. Trade Representative. He certainly has had a varied and distinguished career.

Early in his Senate tenure, as the U.S. economy struggled in the wake of the Great Recession, Senator PORTMAN and I teamed up to try to extend enhanced unemployment benefits for the millions of Americans who had been forced out of work. We made great progress in the Senate, bringing together a core group of 10 Senators to shape a package of assistance. While that package passed the Senate with a strong bipartisan vote, we could not overcome opposition in the House. Nonetheless, that pattern of working with bipartisan groups of like-minded Senators became the hallmark of Senator PORTMAN's legislative career, paying off in this Congress with the enactment of the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law, the Bipartisan Safer Communities Act, and the Respect for Marriage Act.

On issues like addiction treatment, retirement security, and marriage equality, he became the maestro of orchestrating bipartisan agreement.

Senator PORTMAN has also become a leading voice in supporting U.S. efforts to assist Ukraine, helping to ensure that we bring the resources that President Zelenskyy and the Ukrainian people need in order to secure their freedom.

While Senator PORTMAN will be leaving this Chamber, I expect he will remain engaged in policy debates and serving the community. And I hope that his bipartisan leadership and efforts to bring people together to find common ground will endure.

TRIBUTE TO RICHARD C. SHELBY

RICHARD SHELBY has been at the center of addressing some of the most consequential events that have faced the country during his tenure. He was the top Republican on the Select Committee on Intelligence in the immediate aftermath of the attacks of September 11, 2001. He served as the chairman and later ranking member of the Senate Banking Committee during the Wall Street financial collapse and Great Recession. And as chair and vice chair of the Appropriations Committee, he helped guide us through the challenges of the Budget Control Act and the COVID–19 pandemic.

Always faithful to his conservative views, RICHARD has never been a partisan firebrand. He has been a person committed to getting things done on behalf of all Americans and particularly the people of Alabama. When I was ranking member of the Banking Subcommittee on Housing, Transportation, and Community Development, I was privileged to work closely with Chairman SHELBY to reauthorize our Nation's transit programs under the SAFETEA Act. In the midst of the Great Recession, we worked together on the Banking Committee to pass the Housing and Economic Recovery Act, which helped homeowners with subprime mortgages avoid foreclosure. Important for today's supply constrained housing market, that law created the Housing Trust Fund to increase and preserve the supply of housing for people with the lowest incomes, including families experiencing homelessness.

And during his tenure at the top of the Appropriations Committee and the Subcommittee on Defense, RICHARD has worked with Chairman LEAHY and Chairwoman Barbara Mikulski to fund our national defense, invest wisely in public infrastructure, and address the challenges of the COVID–19 pandemic. It is fitting that Senator SHELBY, working with Senator LEAHY, is capping his career by passing an omnibus appropriations bill, which bears the mark of his work.

Finally, let me add this, RICHARD, in a very understated way, has been a true champion in promoting women to positions of authority in the Senate, including naming the first woman to serve as staff director of the Senate Appropriations Committee. And it is fitting now that his former chief of staff, Senator-elect Katie Britt, will be his successor in the Senate.

In wishing him well in his retirement, I also want to pay tribute to his wife Annette, who has been a partner in his service to the country.

TRIBUTE TO BEN SASSE

During his tenure in the Senate, BEN SASSE has been a leader in addressing the threat of cyber attacks. With my House colleague, Congressman JIM LANGEVIN, Senator SASSE worked to create the Cybersecurity Solarium Commission in 2019. The goal of the commission was to develop a strategic approach to defending the United States against cyber attacks of significant consequences. As a member of the commission, Senator SASSE helped craft a thoughtful report and important legislative recommendations that will guide our policy on cybersecurity for years to come.

TRIBUTE TO PATRICK J. TOOMEY

Most States have two Senators, but for the last 12 years, there have been three Rhode Islanders serving in the Senate: Senator WHITEHOUSE, myself, and Senator PAT TOOMEY—Republican from East Providence.

Growing up in a large working-class family with parents of Irish and Portuguese ancestry, Senator TOOMEY's background is familiar and shared by many Rhode Islanders, but his success has been uncommon and evident almost from the start. In fact, Senator TOOMEY and I went to the same high school—the legendary LaSalle Academy. We were a few years—actually several years—apart. I was a good student. PAT was the valedictorian. He went on to Harvard and Wall Street and served in the House before coming to the Senate.

As a member of the Senate Banking Committee and eventually serving as the top Republican on the panel, he was well-versed and well-prepared to debate the issues. As we worked to craft the CARES Act and other COVID–19 pandemic legislation, PAT was rigorous and relentless in asking tough questions as we worked to develop this legislation to keep the economy moving.

Closer to home and his Portuguese roots, PAT was a champion for improving U.S. relations with Portugal. Working with my colleagues SHELDON WHITEHOUSE and DAVID CICILLINE, he pushed for the passage of the AMIGOS Act—a bill to improve trade and investment ties between the U.S. and Portugal. I am pleased that thanks to PAT's efforts we were able to include this legislation in this year's National Defense Authorization Act.

With PAT's retirement, Rhode Island will have to make do with just two Senators, but I hope that we will continue to see him and his wife Kris and their children from time to time both in Washington and in the Ocean State.

Again I want to thank these extraordinary colleagues for their hard work over the years and for their service to the American people and the people of their States.

TRIBUTE TO DR. WILLIAM FINLAYSON

Ms. BALDWIN. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize the exceptional career and life of Dr. William Finlayson. Dr. Finlayson is a pillar of the Milwaukee Black Community and has left an indelible mark on so many families in Wisconsin's largest city.

Dr. Finlayson was born in 1924 in Manatee, FL. From a young age, he studied and excelled at school, and at age 16 he started his collegiate career at Florida A&M. At age 19, Finlayson entered the U.S. Army and served as a first lieutenant from 1943 through 1946. During his time in the U.S. Army, he taught illiterate Black soldiers how to read, receiving a promotion to second lieutenant due to his work. He then served in the Army Reserves between 1946 to 1953.

While serving in the Reserves, Finlayson moved to Atlanta to attend Morehouse College. It was during this time that he became classmates and fraternity brothers with the late Martin Luther King, Jr. Finlayson graduated from Morehouse in 1948 with his B.S and then attended Meharry Medical College in 1953.

After graduating from medical school, Dr. Finlayson arrived to the city of Milwaukee in 1958, where segregation was making it difficult for Black physicians to get hired by the city's best hospitals. Ever determined, Dr. Finlayson founded his own private practice, along with Dr. Walter White, Dr. Randall Pollard, Dr. George Hillard, and Dr. Gerald Poindexter. He was eventually admitted as the first Black doctor at St. Joseph's Hospital. He built a successful practice, with people often sitting on the steps outside of his office just to see him.

However, his passion for helping the Black community did not stop there. Dr. Finlayson participated in fair housing marches led by Alderwoman Vel Philips and Father James Groppi. During the civil rights era, it was Dr. Finlayson who was instrumental in bringing MLK Jr. to the city of Milwaukee to speak.

Dr. Finlayson was a champion for financial literacy, cofounding the first Black-owned bank in the city, North Milwaukee State Bank, wanting to offer full-service banking to underserved communities. He also founded the W.E.B Du Bois Club, educating high school students with the financial skills they needed to succeed while preserving Black history.

In his life, Dr. Finlayson delivered over 10,000 babies, served as president of the Cream City Medical Society, Milwaukee Gynecological Society, and his local YMCA. He was a house delegate to the Wisconsin Medical Society, teaching at both the Medical College of Wisconsin and the University of Wisconsin Medical School. He served as

vice president of the United Way of Greater Milwaukee and Waukesha County and continues to be a member of the Urban League, as well as a lifetime member of the NAACP.

Dr. Finlayson is truly a Milwaukee trailblazer, consistently fighting for equality in the State of Wisconsin. Recently, the Milwaukee road that was formerly North 5th Street was renamed Dr. William Finlayson Street in his honor. At 98 years old, Dr. Finlayson continues to have a tremendous impact on so many families in Milwaukee. His legacy and advice will live on due to the insurmountable barriers that he set out to shatter. His advice for the younger generations consists of, ''I think the key is learning. Learn as much as you can, do as much as you can.'' I am pleased to join others in recognizing Dr. Finlayson's success and contributions to the people of Milwaukee, our State, and our Nation.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

TRIBUTE TO HARVEY LEWIS STEIN

● Mr. CARDIN. Mr. President, I would like to take this opportunity to thank and congratulate a constituent of mine, Annapolis resident Harvey Lewis Stein, whose inspiration, vision, and perseverance were singularly responsible for construction of the Commodore Uriah P. Levy Center and Jewish Chapel at the U.S. Naval Academy. The facility is named for Levy (1792–1862), the first Jewish commodore in the U.S. Navy who was famous for refusing to flog his men, choosing to lead through inspiration, not intimidation. The Levy Center is centrally located between Mitscher Hall, where midshipmen eat together three times a day, and Bancroft Hall, where all 4,400 of them live. It contains a 410-seat synagogue, a kosher kitchen, a fellowship hall, a character learning center, classrooms, and offices for the brigade's social director, the academic board, and the academy's honor board. It is stunningly beautiful, designed by internationally renowned architect Joseph A. Boggs.

When the U.S. Naval Academy was founded in 1845, all midshipmen were required to attend Christian worship services. It was not until 1938 that the academy allowed Jewish midshipmen to attend a local synagogue—Congregation Knesset—on Sunday to worship their own faith. In 1981, the academy opened an All-Faith Chapel, which provided worship space for Christians and Jews alike. This chapel included an Ark, a Torah reading table, and storage for prayer books and other religious articles. Catholic midshipmen used this chapel to celebrate daily Mass. While this chapel was a great improvement over the other spaces offered for Jewish worship, it too presented problems, particularly with regard to seating. It often proved too small for services celebrating major holidays and lifecycle events.

Still, the Jewish program grew, and a full-time Jewish chaplain joined the academy's complement of chaplains in 1986. The need for a dedicated Jewish chapel was not just based on space constraints, however. There was a need to show the public, including the Navy, that Jews do serve in the military and have done so in every American conflict since pre-Colonial days. In addition, Jewish middies needed the resources to enhance their identity, both religiously and culturally.

Supporters of a Jewish chapel created the Friends of the Jewish Chapel—FOJC—to provide programs for Jewish midshipmen and support the needs of the rabbi. CDR Howard Pinskey, SC, USN (Ret), a 1962 academy graduate, became the FOJC's first president. He navigated the organization through its earliest days of development and became the cheerleader who bridged the divide between the birth of a fledgling Jewish community and the opportunities that awaited its growth.

Many people worked for many years on the project, but one person had the skill and tenacity to see it through to completion. In 1994, Harvey Stein envisioned a dedicated house for Jewish worship, as well as a social hall for sharing communal dinners, holding classes, enhancing Jewish culture, examining ethics, and bringing together students of all faiths to congregate, study, engage, and socialize.

To proceed, Mr. Stein had to bring the Naval Academy and the Department of the Navy on board, find a building site, design the building, and raise the necessary funding. Mr. Stein was part of the group that successfully appealed to the academy's administration and the Secretary of the Navy, obtaining a letter of intent and then a letter of commitment. Then, Mr. Stein became instrumental in providing the FOJC with its necessary 501 (c) (3) status which allowed FOJC to begin the fund raising process.

Mr. Stein, a successful entrepreneur who founded the home decor and merchandise firm HLD, is a team-builder who skillfully cultivated an effective group of volunteers and professional men and women to champion the Jewish chapel's cause. Through his tenacity, he found ways to navigate the hurdles that seemed to block the way to success. He cultivated relationships with military personnel and civilians who knew how to weave their way through the labyrinth of bureaucracy to a successful end. He encouraged good work by setting an example through his own energy and work ethic. He opened his heart, his office, and his home to the project. Most importantly, he trusted his team, and in return, more than 3,000 donors from three countries lent their financial, legal, spiritual, military, and political support to the Commodore Uriah P. Levy Center and Jewish Chapel. The Levy Center cost $8.0 million to design, build, and furnish. Military construction funds totaled $1.8 million; private donations the FOJC raised covered the balance. Today, this magnificent building stands as a mitzvah and a testament to one man's resolve that failure was never an option.●

REMEMBERING JOHN P. CONNELLY

● Ms. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, I rise today to commemorate the life and career of John P. Connelly, longtime National Fisheries Institute president and CEO. John succumbed to cancer on November 20, but not before leaving a profound mark on the commercial seafood industry that is so dear to us in Alaska.

Following service in the U.S. Navy—including Active-Duty service as an officer in the Navy's destroyer fleet—John joined the American Chemistry Council, where he rose to become ACC's corporate secretary. In 2003, he was named president and CEO of the National Fisheries Institute. In nearly two decades of leadership at NFI, he joined with many of us in the Senate in tackling the priority issues confronting American seafood producers and the fisheries they rely on—from vital legislation such as the 2007 Magnuson-Stevens reauthorization legislation and the 2011 Food Safety Modernization Act, to ensuring that Federal nutrition guidance reflects the science regarding the value of seafood consumption and utilizing trade agreements to open key markets to seafood exporters from Alaska and elsewhere. On his watch, commercial seafood producers made sustainability the core of their operations. On issue after issue, he brought disparate players together in what often can be a fractious industry, driving concrete progress where others' efforts had stalled.

While at NFI, John Connelly held leadership roles with the NOAA Marine Fisheries Advisory Committee; the International Seafood Sustainability Foundation; the International Coalition of Fisheries Associations; the ''FISH'' for Crewmembers social responsibility standard; the Seafood Industry Research Fund; and many others. In October 2022, the Global Seafood Alliance awarded him the Wallace R. Stevens Lifetime Achievement Award in recognition of his ''leadership, integrity, and commitment to responsibility.''

As is so often the case, however, it was not the plaques on the wall that made John Connelly effective. He was known to many in the seafood world, including to my staff and me, as a warm, engaging person who always wanted to learn about the people he met before delving into business. John loved sharing and swapping stories—the funnier the better—and as any Alaskan will tell you, fishing and storytelling go hand in hand. What a wonderful match between a leader and the industry he chose to serve.

To paraphrase Lincoln, I know nothing I say on the floor today can beguile

John's wife of 36 years, Margaret, or their four children, from the grief they are more than entitled to feel at the untimely loss of a dear husband and father. I do hope, nevertheless, that this brief tribute will leave the Connelly family—and all those who benefited from his service to the seafood industry—with the solace of knowing how valuable that service was to our Nation. John Connelly will be missed by many in my State and by so many in the industry he loved.●

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE

At 10:44 a.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mrs. Alli, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bills, without amendment:

S. 450. An act to award posthumously the Congressional Gold Medal to Emmett Till and Mamie Till-Mobley.

S. 2333. An act to amend chapter 2205 of title 36, United States Code, to ensure equal treatment of athletes, and for other purposes.

S. 2834. An act to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to preserve access to rehabilitation innovation centers under the Medicare program.

S. 3168. An act to amend the White Mountain Apache Tribe Water Rights Quantification Act of 2010 to modify the enforceability date for certain provisions, and for other purposes.

S. 3308. An act to authorize the Colorado River Indian Tribes to enter into lease or exchange agreements and storage agreements relating to water of the Colorado River allocated to the Colorado River Indian Tribes, and for other purposes.

S. 4411. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 5302 Galveston Road in Houston, Texas, as the ''Vanessa Guillen Post Office Building''.

S. 4926. An act to amend chapter 33 of title 28, United States Code, to require appropriate use of multidisciplinary teams for investigations of child sexual exploitation or abuse, the production of child sexual abuse material, or child trafficking conducted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

S. 5016. An act to designate the medical center of the Department of Veterans Affairs located in Anchorage, Alaska, as the ''Colonel Mary Louise Rasmuson Campus of the Alaska VA Healthcare System'', and for other purposes.

S. 5066. An act to designate Mount Young in the State of Alaska, and for other purposes.

S. 5168. An act to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to include aliens passing in transit through the United States to board a vessel on which the alien will perform ship-to-ship liquid cargo transfer operations within a class of nonimmigrant aliens, and for other purposes.

S. 5329. An act to amend the Bill Emerson Good Samaritan Food Donation Act to improve the program, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the House agreed to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 1917) to modify eligibility requirements for certain hazard mitigation assistance programs, and for other purposes.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

At 1:40 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mrs. Cole, one of its reading clerks, announced that the Speaker had signed the following enrolled bills:

S. 7. An act to make a technical amendment to the Violence Against Women Act of 1994, and for other purposes.

S. 558. An act to establish a national integrated flood information system within the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and for other purposes.

S. 789. An act to repeal certain obsolete laws relating to Indians.

S. 1466. An act to authorize the Director of the United States Geological Survey to establish a regional program to assess, monitor, and benefit the hydrology of saline lakes in the Great Basin and the migratory birds and other wildlife dependent on those habitats, and for other purposes.

S. 1687. An act to amend section 21 of the Small Business Act to require cyber certification for small business development center counselors, and for other purposes.

S. 2607. An act to award a Congressional Gold Medal to the former hostages of the Iran Hostage Crisis of 1979–1981, highlighting their resilience throughout the unprecedented ordeal that they lived through and the national unity it produced, marking 4 decades since their 444 days in captivity, and recognizing their sacrifice to the United States.

S. 2899. An act to require the Director of the Bureau of Prisons to address deficiencies and make necessary upgrades to the security camera and radio systems of the Bureau of Prisons to ensure the health and safety of employees and inmates.

S. 2991. An act to establish a Department of Homeland Security Center for Countering Human Trafficking, and for other purposes.

S. 3846. An act to reauthorize the Justice and Mental Health Collaboration Program, and for other purposes.

S. 3905. An act to prevent organizational conflicts of interest in Federal acquisition, and for other purposes.

S. 4003. An act to amend the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to provide for training on alternatives to use of force, de-escalation, and mental and behavioral health and suicidal crises.

S. 5230. An act to increase accessibility to the National Missing and Unidentified Persons System, to facilitate data sharing between such system and the National Crime Information Center database of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and for other purposes.

H.R. 441. An act to provide for the conveyance of certain property to the Tanana Tribal Council located in Tanana, Alaska, the conveyance of certain property to the Southeast Alaska Regional Health Consortium located in Sitka, Alaska, and the conveyance of certain property to the Alaska Native Tribal Health Consortium located in Anchorage, Alaska, and for other purposes.

H.R. 478. An act to direct the Secretary of the Interior to take certain land located in Pinal County, Arizona, into trust for the benefit of the Gila River Indian Community, and for other purposes.

H.R. 681. An act for the relief of Rebecca Trimble.

H.R. 785. An act for the relief of Maria Isabel Bueso Barrera, Alberto Bueso Mendoza, and Karla Maria Barrera De Bueso.

H.R. 2724. An act to amend title 38, United States Code, to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to provide for peer support specialists for claimants who are survivors of military sexual trauma, and for other purposes.

H.R. 3285. An act to amend gendered terms in Federal law relating to the President and the President's spouse.

H.R. 4250. An act to amend the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 to provide for rewards for the arrest or conviction of certain foreign nationals who have committed genocide or war crimes, and for other purposes.

H.R. 4881. An act to direct the Secretary of the Interior to take into trust for the Pascua Yaqui Tribe of Arizona certain land in Pima County, Arizona, and for other purposes.

H.R. 5943. An act to designate the outpatient clinic of the Department of Veterans Affairs in Greenville, South Carolina, as the ''Lance Corporal Dana Cornell Darnell VA Clinic''.

H.R. 5961. An act to make revisions in title 5, United States Code, as necessary to keep the title current, and to make technical amendments to improve the United States Code.

H.R. 5973. An act to reauthorize the Great Lakes Fish and Wildlife Restoration Act of 1990, and for other purposes.

H.R. 6064. An act to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to seek to enter into an agreement with the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine for a review of examinations, furnished by the Secretary, to individuals who submit claims to the Secretary for compensation under chapter 11 of title 38, United States Code, for mental and physical conditions linked to military sexual trauma.

H.R. 6427. An act to amend the Red River National Wildlife Refuge Act to modify the boundary of the Red River National Wildlife Refuge, and for other purposes.

H.R. 6604. An act to amend title 38, United States Code, to improve the method by which the Secretary of Veterans Affairs determines the effects of a closure or disapproval of an educational institution on individuals who do not transfer credits from such institution.

H.R. 6961. An act to amend title 38, United States Code, to improve hearings before the Board of Veterans' Appeals regarding claims involving military sexual trauma.

H.R. 7181. An act to amend the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 to direct the Secretary of Transportation to seek to provide for the posting of contact information of the national human trafficking hotline in the restrooms of each aircraft, airport, over-the-road bus, bus station, passenger train, and passenger railroad station operating within the United States, and for other purposes.

H.R. 7299. An act to require the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to obtain an independent cybersecurity assessment of information systems of the Department of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes.

H.R. 7335. An act to improve coordination between the Veterans Health Administration and the Veterans Benefits Administration with respect to claims for compensation arising from military sexual trauma, and for other purposes.

H.R. 7735. An act to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to update the appraisal requirements for certain loans guaranteed by the Department of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes.

H.R. 8260. An act to amend title 38, United States Code, to shorten the timeframe for designation of benefits under Department of Veterans Affairs life insurance programs, to improve the treatment of undisbursed life insurance benefits by the Department of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes.

The enrolled bills were subsequently signed by the President pro tempore (Mr. LEAHY).

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

The message also announced that the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. BEYER) had signed the following enrolled bills:

H.R. 203. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 4020 Broadway Street in Houston, Texas, as the ''Benny C. Martinez Post Office Building''.

H.R. 1095. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 101 South Willowbrook Avenue in Compton, California, as the ''PFC James Anderson, Jr., Post Office Building''.

H.R. 2472. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 82422 Cadiz Jewett Road in Cadiz, Ohio, as the ''John Armor Bingham Post Office''.

H.R. 2473. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 275 Penn Avenue in Salem, Ohio, as the ''Howard Arthur Tibbs Post Office''.

H.R. 4622. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 226 North Main Street in Roseville, Ohio, as the ''Ronald E. Rosser Post Office''.

H.R. 4899. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 10 Broadway Street West, in Akeley, Minnesota, as the ''Neal Kenneth Todd Post Office''.

H.R. 5271. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 2245 Rosa L Parks Boulevard in Nashville, Tennessee, as the ''Thelma Harper Post Office Building''.

H.R. 5349. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1550 State Road S–38–211 in Orangeburg, South Carolina, as the ''J.I. Washington Post Office Building''.

H.R. 5650. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 16605 East Avenue of the Fountains in Fountain Hills, Arizona, as the ''Dr. C.T. Wright Post Office Building''.

H.R. 5659. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1961 North C Street in Oxnard, California, as the ''John R. Hatcher III Post Office Building''.

H.R. 5794. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 850 Walnut Street in McKeesport, Pennsylvania, as the ''First Sergeant Leonard A. Funk, Jr. Post Office Building''.

H.R. 5865. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 4110 Bluebonnet Drive in Stafford, Texas, as the ''Leonard Scarcella Post Office Building''.

H.R. 5900. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 2016 East 1st Street in Los Angeles, California, as the ''Marine Corps Reserve PVT Jacob Cruz Post Office''.

H.R. 5952. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 123 East Main Street, in Vergas, Minnesota, as the ''Jon Glawe Post Office''.

H.R. 6042. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 213 William Hilton Parkway in Hilton Head Island, South Carolina, as the ''Caesar H. Wright Jr. Post Office Building''.

H.R. 6080. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 5420 Kavanaugh Boulevard in Little Rock, Arkansas, as the ''Ronald A. Robinson Post Office''.

H.R. 6218. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 317 Blattner Drive in Avon, Minnesota, as the ''W.O.C. Kort Miller Plantenberg Post Office''.

H.R. 6220. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 100 3rd Avenue Northwest in Perham, Minnesota, as the ''Charles P. Nord Post Office''.

H.R. 6221. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 155 Main Avenue West in Winsted, Minnesota, as the ''James A. Rogers Jr. Post Office''.

H.R. 6267. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 15 Chestnut Street in Suffern, New York, as the ''Sergeant Gerald T. 'Jerry' Donnellan Post Office''.

H.R. 6386. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 450 West Schaumburg Road in Schaumburg, Illinois, as the ''Veterans of Iraq and Afghanistan Memorial Post Office Building''.

H.R. 6630. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 1400 N Kraemer Blvd. in Placentia, California, as the ''PFC Jang Ho Kim Post Office Building''.

H.R. 6917. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 301 East Congress Parkway in Crystal Lake, Illinois, as the ''Ryan J. Cummings Post Office Building''.

H.R. 7514. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 345 South Main Street in Butler, Pennsylvania, as the ''Andrew Gomer Williams Post Office Building''.

H.R. 7518. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 23200 John R Road in Hazel Park, Michigan, as the ''Roy E. Dickens Post Office''.

H.R. 7519. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 2050 South Boulevard in Bloomfield Township, Michigan, as the ''Dr. Ezra S. Parke Post Office Building''.

H.R. 7638. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 6000 South Florida Avenue in Lakeland, Florida, as the ''U.S. Marine Corporal Ronald R. Payne Jr. Post Office''.

H.R. 8025. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 100 South 1st Street in Minneapolis, Minnesota, as the ''Martin Olav Sabo Post Office''.

H.R. 8026. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 825 West 65th Street in Minneapolis, Minnesota, as the ''Charles W. Lindberg Post Office''.

H.R. 8203. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 651 Business Interstate Highway 35 North Suite 420 in New Braunfels, Texas, as the ''Bob Krueger Post Office''.

H.R. 8226. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 236 Concord Exchange North in South Saint Paul, Minnesota, as the ''Officer Leo Pavlak Post Office Building''.

H.R. 9308. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 6401 El Cajon Boulevard in San Diego, California, as the ''Susan A. Davis Post Office''.

The bills were subsequently signed by the President pro tempore (Mr. LEAHY).

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

At 4:19 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mrs. Alli, one of its reading clerks, announced that the Speaker had signed the following bill:

H.R. 7776. An act to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2023 for military activities of the Department of Defense, military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

The enrolled bill was subsequently signed by the President pro tempore (Mr. LEAHY).

At 5:16 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mrs. Cole, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bills, without amendment:

S. 989. An act to establish a Native American language resource center in furtherance of the policy set forth in the Native American Languages Act.

S. 1294. An act to authorize the imposition of sanctions with respect to foreign persons that have engaged in significant theft of trade secrets of United States persons, and for other purposes.

S. 1402. An act to amend the Native American Languages Act to ensure the survival and continuing vitality of Native American languages, and for other purposes.

S. 1541. An act to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to require the Federal Communications Commission to ensure just and reasonable charges for telephone and advanced communications services in correctional and detention facilities.

S. 1942. An act to standardize the designation of National Heritage Areas, and for other purposes.

S. 3405. An act to require the Federal Communications Commission to issue a rule providing that certain low power television stations may be accorded primary status as Class A television licensees, and for other purposes.

S. 3519. An act to amend the National Trails System Act to designate the Butterfield Overland National Historic Trail, and for other purposes.

S. 3773. An act to authorize leases of up to 99 years for land held in trust for the Confederated Tribes of the Chehalis Reservation.

S. 3946. An act to reauthorize the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2017, and for other purposes.

S. 3949. An act to reauthorize the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000, and for other purposes.

S. 4104. An act to approve the settlement of water rights claims of the Hualapai Tribe and certain allottees in the State of Arizona, to authorize construction of a water project relating to those water rights claims, and for other purposes.

S. 4120. An act to maximize discovery, and accelerate development and availability, of promising childhood cancer treatments, and for other purposes.

S. 4240. An act to amend section 2441 of title 18, United States Code, to broaden the scope of individuals subject to prosecution for war crimes.

S. 4439. An act to take certain Federal land located in Siskiyou County, California, and Humboldt County, California, into trust for the benefit of the Karuk Tribe, and for other purposes.

S. 4949. An act to amend title 38, United States Code, to address green burial sections in national cemeteries, and for other purposes.

S. 4978. An act to amend the Public Health Service Act to reauthorize the State offices of rural health program.

S. 5087. An act to amend the Not Invisible Act of 2019 to extend, and provide additional support for, the activities of the Department of the Interior and the Department of Justice Joint Commission on Reducing Violent Crime Against Indians, and for other purposes.

S. 5328. An act to amend the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 to extend terminal lakes assistance.

The message further announced that the House has passed the following bill, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 9640. An act to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for examination and disclosure with respect to Presidential income tax returns.

The message also announced that the House agreed to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 7939) to make permanent certain educational assistance benefits under the laws administered by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs in the case of changes to courses of education by reason of emergency situations, and for other purposes.

At 5:43 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mrs. Cole, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bill, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 1155. An act ensuring that goods made with forced labor in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region of the People's Republic of China do not enter the United States market, and for other purposes.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. SCHATZ, from the Committee on Indian Affairs:

Report to accompany S. 3308, a bill to authorize the Colorado River Indian Tribes to enter into lease or exchange agreements and storage agreements relating to water of the Colorado River allocated to the Colorado River Indian Tribes, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 117–286).

Report to accompany S. 4104, a bill to approve the settlement of water rights claims of the Hualapai Tribe and certain allottees in the State of Arizona, to authorize construction of a water project relating to those water rights claims, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 117–287).

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mrs. GILLIBRAND:

S. 5354. A bill to assess, prevent, prepare for, respond to, recover, and mitigate biological threats by establishing the One Health Security Council; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. SCOTT of Florida (for himself and Mr. RUBIO):

S. 5355. A bill making emergency supplemental appropriations for disaster relief for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2023, and for other purposes; read twice.

By Mr. CASEY (for himself, Mr. BROWN, and Mr. MANCHIN):

S. 5356. A bill to improve compliance with mine safety and health laws, empower miners to raise safety concerns, and prevent future mine tragedies, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Ms. COLLINS (for herself, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. KELLY, Ms. HASSAN, and Mr. WARNOCK):

S. 5357. A bill to provide compensation for United States victims of Libyan state-sponsored terrorism, and for other purposes; considered and passed.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Mr. LEAHY:

S. Con. Res. 51. A concurrent resolution providing for a correction in the enrollment of H.R. 2617; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. LEAHY:

S. Con. Res. 52. A concurrent resolution providing for a correction in the enrollment of H.R. 4373; considered and agreed to.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 584

At the request of Mrs. SHAHEEN, her name was added as a cosponsor of S. 584, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide coverage of medical nutrition therapy services for individuals with eating disorders under the Medicare program.

S. 1486

At the request of Mr. CASEY, the names of the Senator from Arizona (Ms. SINEMA), the Senator from Ohio (Mr. BROWN), the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. BLUMENTHAL), the Senator from New York (Mrs. GILLIBRAND), the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN), the Senator from Maryland (Mr. CARDIN), the Senator from Maine (Mr. KING), the Senator from Delaware (Mr. COONS), the Senator from Georgia (Mr. OSSOFF), the Senator from New Hampshire (Ms. HASSAN), the Senator from Georgia (Mr. WARNOCK), the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. MENENDEZ), the Senator from Hawaii (Ms. HIRONO), the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. KLOBUCHAR), the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN), the Senator from Michigan (Mr. PETERS), the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. REED), the Senator from California (Mr. PADILLA), the Senator from Oregon (Mr. WYDEN), the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. WHITEHOUSE), the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. MARKEY), the Senator from Montana (Mr. TESTER), the Senator from Colorado (Mr. BENNET), the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. BOOKER), the Senator from Massachusetts (Ms. WARREN), the Senator from New York (Mr. SCHUMER) and the Senator from Wisconsin (Ms. BALDWIN) were added as cosponsors of S. 1486, a bill to eliminate discrimination and promote women's health and economic security by ensuring reasonable workplace accommodations for workers whose ability to perform the functions of a job are limited by pregnancy, childbirth, or a related medical condition.

S. 3659

At the request of Ms. COLLINS, the name of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. WARNOCK) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3659, a bill to exempt premium pay received by semi-retired workers during the COVID–19 pandemic from the Social Security retirement earnings test.

S. 3686

At the request of Mrs. SHAHEEN, her name was added as a cosponsor of S. 3686, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide education and training on eating disorders for health care providers and communities, and for other purposes.

S. 4979

At the request of Mr. DURBIN, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 4979, a bill to authorize grants for emotional support services for incarcerated victims of sexual abuse, and for other purposes.

S. RES. 875

At the request of Mr. BROWN, the names of the Senator from Virginia (Mr. WARNER) and the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. HEINRICH) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 875, a resolution declaring racism a public health crisis.

S. RES. 877

At the request of Mr. BROWN, the names of the Senator from West Virginia (Mrs. CAPITO), the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN), the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. BOOKER) and the Senator from Maryland (Mr. VAN HOLLEN) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 877, a resolution designating the week of September 18 through September 24, 2022, as ''Community School Coordinators Appreciation Week''.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 51—PROVIDING FOR A CORRECTION IN THE ENROLLMENT OF H.R. 2617

Mr. LEAHY submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. CON. RES. 51

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That, in the enrollment of H.R. 2617, the Clerk of the House of Representatives shall make the following corrections:

(1) Amend the title so as to read: ''Making consolidated appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2023, and for providing emergency assistance for the situation in Ukraine, and for other purposes.''.

(2) Strike the first section 1 immediately following the enacting clause and all that follows through the end of the first section 2, up to and including ''under subsection (b)(5) for that agency''.

(3) In title IV of division O, strike section 403.

(4) Strike the final section 3 and all that follows through the end.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 52—PROVIDING FOR A CORRECTION IN THE ENROLLMENT OF H.R. 4373

Mr. LEAHY submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. CON. RES. 52

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That, in the enrollment of H.R. 4373, the Clerk of the House of Representatives shall amend the title so as to read: ''Making further continuing appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2023, and for other purposes.''.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 6622. Mr. LANKFORD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 6552 proposed by Mr. LEAHY to the bill H.R. 2617, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 6623. Mr. SCHUMER (for Mr. LEAHY) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 4373, making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2022, and for other purposes.

SA 6624. Mr. SCHUMER (for Mr. WICKER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill H.R. 1082, to study the incidence of fatal and non-fatal assaults in TNC and for-hire vehicles in order to enhance safety and save lives.

SA 6625. Mr. SCHUMER (for Mr. WICKER) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 1082, supra.

SA 6626. Mr. SCHUMER (for Mr. SULLIVAN) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 4321, to amend the Save Our Seas 2.0 Act to improve the administration of the Marine Debris Foundation, to amend the Marine Debris Act to improve the administration of the Marine Debris Program of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and for other purposes.

SA 6627. Mr. SCHUMER (for Mr. MANCHIN (for himself, Mr. BARRASSO, and Mr. RISCH)) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 3428, to require the Secretary of Energy to establish a Nuclear Fuel Security Program, expand the American Assured Fuel Supply Program, and submit a report on a civil nuclear credit program, and for other purposes.

SA 6628. Mr. SCHUMER (for Mr. MANCHIN (for himself, Mr. BARRASSO, and Mr. RISCH)) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 3428, supra.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 6622. Mr. LANKFORD submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 6552 proposed by Mr. LEAHY to the bill H.R. 2617, to amend section 1115 of title 31, United States Code, to amend the description of how performance goals are achieved, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 1291, line 2, strike ''$1,481,915,000'' and insert ''$1,480,915,000''.

On page 1301, line 21, strike ''$3,500,000'' and insert ''$4,500,000''.

On page 1301, line 23, strike the period and insert the following: ''*Provided*, That amounts appropriated under this heading be used in a manner consistent with the Commission's authorities under title II of the International Religious Freedom Act of 1998 (22 U.S.C. 6431 et seq.).''.

SA 6623. Mr. SCHUMER (for Mr. LEAHY) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 4373, making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2022, and for other purposes; as follows:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''Further Additional Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2023''.

SEC. 2. TABLE OF CONTENTS.

The table of contents of this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short Title.
Sec. 2. Table of Contents.
Sec. 3. References.
DIVISION A—FURTHER ADDITIONAL CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2023
DIVISION B—OTHER MATTERS
Title I—Extensions
Title II—Budgetary Effects

SEC. 3. REFERENCES.

Except as expressly provided otherwise, any reference to ''this Act'' contained in any division of this Act shall be treated as referring only to the provisions of that division.

DIVISION A—FURTHER ADDITIONAL CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2023

SEC. 101. The Continuing Appropriations Act, 2023 (division A of Public Law 117–180) is amended by striking the date specified in section 106(3) and inserting ''December 30, 2022''.

This division may be cited as the ''Further Additional Continuing Appropriations Act, 2023''.

DIVISION B—OTHER MATTERS

TITLE I—EXTENSIONS

SEC. 101. EXTENSION OF FCC AUCTION AUTHORITY.

Section 309(j)(11) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 309(j)(11)) shall be applied by substituting ''December 30, 2022'' for ''December 23, 2022''.

SEC. 102. EXTENSION OF AUTHORIZATION FOR SPECIAL ASSESSMENT FOR DOMESTIC TRAFFICKING VICTIMS' FUND.

Section 3014(a) of title 18, United States Code, shall be applied, in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by substituting ''December 30, 2022'' for ''December 23, 2022''.

SEC. 103. UNITED STATES PAROLE COMMISSION EXTENSION.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This section may be cited as the ''United States Parole Commission Further Additional Extension Act of 2022''.

(b) AMENDMENT OF SENTENCING REFORM ACT OF 1984.—For purposes of section 235(b) of the Sentencing Reform Act of 1984 (18 U.S.C. 3551 note; Public Law 98–473; 98 Stat. 2032), as such section relates to chapter 311 of title 18, United States Code, and the United States Parole Commission, each reference in such section to ''35 years and 46 days'' or ''35-year and 46-day period'' shall be applied as if it were a reference to ''35 years and 60 days'' or ''35-year and 60-day period'', respectively.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—Subsection (b) shall take effect as though enacted as part of the Further Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2023.

(d) SUPERSEDED PROVISION.—Section 103 of division B of the Further Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2023 shall have no force or effect.

SEC. 104. EXTENSION OF COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION CUSTOMER PROTECTION FUND EXPENSES ACCOUNT.

Section 1(b) of Public Law 117–25 (135 Stat. 297) shall be applied by substituting ''December 30, 2022'' for ''December 23, 2022'' each place it appears.

SEC. 105. EXTENSION OF MORATORIUM.

Section 424(a) of title IV of division G of Public Law 113–76 shall be applied by substituting ''December 31, 2022'' for ''December 24, 2022''.

TITLE II—BUDGETARY EFFECTS

SEC. 201. BUDGETARY EFFECTS.

(a) STATUTORY PAYGO SCORECARDS.—The budgetary effects of this division shall not be entered on either PAYGO scorecard maintained pursuant to section 4(d) of the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010.

(b) SENATE PAYGO SCORECARDS.—The budgetary effects of this division shall not be entered on any PAYGO scorecard maintained for purposes of section 4106 of H. Con. Res. 71 (115th Congress).

(c) CLASSIFICATION OF BUDGETARY EFFECTS.—Notwithstanding Rule 3 of the Budget Scorekeeping Guidelines set forth in the joint explanatory statement of the committee of conference accompanying Conference Report 105–217 and section 250(c)(8) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, the budgetary effects of this division shall not be estimated—

(1) for purposes of section 251 of such Act;

(2) for purposes of an allocation to the Committee on Appropriations pursuant to section 302(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974; and

(3) for purposes of paragraph (4)(C) of section 3 of the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010 as being included in an appropriation Act.

SA 6624. Mr. SCHUMER (for Mr. WICKER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill H.R. 1082, to study the incidence of fatal and non-fatal assaults in TNC and for-hire vehicles in order to enhance safety and save lives; as follows:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''Sami's Law''.

SEC. 2. 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.

SA 6625. Mr. SCHUMER (for Mr. WICKER) proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 1082, to study the incidence of fatal and non-fatal assaults in TNC and for-hire vehicles in order to enhance safety and save lives; as follows:

Amend the title so as to read: ''An Act to study the incidence of fatal and non-fatal assaults in TNC and for-hire vehicles in order to enhance safety and save lives.''.

SA 6626. Mr. SCHUMER (for Mr. SULLIVAN) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 4321, to amend the Save Our Seas 2.0 Act to improve the administration of the Marine Debris Foundation, to amend the Marine Debris Act to improve the administration of the Marine Debris Program of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and for other purposes; as follows:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''Save Our Seas 2.0 Amendments Act''.

SEC. 2. MODIFICATIONS TO THE MARINE DEBRIS FOUNDATION.

(a) STATUS OF FOUNDATION.—Section 111(a) of the Save Our Seas 2.0 Act (33 U.S.C. 4211(a)) is amended, in the second sentence, by striking ''organization'' and inserting ''corporation''.

(b) BOARD OF DIRECTORS.—

(1) APPOINTMENT, VACANCIES, AND REMOVAL.—Section 112(b) of such Act (33 U.S.C. 4212(b)) is amended—

(A) in paragraph (1), in the matter preceding subparagraph (A)—

(i) by striking ''and considering'' and inserting ''considering'';

(ii) by inserting ''and with the approval of the Secretary of Commerce,'' after ''by the Board,''; and

(iii) by inserting ''and such other criteria as the Under Secretary may establish'' after ''subsection (a)'';

(B) in paragraph (3)(A), by inserting ''with the approval of the Secretary of Commerce'' after ''the Board'';

(C) in paragraph (5)—

(i) by inserting ''the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development,'' after ''Service,''; and

(ii) by inserting ''and with the approval of the Secretary of Commerce'' after ''EPA Administrator'';

(D) by redesignating paragraphs (2) through (5) as paragraphs (3) through (6), respectively; and

(E) by inserting after paragraph (1) the following:

''(2) RECOMMENDATIONS OF BOARD REGARDING APPOINTMENTS.—For appointments made under paragraph (1) other than the initial appointments, the Board shall submit to the Under Secretary recommendations on candidates for appointment.''.

(2) GENERAL POWERS.—Section 112(g) of such Act (33 U.S.C. 4212(g)) is amended—

(A) in paragraph (1)(A), by striking ''officers and employees'' and inserting ''the initial officers and employees of the Board''; and

(B) in paragraph (2)(B)(i), by striking ''chief operating officer'' and inserting ''chief executive officer''.

(3) CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER.—Section 112 of such Act (33 U.S.C. 4212) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(h) CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER.—

''(1) APPOINTMENT; REMOVAL; REVIEW.—The Board shall appoint and may remove and review the performance of the chief executive officer of the Board.

''(2) POWERS.—The chief executive officer of the Board may appoint, remove, and review the performance of any officer or employee of the Foundation.''.

(c) POWERS OF FOUNDATION.—Section 113(c)(1) of such Act (33 U.S.C. 4213(c)(1)) is amended, in the matter preceding subparagraph (A)—

(1) by inserting ''nonprofit'' before ''corporation''; and

(2) by striking ''acting as a trustee'' and inserting ''formed''.

(d) PRINCIPAL OFFICE.—Section 113 of such Act (33 U.S.C. 4213) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(g) PRINCIPAL OFFICE.—The Board may locate the principal office of the Foundation outside the District of Columbia and is encouraged to locate that office in a coastal State.''.

(e) BEST PRACTICES.—Section 113 of such Act (33 U.S.C. 4213), as amended by subsection (d), is further amended by adding at the end the following:

''(h) BEST PRACTICES.—

''(1) TRIBAL GOVERNMENT.—In this paragraph, the term 'Tribal government' means the recognized governing body of any Indian or Alaska Native tribe, band, nation, pueblo, village, community, component band, or component reservation individually identified (including parenthetically) in the list published most recently as of the date of enactment of the Save Our Seas 2.0 Amendments Act pursuant to section 104 of the Federally Recognized Indian Tribe List Act of 1994 (25 U.S.C. 5131).

''(2) BEST PRACTICES.—The Foundation shall develop and implement best practices for conducting outreach to Tribal governments and Indian Tribes.

''(3) REQUIREMENTS.—The best practices developed under paragraph (2) shall—

''(A) include a process to support technical assistance and capacity building to improve outcomes; and

''(B) promote an awareness of programs and grants available under this Act.''.

(f) USE OF FUNDS.—Section 118 of such Act (33 U.S.C. 4218) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in paragraph (2), by striking ''and State and local government agencies'' and inserting '', State and local government agencies, United States and international nongovernmental organizations, regional organizations, and foreign government entities''; and

(B) in paragraph (3)—

(i) in the paragraph heading, by striking ''PROHIBITION'' and inserting ''LIMITATION''; and

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

''(B) SALARIES.—The Foundation may use Federal funds described in subparagraph (A) to pay for salaries only during the 24-month period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act. The Secretary shall not require reimbursement from the Foundation for any such Federal funds used to pay for such salaries.''; and

(2) in subsection (b)(2), by striking ''and State and local government agencies'' and inserting '', State and local government agencies, United States and international nongovernmental organizations, regional organizations, and foreign government entities''.

SEC. 3. MODIFICATIONS TO THE MARINE DEBRIS PROGRAM OF THE NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION.

(a) GRANTS, COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS, CONTRACTS, AND OTHER AGREEMENTS.—Section 3(d) of the Marine Debris Act (33 U.S.C. 1952(d)) is amended—

(1) in the subsection heading, by striking ''AND CONTRACTS'' and inserting ''CONTRACTS, AND OTHER AGREEMENTS'';

(2) in paragraph (1), by striking ''and contracts'' and inserting '', contracts, and other agreements'';

(3) in paragraph (2)—

(A) in subparagraph (B)—

(i) by striking ''part of the'' and inserting ''part of a''; and

(ii) by inserting ''or (C)'' after ''subparagraph (A)''; and

(B) in subparagraph (C), in the matter preceding clause (i), by inserting ''and except as provided in subparagraph (B)'' after ''subparagraph (A)''; and

(4) by adding at the end the following:

''(7) IN-KIND CONTRIBUTIONS.—With respect to any project carried out pursuant to a contract or other agreement entered into under paragraph (1) that is not a cooperative agreement or an agreement to provide financial assistance in the form of a grant, the Administrator may contribute on an in-kind basis the portion of the costs of the project that the Administrator determines represents the amount of benefit the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration derives from the project.''.

(b) RECEIPT AND EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS; USE OF RESOURCES.—Section 3 of the Marine Debris Act (33 U.S.C. 1952) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(e) RECEIPT AND EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS.—In order to accomplish the purpose set forth in section 2, the Administrator, acting through the Program, may, only to the extent provided in advance in appropriations Acts, receive and expend funds made available by—

''(1) any department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States;

''(2) any State, local, or tribal government (or any political subdivision thereof);

''(3) any foreign government or international organization;

''(4) any public or private organization; or

''(5) any individual.

''(f) USE OF RESOURCES.—In order to accomplish the purpose set forth in section 2, the Administrator, acting through the Program, may use, with consent, with reimbursement, and subject to the availability of appropriations, the land, services, equipment, personnel, and facilities of—

''(1) any department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States;

''(2) any State, local, or tribal government (or any political subdivision thereof);

''(3) any foreign government or international organization;

''(4) any public or private organization; or

''(5) any individual.''.

SA 6627. Mr. SCHUMER (for Mr. MANCHIN (for himself, Mr. BARRASSO, and Mr. RISCH)) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 3428, to require the Secretary of Energy to establish a Nuclear Fuel Security Program, expand the American Assured Fuel Supply Program, and submit a report on a civil nuclear credit program, and for other purposes; as follows:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''Fission for the Future Act''.

SEC. 2. U.S. NUCLEAR FUELS SECURITY INITIATIVE.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the Department should—

(A) prioritize activities to increase domestic production of low-enriched uranium; and

(B) accelerate efforts to establish a domestic high-assay, low-enriched uranium enrichment capability; and

(2) if domestic enrichment of high-assay, low-enriched uranium will not be commercially available at the scale needed in time to meet the needs of the advanced nuclear reactor demonstration projects of the Department, the Secretary shall consider and implement, as necessary—

(A) all viable options to make high-assay, low-enriched uranium produced from inventories owned by the Department available in a manner that is sufficient to maximize the potential for the Department to meet the needs and schedules of advanced nuclear reactor developers, without impacting existing Department missions, until such time that commercial enrichment and deconversion capability for high-assay, low-enriched uranium exists at a scale sufficient to meet future needs; and

(B) all viable options for partnering with countries that are allies or partners of the United States to meet those needs and schedules until that time.

(b) OBJECTIVES.—The objectives of this section are—

(1) to expeditiously increase domestic production of low-enriched uranium;

(2) to expeditiously increase domestic production of high-assay, low-enriched uranium by an annual quantity, and in such form, determined by the Secretary to be sufficient to meet the needs of—

(A) advanced nuclear reactor developers; and

(B) the consortium;

(3) to ensure the availability of domestically produced, converted, and enriched uranium in a quantity determined by the Secretary, in consultation with U.S. nuclear energy companies, to be sufficient to address a reasonably anticipated supply disruption;

(4) to address gaps and deficiencies in the domestic production, conversion, enrichment, deconversion, and reduction of uranium by partnering with countries that are allies or partners of the United States if domestic options are not practicable;

(5) to ensure that, in the event of a supply disruption in the nuclear fuel market, a reserve of nuclear fuels is available to serve as a backup supply to support the nuclear nonproliferation and civil nuclear energy objectives of the Department;

(6) to support enrichment, deconversion, and reduction technology deployed in the United States; and

(7) to ensure that, until such time that domestic enrichment and deconversion of high-assay, low-enriched uranium is commercially available at the scale needed to meet the needs of advanced nuclear reactor developers, the Secretary considers and implements, as necessary—

(A) all viable options to make high-assay, low-enriched uranium produced from inventories owned by the Department available in a manner that is sufficient to maximize the potential for the Department to meet the needs and schedules of advanced nuclear reactor developers; and

(B) all viable options for partnering with countries that are allies or partners of the United States to meet those needs and schedules.

(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) ADVANCED NUCLEAR REACTOR.—The term ''advanced nuclear reactor'' has the meaning given the term in section 951(b) of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 16271(b)).

(2) ASSOCIATED ENTITY.—The term ''associated entity'' means an entity that—

(A) is owned, controlled, or dominated by—

(i) the government of a country that is an ally or partner of the United States; or

(ii) an associated individual; or

(B) is organized under the laws of, or otherwise subject to the jurisdiction of, a country that is an ally or partner of the United States, including a corporation that is incorporated in such a country.

(3) ASSOCIATED INDIVIDUAL.—The term ''associated individual'' means an alien who is a national of a country that is an ally or partner of the United States.

(4) CONSORTIUM.—The term ''consortium'' means the consortium established under section 2001(a)(2)(F) of the Energy Act of 2020 (42 U.S.C. 16281(a)(2)(F)).

(5) DEPARTMENT.—The term ''Department'' means the Department of Energy.

(6) HIGH-ASSAY, LOW-ENRICHED URANIUM; HALEU.—The term ''high-assay, low-enriched uranium'' or ''HALEU'' means high-assay low-enriched uranium (as defined in section 2001(d) of the Energy Act of 2020 (42 U.S.C. 16281(d))).

(7) LOW-ENRICHED URANIUM; LEU.—The term ''low-enriched uranium'' or ''LEU'' means each of—

(A) low-enriched uranium (as defined in section 3102 of the USEC Privatization Act (42 U.S.C. 2297h)); and

(B) low-enriched uranium (as defined in section 3112A(a) of that Act (42 U.S.C. 2297h–10a(a))).

(8) PROGRAMS.—The term ''Programs'' means—

(A) the Nuclear Fuel Security Program established under subsection (d)(1);

(B) the American Assured Fuel Supply Program of the Department; and

(C) the HALEU for Advanced Nuclear Reactor Demonstration Projects Program established under subsection (d)(3).

(9) SECRETARY.—The term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of Energy.

(10) U.S. NUCLEAR ENERGY COMPANY.—The term ''U.S. nuclear energy company'' means a company that—

(A) is organized under the laws of, or otherwise subject to the jurisdiction of, the United States; and

(B) is involved in the nuclear energy industry.

(d) ESTABLISHMENT AND EXPANSION OF PROGRAMS.—The Secretary, consistent with the objectives described in subsection (b), shall—

(1) establish a program, to be known as the ''Nuclear Fuel Security Program'', to increase the quantity of LEU and HALEU produced by U.S. nuclear energy companies;

(2) expand the American Assured Fuel Supply Program of the Department to ensure the availability of domestically produced, converted, and enriched uranium in the event of a supply disruption; and

(3) establish a program, to be known as the ''HALEU for Advanced Nuclear Reactor Demonstration Projects Program''—

(A) to maximize the potential for the Department to meet the needs and schedules of advanced nuclear reactor developers until such time that commercial enrichment and deconversion capability for HALEU exists in the United States at a scale sufficient to meet future needs; and

(B) where practicable, to partner with countries that are allies or partners of the United States to meet those needs and schedules until that time.

(e) NUCLEAR FUEL SECURITY PROGRAM.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In carrying out the Nuclear Fuel Security Program, the Secretary—

(A) shall—

(i) not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, enter into 2 or more contracts to begin acquiring not less than 100 metric tons per year of LEU by December 31, 2026 (or the earliest operationally feasible date thereafter), to ensure diverse domestic uranium mining, conversion, enrichment, and deconversion capacity and technologies, including new capacity, among U.S. nuclear energy companies;

(ii) not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, enter into 2 or more contracts with members of the consortium to begin acquiring not less than 20 metric tons per year of HALEU by December 31, 2027 (or the earliest operationally feasible date thereafter), from U.S. nuclear energy companies;

(iii) utilize only uranium produced, converted, enriched, deconverted, and reduced in—

(I) the United States; or

(II) if domestic options are not practicable, a country that is an ally or partner of the United States; and

(iv) to the maximum extent practicable, ensure that the use of domestic uranium utilized as a result of that program does not negatively affect the economic operation of nuclear reactors in the United States; and

(B)(i) may not make commitments under this subsection (including cooperative agreements (used in accordance with section 6305 of title 31, United States Code), purchase agreements, guarantees, leases, service contracts, or any other type of commitment) for the purchase or other acquisition of HALEU or LEU unless—

(I) funds are specifically provided for those purposes in advance in appropriations Acts enacted after the date of enactment of this Act; or

(II) the commitment is funded entirely by funds made available to the Secretary from the account described in subsection (i)(2)(B); and

(ii) may make a commitment described in clause (i) only—

(I) if the full extent of the anticipated costs stemming from the commitment is recorded as an obligation at the time that the commitment is made; and

(II) to the extent of that up-front obligation recorded in full at that time.

(2) CONSIDERATIONS.—In carrying out paragraph (1)(A)(ii), the Secretary shall consider and, if appropriate, implement—

(A) options to ensure the quickest availability of commercially enriched HALEU, including—

(i) partnerships between 2 or more commercial enrichers; and

(ii) utilization of up to 10-percent enriched uranium as feedstock in demonstration-scale or commercial HALEU enrichment facilities;

(B) options to partner with countries that are allies or partners of the United States to provide LEU and HALEU for commercial purposes;

(C) options that provide for an array of HALEU—

(i) enrichment levels;

(ii) output levels to meet demand; and

(iii) fuel forms, including uranium metal and oxide; and

(D) options—

(i) to replenish, as necessary, Department stockpiles of uranium that was intended to be downblended for other purposes, but was instead used in carrying out activities under the HALEU for Advanced Nuclear Reactor Demonstration Projects Program;

(ii) to continue supplying HALEU to meet the needs of the recipients of an award made pursuant to the funding opportunity announcement of the Department numbered DE–FOA–0002271 for Pathway 1, Advanced Reactor Demonstrations; and

(iii) to make HALEU available to other advanced nuclear reactor developers and other end-users.

(3) AVOIDANCE OF MARKET DISRUPTIONS.—In carrying out the Nuclear Fuel Security Program, the Secretary, to the extent practicable and consistent with the purposes of that program, shall not disrupt or replace market mechanisms by competing with U.S. nuclear energy companies.

(f) EXPANSION OF THE AMERICAN ASSURED FUEL SUPPLY PROGRAM.—The Secretary, in consultation with U.S. nuclear energy companies, shall—

(1) expand the American Assured Fuel Supply Program of the Department by merging

the operations of the Uranium Reserve Program of the Department with the American Assured Fuel Supply Program; and

(2) in carrying out the American Assured Fuel Supply Program of the Department, as expanded under paragraph (1)—

(A) maintain, replenish, diversify, or increase the quantity of uranium made available by that program in a manner determined by the Secretary to be consistent with the purposes of that program and the objectives described in subsection (b);

(B) utilize only uranium produced, converted, and enriched in—

(i) the United States; or

(ii) if domestic options are not practicable, a country that is an ally or partner of the United States;

(C) make uranium available from the American Assured Fuel Supply, subject to terms and conditions determined by the Secretary to be reasonable and appropriate;

(D) refill and expand the supply of uranium in the American Assured Fuel Supply, including by maintaining a limited reserve of uranium to address a potential event in which a domestic or foreign recipient of uranium experiences a supply disruption for which uranium cannot be obtained through normal market mechanisms or under normal market conditions; and

(E) take other actions that the Secretary determines to be necessary or appropriate to address the purposes of that program and the objectives described in subsection (b).

(g) HALEU FOR ADVANCED NUCLEAR REACTOR DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS PROGRAM.—

(1) ACTIVITIES.—On enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall immediately accelerate and, as necessary, initiate activities to make available from inventories or stockpiles owned by the Department and made available to the consortium, HALEU for use in advanced nuclear reactors that cannot operate on uranium with lower enrichment levels or on alternate fuels, with priority given to the awards made pursuant to the funding opportunity announcement of the Department numbered DE–FOA–0002271 for Pathway 1, Advanced Reactor Demonstrations, with additional HALEU to be made available to other advanced nuclear reactor developers, as the Secretary determines to be appropriate.

(2) QUANTITY.—In carrying out activities under this subsection, the Secretary shall consider and implement, as necessary, all viable options to make HALEU available in quantities sufficient to maximize the potential for the Department to meet the needs and schedules of advanced nuclear reactor developers, including by seeking to make available—

(A) by September 30, 2024, not less than 3 metric tons of HALEU;

(B) by December 31, 2025, not less than an additional 8 metric tons of HALEU; and

(C) by June 30, 2026, not less than an additional 10 metric tons of HALEU.

(3) FACTORS FOR CONSIDERATION.—In carrying out activities under this subsection, the Secretary shall take into consideration—

(A) options for providing HALEU from a stockpile of uranium owned by the Department, including—

(i) uranium that has been declared excess to national security needs during or prior to fiscal year 2022;

(ii) uranium that—

(I) directly meets the needs of advanced nuclear reactor developers; but

(II) has been previously used or fabricated for another purpose;

(iii) uranium that can meet the needs of advanced nuclear reactor developers after removing radioactive or other contaminants that resulted from previous use or fabrication of the fuel for research, development, demonstration, or deployment activities of the Department, including activities that reduce the environmental liability of the Department by accelerating the processing of uranium from stockpiles designated as waste;

(iv) uranium from a high-enriched uranium stockpile, which can be blended with lower assay uranium to become HALEU to meet the needs of advanced nuclear reactor developers; and

(v) uranium from stockpiles intended for other purposes (excluding stockpiles intended for national security needs), but for which uranium could be swapped or replaced in time in such a manner that would not negatively impact the missions of the Department;

(B) options for expanding, or establishing new, capabilities or infrastructure to support the processing of uranium from Department inventories;

(C) options for accelerating the availability of HALEU from HALEU enrichment demonstration projects of the Department;

(D) options for providing HALEU from domestically enriched HALEU procured by the Department through a competitive process pursuant to the Nuclear Fuel Security Program established under subsection (d)(1);

(E) options to replenish, as needed, Department stockpiles of uranium made available pursuant to subparagraph (A) with domestically enriched HALEU procured by the Department through a competitive process pursuant to the Nuclear Fuel Security Program established under subsection (d)(1); and

(F) options that combine 1 or more of the approaches described in subparagraphs (A) through (E) to meet the deadlines described in paragraph (2).

(4) LIMITATIONS.—

(A) CERTAIN SERVICES.—The Secretary shall not barter or otherwise sell or transfer uranium in any form in exchange for services relating to—

(i) the final disposition of radioactive waste from uranium that is the subject of a contract for sale, resale, transfer, or lease under this subsection; or

(ii) environmental cleanup activities.

(B) CERTAIN COMMITMENTS.—In carrying out activities under this subsection, the Secretary—

(i) may not make commitments under this subsection (including cooperative agreements (used in accordance with section 6305 of title 31, United States Code), purchase agreements, guarantees, leases, service contracts, or any other type of commitment) for the purchase or other acquisition of HALEU or LEU unless—

(I) funds are specifically provided for those purposes in advance in appropriations Acts enacted after the date of enactment of this Act; or

(II) the commitment is funded entirely by funds made available to the Secretary from the account described in subsection (i)(2)(B); and

(ii) may make a commitment described in clause (i) only—

(I) if the full extent of the anticipated costs stemming from the commitment is recorded as an obligation at the time that the commitment is made; and

(II) to the extent of that up-front obligation recorded in full at that time.

(5) SUNSET.—The authority of the Secretary to carry out activities under this subsection shall terminate on the date on which the Secretary notifies Congress that the HALEU needs of advanced nuclear reactor developers can be fully met by commercial HALEU suppliers in the United States, as determined by the Secretary, in consultation with U.S. nuclear energy companies.

(h) DOMESTIC SOURCING CONSIDERATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), the Secretary may only carry out an activity in connection with 1 or more of the Programs if—

(A) the activity promotes manufacturing in the United States associated with uranium supply chains; or

(B) the activity relies on resources, materials, or equipment developed or produced—

(i) in the United States; or

(ii) in a country that is an ally or partner of the United States by—

(I) the government of that country;

(II) an associated entity; or

(III) a U.S. nuclear energy company.

(2) WAIVER.—The Secretary may waive the requirements of paragraph (1) with respect to an activity if the Secretary determines a waiver to be necessary to achieve 1 or more of the objectives described in subsection (b).

(i) REASONABLE COMPENSATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In carrying out activities under this section, the Secretary shall ensure that any LEU and HALEU made available by the Secretary under 1 or more of the Programs is subject to reasonable compensation, taking into account the fair market value of the LEU or HALEU and the purposes of this section.

(2) AVAILABILITY OF CERTAIN FUNDS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding section 3302(b) of title 31, United States Code, revenues received by the Secretary from the sale or transfer of fuel feed material acquired by the Secretary pursuant to a contract entered into under clause (i) or (ii) of subsection (e)(1)(A) shall—

(i) be deposited in the account described in subparagraph (B);

(ii) be available to the Secretary for carrying out the purposes of this section, to reduce the need for further appropriations for those purposes; and

(iii) remain available until expended.

(B) REVOLVING FUND.—There is established in the Treasury an account into which the revenues described in subparagraph (A) shall be—

(i) deposited in accordance with clause (i) of that subparagraph; and

(ii) made available in accordance with clauses (ii) and (iii) of that subparagraph.

(j) NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION.—The Nuclear Regulatory Commission shall prioritize and expedite consideration of any action related to the Programs to the extent permitted under the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2011 et seq.) and related statutes.

(k) USEC PRIVATIZATION ACT.—The requirements of section 3112 of the USEC Privatization Act (42 U.S.C. 2297h–10) shall not apply to activities related to the Programs.

(l) NATIONAL SECURITY NEEDS.—The Secretary shall only make available to a member of the consortium under this section for commercial use or use in a demonstration project material that the President has determined is not necessary for national security needs, subject to the condition that the material made available shall not include any material that the Secretary determines to be necessary for the National Nuclear Security Administration or any critical mission of the Department.

(m) INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS.—This section shall be applied in a manner consistent with the obligations of the United States under international agreements.

SEC. 3. REPORT ON CIVIL NUCLEAR CREDIT PROGRAM.

Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Energy shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report that identifies the anticipated funding requirements for the civil nuclear credit program described in section 40323 of the Infrastructure Investment

and Jobs Act (42 U.S.C. 18753), taking into account—

(1) the zero-emission nuclear power production credit authorized by section 45U of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986; and

(2) any increased fuel costs associated with the use of domestic fuel that may arise from the implementation of that program.

SA 6628. Mr. SCHUMER (for Mr. MANCHIN (for himself, Mr. BARRASSO, and Mr. RISCH)) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 3428, to require the Secretary of Energy to establish a Nuclear Fuel Security Program, expand the American Assured Fuel Supply Program, and submit a report on a civil nuclear credit program, and for other purposes; as follows:

Amend the title so as to read: ''A bill to require the Secretary of Energy to establish a Nuclear Fuel Security Program, expand the American Assured Fuel Supply Program, and submit a report on a civil nuclear credit program, and for other purposes.''.

Mr. MERKLEY. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. ROSEN). Without objection, it is so ordered.

TRIBUTE TO ANNA TAYLOR AND REGGIE BABIN

Mr. SCHUMER. Well, Madam President, as you know, there are a lot of good things that occur at the end of the year. We have our holidays—our Christmas and Hanukkah holidays—with our families. We passed a lot of good legislation, and that is a job well done. A feeling of pride swells in all of our hearts that we were able to help so many American people in so many different ways and make our country and our world a better place.

But it is also a moment of sadness in a certain sense for those of us who some of our great staff members are leaving. I have a few, and I would like to talk about two today, two of the top people.

I am blessed. I have a great staff. I know how good you all think they are, our Senators, because you are always talking to my staff, and that shows the respect that they have for them and the respect I have for them as well.

One of the nice things about my staff is they are with me for many, many years. In fact, Mike Lynch, my chief in New York and Washington, who I think is the best chief for a leader that anyone has ever had, and Martin Brennan, my chief in Washington, have been with me virtually since I began in the Senate 24 years ago. So people stay awhile.

And these two have. I am going to miss them dearly.

First, let me begin with my Director of Economic Policy, Anna Taylor.

How did I meet Anna Taylor? Blanche Lambert Lincoln, a Senator from Arkansas, had just lost her race. She came into my office, and we hugged and cried a little bit because she was such a great person and we knew we would miss her in the Senate.

But she said: I want to give you a gift. And she said: Anna Taylor. Anna Taylor—that is how they would say her name. They are from northeast Arkansas. They call it the rice country. That means rice.

And she has been the best tax staffer—trade, economic policy—on the Hill. Every Senator on our side of the aisle and many on other sides of the aisle, when they have problems on tax policy, the watchword is: Go to Anna.

I don't know. Are they here? Are they—no. Well, I hope they are listening. Anyway: Go to Anna. She knows it better than anyone.

And she is brilliant. She is hardworking. She takes the most complex problems and figures out how to solve them in a substantive way but in a way that could be acceptable politically to a broad and diverse Senate. And she just knows it all. When there are these complicated economic issues that need explaining, she explains them in a way that is totally accurate and deep but also makes us able to understand them.

And, of course, she knows she is number 38 on my speed dial on my well-known famous—or infamous, whatever way you look at it—flip phone. She takes my calls from about 6 in the morning until about midnight because I so depend on her.

She is also such a decent person. She is amazing. She is kind. She is nice. She is caring. And she is so dedicated. Let me tell you, during the IRA, one of the most important pieces of legislation passed in decades—and she, more than anyone else, had written the tax parts of it, trying to take the diverse views of everybody—she was having her baby, her first baby. She got married while she was working on our staff. And she had little Posey. What a nice name. She kept working. I said: Anna, don't come here. Don't get on the phone. You just became a new momma.

But, no, there she was being a great momma as well as somebody helping get us past this historic legislation.

So now Anna is moving on. It will be a little less frenetic life and a life where she can enjoy Posey and her husband. And all of us—not just CHUCK SCHUMER, not just all of my wonderful staff, but the whole Senate—she leaves a huge hole, a huge cavity of knowledge, of dedication, of reliance.

We will miss you, Anna, but you deserve the best. And you will always, always, always be a member of the Schumer family.

And she is not the only one who is leaving. Another great one is leaving too—my chief counsel—and that is Reggie Babin. He, too, is from the South. This kid from southern Brooklyn is hiring a lot of southern Americans—not southern Americans—people from the South of the United States.

Reggie is from Louisiana. He still loves LSU and many other Louisiana-type things. And he is my departing chief counsel.

When I became leader—then minority leader—I needed a really good counsel. The minute I interviewed Reggie, who had worked on the House side for Cedric Richmond and in the Black Caucus, I said: Whoa, this guy has got it all. We have got to hire him.

And sure enough, my faith in that initial meeting was totally vindicated. Reggie is deep. He is a thinker. And when you have a problem, he has always turned it over six different ways with many different sides of the prism. He sees them all. And he is careful, and he is thoughtful.

I am sort of a ''yes'' person. I like to get everything done. He is a little bit more of a ''no'' person and has stopped me from doing things that I am glad I never did. And he is just amazing.

And he has had such dedication in so many pieces of legislation that we have passed. And probably at the top of the list is judges. As Senator DURBIN, the chairman of Judiciary knows, we have appointed so many good people on the bench. And Dick and his committee did a great job, but so did Reggie Babin—who worked with the White House, who worked with the Judiciary Committee, who worked with everybody. And we have a record number of judges, and I would say it is the finest cohort of judges that has ever come before the Senate in 2 years. And it is in good part because of Reggie.

There are a couple of things that he didn't get done—his goal to help us decriminalize marijuana, one of his passions because he had seen how badly it had hurt communities throughout the country. We came close, but we didn't make it. But, Reggie, a pledge to you. We are going to continue your work and your legacy next year. You have built a great bipartisan coalition, and I believe we can get it done.

So, Reggie, just like Anna, we will miss you. You have left your mark on this institution, both Anna and Reggie. They have both left their mark on our country. There are millions of Americans right now whose lives are better because Reggie Babin and Anna Taylor trod the Halls of Congress and did great work for all of us.

So I want to thank them for their sacrifice. I want to thank them for their good will. I want to thank them for their friendship. We got to know each other on a personal basis.

And I want to say to both: You are always members of the Schumer family. We will always be in touch. We miss you, wish you Godspeed, and know you will continue to have great success with your families and in making the world a better place.

We have a little housekeeping business, the last bit of the season, of 2022, a great year for us. Not the last bit. OK. Not the last today, but we don't have to do anything tomorrow. OK. Good.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Pro forma.

Mr. SCHUMER. Pro forma. Excellent. All right.

PROVIDING FOR A CORRECTION IN THE ENROLLMENT OF H.R. 2617

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of S. Con. Res. 51, which was submitted earlier today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the concurrent resolution by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 51) providing for a correction in the enrollment of H.R. 2617.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the concurrent resolution.

Mr. SCHUMER. I know of no further debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there is no further debate, the question is on adoption of the concurrent resolution.

The concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 51) was agreed to.

(The concurrent resolution is printed in today's RECORD under ''Submitted Resolutions.'')

Mr. SCHUMER. I ask that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

MAKING APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, FOREIGN OPERATIONS, AND RELATED PROGRAMS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 2022

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 310, H.R. 4373.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 4373) making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2022, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. SCHUMER. I ask unanimous consent that the Leahy amendment at the desk be considered and agreed to and the bill, as amended, be considered read a third time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendment (No. 6623) in the nature of a substitute was agreed to, as follows:

(Purpose: In the nature of a substitute)

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''Further Additional Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2023''.

SEC. 2. TABLE OF CONTENTS.

The table of contents of this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short Title.
Sec. 2. Table of Contents.
Sec. 3. References.
DIVISION A—FURTHER ADDITIONAL CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2023
DIVISION B—OTHER MATTERS
Title I—Extensions
Title II—Budgetary Effects

SEC. 3. REFERENCES.

Except as expressly provided otherwise, any reference to ''this Act'' contained in any division of this Act shall be treated as referring only to the provisions of that division.

DIVISION A—FURTHER ADDITIONAL CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2023

SEC. 101. The Continuing Appropriations Act, 2023 (division A of Public Law 117–180) is amended by striking the date specified in section 106(3) and inserting ''December 30, 2022''.

This division may be cited as the ''Further Additional Continuing Appropriations Act, 2023''.

DIVISION B—OTHER MATTERS

TITLE I—EXTENSIONS

SEC. 101. EXTENSION OF FCC AUCTION AUTHORITY.

Section 309(j)(11) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 309(j)(11)) shall be applied by substituting ''December 30, 2022'' for ''December 23, 2022''.

SEC. 102. EXTENSION OF AUTHORIZATION FOR SPECIAL ASSESSMENT FOR DOMESTIC TRAFFICKING VICTIMS' FUND.

Section 3014(a) of title 18, United States Code, shall be applied, in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by substituting ''December 30, 2022'' for ''December 23, 2022''.

SEC. 103. UNITED STATES PAROLE COMMISSION EXTENSION.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This section may be cited as the ''United States Parole Commission Further Additional Extension Act of 2022''.

(b) AMENDMENT OF SENTENCING REFORM ACT OF 1984.—For purposes of section 235(b) of the Sentencing Reform Act of 1984 (18 U.S.C. 3551 note; Public Law 98–473; 98 Stat. 2032), as such section relates to chapter 311 of title 18, United States Code, and the United States Parole Commission, each reference in such section to ''35 years and 46 days'' or ''35-year and 46-day period'' shall be applied as if it were a reference to ''35 years and 60 days'' or ''35-year and 60-day period'', respectively.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—Subsection (b) shall take effect as though enacted as part of the Further Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2023.

(d) SUPERSEDED PROVISION.—Section 103 of division B of the Further Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2023 shall have no force or effect.

SEC. 104. EXTENSION OF COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION CUSTOMER PROTECTION FUND EXPENSES ACCOUNT.

Section 1(b) of Public Law 117–25 (135 Stat. 297) shall be applied by substituting ''December 30, 2022'' for ''December 23, 2022'' each place it appears.

SEC. 105. EXTENSION OF MORATORIUM.

Section 424(a) of title IV of division G of Public Law 113–76 shall be applied by substituting ''December 31, 2022'' for ''December 24, 2022''.

TITLE II—BUDGETARY EFFECTS

SEC. 201. BUDGETARY EFFECTS.

(a) STATUTORY PAYGO SCORECARDS.—The budgetary effects of this division shall not be entered on either PAYGO scorecard maintained pursuant to section 4(d) of the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010.

(b) SENATE PAYGO SCORECARDS.—The budgetary effects of this division shall not be entered on any PAYGO scorecard maintained for purposes of section 4106 of H. Con. Res. 71 (115th Congress).

(c) CLASSIFICATION OF BUDGETARY EFFECTS.—Notwithstanding Rule 3 of the Budget Scorekeeping Guidelines set forth in the joint explanatory statement of the committee of conference accompanying Conference Report 105–217 and section 250(c)(8) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, the budgetary effects of this division shall not be estimated—

(1) for purposes of section 251 of such Act;

(2) for purposes of an allocation to the Committee on Appropriations pursuant to section 302(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974; and

(3) for purposes of paragraph (4)(C) of section 3 of the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010 as being included in an appropriation Act.

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

The bill was read the third time.

Mr. SCHUMER. I know of no further debate on the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there is no further debate, the bill having been read the third time, the question is, Shall the bill pass?

The bill (H.R. 4373), as amended, was passed.

Mr. SCHUMER. I ask that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

PROVIDING FOR A CORRECTION IN THE ENROLLMENT OF H.R. 4373

Mr. SCHUMER. Now, Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of S. Con. Res. 52, which was submitted earlier today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the concurrent resolution by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 52) providing for a correction in the enrollment of H.R. 4373.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the concurrent resolution.

Mr. SCHUMER. I know of no further debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there is no further debate, the question is on adoption of the concurrent resolution.

The concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 52) was agreed to.

(The resolution is printed in today's RECORD under ''Submitted Resolutions.'')

Mr. SCHUMER. I ask that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. SCHUMER. I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

(Mr. WARNOCK assumed the Chair.)

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. KAINE). Without objection, it is so ordered.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to executive session to consider the following nominations en bloc: No. 763, No. 1136, No. 1153, No. 1169; further, that the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs be discharged from further consideration of PN 2225 Terrence Edwards to be Inspector General of the National Reconnaissance Office; that the Senate vote on the nominations en bloc without intervening action or debate; that the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table; and that the President be immediately notified of the Senate's action and the Senate resume legislative session.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the committee was discharged and the Senate proceeded to consider the nominations en bloc.

The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the nominations of Rebecca E. Jones Gaston, of Oregon, to be Commissioner on Children, Youth, and Families, Department of Health and Human Services; Douglas J. McKalip, of the District of Columbia, to be Chief Agricultural Negotiator, Office of the United States Trade Representative, with the rank of Ambassador; Milancy Danielle Harris, of Virginia, to be a Deputy Under Secretary of Defense; and Jose Emilio Esteban, of California, to be Under Secretary of Agriculture for Food Safety; and Terrence Edwards, of Maryland, to be Inspector General of the National Reconnaissance Office, en bloc?

The nominations were confirmed en bloc.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate will now resume legislative session.

JUSTICE FOR THE LIVING VICTIMS OF LOCKERBIE ACT

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of S. 5357, which is at the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 5357) to provide compensation for United States victims of Libyan state-sponsored terrorism, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. SCHUMER. I ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered read a third time and passed and the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The bill (S. 5357) was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed, as follows:

S. 5357

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 ''Justice for the Living Victims of Lockerbie Act''.

SEC. 2. DEFINED TERM.

In this Act, the term ''compensable living victim of Libyan state-sponsored terrorism'' means an individual who—

(1) is a United States person;

(2) was 45 years of age or older on December 3, 1991;

(3) was employed by Pan American World Airways, Inc., on December 3, 1991;

(4) was a named claimant in Abbott et al. v. Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (case number 1:94–cv–02444–SS) in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia; and

(5) was alive on August 14, 2008.

SEC. 3. LIVING VICTIMS OF LOCKERBIE CLAIMS TRUST FUND.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Treasury shall establish, in the Treasury of the United States, a trust fund, to be known as the ''Living Victims of Lockerbie Claims Trust Fund'' (in this section referred to as the ''Fund'') for the payment of claims submitted by compensable living victims of Libyan state-sponsored terrorism under section 4.

(b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Once the Fund is established pursuant to subsection (a), there shall be appropriated to the Fund, out of any money in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, $20,000,000 for fiscal year 2023, which shall be made available to provide compensation to compensable living victims of Libyan state-sponsored terrorism.

SEC. 4. COMPENSATION FOR LIVING VICTIMS OF LIBYAN STATE-SPONSORED TERRORISM.

(a) CERTIFICATION BY THE FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION.—The Foreign Claims Settlement Commission shall—

(1) not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, publish in the Federal Register a notice of a process for filing claims on behalf of compensable living victims of Libyan state-sponsored terrorism, which shall include a deadline for the filing of claims of not later than the date that is 60 days after the date of publication of the notice;

(2) not later than 60 days after the end of the period for filing claims described in paragraph (1)—

(A) determine if each individual who submitted a claim under that paragraph is a compensable living victim of Libyan state-sponsored terrorism; and

(B) approve the claim of each individual the Commission determines under subparagraph (A) to be a compensable living victim of Libyan state-sponsored terrorism; and

(3) upon approving a claim under paragraph (2)(B), certify approval of the claim to the Secretary of the Treasury for purposes of authorization of payment under subsection (b).

(b) PAYMENTS AUTHORIZED.—Upon receiving a certification from the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission under subsection (a)(3), the Secretary of the Treasury shall make payments from the Fund to compensable living victims of Libyan state-sponsored terrorism in accordance with subsection (c).

(c) COMPENSATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Upon a certification by the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission under subsection (a)(3) of the claim of a compensable living victim of Libyan state-sponsored terrorism, the claimant (or, in the case of a deceased claimant, the personal representative of the claimant's estate) shall be entitled to an award in an amount equal to—

(A) $20,000,000, divided by

(B) the total number of claims certified under subsection (a)(3).

(2) REPRESENTATIVE.—If a putative claimant that otherwise qualifies for compensation under this section is deceased, a personal representative may bring a claim on behalf of the estate of the claimant.

NATIONAL DAY OF REMEMBRANCE FOR THE WORKERS OF THE NUCLEAR WEAPONS PROGRAM OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be discharged from further consideration and the Senate now proceed to S. Res. 785.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the following:

A resolution (S. Res. 785) designating October 30, 2022, as a national day of remembrance for the workers of the nuclear weapons program of the United States.

There being no objection, the committee was discharged and the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. SCHUMER. I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 785) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

(The resolution, with its preamble, is printed in the RECORD of September 20, 2022, under ''Submitted Resolutions.'')

APPOINTMENT

The President Officer. The Chair, on behalf of the President pro tempore, pursuant to the provisions of Public Law 110–315, announces the re-appointment of the following individual to be a member of the National Advisory Committee on Institutional Quality and Integrity: Michael Poliakoff of Virginia.

SAMI'S LAW

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of H.R. 1082, which was received from the House and is at the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 1082) to prohibit the unauthorized sale of ride-hailing signage and study the incidence of fatal and non-fatal assaults in TNC and for-hire vehicles in order to enhance safety and save lives.

There being no objection the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. SCHUMER. I ask unanimous consent that the Wicker amendment at the desk be considered and agreed to; the bill, as amended, be considered read a third time and passed; the amendment to the title be considered and agreed to; and that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendment (No. 6624) was agreed to, as follows:

(Purpose: In the nature of a substitute)

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''Sami's Law''.

SEC. 2. 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.

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

The bill was read the third time.

The bill (H.R. 1082), as amended, was passed.

The amendment (No. 6625) was agreed to as follows:

(Purpose: To amend the title)

Amend the title so as to read: ''An Act to study the incidence of fatal and non-fatal assaults in TNC and for-hire vehicles in order to enhance safety and save lives.''.

Mr. SCHUMER. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SAVE OUR SEAS 2.0 AMENDMENTS ACT

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 663, S. 4321.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 4321) to amend the Save Our Seas 2.0 Act to improve the administration of the Marine Debris Foundation, to amend the Marine Debris Act to improve the administration of the Marine Debris Program of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill which had been reported from the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, with amendment, as follows:

(The parts of the bill intended to be inserted are shown in italics.)

S. 4321

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 ''Save Our Seas 2.0 Amendments Act''.

SEC. 2. MODIFICATIONS TO THE MARINE DEBRIS FOUNDATION.

(a) STATUS OF FOUNDATION.—Section 111(a) of the Save Our Seas 2.0 Act (33 U.S.C. 4211(a)) is amended, in the second sentence, by striking ''organization'' and inserting ''corporation''.

(b) BOARD OF DIRECTORS.—

(1) APPOINTMENTS AND REMOVAL.—Section 112(b) of such Act (33 U.S.C. 4212(b)) is amended—

(A) in paragraph (1), in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by inserting ''and such other criteria as the Under Secretary may establish'' after ''subsection (a)'';

(B) in paragraph (5), by inserting ''the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development,'' after ''Service,'';

(C) by redesignating subparagraphs (2) through (5) as subparagraphs (3) through (6), respectively; and

(D) by inserting after paragraph (1) the following:

''(2) RECOMMENDATIONS OF BOARD REGARDING APPOINTMENTS.—For appointments made under paragraph (1) other than the initial appointments, the Board shall submit to the Under Secretary recommendations on candidates for appointment.''.

(2) GENERAL POWERS.—Section 112(g) of such Act (33 U.S.C. 4212(g)) is amended—

(A) in paragraph (1)(A), by striking ''officers and employees'' and inserting ''the initial officers and employees of the Board''; and

(B) in paragraph (2)(B)(i), by striking ''chief operating officer'' and inserting ''chief executive officer''.

(3) CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER.—Section 112 of such Act (33 U.S.C. 4212) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(h) CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER.—

''(1) APPOINTMENT; REMOVAL; REVIEW.—The Board shall appoint and may remove and review the performance of the chief executive officer of the Board.

''(2) POWERS.—The chief executive officer of the Board may appoint, remove, and review the performance of any officer or employee of the Foundation.''.

(c) POWERS OF FOUNDATION.—Section 113(c)(1) of such Act (33 U.S.C. 4213(c)(1)) is amended, in the matter preceding subparagraph (A)—

(1) by inserting ''nonprofit'' before ''corporation''; and

(2) by striking ''acting as a trustee'' and inserting ''formed''.

(d) PRINCIPAL OFFICE.—Section 113 of such Act (33 U.S.C. 4213) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(g) PRINCIPAL OFFICE.—The Board may locate the principal office of the Foundation outside the District of Columbia and is encouraged to locate that office in a coastal State.''.

(e) USE OF FUNDS.—Section 118 of such Act (33 U.S.C. 4218) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in paragraph (2), by striking ''and State and local government agencies'' and inserting '', State and local government agencies, United States and international nongovernmental organizations, regional organizations, and foreign government entities''; and

(B) in paragraph (3)—

(i) in the paragraph heading, by striking ''PROHIBITION'' and inserting ''LIMITATION''; and

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

''(B) SALARIES.—The Foundation may use Federal funds described in subparagraph (A) to pay for salaries only during the 24-month period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act. The Secretary shall not require reimbursement from the Foundation for any such Federal funds used to pay for such salaries.''; and

(2) in subsection (b)(2), by striking ''and State and local government agencies'' and inserting '', State and local government agencies, United States and international nongovernmental organizations, regional organizations, and foreign government entities''.

SEC. 3. MODIFICATIONS TO THE MARINE DEBRIS PROGRAM OF THE NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION.

(a) GRANTS, COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS, CONTRACTS, AND OTHER AGREEMENTS.—Section 3(d) of the Marine Debris Act (33 U.S.C. 1952(d)) is amended—

(1) in the subsection heading, by striking ''AND CONTRACTS'' and inserting ''CONTRACTS, AND OTHER AGREEMENTS'';

(2) in paragraph (1), by striking ''and contracts'' and inserting '', contracts, and other agreements'';

(3) in paragraph (2)—

(A) in subparagraph (B)—

(i) by striking ''part of the'' and inserting ''part of a''; and

(ii) by inserting ''or (C)'' after ''subparagraph (A)''; and

(B) in subparagraph (C), in the matter preceding clause (i), by inserting ''and except as provided in subparagraph (B)'' after ''subparagraph (A)''; and

(4) by adding at the end the following:

''(7) IN-KIND CONTRIBUTIONS.—With respect to any project carried out pursuant to a contract or other agreement entered into under paragraph (1) that is not a cooperative agreement or an agreement to provide financial assistance in the form of a grant, the Administrator may contribute on an in-kind basis the portion of the costs of the project that the Administrator determines represents the amount of benefit the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration derives from the project.''.

(b) RECEIPT AND EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS; USE OF RESOURCES.—Section 3 of the Marine Debris Act (33 U.S.C. 1952) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(e) RECEIPT AND EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS.—In order to accomplish the purpose set forth in section 2, the Administrator, acting through the Program, may receive and, only to the extent provided in advance in appropriations Acts, expend funds made available by—

''(1) any department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States;

''(2) any State, local, or tribal government (or any political subdivision thereof);

''(3) any foreign government or international organization;

''(4) any public or private organization; or

''(5) any individual.

''(f) USE OF RESOURCES.—In order to accomplish the purpose set forth in section 2, the Administrator, acting through the Program, may use, with consent, with reimbursement, and subject to the availability of appropriations, the land, services, equipment, personnel, and facilities of—

''(1) any department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States;

''(2) any State, local, or tribal government (or any political subdivision thereof);

''(3) any foreign government or international organization;

''(4) any public or private organization; or

''(5) any individual.''.

SEC. 4. BEST PRACTICES.

Section 113 of the Save Our Seas 2.0 Act (33 U.S.C. 4213) (as amended by section 2(d)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(h) BEST PRACTICES.—

''(1) TRIBAL GOVERNMENT.— In this paragraph, the term 'Tribal government' means the recognized governing body of any Indian or Alaska Native tribe, band, nation, pueblo, village, community, component band, or component reservation individually identified (including parenthetically) in the list published most recently as of the date of enactment of the Save Our Seas 2.0 Amendments Act pursuant to section 104 of the Federally Recognized Indian Tribe List Act of 1994 (25 U.S.C. 5131).

''(2) BEST PRACTICES.—The Foundation shall develop and implement best practices for conducting outreach to Tribal governments and Indian Tribes.

''(3) REQUIREMENTS.—The best practices developed under paragraph (2) shall—

''(A) include a process to support technical assistance and capacity building to improve outcomes; and

''(B) promote an awareness of programs and grants available under this Act.''.

Mr. SCHUMER. I ask unanimous consent that the committee-reported amendment be withdrawn; that the Sullivan substitute amendment at the desk be considered and agreed to; the bill, as amended, be considered read a third time and passed and that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The committee-reported amendment was withdrawn.

The amendment (No. 6626), in the nature of a substitute was agreed to as follows:

(Purpose: In the nature of a substitute)

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''Save Our Seas 2.0 Amendments Act''.

SEC. 2. MODIFICATIONS TO THE MARINE DEBRIS FOUNDATION.

(a) STATUS OF FOUNDATION.—Section 111(a) of the Save Our Seas 2.0 Act (33 U.S.C. 4211(a)) is amended, in the second sentence, by striking ''organization'' and inserting ''corporation''.

(b) BOARD OF DIRECTORS.—

(1) APPOINTMENT, VACANCIES, AND REMOVAL.—Section 112(b) of such Act (33 U.S.C. 4212(b)) is amended—

(A) in paragraph (1), in the matter preceding subparagraph (A)—

(i) by striking ''and considering'' and inserting ''considering'';

(ii) by inserting ''and with the approval of the Secretary of Commerce,'' after ''by the Board,''; and

(iii) by inserting ''and such other criteria as the Under Secretary may establish'' after ''subsection (a)'';

(B) in paragraph (3)(A), by inserting ''with the approval of the Secretary of Commerce'' after ''the Board'';

(C) in paragraph (5)—

(i) by inserting ''the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development,'' after ''Service,''; and

(ii) by inserting ''and with the approval of the Secretary of Commerce'' after ''EPA Administrator'';

(D) by redesignating paragraphs (2) through (5) as paragraphs (3) through (6), respectively; and

(E) by inserting after paragraph (1) the following:

''(2) RECOMMENDATIONS OF BOARD REGARDING APPOINTMENTS.—For appointments made under paragraph (1) other than the initial appointments, the Board shall submit to the Under Secretary recommendations on candidates for appointment.''.

(2) GENERAL POWERS.—Section 112(g) of such Act (33 U.S.C. 4212(g)) is amended—

(A) in paragraph (1)(A), by striking ''officers and employees'' and inserting ''the initial officers and employees of the Board''; and

(B) in paragraph (2)(B)(i), by striking ''chief operating officer'' and inserting ''chief executive officer''.

(3) CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER.—Section 112 of such Act (33 U.S.C. 4212) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(h) CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER.—

''(1) APPOINTMENT; REMOVAL; REVIEW.—The Board shall appoint and may remove and review the performance of the chief executive officer of the Board.

''(2) POWERS.—The chief executive officer of the Board may appoint, remove, and review the performance of any officer or employee of the Foundation.''.

(c) POWERS OF FOUNDATION.—Section 113(c)(1) of such Act (33 U.S.C. 4213(c)(1)) is amended, in the matter preceding subparagraph (A)—

(1) by inserting ''nonprofit'' before ''corporation''; and

(2) by striking ''acting as a trustee'' and inserting ''formed''.

(d) PRINCIPAL OFFICE.—Section 113 of such Act (33 U.S.C. 4213) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(g) PRINCIPAL OFFICE.—The Board may locate the principal office of the Foundation outside the District of Columbia and is encouraged to locate that office in a coastal State.''.

(e) BEST PRACTICES.—Section 113 of such Act (33 U.S.C. 4213), as amended by subsection (d), is further amended by adding at the end the following:

''(h) BEST PRACTICES.—

''(1) TRIBAL GOVERNMENT.—In this paragraph, the term 'Tribal government' means the recognized governing body of any Indian or Alaska Native tribe, band, nation, pueblo, village, community, component band, or component reservation individually identified (including parenthetically) in the list published most recently as of the date of enactment of the Save Our Seas 2.0 Amendments Act pursuant to section 104 of the Federally Recognized Indian Tribe List Act of 1994 (25 U.S.C. 5131).

''(2) BEST PRACTICES.—The Foundation shall develop and implement best practices for conducting outreach to Tribal governments and Indian Tribes.

''(3) REQUIREMENTS.—The best practices developed under paragraph (2) shall—

''(A) include a process to support technical assistance and capacity building to improve outcomes; and

''(B) promote an awareness of programs and grants available under this Act.''.

(f) USE OF FUNDS.—Section 118 of such Act (33 U.S.C. 4218) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in paragraph (2), by striking ''and State and local government agencies'' and inserting '', State and local government agencies, United States and international nongovernmental organizations, regional organizations, and foreign government entities''; and

(B) in paragraph (3)—

(i) in the paragraph heading, by striking ''PROHIBITION'' and inserting ''LIMITATION''; and

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

''(B) SALARIES.—The Foundation may use Federal funds described in subparagraph (A) to pay for salaries only during the 24-month period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act. The Secretary shall not require reimbursement from the Foundation for any such Federal funds used to pay for such salaries.''; and

(2) in subsection (b)(2), by striking ''and State and local government agencies'' and inserting '', State and local government agencies, United States and international nongovernmental organizations, regional organizations, and foreign government entities''.

SEC. 3. MODIFICATIONS TO THE MARINE DEBRIS PROGRAM OF THE NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION.

(a) GRANTS, COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS, CONTRACTS, AND OTHER AGREEMENTS.—Section 3(d) of the Marine Debris Act (33 U.S.C. 1952(d)) is amended—

(1) in the subsection heading, by striking ''AND CONTRACTS'' and inserting ''CONTRACTS, AND OTHER AGREEMENTS'';

(2) in paragraph (1), by striking ''and contracts'' and inserting '', contracts, and other agreements'';

(3) in paragraph (2)—

(A) in subparagraph (B)—

(i) by striking ''part of the'' and inserting ''part of a''; and

(ii) by inserting ''or (C)'' after ''subparagraph (A)''; and

(B) in subparagraph (C), in the matter preceding clause (i), by inserting ''and except as provided in subparagraph (B)'' after ''subparagraph (A)''; and

(4) by adding at the end the following:

''(7) IN-KIND CONTRIBUTIONS.—With respect to any project carried out pursuant to a contract or other agreement entered into under

paragraph (1) that is not a cooperative agreement or an agreement to provide financial assistance in the form of a grant, the Administrator may contribute on an in-kind basis the portion of the costs of the project that the Administrator determines represents the amount of benefit the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration derives from the project.''.

(b) RECEIPT AND EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS; USE OF RESOURCES.—Section 3 of the Marine Debris Act (33 U.S.C. 1952) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(e) RECEIPT AND EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS.—In order to accomplish the purpose set forth in section 2, the Administrator, acting through the Program, may, only to the extent provided in advance in appropriations Acts, receive and expend funds made available by—

''(1) any department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States;

''(2) any State, local, or tribal government (or any political subdivision thereof);

''(3) any foreign government or international organization;

''(4) any public or private organization; or

''(5) any individual.

''(f) USE OF RESOURCES.—In order to accomplish the purpose set forth in section 2, the Administrator, acting through the Program, may use, with consent, with reimbursement, and subject to the availability of appropriations, the land, services, equipment, personnel, and facilities of—

''(1) any department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States;

''(2) any State, local, or tribal government (or any political subdivision thereof);

''(3) any foreign government or international organization;

''(4) any public or private organization; or

''(5) any individual.''.

The bill (S. 4321), as amended, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

SUPPLY CHAIN DISRUPTIONS RELIEF ACT

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Finance be discharged from further consideration of S. 4105 and the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will report the bill by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 4105) to treat certain liquidations of new motor vehicle inventory as qualified liquidations of LIFO inventory for purposes of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

There being no objection, the committee was discharged, and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. SCHUMER. I ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered read a third time and passed and the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The bill (S. 4105) was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed as follows:

S. 4105

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 ''Supply Chain Disruptions Relief Act''.

SEC. 2. TREATMENT OF CERTAIN LIQUIDATIONS OF NEW MOTOR VEHICLE INVENTORY AS QUALIFIED LIQUIDATIONS OF LIFO INVENTORY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—In the case of any dealer of new motor vehicles which inventories new motor vehicles under the LIFO method for any specified taxable year, the requirements of paragraphs (1)(B) and (2) of section 473(c) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 shall be treated as satisfied with respect to such inventory for such taxable year.

(b) ADDITIONAL RELIEF.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall, not later than the date which is 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, prescribe regulations or other guidance under which dealers of new motor vehicles with a qualified liquidation (determined after application of subsection (a)) of new motor vehicles for any specified taxable year may elect—

(A) to not recognize any income in the specified taxable year which is solely attributable to such qualified liquidation, and

(B) to treat the replacement period with respect to such liquidation as being the period beginning with the first taxable year after such specified taxable year and ending with the earlier of—

(i) the first taxable year after such liquidation with respect to which such dealer does not inventory new motor vehicles under the LIFO method, or

(ii) the last taxable year ending before January 1, 2026.

(2) FAILURE TO FULLY REPLACE LIQUIDATED VEHICLES DURING REPLACEMENT PERIOD.—If, as of the close of the replacement period, the taxpayer has failed to replace all liquidated vehicles with respect to a qualified liquidation to which paragraph (1) applies, the taxpayer shall increase gross income for the last taxable year of the replacement period by the sum of—

(A) the aggregate amount of income that would have been required to be recognized in the liquidation year had the taxpayer elected to apply the provisions of section 473 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and not made the election in paragraph (1), plus

(B) interest thereon at the underpayment rate established under section 6621 of such Code.

(3) ELECTIONS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Except to the extent provided in subparagraph (B), an election under paragraph (1) with respect to any specified taxable year shall be made by the due date (including extensions) for filing the taxpayer's return of tax for such taxable year and in such manner as the Secretary may prescribe. Once made, any such election shall be irrevocable.

(B) CERTAIN ELECTIONS TREATED AS CHANGE IN METHOD OF ACCOUNTING.—In the case of an election with respect to a specified taxable year for which the return of tax has already been filed before the date of the enactment of this Act, any election under paragraph (1) for such specified taxable year may be made on the return of tax for the first taxable year ending after the date of the enactment of this Act and shall be treated for purposes of section 481 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 as a change in method of accounting initiated by the taxpayer and made with the consent of the Secretary.

(c) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this section—

(1) SPECIFIED TAXABLE YEAR.—The term ''specified taxable year'' means any liquidation year ending after March 12, 2020, and before January 1, 2022.

(2) NEW MOTOR VEHICLE.—The term ''new motor vehicle'' means a motor vehicle—

(A) which is described in section 163(j)(9)(C)(i) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, and

(B) the original use of which has not commenced.

(3) SECRETARY.—The term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of the Treasury or the Secretary's delegate.

(4) OTHER TERMS.—Except as otherwise provided in this section, terms used in this section which are also used in section 473 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 shall have the same meaning as when used in such section 473.

ROOT AND STEM PROJECT AUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2022

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 548, S. 3046.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will report the bill by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 3046) to codify the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior to conduct certain landscape-scale forest restoration projects, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which was reported from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources with an amendment to strike all after the enacting clause and insert the part printed in italic as follows:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''Root and Stem Project Authorization Act of 2022''.

SEC. 2. ROOT AND STEM PROJECTS.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) COLLABORATIVE PROCESS.—The term ''collaborative process'' means a process that—

(A) includes multiple interested persons representing diverse interests; and

(B)(i) is transparent and nonexclusive; or

(ii) meets the requirements for a resource advisory committee under subsections (c) through (f) of section 205 of the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000 (16 U.S.C. 7125).

(2) FEDERAL LAND.—The term ''Federal land'' means—

(A) land of the National Forest System (as defined in section 11(a) of the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974 (16 U.S.C. 1609(a))); and

(B) public lands (as defined in section 103 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1702)).

(3) SECRETARY CONCERNED.—The term ''Secretary concerned'' means, as applicable—

(A) the Secretary of Agriculture, acting through the Chief of the Forest Service; or

(B) the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Director of the Bureau of Land Management.

(b) LIST OF CONTRACTORS.—The Secretary concerned shall—

(1) maintain a list of non-Federal, third-party contractors that the Secretary concerned can hire in each State to complete the analysis described in subsection (c)(1); and

(2) not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, and every 3 years thereafter, submit to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate and the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives a copy of the list described in paragraph (1).

(c) AGREEMENTS.—If a person submits to the Secretary concerned a proposal for a project on

Federal land that was developed through a collaborative process and that meets local and rural community needs, the Secretary concerned may enter into an agreement with the person, under which—

(1) the person initially provides to the Secretary concerned all, or a portion of, the funding necessary to complete any analysis that the Secretary concerned determines to be necessary under Federal law, including the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.) and the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.), for the consideration of the proposed project;

(2) the Secretary concerned uses the funding provided under paragraph (1) to pay a contractor included on the list maintained under subsection (b)(1) to conduct the analysis described in paragraph (1);

(3) on completion of the analysis described in paragraph (1), if the Secretary concerned makes a decision to proceed with the project, the Secretary concerned—

(A) solicits bids to carry out the project; and

(B) enters into a contract or agreement under section 604 of the Healthy Forests Restoration Act of 2003 (16 U.S.C. 6591c) to carry out the project; and

(4) using any receipts described in subsection (d)(1), the Secretary concerned, to the maximum extent practicable, repays to the person the funding initially provided under paragraph (1).

(d) ADDITIONAL RELATED AUTHORITIES.—

(1) USE OF RECEIPTS.—Any receipts that are generated by a project described in subsection (c) that are normally deposited in the General Fund of the Treasury shall be available for expenditure by the Secretary concerned, without further appropriation or fiscal year limitation, for the use described in subsection (c)(4).

(2) CONTRACTORS.—The Secretary concerned may noncompetitively hire a contractor included on the list maintained under subsection (b)(1) to conduct the analysis described in subsection (c)(1).

(e) SAVINGS CLAUSES.—

(1) AUTHORITY OF THE SECRETARY CONCERNED.—The Secretary concerned shall—

(A) determine the sufficiency of any documents prepared by a contractor under subsection (c)(2); and

(B) retain responsibility for any authorizing decision relating to a proposed project described in subsection (c).

(2) REVIEW AND APPROVAL OF INDEPENDENT THIRD PARTIES.—The Secretary concerned shall verify that there is no conflict of interest between—

(A) a person that submits a proposal under subsection (c); and

(B) a contractor that the Secretary concerned hires under paragraph (2) of that subsection to carry out an analysis with respect to that proposal.

(3) ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS.—The Secretary concerned—

(A) shall only use the funding provided to the Secretary concerned under subsection (c)(1) to pay a contractor pursuant to subsection (c)(2); and

(B) shall not use any portion of the funding provided to the Secretary concerned under subsection (c)(1) to cover any other expense or cost incurred by the Secretary concerned, including administrative costs.

(4) LIMITATIONS ON REIMBURSEMENTS.—If insufficient receipts are generated by a project described in subsection (c) to reimburse the person that provided funding under paragraph (1) of that subsection, the Secretary concerned shall not provide additional funding to the person.

(f) PROMOTION.—Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary concerned shall provide guidance to each local field office of the Secretary concerned for—

(1) making stakeholders aware of the authority under this Act; and

(2) encouraging use of that authority to meet land management goals.

(g) TREATMENT OF COLLABORATIVE MEMBERS.—For purposes of a civil action relating to a project described in subsection (c), any person that participated in the collaborative process to develop the proposal for the project shall be—

(1) entitled to intervene, as of right, in any subsequent civil action; and

(2) considered to be a full participant in any settlement negotiation relating to the project.

(h) SUNSET.—The requirements described in subsection (b) and the authority to enter into an agreement under subsection (c) shall expire on January 1, 2033.

Mr. SCHUMER. I ask unanimous consent that the committee-reported substitute amendment be agreed to; that the bill, as amended, be considered read a third time and passed; and that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The committee-reported amendment, in the nature of a substitute, was agreed to.

The bill (S. 3046), as amended, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

LAND GRANT-MERCEDES TRADITIONAL USE RECOGNITION AND CONSULTATION ACT

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 619, S. 2708.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will report the bill by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 2708) to provide for greater consultation between the Federal Government and the governing bodies and community users of land grant-mercedes in New Mexico, to provide for a process for recognition of the historic-traditional uses of land grant-mercedes, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

Mr. SCHUMER. I ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered read a third time and passed, and that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The bill (S. 2708) was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed, as follows:

S. 2708

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 ''Land Grant-Mercedes Traditional Use Recognition and Consultation Act''.

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) COMMUNITY USER.—The term ''community user'' means an heir (as defined under the laws of the State) of a qualified land grant-merced.

(2) GOVERNING BODY.—The term ''governing body'' means the board of trustees authorized under State law with the control, care, and management of a qualified land grant-merced.

(3) HISTORICAL-TRADITIONAL USE.—The term ''historical-traditional use'' means, for a qualified land grant-merced, for noncommercial benefit—

(A) the use of water;

(B) religious or cultural use and protection;

(C) gathering herbs;

(D) gathering wood products;

(E) gathering flora or botanical products;

(F) grazing, to the extent that grazing has traditionally been carried out on the land, as determined by the Secretary concerned in consultation with the governing body of the affected land grant-merced;

(G) hunting or fishing;

(H) soil or rock gathering; and

(I) any other traditional activity for noncommercial benefit that—

(i) has a sustainable beneficial community use, as determined by the Secretary concerned in consultation with the governing body of the affected land grant-merced;

(ii) supports the long-term cultural and socioeconomic integrity of the community, as determined by the Secretary concerned in consultation with the governing body of the affected land grant-merced; and

(iii) is agreed to in writing by the Secretary concerned and the governing body of the qualified land grant-merced.

(4) INDIAN TRIBE.—The term ''Indian Tribe'' has the meaning given the term in section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5304).

(5) QUALIFIED LAND GRANT-MERCED.—The term ''qualified land grant-merced'' means a community land grant issued under the laws or customs of the Government of Spain or Mexico that—

(A) is recognized under New Mexico Statutes Chapter 49 (or a successor statute); and

(B) has a historic or cultural record of use of lands under the jurisdiction of a Secretary concerned or their original or patented exterior boundaries are located adjacent to land under the jurisdiction of a Secretary concerned.

(6) SECRETARY CONCERNED.—The term ''Secretary concerned'' means the relevant Secretary of the Department of Agriculture or the Department of the Interior, with respect to land under the jurisdiction of that Secretary.

(7) STATE.—The term ''State'' means the State of New Mexico.

SEC. 3. GUIDANCE ON PERMIT REQUIREMENTS FOR QUALIFIED LAND GRANT-MERCEDES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—In accordance with all relevant laws, including subchapter II of chapter 5 of title 5, United States Code (commonly known as the ''Administrative Procedure Act'') and all applicable environmental laws, and not later than 2 years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary concerned, acting through the appropriate officials of the Department of Agriculture and Department of the Interior in the State, in consultation with the New Mexico Land Grant Council, the governing bodies of qualified land grant-mercedes, and Indian Tribes, shall issue the written guidance described in subsection (b).

(b) CONTENTS OF GUIDANCE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Written guidance issued under subsection (a) shall include—

(A) a description of the historical-traditional uses that—

(i) a community user or a governing body of a qualified land grant-merced may conduct for noncommercial use on land under the jurisdiction of the Secretary concerned; and

(ii) require a permit from the Secretary concerned;

(B) administrative procedures for obtaining a permit under subparagraph (A);

(C) subject to subsection (c), the fees required to obtain that permit;

(D) the permissible use of motorized and nonmotorized vehicles and equipment by a community user or the governing body of a qualified land grant-merced for noncommercial historical-traditional use on land under the jurisdiction of the Secretary concerned;

(E) the permissible use of mechanized vehicles or equipment by a community user or governing body of a qualified land grant-merced for historical-traditional use on land under the jurisdiction of the Secretary concerned; and

(F) the permissible use of non-native material by a community user or the governing body of a qualified land grant-merced for any of the uses covered in paragraphs (2) and (3) on land under the jurisdiction of the Secretary concerned.

(2) ROUTINE MAINTENANCE AND MINOR IMPROVEMENTS.—Written guidance issued under subsection (a) shall address routine maintenance and minor improvements of infrastructure owned or used by a qualified land grant-merced on land under the jurisdiction of the Secretary concerned, including—

(A) cleaning, repair, or replacement-in-kind of infrastructure;

(B) maintenance and upkeep of a trail, road, cattle guard, culvert, or fence;

(C) maintenance and upkeep of a monument or shrine;

(D) maintenance and upkeep of a community cemetery;

(E) maintenance and upkeep of a livestock well, water lines, water storage container, or water tank; and

(F) any other routine maintenance or minor improvement associated with historical-traditional uses identified by any of the entities described in subsection (a) in the process of developing the guidance.

(3) MAJOR IMPROVEMENTS.—Written guidance issued under subsection (a) may describe the process for managing major improvements of infrastructure owned or used by a qualified land grant-merced on land under the jurisdiction of the Secretary concerned, including—

(A) construction or expansion of a community water or wastewater system;

(B) construction or major repair of a livestock well, water lines, water storage container, or water tank;

(C) construction or major repair of a monument or shrine;

(D) installation of a cattle guard;

(E) construction of a trail, road, or fence;

(F) construction or expansion of a cemetery; and

(G) any other major improvement associated with historical-traditional uses, as determined by the Secretaries concerned.

(4) NOTICE AND COMMENT.—Written guidance issued under subsection (a) shall set forth the policies and procedures for notice and comment on planning decisions, routine engagement, and major Federal actions that could impact historical-traditional uses of a qualified land grant merced, and methods of providing notice under subsection (a), including—

(A) online public notice;

(B) printed public notice;

(C) mail, including certified mail, and email notifications to governing bodies through a listserv; and

(D) mail, including certified mail, and email notifications to the Land Grant Council.

(c) FEES FOR QUALIFIED LAND GRANT-MERCEDES.—Where the Secretary concerned is authorized to consider the fiscal capacity of the applicant in determining whether to reduce or waive a fee for a permit for historical-traditional uses, the Secretary shall consider—

(1) the socioeconomic conditions of community users; and

(2) the annual operating budgets of governing bodies of qualified land grant-mercedes.

SEC. 4. CONSIDERATION OF HISTORICAL-TRADITIONAL USE IN LAND MANAGEMENT PLANNING.

In developing, maintaining, and revising land management plans pursuant to section 202 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1712) and section 6 of the National Forest Management Act (16 U.S.C. 1604), as applicable, the Secretary concerned shall, in accordance with applicable law, consider and, as appropriate, provide for and evaluate impacts to historical-traditional uses by qualified land grants-mercedes.

SEC. 5. SAVINGS.

Nothing in this Act shall be construed—

(1) to impact the State's authority to regulate water rights, in conformance with all State and Federal laws and regulations;

(2) to impact the State's authority to regulate the management of game and fish, in conformance with all State and Federal laws and regulations;

(3) to impact any valid existing rights or valid permitted uses, including grazing permits;

(4) to create any implicit or explicit right to grazing on Federal lands; or

(5) to alter or diminish any rights reserved for an Indian Tribe or members of an Indian Tribe by treaty or Federal law.

AMENDING THE ALASKA NATIVE CLAIMS SETTLEMENT ACT

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 271, S. 2524.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will report the bill by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 2524) to amend the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act to exclude certain payments to aged, blind, or disabled Alaska Natives or descendants of Alaska Natives from being used to determine eligibility for certain programs, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

Mr. SCHUMER. I ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered read a third time and passed and that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The bill (S. 2524) was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed, as follows:

S. 2524

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

SECTION 1. ELIGIBILITY FOR CERTAIN PROGRAMS.

Section 29(c) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1626(c)) is amended, in the undesignated matter following paragraph (3), by striking subparagraph (E) and inserting the following:

''(E) an interest in a Settlement Trust or an amount distributed from or benefit provided by a Settlement Trust to a Native or descendant of a Native who is an aged, blind, or disabled individual (as defined in section 1614(a) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1382c(a)).''.

FISSION FOR THE FUTURE ACT OF 2021

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources be discharged from further consideration of S. 3428 and the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read, as follows:

A bill (S. 3428) to require the Secretary of Energy to establish a program to provide Federal financial assistance to support advanced nuclear reactors and associated supply chain infrastructure, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the committee was discharged, and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Manchin amendment at the desk be considered and agreed to and the bill, as amended, be read a third time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendment (No. 6627), in the nature of a substitute, was agreed to.

(The amendment is printed in today's RECORD under ''Text of Amendments.'')

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

Mr. SCHUMER. I know of no further debate on the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there further debate on the bill?

The bill having been read the third time, the question is, Shall the bill pass?

The bill (S. 3428), as amended, was passed.

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the amendment to the title be considered and agreed to and the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The title amendment (No. 6628) was agreed to, as follows:

(Purpose: To amend the title)

Amend the title so as to read: ''A bill to require the Secretary of Energy to establish a Nuclear Fuel Security Program, expand the American Assured Fuel Supply Program, and submit a report on a civil nuclear credit program, and for other purposes.''.

RICK BOUCHER AMPHITHEATER

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources be discharged from further consideration of S. 3873 and the Senate

proceed to its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will report the bill by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read, as follows:

A bill (S. 3873) to designate the outdoor amphitheater at the Blue Ridge Music Center in Galax, Virginia, as the ''Rick Boucher Amphitheater.''

There being no objection, the committee was discharged, and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered read a third time and passed and the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The bill (S. 3873) was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed, as follows:

S. 3873

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

SECTION 1. DESIGNATION OF THE RICK BOUCHER AMPHITHEATER.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The outdoor amphitheater at the Blue Ridge Music Center, located at 700 Foothills Road, Galax, Virginia, a facility within the Blue Ridge Parkway, which is a unit of the National Park System, shall be known and designated as the ''Rick Boucher Amphitheater''.

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the outdoor amphitheater referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the ''Rick Boucher Amphitheater''.

ORDERS FOR FRIDAY, DECEMBER 23, 2022, THROUGH TUESDAY, JANUARY 3, 2023

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, finally, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it convene for a pro forma session only, with no business conducted, on the following dates and times: Friday, December 23, at 11 a.m.; Tuesday, December 27, at 5:30 p.m.; Friday, December 30, at 9:30 a.m.; and Tuesday, January 3, at 11:30 a.m.

Following the January 3 pro forma, the Senate will convene at 12 noon, pursuant to the Constitution; further, I ask that following the prayer and the pledge and following the presentation of certificates of election and the swearing-in of elected Members and the required live quorum, the morning hour be deemed expired, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day, and the Senate be in a period of morning business, with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. SCHUMER. For the information of the Senate, on January 3, the swearing-in of our new and recently elected Senators will be at noon, followed by a live quorum.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 11 A.M. TOMORROW

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask that it stand adjourned under the previous order.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 6:06 p.m., adjourned until Friday, December 23, 2022, at 11 a.m.

DISCHARGED NOMINATION

The Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs was discharged from further consideration of the following nomination by unanimous consent and the nomination was confirmed:

TERRENCE EDWARDS, OF MARYLAND, TO BE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF THE NATIONAL RECONNAISSANCE OFFICE.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate December 22, 2022:

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

REBECCA E. JONES GASTON, OF OREGON, TO BE COMMISSIONER ON CHILDREN, YOUTH, AND FAMILIES, DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

FRANKLIN R. PARKER, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, TO BE AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

DOUGLAS J. MCKALIP, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, TO BE CHIEF AGRICULTURAL NEGOTIATOR, OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES TRADE REPRESENTATIVE, WITH THE RANK OF AMBASSADOR.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

MILANCY DANIELLE HARRIS, OF VIRGINIA, TO BE A DEPUTY UNDER SECRETARY OF DEFENSE.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

JOSE EMILIO ESTEBAN, OF CALIFORNIA, TO BE UNDER SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE FOR FOOD SAFETY.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

TERRENCE EDWARDS, OF MARYLAND, TO BE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF THE NATIONAL RECONNAISSANCE OFFICE.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

CELEBRATING THE SERVICE OF DOUGLAS N. LETTER

HON. NANCY PELOSI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 22, 2022

Ms. PELOSI. Madam Speaker, I rise today to salute Douglas Neal Letter for his exemplary service as General Counsel of the House of Representatives. For four years, Doug has relentlessly defended this institution, its Members and its prerogatives. His passion for public service and his brilliant legal mind have been essential to this Chamber's work For The People.

Doug's legal career has spanned 40 years of dutiful service—including a range of senior positions at the U.S. Department of Justice, as well as time as a Senior Litigator at the Georgetown University Law Center's Institute for Constitutional Advocacy and Protection. One of our nation's most skilled appellate lawyers and a leading expert on Constitutional law, Doug has presented oral argument before federal appellate and trial courts in more than 200 cases.

After four decades of service in the executive branch, Doug answered the call to serve the House at the start of the 116th Congress in January 2019. Under Doug's leadership, the General Counsel's Office has expertly handled complex litigation and provided wise legal advice to our Members, Officers, Committees and staff—regardless of political affiliation.

When the House's institutional interests were at stake, Doug and his team worked tirelessly to protect the House's critical role in our Constitutional structure. Doug successfully argued before the Supreme Court in a landmark case advocating the complete enumeration of the Census to ensure the accuracy of the apportionment of the House and its institutional integrity.

In addition, Doug successfully led a team of talented attorneys in litigating numerous cases to uphold the House's subpoena authority. Under a high-stakes national spotlight, Doug and his team successfully fought to defend the Committee on Ways and Means' statutory authority to obtain tax returns from the Internal Revenue Service. He was also successful in defending the Select Committee to Investigate the January 6th Attack on the United States Capitol's ability to obtain presidential records from the National Archives and Records Administration.

Further, under Doug's guidance, the House filed amicus briefs articulating its position on several key legal matters, including the proper interpretation of the Constitution's Speech or Debate Clause in connection with several criminal prosecutions. Numerous Members and Committees relied on Doug's litigation expertise in connection with two Presidential impeachments, as well as extensive investigative and oversight activities. Doug also defended House Members, Officers and staff in judicial proceedings at both the trial and appellate levels and advised Members and Committees on their interactions with both private companies and other governmental entities.

Upon leaving the House, Doug will join the Brady Center to Prevent Gun Violence, where he will continue to provide legal counsel of the highest caliber. On behalf of the entire House community, I thank Doug for his dedicated service and wish him and his entire family the very best in all of his future endeavors.

INTRODUCTION OF THE INTERSTATE TEACHING MOBILITY ACT

HON. ANDRÉ CARSON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 22, 2022

Mr. CARSON. Madam Speaker, I am pleased to reintroduce the Interstate Teaching Mobility Act. This broadly supported legislation will create a new voluntary program at the Department of Education (DOE) to allow licensed teachers to use their licenses across state lines.

U.S. Bureau Of Labor Statistics reports that in July 2022, there were around 270,000 fewer school workers than in January 2020. This shortage deprives our students of high-quality learning and negatively affects student outcomes. Alarmingly, our country's projected annual shortage of teachers is expected to almost triple by 2025. Teacher shortages disproportionately disadvantage students in underserved communities by widening student-to-teacher ratio which then negatively affects student achievement. Having low student-to-teacher ratios ensures that every student gets the attention they need, and struggling students are not left behind. In Indiana, this problem has gotten worse: between 2016 and 2020, the student-to-teacher ratio in my state grew from 16:1 to 17:1, bringing our state's student-to-teacher ratio well above the national average. In fact, Indiana remains the 42nd worst state in the nation for student-to-teacher ratios. And this teacher disparity does not affect all students equally: student-teacher ratios are highest in minority schools and schools with the most low-income schools.

Teacher shortages not only affect student-teacher ratios, they also limit the number of subject-matter teachers available for students. In Indiana, we have consistently faced major teacher shortages as defined by the Department of Education (DOE). In the most recent data available, Indiana continues to face a shortage of teachers in the subjects of mathematics, science, early childhood, and technology. Study after study has shown that teacher shortages which results in poor student-to-teacher ratios, insufficient subject-matter teachers, and the corresponding decline in education quality disproportionally disadvantages Black and Brown students.

One of the main reasons that many schools can't fill teacher shortages is because of the inconsistent state-by-state differences in teaching licensing requirements. This prevents licensed teachers from taking their skills and credentials to teach in other states without significant obstacles. These obstacles can include completing additional requirements, such as exams or coursework, or paying additional fees, even if the teacher has already completed an approved credentialing program or has a strong teaching record. Alarmingly, a majority of states do not accept out-of-state teaching credentials, further compounding shortages in disadvantaged areas.

As our Nation's workforce becomes increasingly mobile, these requirements also dramatically decrease the flexibility of our nation's teaching workforce. For military spouses—who frequently relocate and among whom teaching is the second most common profession—or out-of-state college graduates who want to teach in their home state, this problem is especially pronounced. Long term, these roadblocks likely deter many prospective teachers from entering this vital profession. The bottom line is this: differing licensing requirements and lack of licensing reciprocity prevents too many teachers from serving in understaffed and underserved communities across state lines. And as we have seen in states like Indiana, our communities desperately need more high-quality teachers to lower student-teacher ratios and improve outcomes.

These obstacles have real and negative impacts on our students. Teacher shortages disproportionately harm students in underserved communities by denying them adequate teacher-student ratios that research shows help to enable student success. School administrators in underserved communities face difficulties in attracting out-of-state, high-quality teachers to fill their open teaching positions due to licensing inconsistencies.

That's why I am reintroducing the Interstate Teaching Mobility Act today. This legislation will create a voluntary interstate application program at the Department of Education (DOE) to allow licensed teachers to use their licenses across participating state lines.

This legislation will empower teachers to apply for open teaching positions in participating states without being subject to additional certifications or assessments. As a result, it will be easier for teachers to transfer their skills across participating state lines and provide more students with access to high-quality teachers. Importantly, this new flexibility will help alleviate teacher shortages—especially in disadvantaged communities and school districts—by allowing school administrators greater ability to hire more high-quality teachers.

Under this legislation, increased flexibility will not come at the cost of teacher quality. A participating state will be required to adhere to standards of content knowledge, pedagogical assessment, and performance assessments. This would ensure high standards for our teachers, while maintaining the essential role of the states in setting specific requirements for teaching in the state or obtaining licenses in the state.

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

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

The COVID–19 pandemic has taught us the importance of flexibility and teacher quality in ensuring that our students receive the best education. However, the current state-by-state inconsistencies regarding teacher licenses prevent many high-quality teachers from transferring their skills across state lines to serve in communities facing teacher shortages.

The Interstate Teaching Mobility Act will help address these issues by empowering teachers to transfer their skills across state lines and enabling school administrators to hire more high-quality teachers to fill teacher shortages, especially in disadvantaged communities, and lead to better student outcomes.

I urge the House to support this bill.

RECOGNIZING MARIA LOI

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 22, 2022

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Madam Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to Chef Maria Loi. Chef Loi is an internationally renowned entrepreneur, author, television personality and philanthropist. Often called the Julia Child of Greece, she melds the inspiration of ancient Greece with a modern approach to the Mediterranean diet.

The namesake of Loi Estiatorio in Manhattan, Chef Loi has cooked for celebrities and Presidents. But she most enjoys gathering with a roomful of diners over a good, healthy meal filled with laughter and stories and passing out smiles and homemade cookies to children who visit her restaurant.

Chef Loi is passionate about sharing the magic of all things Greek especially its culinary treasures and the recipes and practices passed down through the generations. Chef Loi is equally well known for her kindness, friendliness, and warmth, making a friend of everyone she meets and lighting up rooms with her bountiful energy, infectious smile and hearty laugh.

The founder of Loi Food Products, a specialty brand built on traditional ingredients from Greece; her pastas, beans, botanical herbs, refrigerated dips, honey and olive oil are sold on QVC, at Whole Foods Markets and in other stores.

The author of more than 36 cookbooks, she is also the host of a new show, The Life of Loi, for the Public Broadcasting Service, debuting on broadcast in December 2022. It aims to build an inspirational and educational movement around the Mediterranean diet and lifestyle—from ancient to modern, food to culture and everything in between.

Named an official Ambassador of Greek Gastronomy by the Chefs Club of Greece, Chef Loi is also a passionate and dedicated philanthropist who supports a wide variety of causes focused on children and the underserved.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing the culinary, professional, and philanthropic accomplishments of Chef Maria Loi.

RECOGNIZING THE 2022 BEST OF BRADDOCK AWARDS

HON. GERALD E. CONNOLLY

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 22, 2022

Mr. CONNOLLY. Madam Speaker, I rise to recognize the recipients of the annual Best of Braddock Awards. These awards are the result of collaborative work between the Braddock District Council and Braddock District Supervisor and are presented to individuals and organizations whose extraordinary efforts make our community a better place.

I have been proud to represent this community since my days as Chairman of the Fairfax County Board of Supervisors. The level of civic engagement celebrated by these awards is a testament to the community spirit of the Braddock District. I have often said that civic engagement is a key indicator of a healthy community, and tonight's event proves that Braddock District continues to be one of the healthiest communities in all of Northern Virginia. I extend my congratulations to all of tonight's honorees and commend them for their efforts to make our region one of the best places in the country to live, work, and raise a family.

It is my honor to include in the RECORD the following recipients of the 2022 Best of Braddock Awards:

ORGANIZATION OR CLUB MAKING A DIFFERENCE

Holy Spirit Conference of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, for their work supporting some of the most vulnerable populations in our communities.

SevaTruck, for their tireless efforts to provide hundreds of children with nutritious food after school.

NEIGHBORHOOD BEAUTIFICATION, ENHANCEMENT, OR COMMUNITY-BUILDING EFFORT

Amy Gould, for her efforts to organize and host large-scale clean up events alongside Americana Drive, rain or shine.

Friends of Royal Lake (FORL), for their mission to preserve Royal Lake and its surrounding parks' ecosystems.

MOST ''CAN-DO'' PUBLIC EMPLOYEE

John Berlin, for his 24 years of service to Fairfax County and the Fairfax County Park Authority.

Honorable Mention: Melissa Adams, for her exceptional dedication to her fourth-grade class at Canterbury Woods Elementary School.

YOUNG PERSON OF THE YEAR

Pedro Leonardo Herrera Santiago, for his commitment to learning and helping others.

Lucas Bickford, for his initiative in starting Villa Neighborhood Cleanup, an effort that has kept Braddock Beautiful.

CITIZEN OF THE YEAR

Brian Bishop, for his leadership and activism as president of the Little Run Civic Association.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating the 2022 Best of Braddock honorees for their tremendous contributions to Northern Virginia. We are a better place for them.

CELEBRATING THE CAREER OF RICHARD FELTS

HON. SHARICE DAVIDS

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 22, 2022

Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas. Madam Speaker, it is with profound gratitude that I rise today to celebrate the career of Mr. Richard Felts, who retired on December 5, 2022. Mr. Felts was the dedicated President of the Kansas Farm Bureau for eight years, where he served as a bold and committed advocate for Kansans. I will miss Mr. Felts' sincerity and passion for solving the problems facing Kansas.

Before committing eight years as President, Mr. Felts also served as Kansas Farm Bureau's vice president and on KFB's board of directors. Mr. Felts was also a committed servant leader in his community. He held leadership and volunteer positions on a wide range of organizations. such as church and township boards, and fought for causes dear to his heart, including conservation and rural fire prevention.

When I first entered public office, Mr. Felts was very generous with his time and advice. He was an invaluable mentor, friend, and link to the Kansas agriculture community. I will sincerely miss his insights and guidance.

Madam Speaker, please join me in honoring the extraordinary career of Mr. Richard Felts. Mr. Felts saw people in his community who needed help and chose to dedicate his life to service and advocacy. I wish him a peaceful retirement with his wife Shirley on their farm.

RECOGNIZING THE LIFE OF BILL LEVY

HON. DARREN SOTO

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 22, 2022

Mr. SOTO. Madam Speaker, I rise to recognize the life and legacy of William ''Bill'' Levy, a constituent of mine who recently passed away.

Bill grew up in the suburbs of Chicago, Illinois. When he turned 18, he joined the Navy and saw the world. Upon completion of his tour of duty, he returned home to work for the family business, U.S. Tool & Manufacturing Company—a small automotive part company that had been in his family for over 100 years. He loved working at U.S. Tool and was always excited to go into work every day. He was co-owner and head salesman. It was through U.S. Tool that Bill became an active participant of the Production Engine Remanufacturers Association (PERA). He received the PERA Manufacturer of the Year Award at the 2003 PERA convention. He had also served on the PERA board of directors, was the chairman of the membership committee, and was the history committee chairman.

An avid golfer, Bill was known to travel with his golf clubs and play as much as he could. In fact, golf is what brought him to Florida, so he could play golf year-round. Bill was also the PERA golf tournament chairman for decades. Because of his dedication to the PERA golf tournament, the PERA board of directors elected to name the golf tournament the ''Bill Levy Memorial Golf Tournament.''

Bill was a fun-loving guy, who was frequently the life of the party. Bill's positive and playful outlook on life touched the lives of so many. I am saddened by the loss of such a valuable member of the community and extend my heartfelt condolences to his family and friends.

CONGRATULATING MS. ANN DUNNING FOR 50 YEARS OF OPHTHALMOLOGIC DIAGNOSTIC SERVICE

HON. GERALD E. CONNOLLY

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 22, 2022

Mr. CONNOLLY. Madam Speaker, I rise to recognize the distinguished career of my constituent, Ms. Ann Dunning, who has served the Town of Vienna, Virginia for 50 years.

For her decades of comforting and welcoming patients at Mitchell Eye Institute, a local ophthalmologist's office, Ms. Dunning received the inaugural Town of Vienna Outstanding Service Award from Mayor Linda Colbert in a ceremony on Monday, September 26, in a celebration that included generations of her patients.

This honor was initiated by the Mayor and the Town Business Liaison Committee to recognize the individuals in local businesses who have gone above and beyond to better their community. Ms. Dunning's dedication for five decades has earned her the respect, admiration, and trust of her patients and colleagues.

Dr. John Mitchell, the lead ophthalmologist who nominated Ms. Dunning for this award, noted that she has made her patients ''feel secure with a continuity of care she has provided them throughout the years.'' It is no surprise that patients regularly request appointments on days when Ms. Dunning will be working.

Ann Dunning's lifelong dedication to her patients is not only the mark of a passionate individual, but of a community member who recognizes the profound impact we can have on one another in everyday interactions. In her capacity as a medical practitioner, she could have easily adopted a routine that did not account for the feelings of those seeking care.

Instead, Ms. Dunning puts people first. It is exactly this care and kindness that has made her an iconic fixture in the community. I hope that her lessons of gentleness and service will inspire further generations to find ways to make others feel welcome, wherever they may be.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating Ann Dunning for her 50 years providing ophthalmologic diagnostic service to the Town of Vienna. From her measured demeanor and kind words to her boundless perseverance and dedication to service, Ms. Dunning has illuminated herself as an example to all of us of the comfort we can provide by the smallest actions. I am proud to represent such an upstanding and compassionate citizen in Congress, and I wish her the best in all her future endeavors.

BRAD KARBOWSKY: THE UNION LIFE

HON. DONALD NORCROSS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 22, 2022

Mr. NORCROSS. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the career of my union brother Brad Karbowsky. Brad is a longtime labor leader, who got his start installing fire protection systems as a member of UA Local 669.

In his career that's spanned nearly three decades, he oversaw apprenticeship programs to train the next generation of workers. He secured pension and health care funds, and established worker protection initiatives to stand up for those being treated unfairly. This is critical work that upholds a core belief of the American Dream: that if you work hard and play by the rules, you should earn a living for you and your family and retire with dignity.

So today, I want to honor Brad's work and wish him the best in retirement. He's earned it.

INTRODUCTION OF THE RARE DISEASE ADVANCEMENT, RESEARCH, AND EDUCATION (RARE) ACT

HON. ANDRÉ CARSON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 22, 2022

Mr. CARSON. Madam Speaker, I am pleased to reintroduce the Rare disease Advancement, Research, and Education (RARE) Act. This important legislation will address many of the issues facing rare disease patients and families. This legislation will make a meaningful difference in the lives of those struggling with rare diseases by using increased research to help provide more accurate diagnoses and increased treatment options.

During my service in Congress, I have been honored to represent and meet with many brave Hoosier families that are struggling with rare diseases. I have been moved by their courage. Their strength in midst of trying conditions is not only inspiring, but also instructive. They have educated me and my colleagues about the necessity of increased research and rare disease surveillance in order to provide more treatment options and better diagnoses.

Nearly one in ten Americans live with one or more of the roughly 7,000 known rare diseases. These largely inherited diseases—defined as affecting 200,000 or fewer people—often lack substantive research investments and treatment options. In particular, African-Americans are especially vulnerable to certain rare diseases, including Sickle cell disease and beta-thalassemia. Specifically, the blood disorder Sickle cell disease affects 73 out of every 1,000 African American babies versus only three out of every 1,000 Caucasian babies.

While rare diseases cross the medical spectrum, individuals with rare diseases face some common challenges. Largely due to their limited patient population size, these individuals may have difficulty obtaining an accurate diagnosis, finding physicians or treatment centers with expertise in their disease, and ultimately finding appropriate treatment options and cures. Frighteningly, roughly 90 percent of rare diseases still lack a treatment approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA). While over 450 drugs have been approved for the treatment of rare diseases, millions of Americans who are suffering from a rare disease have no approved treatment options.

Past Congressional action has helped support research at NIH and CDC, supported in part by the bipartisan appropriations letter I lead each year—signed by over 220 House members—in support of increased NIH funding. However, much more work needs to be done to help these agencies improve rare disease awareness, education, research, surveillance, diagnosis, and treatment. This is why the RARE Act is so important. It will expand the ability of the National Institutes of Health (NIH) and Centers for Diseases Control and Prevention (CDC) to study rare diseases by improving treatment, research, and diagnostics of rare diseases through new and existing programs. I am proud to introduce the RARE Act to help address the many unique challenges facing the rare disease patient community.

The RARE Act would provide an important step forward by addressing some of the common challenges faced by rare disease patients and improving rare disease treatment, research, and diagnostics. The RARE Act would expand an existing and successful program at NIH: the Rare Diseases Clinical Research Network (RDCRN). The RDCRN's 21 research ''centers of excellence'' support the research and clinical trials of over 190 rare diseases and increase the availability of rare disease information to doctors and patients.

The RARE Act would also fill critical gaps in our healthcare system by improving coordination, surveillance, and awareness of rare diseases. For example, the RARE Act would require the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) to create a National Rare Disease or Condition Surveillance System. This formalized infrastructure would track rare disease data and help researchers to understand commonalities between diseases and possible treatments, ultimately helping patients like Derrian to find better treatments. The RARE Act would also require the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ) to expand and intensify its work to ensure that health professionals are aware of rare disease diagnoses and treatments, leading to fewer misdiagnoses like Jocelyn experienced. The RARE Act would also mandate an updated report on rare disease efforts from the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine to ensure that Congress has the best tools possible to address these issues.

Madam Speaker, I hope my colleagues will join me in supporting this bill to help combat rare diseases. I urge the House to support this bill.

RECOGNIZING PAUL WEBSTER FOR 50 YEARS SERVING WITH HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

HON. GERALD E. CONNOLLY

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 22, 2022

Mr. CONNOLLY. Madam Speaker, it is my honor to recognize a leading figure in the practice of community and economic development, Mr. Paul Webster.

Mr. Webster serves as the Director of the Financial Management Division in the Office of Community Planning and Development for the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. Mr. Webster's commitment to public service is unparalleled, his five-decade-long career focused on creating resilient communities, suitable living environments, and economic opportunities for low- and moderate-income persons and families.

Mr. Webster joined the Department in 1972 and has served as Director since 1983. In this role, Mr. Webster oversees the Section 108 loan guarantee program, a transformational program and resource for low-income communities, including funding for critical economic development projects and facilitation of affordable housing solutions that would otherwise not be possible.

He spearheaded the expansion of the Section 108 program. Over the course of his career, Mr. Webster has overseen an unprecedented 2,000 loan guarantee commitments with a total value close to $10 billion. These numbers underscore his work to provide the much-needed resources that revitalize American communities and ensure everyone has a chance to succeed.

Mr. Webster also championed legislation that established the Economic Development Initiative (EDI), which provided grant funds to support and enhance the use of Section 108 loan guarantees and the subsequent Brownfields EDI to help address environmental cleanup efforts, returning contaminated property to sustainable use. His expertise also extended to long-term disaster recovery work and neighborhood stabilization activities targeted at addressing the effects of abandoned and foreclosed housing.

He is one of the leading experts on financial management and is happy to provide guidance and advice to individuals, organizations, and federal, state, and local partners for the Department. Equally important, Mr. Webster has been and continues to be a mentor to the next generation of community development and financial management professionals, reflected in the esteem of his colleagues, staff, and external partners.

Madam Speaker, I ask that my colleagues join me in honoring this remarkable public servant, whose expertise, tenacity, and creativity in economic and community development has helped to transform hundreds of communities for the better. Paul Webster has tirelessly dedicated himself to making life better for countless Americans. I hope his continuing legacy inspires us all to renew our commitments to serving our communities.

RECOGNIZING RANIA ALAFOYIANNIS

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 22, 2022

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Madam Speaker, I rise to congratulate Rania Alafoyiannis for her outstanding contributions to the fields of ecommerce, marketing, advertising, and customer sales and development. Ms. Alafoyiannis is a groundbreaking entrepreneur with a vibrantly diverse background and a myriad of achievements.

Ms. Alafoyiannis obtained a Bachelor of Arts in Psychology and Communications from Hofstra University in New York. She continued on to earn a master's degree in Media Ecology from New York University in 1997.

After completing her education, Ms. Alafoyiannis dedicated herself to further professional development by working with a number of notable communications companies. She served as an intern for Technology Solutions, New York, National Greek Television, and HBO.

Ms. Alafoyiannis has held positions with Shandwick International, Hill and Knowlton, Inc., and OTE International where she served as Head of Corporate Reputation for two years prior to becoming Head of Corporate Communications. In this role, Ms. Alafoyiannis directed the communications programs for OTE International's investment activities in Southeastern Europe. Ms. Alafoyiannis went on to work with OTE—COSMOTE (Hellenic Telecommunications), where she assisted with the implementation of the company's residential marketing and advertising programs, with an emphasis on broadband & fixed telephony products and services.

In 2017, Ms. Alafoyiannis founded JEWELSOPHY, an international jewelry design company conducting wholesale and retail trade of fine and demi-fine jewelry based in Athens, Greece. Ms. Alafoyiannis was driven to build this company based on her desire to design and create jewelry inspired by the rich culture and timeless symbols of the ancient Greek civilization.

Ms. Alafoyiannis' work has been recognized a number of times. In 1999, Ms. Alafoyiannis was the recipient of the Creativity in Public Relations Award (CIPRA). She also received the 2001 SABRE Award. Ms. Alafoyiannis currently serves as Vice President of the Euro-America Women's Council (EAWC).

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Ms. Rania Alafoyiannis for her outstanding achievements and contributions to the fields of communication and commerce.

HONORING THE LATE DR. MILDRED FAY JEFFERSON

HON. LOUIE GOHMERT

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 22, 2022

Mr. GOHMERT. Madam Speaker, we are blessed in the First District of Texas to have been home to a multitude of extraordinary individuals who have made significant impacts upon not only the State of Texas and our nation, but the entire world. One of those east Texans is whose life we honor today, the late Dr. Mildred Fay Jefferson.

Dr. Jefferson was a young prodigy raised in the town of Carthage, Texas. Her early education was complete before she reached the age of fifteen, graduating from Carthage Colored High School—later known as Turner High School—in 1943.

The determined young woman obtained a Bachelor's degree in Medicine from Texas College at the age of eighteen, then completed her Master's degree in Biology from Tufts University in 1947. Dr. Jefferson then conquered the odds and earned her M.D. from Harvard Medical School in 1951, making her the first African American woman to graduate with that degree from the Medical School.

After becoming a medical doctor, Dr. Jefferson continued to make history with a long string of ''firsts'' for women—including the first woman to serve on staff of Boston City Hospital, the first woman to be granted membership in the Boston Surgical Society, and the first female surgeon general at Boston University Medical Center.

Dr. Jefferson married former Navy Lieutenant Shane Cunningham in 1961. After their divorce in 1978, Dr. Jefferson turned her life to activism by establishing the Massachusetts Citizens for Life Counsel.

A 1970 decision by the American Medical Association to allow member physicians to perform abortions ethically in states where the procedure was allowed sparked a passion in Dr. Jefferson's soul, as she viewed this decision as abandoning the Hippocratic Oath which demands a doctor to ''do no harm.'' She began a nationwide outcry against abortion.

Dr. Jefferson helped form the Value of Life Committee which was one of the organizations that initiated the national ''right-to-life'' movement which endures today. She quickly became one of the most sought after and fervent spokespersons in the nation to represent the pro-life stance. In 1981, Dr. Jefferson testified before Congress as a result of the historic 1973 Supreme Court case Roe v. Wade.

Dr. Jefferson was quoted as saying, ''I became a physician in order to save lives, not to destroy them.'' She also said, ''I am not willing to stand aside and allow this concept of expendable human lives to turn this great land of ours into just another exclusive reservation where only the perfect, the privileged, and the planned have the right to live.''

The National Right to Life Committee (NRLC) was co-founded by Dr. Jefferson in 1973. She then entered the world of politics, running for the U.S. Senate from Massachusetts in 1982, 1990, and 1994.

Dr. Jefferson was honored with twenty-eight honorary degrees from numerous universities and colleges. Although Dr. Jefferson passed away at the age of eighty-four on October 15, 2010, her life's mission continues today. She will be forever remembered as one of the most notable and unwavering crusaders for the rights of unborn children.

It is truly a distinct privilege to honor this remarkable woman, whose exceptional life, steadfast devotion, and landmark accomplishments will endure as long as there is a United States of America.

RECOGNIZING THE 20TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE NATIONAL SPINE HEALTH FOUNDATION

HON. GERALD E. CONNOLLY

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 22, 2022

Mr. CONNOLLY. Madam Speaker, I rise today to ask that my colleagues join me in congratulating the National Spine Health Foundation on its 20th anniversary.

In 2019, according to the Center for Disease Control, about 39 percent of the U.S. population suffered from chronic neck or back pain. Those numbers increased to 44.8 percent in adults below the federal poverty level. Back pain is also the number one cause of missed workdays, the leading cause of job-related disability and pain in the U.S., and the most common non-cancer related reason for an opioid prescription in the U.S. It is no small wonder that spine problems caused by inactivity and neglect during the COVID pandemic have resulted in increased opioid use for pain.

The National Spine Health Foundation is the only national patient-centered non-profit dedicated to helping patients overcome debilitating spinal conditions and take back their lives. During the past 20 years, the Foundation has developed award winning patient education, advocacy, and research to give patients the tools they need to make informed decisions about their spine health and navigate their own treatment journeys with confidence. It has been well documented that better-informed patients have better outcomes. Knowledge is powerful medicine.

The Foundation's Medical and Scientific Board includes 50 of the top spine specialists in the nation. These spine specialists provide their insight, knowledge, and expertise to help patients understand their options so they can make informed decisions concerning their spine wellness, problem prevention, and surgical and non-surgical treatments.

The Foundation has proven their commitment to spine health research. Patient-reported outcomes have been part of the NSHF fabric since its inception. As they are deeply invested in supporting evidence-based healthcare decision-making, it is important that they take part in finding this evidence. Their trademarked cloud-based 'Spine-online' research tool enables them to conduct multicenter studies and partner with research teams both in the U.S. and internationally, including active studies on robotic surgery, enhanced surgical recovery, augmented reality, stern cell therapy, and more.

Madam Speaker, in the U.S. and globally, musculoskeletal conditions affect more people than any other condition. I ask that my colleagues join me in congratulating the National Spine Health Foundation's 20-year commitment to all those individuals who suffer from spine and back issues.

HONORING FRANCES MUÑOZ, OUR NATION'S FIRST LATINA JUDGE

HON. J. LUIS CORREA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 22, 2022

Mr. CORREA. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of Frances Muñoz, our Nation's first Latina judge. Judge Frances Muñoz died on October 17, 2022, of natural causes. She was 92 years old.

Judge Frances Muñoz has the distinction of being the first Latina female appointed or elected to the bench in California and the first Latina female appointed or elected as a trial court jurist in the United States. She served for 23 years in the Orange County Municipal and Superior Courts and an additional 15 years as an Assigned Judge.

From humble beginnings, Frances was born at the height of the depression on September 18, 1930, the 5th of 11 children, in the mining town of Miami, Arizona. The family moved to Puritan, Colorado, and her father continued to work in the coal mines until the mines "played out."

In 1941, the family moved to Corona, California, and joined the thousands of others working in farm labor. Frances and her siblings joined their parents in the fields during the summers picking tomatoes, grapes, and other crops in the Fresno area, sometimes sleeping outdoors.

Judge Muñoz inspired her younger siblings to study and pursue higher education. After high school, she went to work selling furniture and she paid for the college expenses of her siblings.

Undaunted, Judge Muñoz pursued her own education by attending night classes at Los Angeles City College, UCLA and law school while managing Atlas Furniture stores during the day. In 1972, Judge Muñoz received her law degree from Southwestern University School of Law where she was a member of Law Review.

She moved to Orange County, where her brother Greg, a graduate from USC law school, had opened a practice. Greg later became an Orange County Superior Court judge and served alongside Frances on the bench.

In 1972, Frances joined the office of the Orange County Public Defender, where she was the first Latina and the second woman to be hired in that office.

In 1974, she and several Latino attorneys established the Orange County Mexican-American Lawyers Club, which was later renamed the Hispanic Bar Association of Orange County. One of their goals was to ensure that more Latinos, who were qualified and experienced, be appointed or elected to the bench. As a result of their efforts, today there are 19 Latino judges out of 124 Superior Court Judges on the Orange County bench and two Latino justices out of eight Appellate Court justices in Orange County.

On January 25, 1978, Governor Jerry Brown's office telephoned Frances Muñoz to advise her that she had been appointed as a Judge in the Harbor Municipal County in Orange County. She was not at her desk. She was in court representing a defendant in a felony jury trial.

As a Deputy Public Defender, she was known as a zealous advocate. But she was also noted for being civil with opposing counsel and respectful of the court. She was also acknowledged for creating and meticulously cataloging 3x5 cards in a small box. On each card she wrote out the facts and holding of the appellate court in key cases involving "furtive gestures," "search of trunk," and other criminal law issues. She would quickly retrieve a key citation during a motion or trial.

Within months of her appointment, she was opposed by a male Deputy District Attorney. Several Harbor Municipal Court judges, and multitudes of Orange County attorneys, court staff, bailiffs, police officers, and clergy rallied around her to host fundraisers and to support her in the retention election. Her 10 brothers and sisters and their children and parishioners from her church, St. Joachim Catholic Church in Costa Mesa, canvassed neighborhoods to get out the vote. In that 1980 election, Judge Frances Muñoz was retained with the largest plurality of votes of any challenged judge in the state. Four other judges in Orange County lost their seats that year. She was never challenged again.

In 1980 and 1990 she was elected the Supervising Judge of the Harbor Municipal Court and in 1990 was also recognized as the Outstanding Judge of the Year by the Orange County Women Lawyers Association. In 1976, she co-founded the Orange County Hispanic Education Endowment Fund which awards college scholarships to Latino scholars.

In 2001, Judge Muñoz retired from the bench, but continued her public service as an assigned judge until 2016. She also served on the board of directors of THINK—Teaching, Helping, Instructing Kids and boards of other non-profit organizations.

Every Thursday she would tutor students at Santa Ana's Madison Elementary school. She was also a keen real estate investor who purchased several commercial and residential properties. She always accommodated nieces and nephews in her spacious Corona Del Mar home while they studied and earned their bachelors, masters or medical degrees at the University of California, Irvine.

Judge Muñoz is survived by four sisters, Margaret Muñoz, Vera Muñoz-Harrison, Rosie Schirling, and Angie Quintana, and 25 nieces and nephews and 45 great nieces and nephews.

Please join me in celebrating the long, accomplished life of Judge Frances Muñoz, She will be remembered for her perseverance in the face of adversity, excellence as a law student, attorney and judge, for her lifetime dedication to public service and children's education, and for her compassionate and gracious spirit.

HONORING THE SERVICE YASHA NIKITIN

HON. MICHELLE STEEL

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 22, 2022

Mrs. STEEL. Madam Speaker, today I honor the career and accomplishments of one of my constituents.

Yasha Nikitin has dutifully served the City of Huntington Beach and its police force for over 20 years. In his time with HBPD, he has protected our community as a police explorer, a student worker, a police cadet, an officer, and a sergeant. He has also served his fellow officers as a board member and president of the Huntington Beach Police Officer Association.

On January 10th, after all of his years of service protecting our friends and neighbors, Yasha will be promoted to Police Lieutenant. Our police are vital to the safety and success of our communities, and we are incredibly fortunate to have as fine a person as Yasha serving on the Huntington Beach Police force.

I want to congratulate him on this well-deserved accomplishment and express my personal gratitude for his tireless commitment to the people of Huntington Beach and Southern California. I wish him and his family all the best as they begin this new undertaking.

RECOGNIZING THE 35TH ANNIVERSARY OF FAIRFAX PETS ON WHEELS

HON. GERALD E. CONNOLLY

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 22, 2022

Mr. CONNOLLY. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the 35th Anniversary of the Fairfax Pets on Wheels program. This program aims to bring joy to our long term assisted living residents through therapy pet visits.

Since 1987, all-volunteer Fairfax Pets on Wheels (FPOW) has been licking loneliness by carrying out their mission to provide companionship and improved quality of life to residents of Fairfax area nursing homes and assisted living facilities through regular pet visitation by trained volunteers and their approved pets.

Sponsored by the Fairfax Area Agency on Aging and approved by the American Kennel Club as a therapy dog group, FPOW's trained people and pet teams share the power of the human-animal bond through thousands of hours of pet therapy visits every year. They have facilitated pet visitations through a network of more than 300 volunteers, and currently provide visitation to residents in ten facilities. Their dedicated volunteers donated over 8,000 hours of pet visitation just last year.

Pet visitation is proven to have a calming effect. Regular visits by volunteer and pet teams help reduce anxiety, relieve depression, lower blood pressure, encourage communication, and increase socialization. Touching animals helps chase away loneliness and withdrawal and encourages a meaningful connection to happier times.

Throughout the pandemic, many of us have had to isolate to keep our communities safe, and this left many older adults without social interaction or company. We were seeing this take a toll on the mental and physical health of our senior population as they were forced to quarantine for weeks on end. As we are starting to return to normalcy, the visits from furry friends are a great way for our elderly community to lift their spirits.

FPOW volunteers and their pet partners make a difference every day by sharing the unconditional love of a pet to help improve someone's life. In return, human volunteers get to spend more time with their pets and make new friends.

Madam Speaker, I ask that my colleagues join me in commending the Fairfax Pets on Wheels program. Volunteers of this organization dedicate themselves to the senior residents of Fairfax County make sure that all residents, including some of the most vulnerable in our society, are being looked out for. We owe a deep debt of gratitude to this organization for their work to support our aging adults in this community.

HONORING MICHELE GARGIULO'S CONGRESSIONAL SERVICE

HON. STEVEN M. PALAZZO

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 22, 2022

Mr. PALAZZO. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize one of my key staff members, Michele Gargiulo. In 2011, I hired Michele to assist in opening my district office in Gulfport, Mississippi. As a military veteran, she performed constituent services specializing in military and veterans' issues. Because of her strong work ethic and dedication to serving the constituents of Mississippi's 4th Congressional District, she was entrusted with the role of Director of Constituent Services in 2012 and was promoted to District Director in 2017, serving as such for five years.

Michele grew up in Huntington Beach, California, and graduated from San Diego State University, receiving her bachelor's degree in Political Science and a Commission as an Active-Duty U.S. Army Transportation Officer. While stationed in Stuttgart, Germany, she met her husband, Frederick Gargiulo. They married in 1988, and in 1992, Michele left the military as a Captain in the Louisiana National Guard. For the next 25 years, she focused on supporting military families and raising her three children—Danielle, Blaise, and Sydney. During this time, she ran a transition center for underserved teenagers in a local high school and oversaw family support groups for military families with service members that were forward deployed.

Michele's accomplishments as a congressional staffer are both numerous and outstanding. Of note, she ensured several Vietnam War veterans received the Purple Heart medals they had earned in combat, she worked with key stakeholders throughout the district to ensure their concerns were heard and their needs were met, and she oversaw the successful resolution of over 60,000 constituent service requests. Beyond her work, Michele is a beloved mother, wife, sister, and grandmother—and in all of those roles, she truly excels. Additionally, she served as the President of the Board of Directors for CASA of Harrison County, was awarded the Yellow Rose of Texas by President George W. Bush and is an avid long-distance runner and tennis player.

The signature block on Michele's email includes a phrase in Latin that means ''getting better, faster,'' and that epitomizes Michele's impact as a District Director. She led, mentored, and managed the district staff through multiple sessions of Congress, always intending to improve the team so that we could better serve the people of Mississippi's 4th Congressional District. She is relentless in her work ethic, dedicated to her cause, and positively impacts everyone she meets. For over a decade, Michele's organizational skills and tireless effort have enabled our staff to achieve real and lasting results for the people of Mississippi.

I thank Michele.

RECOGNIZING AMBASSADOR DANIEL MULHALL

HON. RICHARD E. NEAL

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 22, 2022

Mr. NEAL. Madam Speaker, I rise to recognize the extraordinary work of Daniel Mulhall during his 5 year tenure (2017–2022) as Ambassador of Ireland to the United States of America. Ambassador Mulhall enhanced the already positive relationship between our two nations. He was a respected voice on important policy issues but also wove in the cultural aspects often referencing art, poetry and music in discussions and writings.

Ambassador Mulhall served during a critical time for both our nations. In the United States, he witnessed 2 impactful elections, experienced a global pandemic, met with elected officials on both sides of the aisle about cultural and policy issues and welcomed us into his home for celebrations and remembrances. He amplified our economic ties with Ireland citing our investment and trade relationship.

He framed the impact of Brexit on Ireland and the need for the Northern Ireland Protocol to navigate it. And he emphasized the importance to protect and celebrate the Good Friday Agreement as its 25th anniversary approaches.

I enjoyed our work together in my capacity as Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, Co-Chair of the Congressional Friends of Ireland and as Congressman representing the First Congressional District of Massachusetts that is home to one of the largest Irish American communities in the nation.

Not a meeting or conversation would go by without some relevant insight about how politics or policies of the day had an impact on culture in both our nations.

As he begins the next chapter of his career, I know he will continue to expand his quest for knowledge and share his keen interest and wisdom with those forging a path to foreign service. He also will provide the space for students to deepen their knowledge about Ireland.

Diplomacy is the balance of creativity and storytelling. Ireland has a story to tell, and Ambassador Mulhall did it with grace and precision. That is best described in the book All Strangers Here: 1OO Years of Personal Writing from the Irish Foreign Service. It was co-edited by Angela Byrne, Ragnar Deeney Almquist and Helena Nolan. I encourage my colleagues to read the following excerpts. The first is an essay by Dan Mulhall entitled, ''A New Day Dawning'' about a visit from Queen Victoria to Dublin. The second is a poem by Eavan Boland (commissioned by current Ambassador of Ireland to the United States of America, Geraldine Byrne Nason), ''Our Future Will Become the Past of Other Women.''

A NEW DAY DAWNING (extract)

Daniel Mulhall

Perched on top of Killiney Hill overlooking Dublin Bay, there is an eighteenth-century obelisk that is visible from many of the southern suburbs of Dublin. This stark monument, erected in 1742 as part of a famine relief scheme, stands at the highest point of a public park that carries in its name a reminder of Ireland as it was the last time a century came to a close. In 1900 this amenity was known as Victoria Park, and

this was the year when Queen Victoria made only the third visit to Ireland of her very long reign. Victoria Park had been acquired in 1887 by the Queen's Jubilee Memorials Association to commemorate the 50th year of her reign. In April 1900, as the recently commissioned royal yacht, Victoria and Albert, sailed into Dublin Bay for the start of the Queen's three-week stay in Ireland, the obelisk in Victoria Park could be seen from the deck of the monarch's vessel. Someone in her party may well have pointed the monument out to the ageing monarch, and recalled its connection with her. There was a fireworks display on Killiney Hill on the evening of her arrival while the Queen was still on board the vessel docked at Kingstown.

For many in turn-of-the-century Ireland, this rare Royal visit was a huge highlight, the years undoubted centrepiece. For others, the aged Queen's presence in Dublin served as an uncomfortable reminder of the painful calamities that had befallen the Irish people during her reign. It was essential for the British establishment to tread warily between the competing forces of nationalism an unionism. In a burst of doggerel, the popular poet, Percy French, imagines the Queen's after-dinner speech as overheard by Jamesy Murphy, the fictional Deputy Assistant-Waiter at the Vice-Regal Lodge. The Queen recalls advice she received not to travel to Ireland:

'They was greatly in dread,' sez she,
'I'd be murthered or shot,' sez she,
'As like as not,' sez she.

French's lines manage to conjure up the atmosphere of the period and the political squabbles generated by the Queen's Irish sojourn. He visualises the advice she might have given Lord Zetland before they set out for Ireland:

'Remember and steer,' sez she,
'Uncommonly clear,' sez she,
'I know what you mean,' sez he,
'Up wid the green,' sez he,
'And 'God Save the Queen,' sez he. [. . .]

The Royal visit's immediate political purpose was to stem the tide of anti-British feeling generated by the outbreak of the Boer War. As the Marquis of Salisbury remarked, 'no one can suppose that she goes to Ireland for pleasure.' Cadogan, the Lord Lieutenant, assured the Queen, who was known to have had no great warmth of feeling for Ireland, that she would be greeted 'with unbounded loyalty and pleasure,' but this reassuring simplification was not the full story.

In nationalist circles, Dublin Corporation's decision, taken by 30 votes to 22 despite the body's nationalist majority, to deliver a 'loyal address' to the visiting sovereign, caused a considerable stir. The prime mover behind the decision was the Lord Mayor of Dublin, Sir Thomas Devereux Pile. Elected as a home ruler, and having been a member of the Wolfe Tone one and '98 Martyrs Memorial Committee, Mayor Pile, an English-born fish merchant about whose political views Dublin Castle initially had strong misgivings on account of his association with Fred Allen, a Lancashire man with a Fenian background, had already broken the conventions of nationalist politics by making an official call on the Lord Lieutenant and by failing to keep himself sufficiently aloof from the British administration.

Pile's unpopularity marred Dublin's first ever St Patrick's Day Parade which was 'favoured with charming weather'. The Mayor was hissed by sections of the crowd and had stones thrown at his carriage. There were pro-Boer cheers from sections of the crowd and when a Boer flag was flown it was seized by a mounted policeman and the crowd was baton charged. On the eve of the Queen's arrival, dissenting members of the Corporation provoked renewed political debate, this time about the Act of Union, whose centenary was the ostensible rationale for the visit. They declared that the Union had been 'obtained by fraud and shameful corruption', and that there would be 'neither contentment nor loyalty in this country until our national parliament is restored.' The public gallery was crowded for the debate and those who condemned the Act of Union were loudly cheered. After heated exchanges, the nationalist motion was carried by 42 votes to nine. Taunts of 'flunkeyism' were levelled at the motion's opponents who complained of its extreme language. As a result, the Royal visit, though meant as an opportunity to acknowledge Ireland's English connection, was turned into an occasion for underlining nationalist Ireland's undying opposition to the Union between the two islands. Local authorities had become an important new arena within which nationalists could air their political grievances and vaunt their identity. Later in the year, Dublin Corporation moved to confer the freedom of the City on the Boer leader, President Kruger, who was then in exile in Paris. While this bid was ruled out of order on procedural grounds, it further highlighted the Corporation's antiestablishment credentials. Other local authorities did succeed in honouring Kruger. There were frequent disputes because of decisions by local authorities to fly nationalist flags on public buildings in defiance of local unionist opinion.

The Royal visit posed a dilemma for nationalist parliamentarians who could hardly warm to it. At the same time, they had no desire to give offence to the aged monarch. To mark the visit, there were a number of Royal pronouncements designed to please Irish opinion, including the creation of a new regiment, the Irish Guards, to be based at Buckingham Palace. After consulting with Tim Healy, John Redmond decided to adopt a conciliatory line. Alluding to another recently-announced Royal gesture, he predicted that the Irish people:

would receive with gratification the announcement that Her Majesty has directed that for the future the shamrock shall be worn by Irish regiments on March 17th to commemorate the gallantry of Irish soldiers in South Africa.

Parnell's sister, Anna, was decidedly unimpressed by the Queen's 'cruel little insult' to the shamrock, and wrote that:

those who cannot refrain from wearing the shamrock should dip it in ink until its dishonour has been wiped out either by the final triumph of the Boers or in some other way.

The issue divided the Parnell family. Her brother, John, distanced himself from his sister's defence of the shamrock's honour and took part in the ceremonies marking the Queen's arrival in Dublin. On St Patrick's Day 1900, many English people took their cue from the Queen and decided to wear the shamrock. On arrival at Kingstown, the Queen was careful to display the emblem prominently on her lapel.

OUR FUTURE WILL BECOME THE PAST OF OTHER WOMEN (extract)

Eavan Boland

Show me your hand. I see our past,
Your palm roughened by heat, by frost.
By pulling a crop out of the earth
By lifting a cauldron off the hearth.
By stripping rushes dipped in fat
To make a wick make a rush light.
That was your world: your entry to
Our ancestry in our darkest century.
Ghost-sufferer, our ghost-sister
Remind us now again that history
changes in one moment with one mind.
That it belongs to us, to all of us.
As we mark these hundred years
We will not leave you behind.
[. . .]
If we could only summon
Or see them these women,
Foremothers of the nurture
And dignity that will come
To all of us from this day
We could say across the century
To each one-give me your hand:
It has written our future.
Our future will become
The past of other women.
Our island that was once
Settled and removed on the edge
Of Europe is now a bridge
To the world. And so we share
This day with women everywhere.
For those who find the rights they need
To be hard won, not guaranteed,
Not easily given, for each one
We have a gift, a talisman:
The memory of these Irish women
Who struggled and prevailed.
For whose sake we choose
These things from their date
To honour, to remember and to celebrate:
All those who called for it,
The vote for women.
All those who had the faith
That voices can be raised. Can be heard.
All those who saw their hopes
Become the law. All those who woke
In a new state flowering
From an old nation and found
Justice no longer blind.
Inequity set aside.
And freedom re-defined.

RECOGNIZING THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE NATIONAL ACTIVE AND RETIRED FEDERAL EMPLOYEES DULLES CHAPTER 1241

HON. GERALD E. CONNOLLY

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 22, 2022

Mr. CONNOLLY. Madam Speaker, I rise to congratulate the National Active and Retired Federal Employees (NARFE) Dulles Chapter 1241 on its 50th anniversary. The Northern Virginia region is home to tens of thousands of federal employees and many retirees who have chosen to stay in the region. Throughout their careers, these dedicated civil servants have given their time and effort to serve their fellow Americans, and NARFE has consistently provided them with coordinated support.

Founded in 1921, NARFE is a nonpartisan organization dedicated to protecting and enhancing the earned pay, retirement, and

health care benefits of federal employees and retirees as well as their spouses and survivors. Dulles Chapter 1241 is one of more than 1600 NARFE chapters nationwide.

The Charter for Chapter 1241 was issued June 21, 1972. At that time, there were 9 members. Today, the Chapter membership has grown to approximately 350 members with another 400 national members in the Dulles jurisdiction. Chapter members have had a strong voice in many national and local legislative issues affecting federal retirees, senior citizens, and the public at large. In 2015, following the dissolution of the Leesburg Chapter, the Dulles Chapter welcomed many of these federal employees and retirees into their ranks with open arms. Chapter 1241 has worked from their founding to represent federal employees, but also to better their community.

This chapter has supported Alzheimer's research for many years through regular drawings, the ''Red Pot'' for monthly donations, and the Alzheimer's Christmas Challenge. Additionally, the Dulles chapter has sponsored several food drives for Fairfax County food pantries, collecting resources for those who have been hit the hardest by misfortune. Throughout the ongoing COVID–19 pandemic, the Dulles Chapter has seen its share of hardship, but these federal employees have still banded together to ensure that everyone's needs are met.

Over the years, members have also participated in health and community fairs, auto shows, and other outreach activities. Additionally, many members have been active leaders in the Virginia Federation of NARFE. These accomplished federal employees have earned the attention and praise of numerous bodies, from Virginia state legislators to NARFE national leaders, as well as travel, medical, insurance, tax, and law enforcement experts.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating the National Active and Retired Federal Employees Dulles Chapter 1241 for 50 years of dedicated service to Northern Virginia's federal employees. These individuals are the lifeblood of our federal government, and I am grateful for their service and proud to represent such outstanding individuals. I wish them the best for their anniversary, and continued success in future endeavors.

RECOGNIZING JEFFREY HUGH ASHFORD ON HIS RETIREMENT

HON. ROSA L. DeLAURO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 22, 2022

Ms. DELAURO. Madam Speaker, I rise as Chair of the Appropriations Committee, and on behalf of the Members of the Committee, and its staff, to pay tribute to Jeffrey ''Jeff'' Ashford as he retires following nearly 4 decades of government service, including over 25 years with the House Appropriations Committee.

Jeff began his career in the Office of the Secretary of Defense, and later joined the International Security Affairs Branch of the International Affairs Division within the Office of Management and Budget (0MB), where he developed and oversaw security assistance and arms control budgets and programs. Later, after serving the HM Treasury in London for 2 years, Jeff returned to 0MB, this time within the State-USIA Branch where he developed and oversaw the budget for several State Department programs.

Jeff came home to the House Appropriations Committee in 1997, first serving on the Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government Subcommittee. He led the Committee's work on Treasury's law enforcement efforts, drug programs, and personnel agencies. In 2003, Jeff took on the difficult task of working for the newly established Subcommittee on Homeland Security. Jeff's work was particularly important in ensuring that the new programs, tasked with protecting the American people, were properly funded and that the Committee's priorities were considered. He also helped ensure that the Committee exercised strong and responsible oversight over the Department of Homeland Security, especially during a complicated period of transition.

Since 2013, Jeff has served on the staff of the Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies subcommittee. Jeff has helped the Committee and its Members effectively navigate, negotiate, and resolve politically-sensitive issues. His profound technical knowledge of the Justice Department, including its law enforcement officers, prosecutors, and prisons and the Civil Rights and National Security divisions, has benefited the Committee greatly and ensured the Department works most effectively for the American people.

Jeff's tenacious work ethic and his expert knowledge of the issues under our Committee's jurisdiction have made him an unparalleled asset to the committee. Even during trying circumstances, Jeff always brings with him unfailing good humor and even keel. His hard work has made our government work better and our Congress and this Committee stronger. His dedication to this body and to the American people have made him a truly unique and irreplaceable asset.

I speak for myself and all Members of the Committee in saying we will miss Jeff's incredible understanding of the federal budget and his hard work and dedication greatly.

I am excited for what the future holds for Jeff and wish him, his wife Lori, and his children Chloe and Sylvia the very best. Congratulations on a wonderful career. Our Nation and this body will miss Jeff and are deeply thankful to him for his leadership.

ELMER BEACH: LIFE AND LEGACY

HON. DONALD NORCROSS

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 22, 2022

Mr. NORCROSS. Madam Speaker, I rise today to remember a longtime constituent, Elmer Beach.

Elmer passed away on December 3, 2022, and he left behind a legacy of service to our Nation. At 100 years of age, Elmer had lived a full life as a member of the ''Greatest Generation.'' He served during World War II as a proud U.S. Marine. He saw action in Guam, Bougainville, and Guadalcanal. And bore a scar on his leg from a Japanese dagger on Iwo Jima. He didn't talk about his service. But Elmer was more than a warrior. He was a father of 7 and a loving husband.

He was kind, humble, and never complained—and he never stopped loving his country.

ADDRESSING THE PEOPLE'S HOUSE ONE FINAL TIME

HON. RODNEY DAVIS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 22, 2022

Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I rise today to address the People's House for one final time.

While it's hard to sum up all the lessons that I've learned over the past 10 years as a Member of Congress and 16 years as a district staffer, I'd like to take the opportunity to say thanks.

I thank the people of the 13th District of Illinois for allowing me the honor to represent them. Over the years we've been able to achieve some big wins for hardworking families throughout our district, including successfully updating the tax code by passing the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act, making regulatory reforms to speed up federal highway projects and save taxpayer dollars through my One Federal Decision Act, and the passage of the Small Community Transit Improvement Act to help secure additional federal transit dollars for downstate Illinois communities that rely on transit systems.

It's also been a pleasure to fight on behalf of our farmers by helping to write two farm bills that included provisions to strengthen critical farm programs and increase federal support for agricultural research.

We also helped secure wins for our military over the years in the annual National Defense Authorization Act, and for our veterans through the passage of important bills like the Hire More Heroes Act—my bill to help small businesses hire veterans by amending Obamacare.

I'm also proud of the work we've done to address the student loan crisis, including the passage of the Employer Participation in Repayment Act, legislation I wrote to create a unique public-private partnership.

We've fought for families, who like my own, have fought cancer. Drawing inspiration from my wife Shannon, we advocated for increased federal funding into cancer research and access to cancer treatment and prevention. We passed my bipartisan Removing Barriers to Colorectal Cancer Screening Act, which was signed into law in 2020, to decrease colorectal cancer deaths by increasing cancer screenings.

These wins were made possible thanks to my colleagues on both sides of the aisle who were willing to work together to help make life better for our constituents back home. I also thank my district and D.C. staff who served in the trenches alongside me during some of these tough legislative fights.

I also want to thank my incredible team at the Committee on House Administration, where I've had the honor to serve as the Ranking Member. We've been able to navigate unprecedented times together, including the House's continuity of operations during the COVID–19 pandemic and 2020 shutdown of D.C. as the House shifted to full telework. We understood that no matter the circumstances,

the American people deserve an accessible and transparent government. That's why we helped ensure the safe reopening of several of our oversight entities, including the Library of Congress, Smithsonian Institution museums, and the National Gallery of Art, and we set the stage for a full reopening of the People's House come the 118th Congress under a Republican-led Majority.

We also experienced some dark times together, including one of the biggest security failures that the U.S. Capitol has ever experienced on January 6, 2021. Despite some in Congress using this attack to turn Capitol security into a partisan exercise, we remained focused on our oversight responsibilities and investigated why the complex was left so vulnerable that day. As a result, we were able to successfully push the U.S. Capitol Police Board into greater compliance with the 2017 Government Accountability Office (GAO) Report, creating important reforms to the Board. Additionally, we developed recommendations that the next Congress can implement to ensure our rank-and-file officers, who saved my life that day and on a baseball field in 2017, are never put in that terrible position again.

This leads me to another very important thanks, which is to our brave Capitol Police officers. They are not just my heroes, but also some of the closest friends I've made during my time here. The post-Jan. 6 memorial wall we helped create in the Cannon Tunnel only provided a small glimpse into the gratitude each Member and staff has for each of them.

During my tenure on House Administration, we also had an important oversight role to play in regards to federal elections. We fought against several partisan power grabs, including legislation that would nationalize our elections like the ''For the People Act,'' and we also successfully stopped Speaker NANCY PELOSI and House Democrats from unseating Congresswoman MARIANNETTE MILLER-MEEKS in Iowa's 2nd Congressional District and instead seating their preferred candidate, Democrat Rita Hart. I'd like to thank my House Administration staff and the entire House Republican Conference for working together to raise public awareness on this issue and ultimately stopping this blatant attempt to thwart the will of Iowa voters.

I'd also like to thank every state and local election administrator and key stakeholder who participated in our Faith in Elections Project; a 2 year, 3 pronged strategy to restore faith and confidence in our elections system at a time when voters most needed it. Thanks to our meetings where you provided me with input, I was able to introduce comprehensive legislation, the American Confidence in Elections Act, that will protect States' primary authority over elections while also providing States with key election integrity tools. I look forward to watching this advance next Congress and one day be signed into law.

Through my work on the Committee on House Administration, I've had the opportunity to build relationships across this institution—whether it was from meeting the behind-the-scenes public servants in the Clerk's Office to the volunteers and leadership at the Botanic Garden, to the construction workers over the last 3 phases of the Cannon House Office Building's renovation. I want to thank every person who help keep this House running, and I know that there is more we can do to support them. That's why I've taken what I've learned from my House Administration role and paired it with 4 years of work on the Select Committee on the Modernization of Congress to outline a Roadmap with reforms that the next Congress should make to strengthen this institution, support the Members and staff, and ultimately better serve the American people.

While I will no longer be a Member come January, I will continue to be this institution's biggest advocate and know that the great work will continue because of all of them. They'll also have new support from staff who we've trained up through our new Level Up program, and the incoming Members who I've been able to welcome over the past two New Member Orientations hosted by the Committee on House Administration.

And finally, I'd like to thank my best friend and wife Shannon, and our three children Toryn, Clark and Griffin, for going on this journey with me all these years. I look forward to spending even more time with my family.

Congress, its been an honor.

COMMENDING JOAN W. SACAROB AND DONALD A. SACAROB

HON. GERALD E. CONNOLLY

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 22, 2022

Mr. CONNOLLY. Madam Speaker, I rise to recognize the lifetime of service that Joan and Donald Sacarob have dedicated to Hadassah, a non-profit organization that seeks to expand women's rights and their leadership capacity. Hadassah embodies Jewish values to advance health equity, fight antisemitism, and equip women with the tools they need to make a difference in their communities.

Hadassah's mission is to provide education, advocacy, and youth development opportunities to enhance the lives of those in their community. Their work extends to the Hadassah Medical Organization to research cutting-edge medical procedures and provide first-rate care for those who need it. To these ends, they connect and empower Jewish women to lead by example.

The organization traces its origins back to the extraordinary public service of Henrietta Szold, who dedicated her life to ameliorating disease and starvation that were disproportionately affecting Jewish people. She founded youth villages to house Jewish children who fled their homelands as Nazi troops invaded Eastern Europe. Her legacy of care has rippled outward for over a century. Hadassah was awarded a Nobel Peace Prize nomination for their work to offer world-class medical care to all, regardless of race, ethnicity, or national origin, following their commitment to building a bridge to peace through medicine.

For 50 consecutive years, Joan Sacarob has served Hadassah with national portfolios focused on advocacy and philanthropy. Her husband Donald has served as the National Associate Vice President of Hadassah, the men's branch of the organization. For decades, these 2 hardworking philanthropists and activists have committed themselves to the betterment of the Northern Virginia and Greater Washington Metropolitan Area Jewish communities.

Joan was a pivotal figure in the development of the Jewish Community Center of Northern Virginia, and her friends and colleagues recognize her as a passionate and resilient force. She served for 20 years on the Jewish Community Relations Council of Greater Washington and was honored for her distinguished service on the board in 2006. Her advocacy work has not dwindled since then, and I am honored to know such a fierce advocate for equity.

Joan and Donald have earned the respect and recognition of their peers. Their work has been instrumental in advancing the causes of health equity, women's leadership, and access to much needed resources. I wish them every success and comfort as they continue their work.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Joan and Donald Sacarob for their exceptional dedication and leadership within our community.

HONORING THE SERVICE OF THE HONORABLE CLARENCE ''BUD'' ALBRIGHT

HON. JEFF DUNCAN

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 22, 2022

Mr. DUNCAN. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor and celebrate the service of the Honorable Clarence ''Bud'' Albright, who served as the President and Chief Executive Officer of the United States Nuclear Industry Council (USNIC) for the past 3 years. Previously, Bud served as the organization's board chair, and he will be retiring at the end of this year.

As a native of Rock Hill, South Carolina, Bud has had a successful and impressive career, giving him broad and extensive experience in the energy sector. Prior to his work in energy issues, Bud served in several senior government roles. In the energy field, Bud was Vice President of Federal Affairs for Texas-based Reliant Energy in the Washington, D.C. office. He also served as the former Under Secretary of Energy, after being appointed by President Bush and unanimously confirmed by the U.S. Senate.

Bud is a proud husband, father, son, and friend, and his tremendous work has not only made the State of South Carolina proud, but the entire country. His tireless commitment to public service and providing Americans with reliable energy throughout his career is inspirational. I am reminded of the verse Colossians 3:23: ''Whatever you do work at it with all your heart, as working for the Lord and not for human masters.'' Bud has a servant's heart which was evident in the work he produced and relationships he built. I am thankful for Bud's friendship and the resource that he has been to me in Congress.

Madam Speaker, it is a privilege to be able to serve the Third District of South Carolina and to honor those who have dedicated their life to public service, like Bud. I wish Bud and his family many more years of health and happiness.

RECOGNIZING MILWAUKEE COUNTY SHERIFF DENITA R. BALL

HON. GWEN MOORE

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 22, 2022

Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize Milwaukee County Sheriff Denita R. Ball. Sheriff Denita R. Ball will be sworn in as Milwaukee County Sheriff on January 6, 2023. Sheriff Ball was elected as the 66th Sheriff of Milwaukee County on Nov. 8, 2022, making her the first female sheriff in the history of the Milwaukee County Sheriff's Office, and the first African American female sheriff in Wisconsin.

A native of Arkansas, Sheriff Ball holds a bachelor's degree in criminal justice from the University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, a master's degree in criminal justice administration from the UW–Milwaukee, and has a doctorate of philosophy in educational leadership from Cardinal Stritch University in Milwaukee. Her doctoral dissertation is titled ''Lethal Force: A Police Officer's Deadly Experience.''

Sheriff Ball is also a graduate of several prestigious leadership programs, including the Department of Homeland Security's Leadership Academy (2019), Southern Police Institute Chief Executive Leadership Course (2007), the FBI National Academy (2004), the Wisconsin Law Enforcement Executive Development Course, which was sponsored by the International Association of Chiefs of Police and the Department of Justice (1995), and Northwestern University School of Police Staff and Command (1994).

Before being elected, Sheriff Ball had served since 2019 as chief deputy sheriff/undersheriff of the Milwaukee County Sheriffs Office, overseeing the day-to-day operations of the agency. Prior to her service with the Milwaukee County Sheriff's Office, Sheriff Ball was a high-ranking member of the Milwaukee Police Department and retired at the rank of deputy inspector after 25 years of distinguished service.

While a member of the police department, Sheriff Ball commanded Police District Four, the Professional Performance Division (Internal Affairs), and the Sensitive Crimes Division. Additionally, Sheriff Ball organized, implemented and was the first commander of the Neighborhood Task Force, a group of 200 officers from the following units: Street Crimes (Gang and Narcotic Officers), Tactical Enforcement (SWAT), Motorcycle, Marine Operations (Boats) Canine, and Mounted Patrol and supervised their strategic deployment to high crime areas, which resulted in double-digit decreases in crime.

In her role as Milwaukee County Sheriff she will lead nearly 600 members, including more than 250 deputy sheriffs, 160 correctional officers, and hundreds of civilian support and administrative staff who are tasked with the safety and security of the 150-plus miles of the Milwaukee County freeway system, more than 150 county parks, the Milwaukee County Courthouse Complex, extended circuit court system, public safety building, Milwaukee Mitchell International Airport, and numerous other county facilities and properties.

Madam Speaker, for these reasons, I am honored to recognize Milwaukee County Sheriff Denita R. Ball and her lifelong service of protecting American citizens. I look forward to working with her in her efforts to protect the citizens of Milwaukee County.

THANKING THE GADDY FAMILY

HON. A. DREW FERGUSON IV

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 22, 2022

Mr. FERGUSON. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor Mike and Gwen Gaddy. The Gaddy family are local celebrities in Fayetteville due to their giant Christmas light display they've done annually since 1988. Not only does this display on Sandy Creek Road bring joy to the community—being a free and fun drive through for all to enjoy—but it is also for a great cause.

Every year, they raise money for the March of Dimes along with providing a drop-off area for Toys for Tots donations. The March of Dimes donations began in 2012 in honor of their grandson Brady, who passed away as an infant. Since 2012, they have raised more than $160,000 for the charity. The toys donated at their Toys for Tots location equate to more than 2,500 toys, and as much as 23 percent of the toys donated in Fayette County some years.

The Gaddy family has never taken any money from the public to keep the display running or to offset their expensive power bill—everything donated goes to charity. Madam Speaker, their selfless actions have made them a staple in our local community, and we're extremely grateful for everything they do to bring joy to folks around the holiday season.

RECOGNIZING THE RECIPIENTS OF THE 2022 ARTS AWARDS

HON. GERALD E. CONNOLLY

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 22, 2022

Mr. CONNOLLY. Madam Speaker, I rise to recognize ArtsFairfax and the recipients of the 2022 Arts Awards. These awards recognize the extraordinary contributions of artists, arts organizations, individuals, and businesses in Fairfax County, the City of Fairfax, and the City of Falls Church that support the arts in our community.

Founded in 1964, the formally named Arts Council of Fairfax County, Inc. is a non-profit organization designated as Fairfax County's local arts agency. Today, ArtsFairfax operates programs and initiatives that include grant opportunities, arts advocacy, education, and professional development opportunities for artists and arts organizations.

As the arts community has continued to rebuild after many artists and organizations had to cancel programs and events during the height of the pandemic, ArtsFairfax awarded over $538,838 in County, public, and private funds through competitive grants and awards to arts organizations and individual artists in FY2021. ArtsFairfax's resiliency and adaptability allowed the organization to continue meeting the needs of the arts community during these unprecedented times.

The Arts Awards honors supporters of the arts in 4 categories: the Jinx Hazel Arts Award, the Arts Achievement Award, the Arts Innovation Award, and the Arts Philanthropy Award. It is my honor to include in the RECORD the following names of the 2022 Arts Awards Recipients:

The 2022 Jinx Hazel Arts Award, ArtsFairfax's premier award recognizing an individual or organization whose vision and commitment has helped shape the cultural life of Fairfax County, will be presented to Capital One Hall.

The 2022 Arts Achievement Award will be presented to Mark Brutsché for his outstanding career achievement and lasting contributions to the community.

The 2022 Arts Innovation Award will be presented to Fall for the Book for their implementation of inventive approaches to their art form that have uniquely engaged audiences in the arts.

The 2022 Arts Philanthropy Award will be presented to Gary and Tina Mather for their commitment to making the arts the cornerstone of their philanthropic portfolio.

I also want to recognize the 2022–2024 Fairfax Poet Laureate, Danielle Badra, as she builds awareness and appreciation of poetry throughout Fairfax County.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating the recipients of the 2022 Arts Awards and recognizing the visionaries, leaders, and supporters who help to make our Northern Virginia communities rich with cultural opportunities.

HONORING THE LIFE AND LEGACY OF MR. PHILIP GRAHAM

HON. MARK E. GREEN

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 22, 2022

Mr. GREEN of Tennessee. Madam Speaker, Tennessee's 7th District is full of men and women dedicated to their city, their state, their country, and their God. Everyday citizens who bring light, hope, and love to the world right in front of them. I rise today to honor the life and legacy of one such Tennessee resident.

Philip Graham was born in Clarksville, Tennessee, on July 4, 1950. The Tennessee 7th was home for all his 71 years. His world was his family. With his wife, Brenda, and daughter Ashley Elizabeth, he spent countless years making his community a brighter, more hopeful place. From his many years at APSU to his long career at Marriott International, nothing was ordinary or common when he was gathered in with the people he cherished.

He was a proud member of the Montgomery County Republican Party and an Associate Member of the Montgomery County Republican Women. Philip cherished and championed many friends who ran for various offices. He was honored to serve as a poll watcher in local elections and encouraged all to be active participants in the town he loved.

In perhaps his greatest service to the world around him, Philip deeply championed Cumberland Heights and the recovery community as he worked daily to help others follow the better way. He, along with his family, looked forward to May 17—what he affectionately called his other birthday. He joyfully celebrated 43 years of sobriety.

Philip's life was one of more than service to others. He believed he was called to love all those who the Almighty had placed in his path. He came to know the God of his understanding and sought Him in various houses of worship, untold bookstores, scientific studies, and the gathering of friends. His strong faith was a gift to his family each day.

He is survived by his wife, Brenda, his daughter, his son-in-law, and the light of his last years, his granddaughter Brooklynn Isabella Graham. I ask my colleagues to join with me in celebrating the life and legacy of Philip Graham. May we, together, pray for his family as we—in his memory—recommit ourselves to lives in service to each other.

RECOGNIZING BLUES GYM AND MR. DINO NEWVILLE OF GRAND RAPIDS

HON. PETER MEIJER

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 22, 2022

Mr. MEIJER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize philanthropist, small business owner, and four-time world kickboxing champion, Mr. Dino Newville.

As operator of Blues Gym, a mixed-martial-arts facility in Grand Rapids, it is not just Dino's athletic accomplishments that make him worthy of recognition. For nearly a decade, Blues Gym has been both a family and a sanctuary to hundreds of at-risk young adults. While offering important lessons in selfdefense, Blues Gym also provides tutoring, counseling, and it regularly organizes food drives for those in need. The tireless work of Dino and his volunteers to uplift the youth in our community is a generous act of service for which we should all be incredibly proud.

Dino, who rallies behind the motto ''Fill the Gyms, Not the Prisons,'' runs the gym as an entirely non-profit, volunteer-based organization. Relying almost exclusively on donations and public support, Dino has even re-entered the ring himself to raise funds in support of those who find sanctuary at Blues Gym.

A highly skilled athlete and major proponent of our community, Dino has been recognized by the City of Grand Rapids on numerous occasions, the first time in 1981, for his accomplishments and philanthropy. As a vocal advocate for issues affecting young adults in Grand Rapids, Dino has proven that he will stop at nothing to ensure that they have the resources and opportunities needed to stay safe and thrive.

Madam Speaker, it is people like Mr. Dino Newville and the volunteers at Blues Gym who truly embody the spirit of giving and service. Dino is a role model for all of us, and I am proud not only to represent him, but to call him my friend.

HONORING MICHELLE DONCHES FOR 31 YEARS OF CONGRESSIONAL SERVICE

HON. STEVEN M. PALAZZO

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 22, 2022

Mr. PALAZZO. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize a crucial member of my staff, Mrs. Michelle M. Donches. Michelle has dedicated herself for 31 years as a congressional staffer. I'm thankful that she has been with me for almost 12 years, since my first day in Congress on January 3, 2011.

Michelle's career with the U.S. House of Representatives began in 1991 when the Office of the Clerk hired her to work as a Benefits Clerk in the Finance Office. Michelle was promoted to the Payroll Department, where she worked until 1999. Michelle transitioned from Payroll to her current position as a shared staffer, handling the office finances for multiple Members of Congress. Throughout her career, she has worked for 28 different Member offices and currently works for 9 Members.

Michelle grew up in Bethlehem, PA. After she graduated from college, she married her best friend, Steve, and started working on the Hill just weeks later as Steve began law school. Now, Steve is a practicing attorney in Loudoun County, VA. Michelle and Steve have two exceptional children. Her daughter, Taylor, graduated from the University of Virginia in May as a Civil/Environmental engineer. Taylor currently works for Kimley-Horn in Reston, VA. Her son, Stevie, is a freshman at the University of South Carolina.

Michelle's work ethic and expertise have been a true asset to my staff. I'm thankful for her tenure as a part of Team PALAZZO, and I know all the Member offices who have worked, currently work, and those that will work with her are so lucky. Madam Speaker, I express my gratitude to Michelle for 31 exceptional years.

RECOGNIZING THE 18TH ANNUAL FAIRFAX COUNTY HISTORY CONFERENCE

HON. GERALD E. CONNOLLY

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 22, 2022

Mr. CONNOLLY. Madam Speaker, I rise to recognize the Fairfax County History Commission on the occasion of the 18th Annual Fairfax County History Conference.

Since 1969, the Fairfax County History Commission has worked to identify, document, record and preserve the history of our region. There are few areas in the country that are as rich in history as our area is. The History Conference provides an opportunity to reflect on the accomplishments of the past year while recognizing our neighbors who have made significant contributions to preserving and promoting our local history. Through the dedicated efforts of the History Commission and its many volunteers, we are assured that our history will not be lost and will be available for future generations.

This year, a number of dedicated individuals are being honored for their commitment to the preservation and education of history. I am proud to include in the RECORD their names:

Mike Salmon and Ean Eschenburg for their work to promote and preserve the history of Fairfax County through video historic documentary production. One of their first productions, entitled ''The Gravel Pits: Before There Was a Kingstowne,'' takes the viewer from today's busy, attractive residential and commercial area of Kingstowne to the days when it was a semi-abandoned concrete plant known as the Leehigh Cement Company.

Debbie Robison for her 11 years of service on the Fairfax County History Commission, including 2 years as the Commission's Chairperson. Her in-depth knowledge of Fairfax County and surrounding jurisdictions is beyond compare. She has been first and foremost a life-long promoter of the history and preservation of Fairfax County's history.

George Mason University Capstone Computer Science Program 2021 graduates, Akbur Asuri, Steve Cheuko, Brian Do, Fernando Galarza, Roman Patrick, and Samuel Pitch, for creating the Fairfax County African American History Inventory Database. The project included the labor, research and design to create a user friendly and future oriented data base, referenced as the African American Historic Inventory.

I commend the Fairfax County History Commission for helping to ensure that the abundance of history that is available to our community will be preserved far into the future.

Madam Speaker, I ask that my colleagues join me in congratulating all the honorees and thanking the Fairfax County History Commission for the important work they do for the Northern Virginia community.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. BILL POSEY

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 22, 2022

Mr. POSEY. Madam Speaker, due to a transportation issue, I was unable to cast my vote on S. 2333, the Equal Pay for Team USA Act of 2022.

Had I been present, I would have voted NAY on Roll Call No. 532.

RECOGNIZING MIKE NICHOLA

HON. DARREN SOTO

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 22, 2022

Mr. SOTO. Madam Speaker, I rise to recognize Mike Nichola, my former Legislative Director, and current Osceola County community leader. Mike has dedicated his professional life to helping better Osceola County and Central Florida.

Mike was my first Legislative Director and helped to establish my legislative office. He has a long list of impressive legislative accomplishments. Throughout his congressional career, from drafting hundreds of pieces of legislation to securing millions of dollars worth of appropriation requests, he always kept in mind that it's a privilege to work for the home office and would frequently go above and beyond for our constituents.

Since moving back to Central Florida, he continued to advocate for our community through Osceola County government. He was instrumental in helping the County navigate the uncertainty of the pandemic. He also helped the County get funding for roads, affordable housing, rental assistance, fire fighters, to restore their lakes and rivers, addressed storm water issues, and diversified

the Central Florida economy through expanding NeoCity.

Mike recently led a Central Florida regional coalition to apply for the U.S. Department of Commerce's Build Back Better Regional Challenge to expand NeoCity's semiconductor research, development, and manufacturing capabilities. Out of 529 applications nationwide, the Osceola-led Central Florida semiconductor coalition was the only organization in the State of Florida to be awarded a Phase 1 grant out of 17 applications. Mike was appointed the Regional Economic Competitiveness Officer and led the coalition during the 90-day period to refine, draft, and submit seven individual component grant applications and the overall proposal, while simultaneously securing over $12 million in a private local match. Through his leadership, the coalition was one of 21 Phase 2 award winners, resulting in over $50 million from the federal government.

I thank Mike for his service with my office, dedication to public service, and all that he does for Osceola County and Central Florida.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. ASHLEY HINSON

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 22, 2022

Mrs. HINSON. Madam Speaker, I was not present for votes last week due to a death in the family. Had I been present, I would have voted YEA on Roll Call No. 519; NAY on Roll Call No. 520; NAY on Roll Call No. 521; YEA on Roll Call No. 522; NAY on Roll Call No. 523; NAY on Roll Call No. 524; NAY on Roll Call No. 525; YEA on Roll Call No. 526; NAY on Roll Call 527; YEA on Roll Call No. 528; NAY on Roll Call No. 529; and NAY on Roll Call No. 530.

HONORING JOHN WARDEN

HON. JIM COOPER

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 22, 2022

Mr. COOPER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize and thank Mr. John Warden for his exceptional work on the House Armed Services Strategic Forces Subcommittee as a detailee from the Institute for Defense Analysis during the second session of the 117th Congress.

John was responsible for advising on the nuclear weapons portfolio, arguably the most technically challenging and consequential area on which the Subcommittee legislates. Due to John's technical acumen and deep subject matter expertise, the Fiscal Year 2023 National Defense Authorization Act prioritizes recapitalization of the nuclear triad, increases oversight across the DoD and NNSA weapons and warhead programs, and rightly highlights the need to continue improving and protecting our Nuclear Command, Communications, and Control architecture. I would like to also commend John on the work he did in the House-passed version of the NDAA to address the fact that the current legal requirements for plutonium pit production are unachievable, despite the language not surviving in the final bill.

Madam Speaker, as the chairman of the Strategic Forces Subcommittee, I extend my appreciation to John for his lasting contributions to the Committee, and his work to ensure the United States maintains a safe, secure, reliable, and adequate deterrent given increased nuclear proliferation around the world.

HONORING THE LIFE OF GRANT WAHL

HON. SHARICE DAVIDS

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 22, 2022

Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the life and legacy of sports journalist and native of Kansas' Third District, Grant Wahl. Born in Mission, Kansas, Mr. Wahl epitomized everything we value in Kansas City: he was kind, curious, and welcoming to all.

While growing up in Kansas, Mr. Wahl was an Eagle Scout, a diligent student, and a devoted fan of the Kansas City Comets soccer team. This groundwork of service, intellectual curiosity, and enthusiasm for sports would serve him well throughout his life. After graduating from Shawnee Mission East High School, Mr. Wahl attended Princeton University. Once there, the Kansas City Comets fan became a Princeton Tigers fan. He not only rooted for the Princeton Tigers men's soccer team but also covered their games in the Daily Princetonian. His love of soccer grew deeper, and his coverage of the sport became richer and more nuanced. He began exploring the intersections of his lifelong interests in civics, journalism, and sports. This foundation would be crucial for the rest of his career as a sports journalist.

While today we may know Mr. Wahl as one of the premier soccer journalists in America, soccer was only one of many sports that he covered in his career. His diverse coverage of sports led to some incredible journalistic highlights—including his prescient 2002 Sports Illustrated cover piece about then-high school basketball phenom LeBron James. No matter what he wrote about or who he interviewed, Mr. Wahl treated everyone with care and respect. He spent his career promoting women's soccer and the U.S. women's national team and dedicated his life to ensuring equal rights for all, including LGBTQ+ communities. Mr. Wahl loved soccer—much like we do in Kansas City—and used his passion to connect with fans from every corner of the globe. His voice will be missed not just in American sports journalism but by everyone who cheers for the world's game.

Madam Speaker, I am proud that Grant Wahl had roots in the Kansas Third District, and I lament that his life ended so early. I send my condolences for this tragic death to Mr. Wahl's wife, Dr. Céline Gounder, his brother Eric, and all his loved ones. He leaves behind him a legacy of curiosity and compassion that we may all find light within.

RECOGNIZING THE 30TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE LAMB CENTER

HON. GERALD E. CONNOLLY

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 22, 2022

Mr. CONNOLLY. Madam Speaker, I rise to recognize the Lamb Center for 30 years of dedication and service to some of the most vulnerable members of our community.

Founded in 1992, the Lamb Center is a nonprofit organization dedicated to helping those in our community who are suffering from the effects of poverty. This help takes many forms.

The Lamb Center is as a daytime drop-in shelter for individuals experiencing homelessness in Fairfax, Virginia. They provide a variety of services without cost to the individuals in need, including breakfast, lunch, showers, laundry service, case management, and more. The facility in Fairfax City is fitted with medical offices to provide health care services and referrals for the unhoused and uninsured. People can also receive pro bono restorative dental services on site.

Not only does the Lamb Center cover necessities like food, clothing, and hygiene, but they work to get people back on their feet and into permanent housing. One vital part of that is finding employment. Through their City Jobs program, the Lamb Center partners with the City of Fairfax and Fairfax County to create employment opportunities for individuals that meet these individuals where they are and empower them to reach their full employment potential. The program pays $10 an hour for working 4 hours 2 days a week. The goal of the program is to help people graduate to a full-time or part time job in conjunction with housing opportunities.

For someone experiencing homelessness, knowing you are part of a community that cares and will give you the assistance necessary to get back on your feet can help ease the burden of your plight. In a county as economically prosperous as Fairfax County, it can be easy to forget there are still citizens who go without the most basic necessities. Organizations like the Lamb Center are helping to make sure that we bring everyone to the table and providing all with a path towards economic success and independence.

During my tenure as chairman of the Fairfax County Board of Supervisors, we developed a 10 year plan to prevent and end homelessness. Due to the efforts of the Lamb Center and many other similar public-private partnerships working to meet everyone's needs, we have seen homelessness in Fairfax County decline by 35 percent since 2008.

Madam Speaker, I extend my congratulations to Cathy Liverman, chairman of the Board, and Tara Ruszkowski, the Executive Director, as well as all the members of the Board, staff, and volunteers who have contributed their time, energy, and resources to the Lamb Center over the last 30 years. Their support is part of why Fairfax County remains 1 of the best places in the country in which to live, work, and raise a family, and I commend them all for their service to our community. I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating the Lamb Center on this tremendous anniversary.

RECOGNIZING MARINA LETSIOS

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, December 22, 2022

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Madam Speaker, I rise to salute Marina Letsios, a woman of exemplary work ethic and dedication to our country.

Marina is a powerful example of strong female leadership as a "Good Will Ambassador At Large" and member of the Euro American Women's Council (EAWC). With that title and position, she has been recognized for her dedication to the arts and philanthropy with the EAWC Artemis Award. In Greek religion, Artemis is the Goddess of the Hunt and represents both femininity and strength.

Marina is dedicated to strengthening her community both in America and abroad. She supports survivors of domestic violence through the organization Long Island Against Domestic Violence. She helps her neighbors in need put food on their tables through Long Island Cares & Baxter's Pantry.

Marina also supports non-profits helping those with mental illness and hosts annual coat drives through Big Brothers Big Sisters. Her philanthropy stretches across the pond as a supporter of the Prince's Trust International, a charity dedicated to solely helping young people around the world unlock their potential. Marina is a citizen of the globe who knows no bounds in helping those in need.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Ms. Marina Letsios' outstanding achievements. Marina's proven success is due to her ability to create strong teams that approach each challenge strategically. Her commitment to New York, our Nation, and our globe is an example for female leaders for generations to come.

Daily Digest

HIGHLIGHTS

Senate agreed to the motion to concur in the amendment of the House of Representatives to the amendment of the Senate to H.R. 2617, Consolidated Appropriations Act, with an amendment.

Senate

Chamber Action

Routine Proceedings, pages S10061–S10105

Measures Introduced: Three bills and two resolutions were introduced, as follows: S. 5355–5357, and S. Con. Res. 51–52. **Page S10092**

Measures Reported:

Report to accompany S. 3308, to authorize the Colorado River Indian Tribes to enter into lease or exchange agreements and storage agreements relating to water of the Colorado River allocated to the Colorado River Indian Tribes. (S. Rept. No. 117–286)

Report to accompany S. 4104, to approve the settlement of water rights claims of the Hualapai Tribe and certain allottees in the State of Arizona, to authorize construction of a water project relating to those water rights claims. (S. Rept. No. 117–287) **Page S10092**

Measures Passed:

Enrollment Correction: Senate agreed to S. Con. Res. 51, providing for a correction in the enrollment of H.R. 2617. **Page S10098**

Further Additional Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act: Senate passed H.R. 4373, making further continuing appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2023, after the motion to invoke cloture on the motion to proceed to consideration of the bill was rendered moot, and agreeing to the following amendment proposed thereto: **Page S10098**

Schumer (for Leahy) Amendment No. 6623, in the nature of a substitute. **Page S10098**

Enrollment Correction: Senate agreed to S. Con. Res. 52, providing for a correction in the enrollment of H.R. 4373. **Pages S10098–99**

Justice for the Living Victims of Lockerbie Act: Senate passed S. 5357, to provide compensation for United States victims of Libyan state-sponsored terrorism. **Page S10099**

Nuclear Weapons Program Workers Day of Remembrance: Committee on the Judiciary was discharged from further consideration of S. Res. 785, designating October 30, 2022, as a national day of remembrance for the workers of the nuclear weapons program of the United States, and the resolution was then agreed to. **Page S10099**

Sami's Law: Senate passed H.R. 1082, to study the incidence of fatal and non-fatal assaults in TNC and for-hire vehicles in order to enhance safety and save lives, after agreeing to the following amendments proposed thereto: **Pages S10099–S10100**

Schumer (for Wicker) Amendment No. 6624, in the nature of a substitute. **Page S10100**

Schumer (for Wicker) Amendment No. 6625, to amend the title. **Page S10100**

Save Our Seas 2.0 Amendments Act: Senate passed S. 4321, to amend the Save Our Seas 2.0 Act to improve the administration of the Marine Debris Foundation, to amend the Marine Debris Act to improve the administration of the Marine Debris Program of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, after withdrawing the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute, and agreeing to the following amendment proposed thereto: **Pages S10100–02**

Schumer (for Sullivan) Amendment No. 6626, in the nature of substitute. **Page S10101**

Supply Chain Disruptions Relief Act: Committee on Finance was discharged from further consideration of S. 4105, to treat certain liquidations of new motor vehicle inventory as qualified liquidations of LIFO inventory for purposes of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, and the bill was then passed. **Page S10102**

Root and Stem Project Authorization Act: Senate passed S. 3046, to codify the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior to conduct certain landscape-scale forest restoration projects, after agreeing to the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute.

Pages S10102–03

Land Grant-Mercedes Traditional Use Recognition and Consultation Act: Senate passed S. 2708, to provide for greater consultation between the Federal Government and the governing bodies and community users of land grant-mercedes in New Mexico, to provide for a process for recognition of the historic-traditional uses of land grant-mercedes.

Pages S10103–04

Exclude Certain Payments: Senate passed S. 2524, to amend the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act to exclude certain payments to aged, blind, or disabled Alaska Natives or descendants of Alaska Natives from being used to determine eligibility or certain programs. **Page S10104**

Fission for the Future Act: Committee on Energy and Natural Resources was discharged from further consideration of S. 3428, to require the Secretary of Energy to establish a Nuclear Fuel Security Program, expand the American Assured Fuel Supply Program, and submit a report on a civil nuclear credit program, and the bill was then passed, after agreeing to the following amendments proposed thereto:

Page S10104

Schumer (for Manchin) Amendment No. 6627, in the nature of a substitute. **Page S10104**

Schumer (for Manchin) Amendment No. 6628, to amend the title. **Page S10104**

Rock Boucher Amphitheater: Committee on Energy and Natural Resources was discharged from further consideration of S. 3873, to designate the outdoor amphitheater at the Blue Ridge Music Center in Galax, Virginia, as the ''Rock Boucher Amphitheater'', and the bill was then passed.

Pages S10104–05

Measures Failed:

Emergency Supplemental Appropriations for Disaster Relief: By 22 yeas to 73 nays (Vote No. 407), Senate failed to pass S. 5355, making emergency supplemental appropriations for disaster relief for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2023.

Page S10065

House Messages:

Consolidated Appropriations Act: By 68 yeas to 29 nays (Vote No. 421), Senate agreed to the motion to concur in the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate No. 4 to H.R. 2617, making consolidated appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2023, and for providing emergency assistance for the situation in Ukraine, with Schumer (for Leahy) Amendment No. 6552, in the nature of a substitute, by the order of the Senate of Thursday, December 22, 2022, 60 Senators having voted in the affirmative, and after taking action on the following motions and amendments proposed thereto: **Pages S10062–65, S10065–77**

Adopted:

Schumer (for Lee) Amendment No. 6576 (to Amendment No. 6552), to provide for the continuation of pay and benefits for Lieutenant Ridge Alkonis. **Page S10069**

By 73 yeas to 24 nays (Vote No. 416), Schumer (for Cassidy/Casey) Amendment No. 6558 (to Amendment No. 6552), to eliminate discrimination and promote women's health and economic security by ensuring reasonable workplace accommodations for workers whose ability to perform the functions of a job are limited by pregnancy, childbirth, or a related medical condition. (A unanimous-consent agreement was reached providing that the amendment, having achieved 60 affirmatives votes, be agreed to.) **Pages S10070–71**

Schumer (for Padilla/Cornyn) Amendment No. 6588 (to Amendment No. 6552), to amend title VI of the Social Security Act to allow States and local governments to use coronavirus relief funds provided under the American Rescue Plan Act for infrastructure projects, improve the Local Assistance and Tribal Consistency Fund, provide Tribal governments with more time to use Coronavirus Relief Fund payments. (A unanimous-consent agreement was reached providing that the requirement of a 60 affirmative vote threshold, be vitiated.) **Pages S10071–72**

Schumer (for Graham/Whitehouse) Modified Amendment No. 6596 (to Amendment No. 6552), to authorize the transfer of the proceeds of certain forfeited property to help Ukraine recover from the harms caused by the ongoing Russian aggression. (A unanimous-consent agreement was reached providing that the requirement of a 60 affirmative vote threshold, be vitiated.) **Page S10072**

By 92 yeas to 5 nays (Vote No. 417), Schumer (for Merkley/Murkowski) Amendment No. 6595 (to Amendment No. 6552), to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to expand access to breastfeeding accommodations in the workplace. (A unanimous-consent agreement was reached providing that the amendment, having achieved 60 affirmatives votes, be agreed to.) **Pages S10072–73**

By 88 yeas to 8 nays (Vote No. 418), Schumer (for Klobuchar/Lee) Amendment No. 6597 (to Amendment No. 6552), relating to merger filing fee modernization. (A unanimous-consent agreement was

reached providing that the amendment, having achieved 60 affirmatives votes, be agreed to.) **Page S10073**

By 90 yeas to 6 nays (Vote No. 419), Schumer (for Gillibrand) Modified Amendment No. 6607 (to Amendment No. 6552), to establish a World Trade Center Health Program Supplemental Fund. (A unanimous-consent agreement was reached providing that the amendment, having achieved 60 affirmatives votes, be agreed to.) **Pages S10073–74**

By 93 yeas to 4 nays (Vote No. 420), Schumer (for Menendez) Amendment No. 6617 (to Amendment No. 6552), to improve the Justice for the United States Victims of State Sponsored Terrorism Act. (A unanimous-consent agreement was reached providing that the amendment, having achieved 60 affirmatives votes, be agreed to.) **Pages S10074–75**

Rejected:

By 34 yeas to 63 nays (Vote No. 409), Schumer (for Paul) Amendment No. 6561 (to Amendment No. 6552), to increase the voting threshold for budget points of order. (A unanimous-consent agreement was reached providing that the amendment, having failed to achieve 60 affirmative votes, was not agreed to.) **Page S10066**

By 34 yeas to 63 nays (Vote No. 410), Schumer (for Johnson) Amendment No. 6555 (to Amendment No. 6552), to eliminate all earmarks in the bill. **Page S10067**

By 47 yeas to 50 nays (Vote No. 411), Schumer (for Johnson) Amendment No. 6559 (to Amendment No. 6552), to restrict the use of Federal funds appropriated to the Department of Homeland Security for the transportation of illegal aliens within the United States. (A unanimous-consent agreement was reached providing that the amendment, having failed to achieve 60 affirmative votes, was not agreed to.) **Page S10067–68**

By 10 yeas to 87 nays (Vote No. 412), Schumer (for Sinema/Tester) Amendment No. 6621 (to Amendment No. 6552), to appropriate amounts for the Executive Office for Immigration Review, U.S. Customs and Border Protection, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, the Federal Emergency Management Agency, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, refugee and entrant assistance, and other Federal agencies. (A unanimous-consent agreement was reached providing that the amendment, having failed to achieve 60 affirmative votes, was not agreed to.) **Page S10068**

By 47 yeas to 50 nays (Vote No. 413), Schumer (for Lee) Amendment No. 6563 (to Amendment No. 6552), to prohibit the expenditure of Federal funds to terminate the prohibitions on entry into the United States that are commonly referred to as Title 42. **Pages S10068–69**

By 44 yeas to 53 nays (Vote No. 414), Schumer (for Lankford) Amendment No. 6577 (to Amendment No. 6558), to establish a rule of construction relating to religious entities. **Pages S10069–70**

By 40 yeas to 57 nays (Vote No. 415), Schumer (for Braun) Amendment No. 6569 (to Amendment No. 6558), to eliminate a waiver of State immunity. (A unanimous-consent agreement was reached providing that the amendment, having failed to achieve 60 affirmative votes, was not agreed to.) **Page S10070**

Withdrawn:

Schumer motion to refer the message of the House on the bill to the Committee on Appropriations, with instructions, Schumer Amendment No. 6572, to add an effective date. **Page S10062**

Schumer Amendment No. 6571 (to Amendment No. 6552), to add an effective date. **Page S10062**

During consideration of this measure today, Senate also took the following action:

By 65 yeas to 31 nays (Vote No. 408), three-fifths of those Senators duly chosen and sworn, having voted in the affirmative, Senate agreed to the motion to waive all applicable sections of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 and any other applicable budget points of order for purposes of Schumer (for Leahy) Amendment No. 6552 (listed above). Subsequently, the point of order that the measure contains matter in Division O, Title X, section 1001(d) that relates to the operation of the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010, which is matter within the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Budget, and that the measure was neither reported nor discharged from the Committee on the Budget, was not sustained, and thus the point of order fell. **Pages S10062–65, S10065–77**

Schumer Amendment No. 6573 (to the instructions (Amendment No. 6572) of the motion to refer), to modify the effective date, fell when Schumer motion to refer the message of the House on the bill to the Committee on Appropriations, with instructions, Schumer Amendment No. 6572 (listed above) was withdrawn. **Page S10062**

Schumer Amendment No. 6574 (to Amendment No. 6573), to modify the effective date, fell when Schumer Amendment No. 6573 (to the instructions (Amendment No. 6572) of the motion to refer) (listed above) fell. **Page S10062**

Appointments:

National Advisory Committee on Institutional Quality and Integrity: The Chair, on behalf of the President pro tempore, pursuant to the provisions of Public Law 110–315, announced the re-appointment of the following individual to be a member of the National Advisory Committee on Institutional Quality and Integrity: Michael Poliakoff of Virginia. **Page S10099**

Pro Forma Sessions—Agreement: A unanimous-consent agreement was reached providing that the Senate adjourn, to then convene for pro forma sessions only, with no business being conducted on the following dates and times: Friday, December 23, 2022, at 11 a.m.; Tuesday, December 27, 2022, at 5:30 p.m.; Friday, December 30, 2022, at 9:30 a.m.; Tuesday, January 3, 2023, at 11:30 a.m.; that following the Tuesday, January 3, 2023, pro forma, Senate convene at 12 noon, pursuant to the Constitution; and that Senate present the certificates of election, swear-in elected Members, and proceed to the required live quorum. **Page S10105**

Nominations Confirmed: Senate confirmed the following nominations:

By 70 yeas to 22 nays (Vote No. EX. 406), Franklin R. Parker, of the District of Columbia, to be an Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

Pages S10061–62

Jose Emilio Esteban, of California, to be Under Secretary of Agriculture for Food Safety.

Rebecca E. Jones Gaston, of Oregon, to be Commissioner on Children, Youth, and Families, Department of Health and Human Services.

Terrence Edwards, of Maryland, to be Inspector General of the National Reconnaissance Office. (Prior to this action, Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs was discharged from further consideration.)

Douglas J. McKalip, of the District of Columbia, to be Chief Agricultural Negotiator, Office of the United States Trade Representative, with the rank of Ambassador.

Milancy Danielle Harris, of Virginia, to be a Deputy Under Secretary of Defense. **Page S10105**

Messages from the House: **Pages S10090–92**

Additional Cosponsors: **Page S10092**

Statements on Introduced Bills/Resolutions: **Page S10092**

Additional Statements: **Pages S10089–90**

Amendments Submitted: **Pages S10093–97**

Record Votes: Sixteen record votes were taken today. (Total—421)

Pages S10061–62, S10065–71, S10073–75, S10077

Adjournment: Senate convened at 8 a.m. and adjourned at 6:06 p.m., until 11 a.m. on Friday, December 23, 2022. (For Senate's program, see the remarks of the Majority Leader in today's Record on page S10105.)

Committee Meetings

(Committees not listed did not meet)

No committee meetings were held.

House of Representatives

Chamber Action

Public Bills and Resolutions Introduced: 20 public bills, H.R. 9670–9689; and 1 resolution, H. Res. 1530, were introduced. **Page H10055**

Additional Cosponsors: **Page H10056**

Reports Filed: Reports were filed today as follows:

Select Committee on Climate Crisis. Report on the Activities of the Select Committee on the Climate Crisis During the One Hundred and Seventeenth Congress (H. Rept. 117–662); and

Select Committee to Investigate the January 6th Attack on the United States Capitol. Final Report Select Committee to Investigate the January 6th Attack on the United States Capitol (H. Rept. 117–663). **Page H10055**

Suspensions: The House agreed to suspend the rules and pass the following measures: Katimiîn and Ameekyáaraam Sacred Lands Act: S. 4439, to take certain Federal land located in Siskiyou County, California, and Humboldt County, California, into trust for the benefit of the Karuk Tribe;

Pages H10009–10

Butterfield Overland National Historic Trail Designation Act: S. 3519, to amend the National Trails System Act to designate the Butterfield Overland National Historic Trail; **Pages H10010–11**

Amending the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 to extend terminal lakes assistance: S. 5328, to amend the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 to extend terminal lakes assistance; **Pages H10011–12**

Justice for Victims of War Crimes Act: S. 4240, to amend section 2441 of title 18, United States Code, to broaden the scope of individuals subject to prosecution for war crimes; **Pages H10012–13**

Trafficking Victims Prevention and Protection Reauthorization Act: S. 3949, to reauthorize the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000;
Pages H10013–18

Abolish Trafficking Reauthorization Act: S. 3946, to reauthorize the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2017; **Pages H10018–22**

Protecting American Intellectual Property Act: S. 1294, to authorize the imposition of sanctions with respect to foreign persons that have engaged in significant theft of trade secrets of United States persons; **Pages H10022–24**

State Offices of Rural Health Program Reauthorization Act: S. 4978, to amend the Public Health Service Act to reauthorize the State offices of rural health program; **Pages H10024–25**

Childhood Cancer Survivorship, Treatment, Access, and Research Reauthorization Act: S. 4120, to maximize discovery, and accelerate development and availability, of promising childhood cancer treatments; **Pages H10025–26**

Martha Wright-Reed Just and Reasonable Communications Act: S. 1541, to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to require the Federal Communications Commission to ensure just and reasonable charges for telephone and advanced communications services in correctional and detention facilities; **Pages H10026–28**

Low Power Protection Act: S. 3405, to require the Federal Communications Commission to issue a rule providing that certain low power television stations may be accorded primary status as Class A television licensees; and **Pages H10028–29**

National Cemeteries Preservation and Protection Act: S. 4949, to amend title 38, United States Code, to address green burial sections in national cemeteries. **Pages H10038–40**

Presidential Tax Filings and Audit Transparency Act: The House passed H.R. 9640, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for examination and disclosure with respect to Presidential income tax returns, by a yea-and-nay vote of 222 yeas to 201 nays, Roll No. 539. **Pages H10029–30**

H. Res. 1529, the rule providing for consideration of the bills (H.R. 9640) and (S. 1942) was agreed to yesterday, December 21st.

National Heritage Area Act: The House passed S. 1942, to standardize the designation of National Heritage Areas, by a yea-and-nay vote of 326 yeas to 95 nays, Roll No. 540. **Pages H10030–31**

H. Res. 1529, the rule providing for consideration of the bills (H.R. 9640) and (S. 1942) was agreed to yesterday, December 21st.

Suspensions-Proceedings Resumed: The House agreed to suspend the rules and pass the following measures. Consideration began Wednesday, December 21st.

Authorizing the leases of up to 99 years for land held in trust for the Confederated Tribes of the Chehalis Reservation: S. 3773, to authorize the leases of up to 99 years for land held in trust for the Confederated Tribes of the Chehalis Reservation, by a ⅔ yea-and-nay vote of 377 yeas to 42 nays, Roll No. 541; **Pages H10032–33**

Hualapai Tribe Water Rights Settlement Act: S. 4104, to approve the settlement of water rights claims of the Hualapai Tribe and certain allottees in the State of Arizona, to authorize construction of a water project relating to those water rights claims, by a ⅔ yea-and-nay vote of 366 yeas to 55 nays, Roll No. 542; **Pages H10033–34**

Amending the Not Invisible Act:

S. 5087, to amend the Not Invisible Act of 2019 to extend, and provide additional support for, the activities of the Department of the Interior and the Department of Justice Joint Commission on Reducing Violent Crime Against Indians, by a ⅔ yea-and-nay vote of 374 yeas to 44 nays, Roll No. 543; **Pages H10034–35**

Native American Language Resource Center Act: S. 989, to establish a Native American language resource center in furtherance of the policy set forth in the Native American Languages Act, by a ⅔ yea-and-nay vote of 342 yeas to 71 nays, Roll No. 544; **Pages H10035–36**

Durbin Feeling Native American Languages Act: S. 1402, to amend the Native American Languages Act to ensure the survival and continuing vitality of Native American languages, by a ⅔ yea-and-nay vote of 337 yeas to 79 nays, Roll No. 545; and **Pages H10036–37**

Student Veteran Emergency Relief Act: Concur in the Senate amendment to H.R. 7939, to make permanent certain educational assistance benefits under the laws administered by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs in the case of changes to courses of education by reason of emergency situations, by a ⅔ yea-and-nay vote of 380 yeas to 35 nays, Roll No. 546. **Pages H10037–38**

Recess: The House recessed at 6:08 p.m. and reconvened at 9:15 p.m. **Pages H10049–50**

Senate Referrals: S. 1541 was held at the desk. S. 3405 was held at the desk. S. 4439 was held at the desk. S. 4814 was held at the desk. **Page H10002**

Senate Message: Message received from the Senate today appears on page H10002.

Quorum Calls—Votes: Eight yea-and-nay votes developed during the proceedings of today and appear on pages H10029–30, H10031, H10032–33, H10033–34, H10034–35, H10035–36, H10036–37, and H10037–38.

Adjournment: The House met at 9 a.m. and adjourned at 9:15 p.m.

Committee Meetings

SENATE AMENDMENT TO HOUSE AMENDMENT TO SENATE AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSOLIDATED APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2023

Committee on Rules: Full Committee began a hearing on the Senate Amendment to the House Amendment to the Senate Amendments to H.R. 2617, the ''Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2023''. Testimony was heard from Chairman DeLauro, and Representatives Granger, Garcia of Texas, Tenney, Correa, and Perlmutter.

Joint Meetings

No joint committee meetings were held.

NEW PUBLIC LAWS

(For last listing of Public Laws, see the DAILY DIGEST *of Wednesday, December 21, 2022)*

H.R. 263, to amend the Lacey Act Amendments of 1981 to clarify provisions enacted by the Captive Wildlife Safety Act, to further the conservation of certain wildlife species. Signed on December 20, 2022. (Public Law 117–243)

H.R. 1193, to amend title IV of the Public Health Service Act to direct the Director of the National Institutes of Health, in consultation with the Director of the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute, to establish a program under which the Director of the National Institutes of Health shall support or conduct research on valvular heart disease. Signed on December 20, 2022. (Public Law 117–244)

H.R. 5796, to amend title 35, United States Code, to establish a competition to award certificates that can be redeemed to accelerate certain matters at the Patent and Trademark Office. Signed on December 20, 2022. (Public Law 117–245)

H.R. 7077, to require the United States Fire Administration to conduct on-site investigations of major fires. Signed on December 20, 2022. (Public Law 117–246)

S. 198, to require the Federal Communications Commission to incorporate data on maternal health outcomes into its broadband health maps. Signed on December 20, 2022. (Public Law 117–247)

S. 231, to direct the Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency to develop guidance for firefighters and other emergency response personnel on best practices to protect them from exposure to PFAS and to limit and prevent the release of PFAS into the environment. Signed on December 20, 2022. (Public Law 117–248)

S. 1617, to modify the requirements for the Administrator of the Small Business Administration relating to declaring a disaster in a rural area. Signed on December 20, 2022. (Public Law 117–249)

S. 2796, to amend the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to provide for the eligibility of rural community response pilot programs for funding under the Comprehensive Opioid Abuse Grant Program. Signed on December 20, 2022. (Public Law 117–250)

S. 3092, to amend the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act to improve the provision of certain disaster assistance. Signed on December 20, 2022. (Public Law 117–251)

S. 3115, to remove the 4-year sunset from the Pro bono Work to Empower and Represent Act of 2018. Signed on December 20, 2022. (Public Law 117–252)

S. 3499, to amend the Post-Katrina Emergency Management Reform Act of 2006 to repeal certain obsolete requirements. Signed on December 20, 2022. (Public Law 117–253)

S. 3662, to temporarily increase the cost share authority for aqueous film forming foam input-based testing equipment. Signed on December 20, 2022. (Public Law 117–254)

S. 3875, to require the President to develop and maintain products that show the risk of natural hazards across the United States. Signed on December 20, 2022. (Public Law 117–255)

H.R. 310, to posthumously award the Congressional Gold Medal, collectively, to Glen Doherty, Tyrone Woods, J. Christopher Stevens, and Sean Smith, in recognition of their contributions to the Nation. Signed on December 21, 2022. (Public Law 117–256)

H.R. 2220, to amend title 40, United States Code, to modify the treatment of certain bargain-price options to purchase at less than fair market value. Signed on December 21, 2022. (Public Law 117–257)

H.R. 2930, to enhance protections of Native American tangible cultural heritage. Signed on December 21, 2022. (Public Law 117–258)

H.R. 3462, to require an annual report on the cybersecurity of the Small Business Administration. Signed on December 21, 2022. (Public Law 117–259)

H.R. 7535, to encourage the migration of Federal Government information technology systems to quantum-resistant cryptography. Signed on December 21, 2022. (Public Law 117–260)

S. 314, to repeal the Klamath Tribe Judgment Fund Act. Signed on December 21, 2022. (Public Law 117–261)

S. 4834, to reauthorize the National Internet Crimes Against Children Task Force Program. Signed on December 21, 2022. (Public Law 117–262)

COMMITTEE MEETINGS FOR FRIDAY, DECEMBER 23, 2022

(Committee meetings are open unless otherwise indicated)

Senate

No meetings/hearings scheduled.

House

No hearings are scheduled.

Next Meeting of the **SENATE**

11 a.m., Friday, December 23

Senate Chamber

Program for Friday: Senate will meet in pro forma session.

Next Meeting of the **HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**

9 a.m., Friday, December 23

House Chamber

Program for Friday: Consideration of the Senate Amendment to H.R. 2617—Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2023 (Subject to a Rule).

Extensions of Remarks, as inserted in this issue

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