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Senate

The Senate was not in session today. Its next meeting will be held on Tuesday, January 10, 2023, at 10 a.m.

House of Representatives

MONDAY, JANUARY 9, 2023

The House met at 5 p.m. and was called to order by the Speaker.

PRAYER

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

Holy One, we come before You, resolved and refocused, to attend to the business before us. We pray for all that transpired last week, that You have blessed what was good: the unity of purpose, the collegial ministrations, the common commitment to this country.

Will You also forgive what fell short? Need we list all our transgressions? As we stand here, our iniquities, personal and corporate, are ever before us. Your judgment of us would be justified. We pray Your mercy.

Now, as we move forward, bless the work that lies before us. Only by Your grace will we be able to confront the myriad of challenges we are sure to face in the days, months, and years ahead.

O Lord, abide with us always in the good, the bad, and the challenging. For all things are subject to Your authority. With You to strengthen us, we can accomplish and be content in the work You have called us to do.

We offer this prayer in Your most holy name.

Amen.

THE JOURNAL

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

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. WILSON) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina 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.

ADOPTING THE RULES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FOR THE 118TH CONGRESS

Mr. SCALISE. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged resolution and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 5

Resolved,

SECTION 1. ADOPTION OF THE RULES OF THE ONE HUNDRED SEVENTEENTH CONGRESS.

The Rules of the House of Representatives of the One Hundred Seventeenth Congress, including applicable provisions of law or concurrent resolution that constituted rules of the House at the end of the One Hundred Seventeenth Congress, are adopted as the Rules of the House of Representatives of the One Hundred Eighteenth Congress, with amendments to the standing rules as provided in section 2, and with other orders as provided in this resolution.

SEC. 2. CHANGES TO THE STANDING RULES.

(a) INITIATIVES TO REDUCE SPENDING AND IMPROVE ACCOUNTABILITY.—

(1) CUT-AS-YOU-GO.—In rule XXI, amend clause 10 to read as follows:

''10.(a)(1) Except as provided in paragraphs (b) and (c), it shall not be in order to consider a bill or joint resolution, or an amendment thereto or a conference report thereon, if the provisions of such measure have the net effect of increasing mandatory spending for the period of either—

''(A) the current year, the budget year, and the four fiscal years following that budget year; or

''(B) the current year, the budget year, and the nine fiscal years following that budget year.

''(2) For purposes of this clause, the terms 'budget year' and 'current year' have the meanings specified in section 250 of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, and the term 'mandatory spending' has the meaning of 'direct spending' specified in such section 250 except that such term shall also include provisions in appropriation Acts that make outyear modifications to substantive law as described in section 3(4)(C) of the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010.

''(b) If a bill or joint resolution, or an amendment thereto, is considered pursuant to a special order of the House directing the Clerk to add as new matter at the end of such bill or joint resolution the entire text of a separate measure or measures as passed by the House, the new matter proposed to be added shall be included in the evaluation under paragraph (a) of the bill, joint resolution, or amendment.

''(c)(1) Except as provided in subparagraph (2), the evaluation under paragraph (a) shall exclude a provision expressly designated as an emergency for the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010, in the case of a point of order under this clause against consideration of—

''(A) a bill or joint resolution;

''(B) an amendment made in order as original text by a special order of business;

''(C) a conference report; or

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''(D) an amendment between the Houses.

''(2) In the case of an amendment (other than one specified in subparagraph (1)) to a bill or joint resolution, the evaluation under paragraph (a) shall give no cognizance to any designation of emergency.''.

(2) REQUIRING A VOTE ON RAISING THE DEBT LIMIT.—Amend rule XXVIII to read as follows:

''RULE XXVIII

''(RESERVED.)''.

(3) POINT OF ORDER AGAINST AMENDMENTS TO APPROPRIATIONS BILLS INCREASING BUDGET AUTHORITY.—In clause 2 of rule XXI, add at the end the following new paragraph:

''(g) An amendment to a general appropriation bill shall not be in order if proposing a net increase in the level of budget authority in the bill.''.

(4) LIMITATIONS ON INCREASES IN DIRECT SPENDING IN RECONCILIATION INITIATIVES.—In rule XXI, amend clause 7 to read as follows:

''7. It shall not be in order to consider a concurrent resolution on the budget, or an amendment thereto, or a conference report thereon that contains reconciliation directives under section 310 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 that specify changes in law such that the reconciliation legislation reported pursuant to such directives would cause an increase in net direct spending (as such term is defined in clause 10) for the period covered by such concurrent resolution.''.

(b) INCREASED THRESHOLD FOR TAX RATE INCREASES.—

(1) VOTE REQUIRED FOR PASSAGE.—In clause 5 of rule XXI—

(A) redesignate paragraph (b) as paragraph (c); and

(B) insert after paragraph (a) the following new paragraph:

''Passage of tax rate increases

''(b) A bill or joint resolution, amendment, or conference report carrying a Federal income tax rate increase may not be considered as passed or agreed to unless so determined by a vote of not less than three-fifths of the Members voting, a quorum being present. In this paragraph, the term 'Federal income tax rate increase' means any amendment to subsection (a), (b), (c), (d), or (e) of section 1, or to section 11(b) or 55(b), of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, that imposes a new percentage as a rate of tax and thereby increases the amount of tax imposed by any such section.''.

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—In clause 10 of rule XX, strike ''appropriations,'' and insert '' appropriations or increasing Federal income tax rates (within the meaning of clause 5 of rule XXI),''.

(c) TWO-MINUTE VOTES.—In clause 9 of rule XX—

(1) in the heading, strike ''**Five-minute**'' and insert ''**Two-minute**'';

(2) in paragraph (a), strike ''five minutes'' and insert ''not less than two minutes''; and

(3) in paragraph (b), strike ''five-minute voting'' and insert ''reduced voting times''.

(d) MODIFICATIONS TO CALENDAR WEDNESDAY.—In clause 6(a) of rule XV, strike ''on the preceding legislative day'' and insert ''at least 72 hours in advance''.

(e) COMMITTEE AUTHORIZATION AND OVERSIGHT PLANS.—

(1) PLANS.—In rule X, amend clause 2(d) to read as follows:

''(d)(1) Not later than March 1 of the first session of a Congress, each standing committee (other than the Committee on Appropriations, the Committee on Ethics, and the Committee on Rules) shall, in a meeting that is open to the public, adopt its authorization and oversight plan for that Congress. Such plan shall be submitted simultaneously to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability and the Committee on House Administration.

''(2) Each such plan shall include, with respect to programs and agencies within the committee's jurisdiction, and to the maximum extent practicable—

''(A) a list of such programs or agencies with lapsed authorizations that received funding in the prior fiscal year or, in the case of a program or agency with a permanent authorization, which has not been subject to a comprehensive review by the committee in the prior three Congresses;

''(B) a description of each such program or agency to be authorized in the current Congress;

''(C) a description of each such program or agency to be authorized in the next Congress, if applicable;

''(D) a description of any oversight to support the authorization of each such program or agency in the current Congress; and

''(E) recommendations for changes to existing law for moving such programs or agencies from mandatory funding to discretionary appropriations, where appropriate.

''(3) Each such plan may include, with respect to the programs and agencies within the committee's jurisdiction—

''(A) recommendations for the consolidation or termination of such programs or agencies that are duplicative, unnecessary, or inconsistent with the appropriate roles and responsibilities of the Federal Government;

''(B) recommendations for changes to existing law related to Federal rules, regulations, statutes, and court decisions affecting such programs and agencies that are inconsistent with the authorities of the Congress under Article I of the Constitution; and

''(C) a description of such other oversight activities as the committee may consider necessary.

''(4) In the development of such plan, the chair of each committee shall coordinate with other committees of jurisdiction to ensure that programs and agencies are subject to routine, comprehensive authorization efforts.

''(5) Not later than April 15 in the first session of a Congress, after consultation with the Speaker, the Majority Leader, and the Minority Leader, the Committee on Oversight and Accountability shall report to the House the authorization and oversight plans submitted by committees under subparagraph (1) together with any recommendations that it, or the House leadership group described above, may make to ensure the most effective coordination of authorization and oversight plans and otherwise to achieve the objectives of this clause.''.

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—In clause 1(d)(2) of rule XI—

(A) in subdivision (B), strike ''oversight plans'' and insert ''authorization and oversight plans''; and

(B) in subdivision (C), strike ''oversight plans'' and insert ''authorization and oversight plans''.

(f) COST ESTIMATES FOR MAJOR LEGISLATION TO INCLUDE MACROECONOMIC EFFECTS.—In rule XIII, add at the end the following new clause:

''Estimates of major legislation

''8.(a) An estimate provided by the Congressional Budget Office under section 402 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 for any major legislation shall, to the extent practicable, incorporate the budgetary effects of changes in economic output, employment, capital stock, and other macroeconomic variables resulting from such legislation.

''(b) An estimate provided by the Joint Committee on Taxation to the Director of the Congressional Budget Office under section 201(f) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 for any major legislation shall, to the extent practicable, incorporate the budgetary effects of changes in economic output, employment, capital stock, and other macroeconomic variables resulting from such legislation.

''(c) An estimate referred to in this clause shall, to the extent practicable, include—

''(1) a qualitative assessment of the budgetary effects (including macroeconomic variables described in paragraphs (a) and (b)) of such legislation in the 20-fiscal year period beginning after the last fiscal year of the most recently agreed to concurrent resolution on the budget that set forth appropriate levels required by section 301 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974; and

''(2) an identification of the critical assumptions and the source of data underlying that estimate.

''(d) As used in this clause—

''(1) the term 'major legislation' means any bill or joint resolution—

''(A) for which an estimate is required to be prepared pursuant to section 402 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 and that causes a gross budgetary effect (before incorporating macroeconomic effects) in any fiscal year over the years of the most recently agreed to concurrent resolution on the budget equal to or greater than 0.25 percent of the current projected gross domestic product of the United States for that fiscal year; or

''(B) designated as such by the chair of the Committee on the Budget for all direct spending legislation other than revenue legislation or the Member who is chair or vice chair, as applicable, of the Joint Committee on Taxation for revenue legislation; and

''(2) the term 'budgetary effects' means changes in revenues, outlays, and deficits.''.

(g) ETHICS REFORM.—In clause 3(r) of rule XI—

(1) strike ''(r) Upon receipt'' and insert ''(r)(1) Upon receipt''; and

(2) add at the end the following new subparagraph:

''(2) In addition to receiving written notifications from the Office of Congressional Ethics under subparagraph (1), the committee shall adopt rules providing for a process to receive from the public outside information offered as a complaint. The process shall include the establishment of a method for the submission of such information to the committee in electronic form.''.

(h) EMPANELING INVESTIGATIVE SUBCOMMITTEE OF COMMITTEE ON ETHICS.—In clause 3(b) of rule XI, add at the end the following:

''(9) Whenever a Member, Delegate, or the Resident Commissioner is indicted or otherwise formally charged with criminal conduct in a court of the United States or any State, the Committee on Ethics shall, not later than 30 days after the date of such indictment or charge—

''(A) empanel an investigative subcommittee to review the allegations; or

''(B) submit a report to the House describing its reasons for not empaneling such an investigative subcommittee, together with the actions, if any, the committee has taken in response to the allegations.''.

(i) TREATMENT OF EVIDENCE IN COMMITTEE AND SUBCOMMITTEE INVESTIGATIONS.—In clause 3(p) of rule XI—

(1) in subparagraph (5)(C), strike the semicolon at the end and insert ''; or'';

(2) in subparagraph (5)(D), strike ''or'' at the end;

(3) strike subparagraph (5)(E);

(4) in subparagraph (7), strike the semicolon at the end and insert ''; and'';

(5) in subparagraph (8), strike ''; and'' and insert a period; and

(6) strike subparagraph (9).

(j) DESIGNATING COMMITTEE ON OVERSIGHT AND ACCOUNTABILITY.—In the standing rules, strike ''Committee on Oversight and Reform'' each place it appears and insert (in each instance) ''Committee on Oversight and Accountability''.

(k) DESIGNATING COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND THE WORKFORCE.—In rule X—

(1) in clause 1(e), strike ''Committee on Education and Labor'' and insert ''Committee on Education and the Workforce''; and

(2) in clause 3(d), strike ''Committee on Education and Labor'' and insert ''Committee on Education and the Workforce''.

(l) SUBCOMMITTEES OF COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE.—In clause 5(d)(2) of rule X—

(1) redesignate subdivisions (B) through (F) as subdivisions (C) through (G), respectively; and

(2) insert after subdivision (A) the following new subdivision:

''(B) The Committee on Agriculture may have not more than six subcommittees.''.

(m) CYBERSECURITY.—In clause 1(j)(3) of rule X, add at the end the following:

''(G) Cybersecurity.''.

(n) SCOPE OF AUTHORITY TO ACT IN CONTINUING LITIGATION MATTERS.—In clause 8(c) of rule II, strike '', including, but not limited to, the issuance of subpoenas,''.

(o) RECORD VOTES ON MEASURES REPORTED BY THE COMMITTEE ON RULES.—In clause 3(b) of rule XIII, strike '', and applies only to the maximum extent practicable to a report by the Committee on Rules on a rule, joint rule, or the order of business''.

(p) ACCESS TO HALL OF THE HOUSE.—In clause 2(a)(14) of rule IV, strike ''and of the Territories and the Mayor of the District of Columbia''.

(q) RESOLUTION DECLARING THE OFFICE OF SPEAKER VACANT.—In clause 2(a) of rule IX, strike subparagraph (3).

SEC. 3. SEPARATE ORDERS.

(a) HOLMAN RULE.—During the One Hundred Eighteenth Congress, any reference in clause 2 of rule XXI to a provision or amendment that retrenches expenditures by a reduction of amounts of money covered by the bill shall be construed as applying to any provision or amendment (offered after the bill has been read for amendment) that retrenches expenditures by—

(1) reduction of amounts of money in the bill;

(2) the reduction of the number and salary of the officers of the United States; or

(3) the reduction of the compensation of any person paid out of the Treasury of the United States.

(b) RESTORING LEGISLATIVE BRANCH ACCOUNTABILITY.—The regulations adopted pursuant to House Resolution 1096, One Hundred Seventeenth Congress, shall have no force or effect during the One Hundred Eighteenth Congress.

(c) REQUIREMENT WITH RESPECT TO SINGLE-SUBJECT BILLS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—During the One Hundred Eighteenth Congress, a bill or joint resolution may not be introduced unless the sponsor submits for printing in the Congressional Record a statement setting forth the single subject of the bill or joint resolution. Such statement shall be included with the statement required by clause 7(c) of rule XII, and shall appear in a portion of the Record designated for that purpose and be made publicly available in electronic form by the Clerk.

(2) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This subsection shall become effective on February 1, 2023.

(3) TRANSITION.—On any bill or joint resolution introduced prior to the effective date of this subsection, the statement required under paragraph (1) shall, to the extent practicable, be submitted by the sponsor prior to committee or House consideration.

(d) QUESTION OF CONSIDERATION FOR GERMANENESS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—During the One Hundred Eighteenth Congress, it shall not be in order to consider a rule or order that waives all points of order against an amendment submitted to the Committee on Rules otherwise in violation of clause 7 of rule XVI.

(2) DISPOSITION OF POINT OF ORDER.—As disposition of a point of order under paragraph (1), the Chair shall put the question of consideration with respect to the rule or order, as applicable. The question of consideration shall be debatable for 10 minutes by the Member initiating the point of order and for 10 minutes by an opponent, but shall otherwise be decided without intervening motion.

(e) BUDGET MATTERS.—

(1) INTERIM ENFORCEMENT OF ALLOCATIONS, AGGREGATES, AND OTHER APPROPRIATE LEVELS PENDING ADOPTION OF CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—During the first session of the One Hundred Eighteenth Congress—

(i) the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels submitted for printing in the Congressional Record by the chair of the Committee on the Budget shall be considered for all purposes in the House to be the allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate levels under titles III and IV of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974; and

(ii) the provisions of Senate Concurrent Resolution 14, One Hundred Seventeenth Congress, shall have no force or effect.

(B) REVISIONS BY CHAIR OF COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET IN CERTAIN CASES.—

(i) The chair of the Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels referred to in subparagraph (A) for any bill or joint resolution, or amendment thereto or conference report thereon, if such measure would not increase direct spending in either the period of—

(I) fiscal years 2023 to 2028; and

(II) fiscal years 2023 to 2033.

(ii) The chair of the Committee on the Budget may revise the allocations of a committee or committees, aggregates, and other appropriate levels referred to in subparagraph (A) to take into account the most recent baseline published by the Congressional Budget Office.

(C) AUTHORITY FOR INTERIM ENFORCEMENT PRIOR TO ELECTION OF CHAIR OF COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET.—Prior to the election of a chair of the Committee on the Budget, the Majority Leader or his designee may submit the matter referred to in subparagraph (A) or make such revisions referred to in subparagraph (B).

(D) EXEMPTION.—The chair of the Committee on the Budget or, prior to the election of the chair, the Majority Leader or his designee may adjust an estimate under clause 4 of rule XXIX to exempt the budgetary effects of measures to protect taxpayers with taxable incomes below $400,000 from an increase in audits above the most recent tax year from the Internal Revenue Service.

(2) LONG TERM SPENDING POINT OF ORDER.—

(A) CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE ANALYSIS OF PROPOSALS.—The Director of the Congressional Budget Office shall, to the extent practicable, prepare an estimate of whether a bill or joint resolution reported by a committee (other than the Committee on Appropriations), or amendment thereto or conference report thereon, would cause, relative to current law, a net increase in direct spending in excess of $2,500,000,000 in any of the 4 consecutive 10-fiscal year periods beginning with the first fiscal year that is 10 fiscal years after the current fiscal year.

(B) POINT OF ORDER.—It shall not be in order to consider any bill or joint resolution reported by a committee, or amendment thereto or conference report thereon, that would cause a net increase in direct spending in excess of $2,500,000,000 in any of the 4 consecutive 10-fiscal year periods described in subparagraph (A).

(C) DETERMINATIONS OF BUDGET LEVELS.—For purposes of this subsection, the levels of net increases in direct spending shall be determined on the basis of estimates provided by the chair of the Committee on the Budget.

(3) ANALYSIS OF INFLATIONARY IMPACT FOR CERTAIN LEGISLATION.—During the One Hundred Eighteenth Congress, if an estimate provided by the Congressional Budget Office under section 402 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 shows changes in mandatory spending that cause a gross budgetary effect in any fiscal year over a 10-year period that is equal to or greater than .25 percent of the projected gross domestic product (measured by the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers) for the current fiscal year, or upon the request of the chair of the Committee on the Budget, then such estimate shall include, to the extent practicable, a statement estimating the inflationary effects of the legislation, including whether the legislation is determined to have no significant impact on inflation, is determined to have a quantifiable inflationary impact on the consumer price index, or is determined likely to have a significant impact on inflation but the amount cannot be determined at the time the estimate is prepared.

(4) CONTENT OF CBO ANALYSIS FOR CERTAIN LEGISLATION AFFECTING THE FEDERAL HOSPITAL INSURANCE TRUST FUND OR THE OLD-AGE, SURVIVORS, AND DISABILITY INSURANCE TRUST FUND.—During the One Hundred Eighteenth Congress, if an estimate provided by the Congressional Budget Office under section 402 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 shows that legislation impacting either the Federal Hospital Insurance Trust Fund or the Old-Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance Trust Fund (OASDI) causes a gross budgetary effect in any fiscal year over a 10-year period that is equal to or greater than .25 percent of the projected gross domestic product (measured by the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers) for the current fiscal year, or upon request of the chair of the Committee on the Budget, then such estimate shall, to the extent practicable, display—

(A) the impact of legislation on the Federal Hospital Insurance Trust Fund's unfunded liabilities over a 25-year projection, solvency projections, and the net present value of those liabilities; and

(B) the impact of legislation on the OASDI trust fund's unfunded liabilities over a 75-year projection, solvency projections, and the net present value of those liabilities.

(f) SPENDING REDUCTION AMENDMENTS IN APPROPRIATIONS BILLS.—

(1) During the reading of a general appropriation bill for amendment in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, it shall be in order to consider en bloc amendments proposing only to transfer appropriations from an object or objects in the bill to a spending reduction account. When considered en bloc under this paragraph, such amendments may amend portions of the bill not yet read for amendment (following disposition of any points of order against such portions) and are not subject to a demand for division of the question in the House or in the Committee of the Whole.

(2) Except as provided in paragraph (1), it shall not be in order to consider an amendment to a spending reduction account in the House or in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

(3) A point of order under clause 2(b) of rule XXI shall not apply to a spending reduction account.

(4) A general appropriation bill may not be considered in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union unless it includes a spending reduction account as the last section of the bill. An order to report a general appropriation bill to the House shall constitute authority for the chair of the Committee on Appropriations to add such a section to the bill or modify the figure contained therein.

(5) For purposes of this subsection, the term ''spending reduction account'' means an account in a general appropriation bill that bears that caption and contains only—

(A) a recitation of the amount by which an applicable allocation of new budget authority under section 302(b) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 exceeds the amount of new budget authority proposed by the bill; or

(B) if no such allocation is in effect, ''$0''.

(g) SCORING CONVEYANCES OF FEDERAL LAND.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In the One Hundred Eighteenth Congress, for all purposes in the House, a provision in a bill or joint resolution, or in an amendment thereto or a conference report thereon, requiring or authorizing a conveyance of Federal land to a State, local government, or tribal entity shall not be considered as providing new budget authority, decreasing revenues, increasing mandatory spending, or increasing outlays.

(2) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

(A) The term ''conveyance'' means any method, including sale, donation, or exchange, by which all or any portion of the right, title, and interest of the United States in and to Federal land is transferred to another entity.

(B) The term ''Federal land'' means any land owned by the United States, including the surface estate, the subsurface estate, or any improvements thereon.

(C) The term ''State'' means any of the several States, the District of Columbia, or a territory (including a possession) of the United States.

(h) MEMBER DAY HEARING REQUIREMENT.—During the first session of the One Hundred Eighteenth Congress, each standing committee (other than the Committee on Ethics) shall hold a hearing at which it receives testimony from Members, Delegates, and the Resident Commissioner on proposed legislation within its jurisdiction, except that the Committee on Rules may hold such hearing during the second session of the One Hundred Eighteenth Congress.

(i) INFORMATION TO COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS ON REQUEST.—During the One Hundred Eighteenth Congress, the chair of the Committee on Oversight and Accountability must be included as one of the seven members of the committee making any request of an Executive agency pursuant to section 2954 of title 5, United States Code.

(j) REMOTE APPEARANCE OF WITNESSES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—During the One Hundred Eighteenth Congress, at the discretion of the chair of a committee and in accordance with regulations submitted for printing in the Congressional Record by the chair of the Committee on Rules—

(A) witnesses at committee or subcommittee proceedings may appear remotely;

(B) counsel shall be permitted to accompany witnesses appearing remotely; and

(C) an oath may be administered to a witness remotely for purposes of clause 2(m)(2) of rule XI.

(2) APPLICABILITY.—This subsection shall apply only to witnesses appearing in a nongovernmental capacity.

(k) DEPOSITION AUTHORITY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—During the One Hundred Eighteenth Congress, the chair of a standing committee (other than the Committee on Rules), and the chair of the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, upon consultation with the ranking minority member of such committee, may order the taking of depositions, including pursuant to subpoena, by a member or counsel of such committee.

(2) REGULATIONS.—Depositions taken under the authority prescribed in this subsection shall be subject to regulations issued by the chair of the Committee on Rules and printed in the Congressional Record.

(3) PERSONS PERMITTED TO ATTEND DEPOSITIONS.—Deponents may be accompanied at a deposition by two designated personal, nongovernmental attorneys to advise them of their rights. Only members, committee staff designated by the chair or ranking minority member, an official reporter, the witness, and the witness's two designated attorneys are permitted to attend. Other persons, including government agency personnel, may not attend.

(l) BROADENING AVAILABILITY AND UTILITY OF LEGISLATIVE DOCUMENTS IN MACHINE-READABLE FORMATS.—The Committee on House Administration, the Clerk, and other officers and officials of the House shall continue efforts to broaden the availability and utility of legislative documents in machine readable formats in the One Hundred Eighteenth Congress in furtherance of the institutional priorities of—

(1) improving public availability and use of legislative information produced by the House and its committees; and

(2) enabling all House staff to produce comparative prints showing the differences between versions of legislation, how proposed legislation will amend existing law, and how an amendment may change proposed legislation.

(m) IMPROVING THE COMMITTEE ELECTRONIC DOCUMENT REPOSITORY.—The Clerk, the Committee on House Administration, and other officers and officials of the House shall continue efforts to improve the electronic document repository operated by the Clerk for use by committees of the House in the One Hundred Eighteenth Congress, in furtherance of the institutional priority of increasing public availability and identification of legislative information produced and held by House committees, including votes, amendments, and witness disclosure forms.

(n) PROVIDING FOR TRANSPARENCY WITH RESPECT TO MEMORIALS SUBMITTED PURSUANT TO ARTICLE V OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.—With respect to any memorial presented under clause 3 of rule XII purporting to be an application of the legislature of a State calling for a convention for proposing amendments to the Constitution of the United States pursuant to Article V, or a rescission of any such prior application—

(1) the chair of the Committee on the Judiciary shall, in the case of such a memorial presented in the One Hundred Fourteenth Congress or succeeding Congresses, and may, in the case of such a memorial presented prior to the One Hundred Fourteenth Congress, designate any such memorial for public availability by the Clerk; and

(2) the Clerk shall make such memorials as are designated pursuant to paragraph (1) publicly available in electronic form, organized by State of origin and year of receipt, and shall indicate whether the memorial was designated as an application or a rescission.

(o) WAR POWERS RESOLUTION.—During the One Hundred Eighteenth Congress, a motion to discharge a measure introduced pursuant to section 6 or section 7 of the War Powers Resolution (50 U.S.C. 1545–46) shall not be subject to a motion to table.

(p) FURTHER EXPENSES FOR RESOLVING CONTESTED ELECTIONS.—

(1) AMOUNTS FOR EXPENSES OF COMMITTEE ON HOUSE ADMINISTRATION.—There shall be paid out of the applicable accounts of the House of Representatives such sums as may be necessary for further expenses of the Committee on House Administration for the One Hundred Eighteenth Congress for resolving contested elections.

(2) SESSION LIMITATION.—The amount specified in paragraph (1) shall be available for expenses incurred during the period beginning at noon on January 3, 2023, and ending immediately before noon on January 3, 2024.

(3) VOUCHERS.—Payments under this subsection shall be made on vouchers authorized by the Committee on House Administration, signed by the chair of the Committee, and approved in the manner directed by the Committee.

(4) REGULATIONS.—Amounts made available under this subsection shall be expended in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Committee on House Administration.

(q) ETHICS REFORM.—The Speaker is directed to establish a bipartisan task force to conduct a comprehensive review of House ethics rules and regulations, and such task force shall submit recommended improvements to the Speaker, the Majority Leader, the Minority Leader, and the respective chairs and ranking minority members of the committees on Ethics and Rules.

(r) EXERCISE FACILITIES FOR FORMER MEMBERS.—During the One Hundred Eighteenth Congress:

(1) The House of Representatives may not provide access to any exercise facility which is made available exclusively to Members and former Members, officers and former officers of the House of Representatives, and their spouses to any former Member, former officer, or spouse who is a lobbyist registered under the Lobbying Disclosure Act of 1995 or any successor statute or who is an agent of a foreign principal as defined in clause 5 of rule XXV. For purposes of this subsection, the term ''Member'' includes a Delegate or Resident Commissioner to the Congress.

(2) The Committee on House Administration shall promulgate regulations to carry out this subsection.

(s) NON-DISCLOSURE AGREEMENTS.—Any non-disclosure agreement imposed by any employing or contracting authority in the House of Representatives to which a paid or unpaid employee or contractor is or was required to agree as a term of employment shall—

(1) provide clear guidance that the employee or contractor may communicate concerning any matter with the Committee on Ethics, the Office of Congressional Workplace Rights, or any other office or entity designated by the Committee on House Administration without prior, concurrent, or subsequent notice or approval; and

(2) not be binding and shall have no legal effect to the extent to which it requires prior, concurrent, or subsequent notice or approval from anyone on any matter with respect to communications from an employee or contractor to any of the committees, offices, or entities described in paragraph (1).

(t) MANDATORY ANTI-HARASSMENT AND ANTI-DISCRIMINATION POLICIES FOR HOUSE OFFICES.—

(1) REQUIRING OFFICES TO ADOPT POLICY.—Each employing office of the House of Representatives under the Congressional Accountability Act of 1995 shall adopt an anti-

harassment and anti-discrimination policy for the office's workplace.

(2) REGULATIONS.—Not later than April 1, 2023, the Committee on House Administration shall promulgate regulations to carry out this subsection, and shall ensure that such regulations are consistent with the requirements of the Congressional Accountability Act of 1995, rule XXIII, and other relevant laws, rules, and regulations.

(u) DISPLAYING STATEMENT OF RIGHTS AND PROTECTIONS PROVIDED TO HOUSE EMPLOYEES.—The Committee on House Administration shall issue regulations to provide that each employing office of the House of Representatives shall post in a prominent location in the office (including, in the case of the office of a Member, Delegate, or the Resident Commissioner, a prominent location in each district office) a statement of the rights and protections provided to employees of the House of Representatives under the Congressional Accountability Act of 1995, including the procedures available to employees of the House under such Act for responding to and adjudicating allegations of violations of such rights and protections.

(v) REQUIRING MEMBERS TO PAY FOR DISCRIMINATION SETTLEMENTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In the case of a settlement of a complaint under the Congressional Accountability Act of 1995 in connection with a claim alleging a violation described in paragraph (2) which is committed personally by a Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner, if the Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner is not required under law to reimburse the Treasury for the amount of the settlement, the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on House Administration may not approve the settlement pursuant to clause 4(d)(2) of rule X unless, under the terms and conditions of the settlement, the Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner is required to reimburse the Treasury for the amount of the settlement.

(2) VIOLATIONS DESCRIBED.—A violation described in this paragraph is—

(A) a violation of section 201(a) or section 206(a) of the Congressional Accountability Act of 1995; or

(B) a violation of section 208 of such Act which consists of intimidating, taking reprisal against, or otherwise discriminating against any covered employee under such Act because of a claim alleging a violation described in subparagraph (A).

(w) CONGRESSIONAL MEMBER ORGANIZATION TRANSPARENCY REFORM.—

(1) PAYMENT OF SALARIES AND EXPENSES THROUGH ACCOUNT OF ORGANIZATION.—A Member of the House of Representatives and an eligible Congressional Member Organization may enter into an agreement under which—

(A) an employee of the Member's office may carry out official and representational duties of the Member by assignment to the Organization; and

(B) to the extent that the employee carries out such duties under the agreement, the Member shall transfer the portion of the Members' Representational Allowance (MRA) of the Member which would otherwise be used for the salary and related expenses of the employee to a dedicated account in the House of Representatives which is administered by the Organization, in accordance with the regulations promulgated by the Committee on House Administration under paragraph (2).

(2) REGULATIONS.—The Committee on House Administration (hereafter referred to in this subsection as the ''Committee'') shall promulgate regulations as follows:

(A) USE OF MRA.—Pursuant to the authority of section 101(d) of the House of Representatives Administrative Reform Technical Corrections Act (2 U.S.C. 5341(d)), the Committee shall prescribe regulations to provide that an eligible Congressional Member Organization may use the amounts transferred to the Organization's dedicated account under paragraph (1)(B) for the same purposes for which a Member of the House of Representatives may use the Members' Representational Allowance, except that the Organization may not use such amounts for franked mail, official travel, or leases of space or vehicles.

(B) MAINTENANCE OF LIMITATIONS ON NUMBER OF SHARED EMPLOYEES.—Pursuant to the authority of section 104(d) of the House of Representatives Administrative Reform Technical Corrections Act (2 U.S.C. 5321(d)), the Committee shall prescribe regulations to provide that an employee of the office of a Member of the House of Representatives who is covered by an agreement entered into under paragraph (1) between the Member and an eligible Congressional Member Organization shall be considered a shared employee of the Member's office and the Organization for purposes of such section, and shall include in such regulations appropriate accounting standards to ensure that a Member of the House of Representatives who enters into an agreement with such an Organization under paragraph (1) does not employ more employees than the Member is authorized to employ under such section.

(C) PARTICIPATION IN STUDENT LOAN REPAYMENT PROGRAM.—Pursuant to the authority of section 105(b) of the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 2003 (2 U.S.C. 4536(b)), relating to the student loan repayment program for employees of the House, the Committee shall promulgate regulations to provide that, in the case of an employee who is covered by an agreement entered into under paragraph (1) between a Member of the House of Representatives and an eligible Congressional Member Organization and who participates in such program while carrying out duties under the agreement—

(i) any funds made available for making payments under the program with respect to the employee shall be transferred to the Organization's dedicated account under paragraph (1)(B); and

(ii) the Organization shall use the funds to repay a student loan taken out by the employee, under the same terms and conditions which would apply under the program if the Organization were the employing office of the employee.

(D) ACCESS TO HOUSE SERVICES.—The Committee shall prescribe regulations to ensure that an eligible Congressional Member Organization has appropriate access to services of the House.

(E) OTHER REGULATIONS.—The Committee shall promulgate such other regulations as may be appropriate to carry out this subsection.

(3) ELIGIBLE CONGRESSIONAL MEMBER ORGANIZATION DEFINED.—In this subsection, the term ''eligible Congressional Member Organization'' means, with respect to the One Hundred Eighteenth Congress, an organization meeting each of the following requirements:

(A) The organization is registered as a Congressional Member Organization with the Committee on House Administration.

(B) The organization designates a single Member of the House of Representatives to be responsible for the administration of the organization, including the administration of the account administered under paragraph (1)(B), and includes the identification of such Member with the statement of organization that the organization files and maintains with the Committee on House Administration.

(C) At least 3 employees of the House are assigned to perform some work for the organization.

(D) During the One Hundred Seventeenth Congress, at least 30 Members of the House of Representatives used a portion of the Members' Representational Allowance of the Member for the salary and related expenses of an employee who was a shared employee of the Member's office and the organization.

(E) The organization files a statement with the Committee on House Administration and the Chief Administrative Officer of the House of Representatives certifying that it will administer an account in accordance with paragraph (1)(B).

(x) DETERMINATION WITH RESPECT TO PLACEMENT OF MEASURE ON CONSENSUS CALENDAR.—During the One Hundred Eighteenth Congress, not later than 2 legislative days after a measure is placed on the Consensus Calendar pursuant to clause 7(c) of rule XV, the Majority Leader shall, in the case such measure is not in compliance with any legislative protocols of the Majority Leader, submit to the Congressional Record a determination with respect to such noncompliance.

(y) TRANSFER OF CERTAIN COMMITTEE RECORDS TO COMMITTEE ON HOUSE ADMINISTRATION.—

(1) Any committee designated by the Speaker pursuant to section 7(b)(1) of House Resolution 503, One Hundred Seventeenth Congress, is directed to transfer any records obtained pursuant to such designation to the Committee on House Administration, not later than January 17, 2023.

(2) The Archivist is directed to transfer any noncurrent records of a committee designated by the Speaker pursuant to section 7(b)(1) of House Resolution 503, One Hundred Seventeenth Congress, and related to the select committee established pursuant to such resolution which have been archived pursuant to rule VII to the Committee on House Administration not later than January 17, 2023.

(3) Any records transferred or withdrawn pursuant to this subsection shall become the records of the Committee on House Administration.

(z) PROCEDURES DURING DISTRICT WORK PERIODS.—

(1) On any legislative day of the One Hundred Eighteenth Congress occurring during a ''district work period'' as designated by the Speaker—

(A) the Journal of the proceedings of the previous day shall be considered as approved; and

(B) the Chair may at any time declare the House adjourned to meet at a date and time, within the limits of clause 4, section 5, article I of the Constitution, to be announced by the Chair in declaring the adjournment.

(2) The Speaker may appoint Members to perform the duties of the Chair for the duration of a district work period described in paragraph (1) as though under clause 8(a) of rule I.

(3) Each day during a district work period described in paragraph (1) shall not constitute—

(A) a calendar day for purposes of section 7 of the War Powers Resolution (50 U.S.C. 1546);

(B) a legislative day for purposes of clause 7 of rule XIII;

(C) a calendar or legislative day for purposes of clause 7(c)(1) of rule XXII; or

(D) a legislative day for purposes of clause 7 of rule XV.

(aa) REDUCTION OF UNAUTHORIZED SPENDING.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—During the first session of the One Hundred Eighteenth Congress, it

shall not be in order to report an appropriation in a general appropriation bill, for an expenditure not previously authorized by law, in excess of the most recent level at which an appropriation for such expenditure has been enacted into law.

(2) ADOPTION OF AMENDMENT TO REDUCE APPROPRIATION.—If a point of order under paragraph (1) is sustained, an amendment shall be considered to have been adopted in the House and in the Committee of the Whole reducing the amount of such appropriation to the most recent level at which such appropriation has been enacted in law.

(3) REQUIREMENT TO ENTERTAIN POINT OF ORDER.—The Chair shall not entertain a point of order under paragraph (1) unless any levels described in paragraph (2) have been submitted to the Chair.

(bb) NUMBERING OF BILLS.—In the One Hundred Eighteenth Congress, the first 10 numbers for bills (H.R. 1 through H.R. 10) shall be reserved for assignment by the Speaker and the second 10 numbers for bills (H.R. 11 through H.R. 20) shall be reserved for assignment by the Minority Leader.

SEC. 4. COMMITTEES, COMMISSIONS, AND HOUSE OFFICES.

(a) SELECT SUBCOMMITTEE ON THE CORONAVIRUS PANDEMIC.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT; COMPOSITION.—

(A) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is hereby established for the One Hundred Eighteenth Congress a select investigative subcommittee of the Committee on Oversight and Accountability called the Select Subcommittee on the Coronavirus Pandemic (hereinafter referred to as the ''select subcommittee'').

(B) COMPOSITION.—

(i) The select subcommittee shall be composed of not more than 12 Members, Delegates, or the Resident Commissioner appointed by the Speaker, of whom not more than 5 shall be appointed in consultation with the Minority Leader. The Speaker shall designate one member of the select subcommittee as its chair. Any vacancy in the select subcommittee shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment.

(ii) The chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Oversight and Accountability shall be ex officio members of the select subcommittee but shall have no vote in the select subcommittee and may not be counted for purposes of determining a quorum.

(iii) Each member appointed to the select subcommittee shall be treated as though a member of the Committee on Oversight and Accountability for purposes of the select subcommittee.

(2) INVESTIGATIVE FUNCTIONS AND AUTHORITY.—

(A) INVESTIGATIVE FUNCTIONS.—The select subcommittee is authorized and directed to conduct a full and complete investigation and study and, not later than January 2, 2025, issue a final report to the House of its findings (and such interim reports as it may deem necessary) regarding—

(i) the origins of the Coronavirus pandemic, including but not limited to the Federal Government's funding of gain-of-function research;

(ii) the efficiency, effectiveness, and transparency of the use of taxpayer funds and relief programs to address the coronavirus pandemic, including any reports of waste, fraud, or abuse;

(iii) the implementation or effectiveness of any Federal law or regulation applied, enacted, or under consideration to address the coronavirus pandemic and prepare for future pandemics;

(iv) the development of vaccines and treatments, and the development and implementation of vaccination policies for Federal employees and members of the armed forces;

(v) the economic impact of the coronavirus pandemic and associated government response on individuals, communities, small businesses, health care providers, States, and local government entities;

(vi) the societal impact of decisions to close schools, how the decisions were made and whether there is evidence of widespread learning loss or other negative effects as a result of these decisions;

(vii) executive branch policies, deliberations, decisions, activities, and internal and external communications related to the coronavirus pandemic;

(viii) the protection of whistleblowers who provide information about waste, fraud, abuse, or other improper activities related to the coronavirus pandemic; and

(ix) cooperation by the executive branch and others with Congress, the Inspectors General, the Government Accountability Office, and others in connection with oversight of the preparedness for and response to the coronavirus pandemic.

(B) AUTHORITY.—

(i) The select subcommittee may report to the House or any committee of the House from time to time the results of its investigations and studies, together with such detailed findings and legislative recommendations as it may deem advisable.

(ii) The select subcommittee may not hold a markup of legislation.

(3) PROCEDURE.—

(A) Rule XI and the rules of the Committee on Oversight and Accountability shall apply to the select subcommittee in the same manner as a subcommittee except as follows:

(i) The chair of the select subcommittee may, after consultation with the ranking minority member, recognize—

(I) members of the select subcommittee to question a witness for periods longer than five minutes as though pursuant to clause 2(j)(2)(B) of such rule XI; and

(II) staff of the select subcommittee to question a witness as though pursuant to clause 2(j)(2)(C) of such rule XI.

(ii) The select subcommittee may not authorize and issue subpoenas, but the Committee on Oversight and Accountability (or the chair of the Committee on Oversight and Accountability, if acting in accordance with clause 2(m)(3)(A)(i) of rule XI) may authorize and issue subpoenas to be returned at the select subcommittee.

(B) The provisions of this resolution shall govern the proceedings of the select subcommittee in the event of any conflict with the rules of the House or of the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

(4) SERVICE.—Service on the select subcommittee shall not count against the limitations in clause 5(b)(2)(A) of rule X.

(5) SUCCESSOR.—The Committee on Oversight and Accountability is the ''successor in interest'' to the select subcommittee for purposes of clause 8(c) of rule II.

(6) SUNSET.—The select subcommittee shall cease to exist 30 days after filing the final report required under paragraph (2).

(b) HOUSE DEMOCRACY PARTNERSHIP.—House Resolution 24, One Hundred Tenth Congress, shall apply in the One Hundred Eighteenth Congress in the same manner as such resolution applied in the One Hundred Tenth Congress, except that the commission concerned shall be known as the House Democracy Partnership.

(c) TOM LANTOS HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION.—Sections 1 through 7 of House Resolution 1451, One Hundred Tenth Congress, shall apply in the One Hundred Eighteenth Congress in the same manner as such provisions applied in the One Hundred Tenth Congress, except that—

(1) the Tom Lantos Human Rights Commission may, in addition to collaborating closely with other professional staff members of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, collaborate closely with professional staff members of other relevant committees;

(2) the resources of the Committee on Foreign Affairs which the Commission may use shall include all resources which the Committee is authorized to obtain from other offices of the House of Representatives; and

(3) any amounts authorized to provide full-time professional staff and resources to the Tom Lantos Human Rights Commission shall be in addition to and separate from the amounts authorized for salaries and expenses of the Committee on Foreign Affairs as provided by resolution of the House, shall be administered by the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and shall be distributed equally between the co-chairs of the Commission.

(d) OFFICE OF CONGRESSIONAL ETHICS.—Section 1 of House Resolution 895, One Hundred Tenth Congress, shall apply in the One Hundred Eighteenth Congress in the same manner as such provision applied in the One Hundred Tenth Congress, except that—

(1) the Office of Congressional Ethics shall be treated as a standing committee of the House for purposes of section 202(i) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 (2 U.S.C. 4301(i));

(2) references to the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct shall be construed as references to the Committee on Ethics;

(3) any requirement for concurrence in section 1(b)(1) shall be construed as a requirement for consultation;

(4) any individual who is the subject of a preliminary review or second-phase review by the board shall be informed of the right to be represented by counsel and invoking that right should not be held negatively against such individual;

(5) the Office may not take any action that would deny any person any right or protection provided under the Constitution of the United States;

(6) any member of the board currently serving a term in excess of the limitations of section 1(b)(6) of such resolution shall be considered as removed from the board; and

(7) the provision regarding appointment and compensation of staff shall require an affirmative vote of at least 4 members of the board not later than 30 calendar days after the date of the adoption of this resolution.

SEC. 5. ORDERS OF BUSINESS.

(a) At any time after the adoption of this resolution the Speaker may, pursuant to clause 2(b) of rule XVIII, declare the House resolved into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for consideration of the bill (H.R. 21) to provide for the development of a plan to increase oil and gas production under oil and gas leases of Federal lands under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of Energy, the Secretary of the Interior, and the Secretary of Defense in conjunction with a drawdown of petroleum reserves from the Strategic Petroleum Reserve. The first reading of the bill shall be dispensed with. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. General debate shall be confined to the bill and shall not exceed one hour equally divided and controlled by the Majority Leader and the Minority Leader or their respective designees. After general debate the bill shall be considered for amendment under the five-minute rule. The bill shall be considered as read. All points of order against provisions in the bill are waived. No amendment shall be in order except: (1) those amendments to the bill received for printing in the portion of the Congressional Record designated for that purpose in clause 8 of rule XVIII dated at least

one day before the day of consideration of the amendment; and (2) up to 20 pro forma amendments for the purpose of debate, 10 of which may be offered by the Majority Leader or a designee and 10 of which may be offered by the Minority Leader or a designee. Each amendment so received may be offered only by the Member who caused it to be printed or a designee and shall be considered as read if printed. At the conclusion of consideration of the bill for amendment the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

(b) Upon adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to consider in the House any bill specified in subsection (c). All points of order against consideration of each such bill are waived. Each such bill shall be considered as read. All points of order against provisions in each such bill are waived. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on each such bill and on any amendment thereto to final passage without intervening motion except: (1) one hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the Majority Leader and the Minority Leader or their respective designees; and (2) one motion to recommit.

(c) The bills referred to in subsection (b) are as follows:

(1) The bill (H.R. 23) to rescind certain balances made available to the Internal Revenue Service.

(2) The bill (H.R. 29) to authorize the Secretary of Homeland Security to suspend the entry of aliens, and for other purposes.

(3) The bill (H.R. 22) to prohibit the Secretary of Energy from sending petroleum products from the Strategic Petroleum Reserve to China, and for other purposes.

(4) The bill (H.R. 27) to amend the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act to direct district attorney and prosecutors offices to report to the Attorney General, and for other purposes.

(5) The bill (H.R. 28) to require the national instant criminal background check system to notify U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement and the relevant State and local law enforcement agencies whenever the information available to the system indicates that a person illegally or unlawfully in the United States may be attempting to receive a firearm.

(6) The bill (H.R. 7) to prohibit taxpayer funded abortions.

(7) The bill (H.R. 26) to amend title 18, United States Code, to prohibit a health care practitioner from failing to exercise the proper degree of care in the case of a child who survives an abortion or attempted abortion.

(d) Upon adoption of this resolution it shall be in order without intervention of any point of order to consider in the House any resolution specified in subsection (e). Each such resolution shall be considered as read. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on each such resolution to adoption without intervening motion or demand for division of the question except one hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the Majority Leader and the Minority Leader or their respective designees.

(e) The resolutions referred to in subsection (d) are as follows:

(1) The resolution (H. Res. 11) establishing the Select Committee on the Strategic Competition Between the United States and the Chinese Communist Party.

(2) The resolution (H. Res. 12) establishing a Select Subcommittee on the Weaponization of the Federal Government as a select investigative subcommittee of the Committee on the Judiciary.

(f) Upon adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to consider in the House the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 5) expressing support for the Nation's law enforcement agencies and condemning any efforts to defund or dismantle law enforcement agencies. All points of order against consideration of the concurrent resolution are waived. The concurrent resolution shall be considered as read. All points of order against provisions in the concurrent resolution are waived. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the concurrent resolution and preamble to adoption without intervening motion or demand for division of the question except one hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the Majority Leader and the Minority Leader or their respective designees.

(g) Upon adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to consider in the House the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 3) expressing the sense of Congress condemning the recent attacks on prolife facilities, groups, and churches. All points of order against consideration of the concurrent resolution are waived. The concurrent resolution shall be considered as read. All points of order against provisions in the concurrent resolution are waived. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the concurrent resolution and preamble to adoption without intervening motion or demand for division of the question except one hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the Majority Leader and the Minority Leader or their respective designees.

(h) The Speaker may recognize a Member for the reading of the Constitution on any legislative day through February 28, 2023.

Mr. SCALISE. (During the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. WOMACK). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Louisiana is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. SCALISE. Mr. Speaker, I yield the remainder of my time to the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. COLE), the chairman of the Committee on Rules, and ask unanimous consent that he be permitted to control the time.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. COLE. Mr. Speaker, I thank my good friend, the distinguished majority leader, Mr. SCALISE, for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, for the purpose of debate only, I yield the customary 30 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MCGOVERN), my good friend, pending which I yield myself such time as I may consume. During consideration of this resolution, all time is yielded for the purpose of debate only.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. COLE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. COLE. Mr. Speaker, I include in the RECORD the section-by-section analysis of the resolution.

H. RES. 5

ADOPTING THE RULES FOR THE 118TH CONGRESS

SECTION-BY-SECTION ANALYSIS

Section 1. Adoption of the Rules of the One Hundred Seventeenth Congress.

This section provides that the Rules of the 117th Congress are the Rules of the 118th Congress, except for the amendments contained in section 2 of the resolution and orders contained in the resolution.

Section 2. Changes to the Standing Rules.

Initiatives to Reduce Spending and Improve Accountability. Subsection (a)(1) replaces current ''pay-as-you-go'' requirements with ''cut-as-you-go'' requirements. The provision prohibits consideration of a bill, joint resolution, conference report, or amendment that has the net effect of increasing mandatory spending within a five-year or ten-year budget window. This provision continues the current practice of counting multiple measures considered pursuant to a special order of business which directs the Clerk to engross the measures together after passage for purposes of compliance with the rule and provides a mechanism for addressing ''emergency'' designations.

Subsection (a)(2) strikes the ''Gephardt rule'' that provides for the automatic engrossment and transmittal to the Senate of a joint resolution changing the public debt limit, upon the adoption by the House of a concurrent resolution on the budget resolution, thereby avoiding a separate vote in the House on the public debt limit legislation.

Subsection (a)(3) restores a point of order against net increase in budget authority for amendments to general appropriations bills.

Subsection (a)(4) restores a point of order against budget reconciliation directives that increase net direct spending.

Increased Threshold for Tax Rate Increases. Subsection (b) restores a requirement for a three-fifths supermajority vote on tax rate increases.

Two Minute Votes. Subsection (c) provides that the Speaker can reduce vote times in the House to not less than two minutes on any question that follows another electronic vote. The subsection also states that to the maximum extent practicable, advance notice will be given when reduced voting times are expected in a voting series.

Modifications to Calendar Wednesday. Subsection (d) modifies the notice requirement to use Calendar Wednesday to conform with the 72–hour notice requirement prior to consideration of legislation.

Committee Authorization and Oversight Plans. Subsection (e) restores the requirement that each standing committee (except the Committees on Appropriations, Ethics, and Rules) vote to adopt an authorization and oversight plan, which must be submitted to the Committees on Oversight and Accountability and House Administration no later than March 1 of the first session of a Congress. The plan must include a list of unauthorized programs and agencies within the committee's jurisdiction that have received funding in the prior fiscal year, or in the case of a permanent authorization, have not received a comprehensive review by the committee in the prior three Congresses. The subsection requires committees to describe each program or agency that is intended to be authorized in the current Congress or next Congress, and a description of oversight to support reauthorization in the current Congress. The subsection also requires the

plan include any recommendations for moving such programs or agencies from mandatory to discretionary funding. When developing these plans, committee chairs must coordinate with other committees of jurisdiction to ensure that programs and agencies are subject to routine authorization efforts.

The subsection also provides that committee authorization and oversight plans may make recommendations to consolidate or terminate duplicative or unnecessary programs and agencies. Committees may make recommendations for changes to existing law to address Federal rules, regulations, statutes, and court decisions related to programs that are inconsistent with Congress' Article I authorities, as well as provide a description of other oversight activities that may be necessary.

The subsection also requires the Committee on Oversight and Accountability to report to the House no later than April 15 the authorization and oversight plans submitted by committees together with any recommendations it may make to ensure effective coordination of the plans.

Cost Estimates for Major Legislation to Include Macroeconomic Effects. Subsection (f) restores the requirement that the Congressional Budget Office and Joint Committee on Taxation, to the extent practicable, incorporate the macroeconomic effects of major legislation into the official cost estimates used for enforcing the budget resolution and other rules of the House. The subsection requires, to the extent practicable, a qualitative assessment of the long-term budgetary and macroeconomic effects of major legislation, which is defined to cover legislation that causes a gross budgetary effect in any fiscal year covered by the budget resolution that is equal to or greater than 0.25 percent of the projected GDP for that year. This subsection also allows the chair of the Committee on the Budget, or in the case of revenue legislation the House member serving as the Chair or Vice Chair of the Joint Committee on Taxation, to designate major legislation for purposes of this rule.

Ethics Reform. Subsection (g) directs the Committee on Ethics to adopt rules which provide for a process to receive complaints directly from the public.

Empaneling Investigative Subcommittee of the Committee on Ethics. Subsection (h) codifies House Resolution 451, 110th Congress, directing the Committee on Ethics to empanel an investigative subcommittee or issue a report within 30 days of the date a Member, Delegate, or the Resident Commissioner is indicted, or criminal charges are filed.

Treatment of Evidence in Committee and Subcommittee Investigations. Subsection (i) eliminates a requirement that the Committee on Ethics adopt a rule allowing the use during an ethics investigation of evidence presented in a related criminal case where the respondent was convicted because this is already contained in the committee rules of the Committee on Ethics.

Designating Committee on Oversight and Accountability. Subsection (j) redesignates the Committee on Oversight and Reform as the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

Designating Committee on Education and the Workforce. Subsection (k) redesignates the Committee on Education and Labor as the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

Subcommittees of Committee on Agriculture. Subsection (1) permits the Committee on Agriculture to have six subcommittees, codifying a separate order in effect since the 114th Congress.

Cybersecurity. Subsection (m) modifies the jurisdiction of the Committee on Homeland Security to include functions of the Department of Homeland Security related to cybersecurity. Committees currently holding jurisdiction over cybersecurity functions of DHS will retain a shared jurisdictional interest in such functions.

Scope of Authority to Act in Continuing Litigation Matters. Subsection (n) eliminates ''including, but not limited to, the issuance of subpoenas'' in the description of authority to act as successor-in-interest in continuing litigation matters, such language being superfluous.

Record Votes on Measures Reported by the Committee on Rules. Subsection (o) requires reports from the Committee on Rules to include a depiction of recorded votes.

Access to the Hall of the House. Subsection (p) strikes language providing Governors of Territories and the Mayor of the District of Columbia access to the Hall of the House.

Resolution Declaring the Office of Speaker Vacant. Subsection (q) strikes language from rule IX to allow any member to offer a privileged resolution declaring the Office of Speaker vacant.

Section 3. Separate Orders.

Holman Rule. Subsection (a) reinstates the ''Holman Rule'' which allows amendments to appropriations legislation that would reduce the salary of or fire specific federal employees, or cut a specific program.

Restoring Legislative Branch Accountability. Subsection (b) states regulations adopted pursuant to House Resolution 1096, 117th Congress will have no force or effect in the 118th Congress.

Requirement with Respect to Single Subject Bill. Subsection (c) provides that, effective February 1, 2023, a bill or joint resolution may not be introduced unless the sponsor submits a statement setting forth the single subject of the bill or joint resolution. This statement must be included with the statement required by clause 7(c) of rule XII (Constitutional Authority Statements). A statement for any bill or joint resolution introduced prior to the effective date shall, to the extent practicable, be submitted by the sponsor prior to committee or House consideration.

Question of Consideration for Germanenes. Subsection (d) establishes a question of consideration on a special rule that waives germaneness for an amendment. The question of consideration is debatable for 20 minutes and is not subject to any intervening motion.

Budget Matter. Subsection (e)(1)(A) provides the authority for the chair of the Committee on the Budget to file allocations, aggregates, and other appropriate budgetary levels for the purpose of enforcing provisions of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974. Additionally, this subsection states that the provisions of S. Con. Res. 14, 117th Congress shall have no force or effect.

Subsection (e)(1)(B) provides adjustment authority to the chair of the Committee on the Budget for a bill, joint resolution, amendment thereto, or conference report thereon if the measure does not increase direct spending over five or ten years. It additionally provides adjustment authority to the chair of the Committee on the Budget to take into account the most recent baseline published by the Congressional Budget Office.

Subsection (e)(1)(C) allows the Majority Leader or his designee, should the chair of the Committee on the Budget not yet be elected, to file statements permitted under subsections (f)(1)(A) and (f)(1)(B).

Subsection (e)(1)(D) allows the chair of the Committee on the Budget (or the Majority Leader or his designee, should the chair not yet be elected) to adjust an estimate under clause 4 of rule XXIX to exempt the budgetary effects of measures to protect taxpayers with taxable incomes below $400,000 from an increase in audits above the most recent tax year from the Internal Revenue Service.

Subsection (e)(2) establishes a point of order against consideration of a bill or joint resolution reported by a committee (other than the Committee on Appropriations) or an amendment thereto, or a conference report thereon, which has the net effect of increasing direct spending in excess of $2,500,000,000 for any of the four consecutive 10 fiscal year periods beginning with the first fiscal year that is 10 fiscal years after the current fiscal year. The levels of net increases in direct spending shall be determined based on estimates provided by the chair of the Committee on the Budget.

Subsection (e)(3) requires the Congressional Budget Office on any legislation that shows changes in mandatory spending which cause a gross budgetary effect in any fiscal year covered by the budget resolution that is equal to or greater than 0.25 percent of the projected GDP for the current fiscal year, to the extent practicable, to provide an estimate of the inflationary impacts of that legislation. This subsection also allows the chair of the Committee on the Budget to designate major legislation for purposes of this order.

Subsection (e)(4) requires the Congressional Budget Office on any legislation impacting either the Medicare Part A trust fund or OASDI trust fund that causes a gross budgetary effect in any fiscal year covered by the budget resolution that is equal to or greater than 0.25 percent of the projected GDP for the current fiscal year, to the extent practicable, to display: (1) the impact of legislation on the Medicare Part A trust fund's unfunded liabilities over a 25–year projection, solvency projections, and the net present value of those liabilities; and (2) the impact on the OASDI trust fund's unfunded liabilities over a 75–year projection, solvency projections, and the net present value of those liabilities. This subsection also allows the chair of the Committee on the Budget to designate major legislation for purposes of this order.

Spending Reduction Amendments in Appropriations Bills. Subsection (f) provides for spending reduction account transfer amendments and requires a spending reduction account section to be included in all general appropriations bills.

Scoring Conveyances of Federal Land. Subsection (g) reinstates the separate order from the 115th Congress providing that any provision in a bill, joint resolution, amendment, or conference report requiring or authorizing a conveyance of federal land to a State, local government, or tribal entity, shall not be considered as providing new budget authority, decreasing revenues, increasing mandatory spending, or increasing outlays.

Member Day Hearing Requirement. Subsection (h) modifies the Member Day hearing requirement to only occur at the full committee level. Each standing committee (other than the Committee on Ethics) must hold a Member Day Hearing during the first session of the 118th Congress to receive testimony from Members, Delegates, and the Resident Commissioner on proposed legislation within its jurisdiction. The subsection permits the Committee on Rules to hold its Member Day Hearing during the second session to receive testimony on proposed changes to the standing rules for the next Congress.

Information to Committees of Congress on Request. Subsection (i) requires that the chair of the Committee on Oversight and Accountability be included as one of the seven members of the committee making any request of an Executive agency pursuant to section 2954 of title 5, United States Code.

Remote Appearance of Witnesses. Subsection (j) provides limited authorization to a chair

of a committee to allow witnesses to appear remotely at committee and subcommittee proceedings. This subsection applies only to witnesses appearing in a non-governmental capacity and in accordance with regulations issued by the chair of the Committee on Rules and printed in the Congressional Record.

Deposition Authority. Subsection (k) provides the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence and each standing committee of the 118th Congress (except for the Committee on Rules) the authority to order the taking of a deposition by a member or counsel of such committee and limits persons who can attend depositions to members, committee staff, an official reporter, the witness, and up to two, personal, nongovernmental attorneys. Depositions taken under this authority are subject to regulations issued by the chair of the Committee on Rules and printed in the Congressional Record.

Broadening Availability and Utility of Legislative Documents in Machine-Readable Formats. Subsection (l) instructs the Committee on House Administration, the Clerk, an other officers and officials to advance government transparency by continuing efforts to publish documents of the House in machinereadable formats and broaden their utility by enabling all House staff to create comparative prints.

Improving the Committee Electronic Document Repository. Subsection (m) directs the Clerk, the Committee on House Administration, and other officers and officials to continue to improve the existing electronic document repository operated by the Clerk for use by committees. Such improvements are intended to increase public availability and identification of legislative information produced by House committees, including votes, amendments, and witness disclosure forms.

Providing for Transparency with Respect to Memorials Submitted Pursuant to Article V of the Constitution of the United States. Subsection (n) carries forward provisions that clarify the procedures of the House regarding the receipt of Article V memorials from the States by directing the Clerk to make each memorial, designated by the chair of the Committee on the Judiciary, electronically available, organized by State of origin and year of receipt, and indicate whether the memorial was designated as an application or rescission.

In carrying out this subsection, it is expected that the chair of the Committee on the Judiciary will be solely charged with determining whether a memorial purports to be an application of the legislature of a state calling for a constitutional convention or rescission of prior applications. The Clerk's role will be entirely administrative. The chair of the Committee on the Judiciary will only designate memorials from state legislatures (and not petitions from individuals or other parties), as it is only state legislatures that are contemplated under Article V of the Constitution.

In submitting each memorial to the Clerk, the chair of the Committee on the Judiciary will include a transmission letter that indicates it has been designated under this subsection. The Clerk will make publicly available the memorial and the transmission letter from the chair. Ancillary documentation from the state or other parties is not expected to be publicized.

War Powers Resolution. Subsection (o) continues a separate order from the 117th Congress expressly providing that any motion to discharge a measure introduced pursuant to section 6 or section 7 of the War Powers Resolution is not subject to a motion to table.

Further Expenses for Resolving Contested Elections. Subsection (p) authorizes such sums as may be necessary for the Committee on House Administration to resolve contested elections. Funds shall be available for expenses incurred between January 3, 2023, and January 3, 2024. Amounts made available under this subsection shall be expended in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Committee on House Administration.

Ethics Reform. Subsection (q) directs the Speaker to establish a bipartisan task force to conduct a comprehensive review of House ethics rules and regulations. The task force is directed to submit a report to the Speaker, Majority Leader, Minority Leader, and chair and ranking minority members of the Committees on Ethics and Rules.

Exercise Facilities for Former Members. Subsection (r) continues the prohibition on access to any exercise facility that is made available exclusively to Members, Delegates, the Resident Commissioner, former Members, former Delegates, former Resident Commissioners, officers, and former officers of the House and their spouses to any former Member, former Delegate, former Resident Commissioner, former officer, or spouse who is a lobbyist registered under the Lobbying Disclosure Act of 1995 or any successor statute, or who is an agent of a foreign principal as defined in clause 5 of rule XXV.

Non-Disclosure Agreements. Subsection (s) continues a separate order from the 117th Congress providing that non-disclosure agreements required by offices as a condition of employment for paid or unpaid staff or contractors cannot require notice or approval for employees to communicate with the Committee on Ethics, the Office of Congressional Workplace Rights, or any other office or entity designated by the Committee on House Administration; and that non-disclosure agreements must also provide clear guidance to that effect.

Mandatory Anti-Harassment and Anti-Discrimination Policies for House Offices. Subsection (t) continues a separate order from the 117th Congress requiring the Committee on House Administration to issue regulations to carry out the subsection by April 1, 2023. Additionally, each House office is directed to adopt an anti-harassment and anti-discrimination policy.

Displaying Statement of Rights and Protections Provided to House Employees. Subsection (u) continues from the 117th Congress a requirement that the Committee on House Administration issue regulations requiring each House office to prominently display a statement of the rights and protections provided to House employees under the Congressional Accountability Act of 1995, including procedures available to employees for responding to and adjudicating allegations of workplace rights violations.

Requiring Members to Pay for Discrimination Settlements. Subsection (v) continues from the 117th Congress a requirement for a Member, Delegate, or the Resident Commissioner to reimburse the Treasury for any settlement of a complaint related to a claim alleging a violation by the Member, Delegate, or the Resident Commissioner of sections 201(a), 206(a), or 208 of the Congressional Accountability Act of 1995, which cover discrimination based on race, color, religion, sex, national origin, age, disability, or an employee's service in the uniformed services, and retaliation for claims alleging such discrimination.

Congressional Member Organization Transparency Reform. Subsection (w) modifies Congressional Member Organization Transparency reform to allow participating Members to enter into agreements with eligible Congressional Member Organizations for the purpose of payment of salaries and expenses. The subsection requires that for an organization to be eligible during the 118th Congress, the organization must register with the Committee on House Administration, designate a single Member to be responsible for the administration of the organization, have at least three employees assigned to perform work for the organization, and had at least 30 Members during the 117th Congress using a portion of their Members' Representational Allowance to pay for the salaries and expenses of the organization.

Determination with Respect to Placement of Measure on Consensus Calendar. Subsection (x) directs the Majority Leader to submit a statement to the Congressional Record if a measure does not comply with his legislative protocols within two legislative days of a measure being placed on the Consensus Calendar.

Transfer of Certain Committee Records to the Committee on House Administration. Subsection (y) directs those committees designated by section 7(b)(1) of House Resolution 503, 117th Congress, and the Archivist of the United States to transfer any records related to the committee established pursuant to House Resolution 503, 117th Congress, to the Committee on House Administration not later than January 17, 2023.

Procedures During District Work Periods. Subsection (z) provides that during district work periods throughout the 118th Congress, the Journal shall be approved; the Chair may declare the House adjourned to meet within Constitutional limits; the Speaker may appoint Members to perform the duties of the Chair; and each day during this period shall not constitute a day for purposes of section 7 of the War Powers Resolution, clause 7 of rule XIII (resolutions of inquiry), clause 7(c)(1) of rule XXII (motions to instruct conferees), and clause 7 of XV (Consensus Calendar).

In carrying out this subsection, it is expected that the designation of a district work period will be satisfied by a letter submitted by the Speaker that is laid before the House.

Reduction of Unauthorized Spending. Subsection (aa) establishes a new point of order against an unauthorized appropriation in a general appropriation bill in excess of the most recent enacted level. If such a point of order is sustained, an amendment shall be considered to have been adopted reducing the amount of the appropriation to the most recent enacted level. In order to entertain a point of order under this subsection, the level of the most recently enacted appropriation must be submitted to the Chair.

Numbering of Bills. Subsection (bb) reserves the first 10 numbers for bills (H.R. 1 through H.R. 10) for assignment by the Speaker and the second 10 numbers for bills (H.R. 11 through H.R. 20) for assignment by the Minority Leader.

Section 4. Committees, Commissions, and House Offices.

Select Subcommittee on the Coronavirus Pandemic. Subsection (a) establishes the Select Subcommittee on the Corona virus Pandemic of the Committee on Oversight and Accountability to investigate, make findings, and provide legislative recommendations on the origins of the Coronavirus pandemic, including the Federal Government's funding of gain-of-function research, the use of taxpayer funds and relief programs to address the pandemic, the effectiveness of laws and regulations to address the Coronavirus pandemic and prepare for future pandemics, the development of vaccines and treatments and the implementation of vaccine mandates for federal employees and the military, the economic impact of the pandemic, including state and local government responses, the impact of school closures on American children, Executive Branch decisions and communications related to the pandemic, the

protection of whistleblowers who provided information about improper activities, and inter-government cooperation regarding oversight of the preparedness for and response to the pandemic.

The Speaker is directed to appoint up to 12 Members, Delegates, or the Resident Commissioner to serve on the Select Subcommittee and to designate one of its members to serve as the chair. Not more than five of the members may be appointed on the recommendation of the Minority Leader. The chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Oversight and Accountability shall be ex officio members of the Select Subcommittee.

Rule XI and the rules of the Committee on Oversight and Accountability shall apply to the Select Subcommittee, except that the chair, after consultation with the ranking minority member, may allow members to question witnesses for more than five minutes and may allow staff to question witnesses.

The Select Subcommittee may not authorize and issue subpoenas, but the Committee on Oversight and Accountability may authorize and issue subpoenas to be returned at the Select Subcommittee.

The Select Subcommittee may not markup legislation.

The Select Subcommittee must issue a final report of its findings to the House by January 2, 2025 and will sunset 30 days after filing of the report.

House Democracy Partnership. Subsection (b) reauthorizes the House Democracy Partnership.

Tom Lantos Human Rights Commission. Subsection (c) reauthorizes the Tom Lantos Human Rights Commission.

Office of Congressional Ethics. Subsection (d) reauthorizes the Office of Congressional Ethics (OCE), reimposes the two-term limit (a maximum of eight years) for board members, and requires the board to, within 30 calendar days, appoint OCE staff and set their compensation.

Section 5. Orders of Business

Subsection (a) provides for the consideration of a bill to provide for the development of a plan to increase oil and gas production under oil and gas leases of Federal lands under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of Energy, the Secretary of the Interior, and the Secretary of Defense in conjunction with a drawdown of petroleum reserves from the Strategic Petroleum Reserve under a modified open rule. It provides one hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the Majority and Minority Leaders or their respective designees. After debate, the bill shall be considered for amendment under the five-minute rule. Only amendments that have been pre-printed in the Congressional Record may be offered for consideration. Twenty pro forma amendments may be offered for the purpose of debate, equally divided and controlled by the Majority Leader and the Minority Leader or their respective designees. At the conclusion of consideration of the bill for amendment, one motion to recommit is in order.

Subsection (b) provides for the separate consideration of seven bills under a closed rule with one hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the Majority Leader and the Minority Leader or their respective designees and one motion to recommit.

Subsection (c) provides the list of bills referred to in subsection (b), which include:

A bill to rescind certain balances made available to the Internal Revenue Service.

A bill to authorize the Secretary of Homeland Security to suspend the entry of aliens, and for other purposes.

A bill to prohibit the Secretary of Energy from sending petroleum products from the Strategic Petroleum Reserve to China, and for other purposes.

A bill to amend the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act to direct district attorney and prosecutors offices to report to the Attorney General, and for other purposes.

A bill to require the national instant criminal background check system to notify U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement and the relevant State and local law enforcement agencies whenever the information available to the system indicates that a person illegally or unlawfully in the United States may be attempting to receive a firearm.

A bill to prohibit taxpayer funded abortions.

A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to prohibit a health care practitioner from failing to exercise the proper degree of care in the case of a child who survives an abortion or attempted abortion.

Subsection (d) provides for the separate consideration of two resolutions under a closed rule with one hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the Majority Leader and the Minority Leader or their respective designees.

Subsection (e) provides the list of resolutions referred to in subsection (d), which include:

A resolution establishing the Select Committee on the Strategic Competition Between the United States and the Chinese Communist Party.

A resolution establishing a Select Subcommittee on the Weaponization of the Federal Government as a select investigative subcommittee of the Committee on the Judiciary.

Subsection (f) provides for the consideration of a concurrent resolution expressing support for the Nation's law enforcement agencies and condemning any efforts to defund or dismantle law enforcement agencies under a closed rule with one hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the Majority Leader and the Minority Leader or their respective designees.

Subsection (g) provides for the consideration of a concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress condemning the recent attacks on prolife facilities, groups, and churches under a closed rule with one hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the Majority Leader and the Minority Leader or their respective designees.

Subsection (h) allows the Speaker to recognize a member for the reading of the Constitution on any legislative day through February 28, 2023.

Mr. COLE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. SCALISE), my good friend and the majority leader.

Mr. SCALISE. Mr. Speaker, again, thank my friend from Oklahoma for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, we are here to discuss the rules of the House, actually to debate the rules package. Why this is so important is because this lays out the ability for the House to conduct business, for the House to not only conduct business, but for the House to address the problems that the American people across this country face.

Let's just be very clear up front. We saw a lot of debate about this last week. At the heart of all of the discussions last week was very clear, surely from our side, that Washington is broken. Not just is Washington broken, but the way that this House has been running for the last few years has not been designed to address the problems of the people across this country.

In fact, we have seen many of the problems that families are facing across America created by the things that have come out of this Congress signed by President Biden. Why is inflation running away? Because spending is out of control, because bills appear by dark of night, bills that nobody has read that are thousands of pages long, where Members aren't even allowed to give input in committee or on the floor to address problems they know their constituents will face if these bills pass. Yet, the bills are passed because they are written in rooms behind closed doors by a small number of people, not concerned about the consequences that will affect so many millions of people across this Nation.

Mr. Speaker, for a long time, we have been saying this needs to change. In fact, we ran on an agenda to change the way that Washington works, to fix this broken system, to get our country back on track, and we were awarded the majority by the people across this country. Today starts that process of fixing what is broken in Washington so that Washington can finally start working for the people of this country who are struggling.

Let's start with one basic thing: reopening the people's House. For years, the American people were shut out of coming and seeing their government work. In fact, with proxy voting, which, by the way, ends in this rules package, Members of Congress have to show up and work again.

Just look at the bill that passed a few weeks ago, the omnibus spending bill, $1.7 trillion, mostly borrowed from countries like China. You look at all the things that had absolutely nothing to do with the general operations of government that were thrown in that.

Now, you can start looking at it today, but you surely couldn't look it the day of the vote because very few people had an opportunity to read it, over 4,000 pages dumped by dark of night, right before the vote. Yes, a majority of this Congress voted by proxy on that bill. They weren't even here showing up to vote.

You know what? Americans all across the country have to show up to vote. They have to go to their worksite. They can't work remotely. In fact, Congress doesn't work virtually. It is just not set up that way. Yet, that is what we have seen the last 2 years; committees that don't even meet in person. There are some committees that haven't had an in-person hearing for 2 years.

We end that practice in this rules package, where committees actually have to get to work again, not only meeting in person but in some cases going out into the field, going into the real world, places like the border between United States and Mexico, where, yes, despite the President's

claim, there is a crisis at the border. We have been talking about it for a long time. We have been trying to bring legislation, but that legislation has been rejected by a top-down structure.

This rules package changes that so we can finally start bringing bills to the floor to address things like the border crisis, to finally start addressing inflation and runaway spending. If a Member of Congress has an idea and they want to bring an amendment to the floor, for so long they were shut out of that ability. We had a bill that was over $4 trillion in spending and taxes that was brought through multiple committees in Congress, and not one amendment was allowed to be brought forward and passed. In fact, even the majority was told in the committees: Don't allow a single amendment to pass on a bill dealing with trillions of dollars in taxes and spending that is crushing families across America.

Let's make Congress work for families again. Let's empower Members of Congress to be able to represent their constituents. We were all elected by, on average, about 750,000 people. For too long, each of the Members of Congress, Republican or Democrat, were denied the ability in so many different ways because the rules were structured to shut their ability down from representing their districts unless they were in a leadership position. That has to change, and under this rules package, that finally does change.

Let's make this Congress work for the people who sent us here. We are, after all, the people's House. It is about time we start acting like it. Let's pass this rules package, get to work addressing the needs of the American people.

Mr. Speaker, I urge passage of this important piece of legislation.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. COLE) for yielding me the customary 30 minutes, and I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, first, let me congratulate our incredible new House Democratic leadership team: HAKEEM JEFFRIES, KATHERINE CLARK, and PETE AGUILAR. It is a dawn of a new day here in Congress, as a new generation takes on the solemn responsibility of leadership.

Leader JEFFRIES has been tireless in his work to put people over politics. His steady leadership as chair of our Democratic Caucus, uniting our Members, harnessing their talent and diversity, and fighting tirelessly to make life better for American people is a source of inspiration for me and so many others.

It is also a privilege to be here with my good friend TOM COLE, someone who I respect greatly and who I know greatly respects this institution. We sit on opposite ends of the dais, but I admire Mr. COLE's leadership and the example he sets. Even when we don't see eye to eye, I am proud of our work to build an atmosphere of respectful dialogue on the Rules Committee.

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We have done so not just among our Members but among our hardworking staff, and I thank our minority and majority staff, led by Don Sisson and Kelly Dixon, for all of their hard work.

I look forward to working with Mr. COLE and his team this Congress to continue our collaboration on issues of shared concern.

Mr. Speaker, as Leader JEFFRIES put it so succinctly this weekend, our Republican friends campaigned on the claim that they would fight against inflation and fight for the American people. Instead, all they have done is come to Washington and fight with each other.

In fact, what has become crystal clear over the past few days is the extent to which the Republican Party has been hijacked by an extremist MAGA faction, a faction not interested in governing but in their own egos, a faction not interested in compromise but in their own power, a faction not interested in putting people over politics but instead interested in putting their own political ambition over the people we serve.

Now here we are, nearly a week later, considering their deeply flawed rules package, the first legislation on the floor by this new majority, and they are using it to gut the Office of Congressional Ethics, attack women's access to abortion, make it easier for big oil companies to pollute, and interfere in ongoing criminal investigations into President Trump.

They are making it easier for billionaires and big corporations to avoid paying their taxes. Is that part of their contract with America? Is that their big plan to help everyday people? Because most people who read this package would think it must be a joke.

What I am concerned about is not just what is written down here. I am concerned by the backroom deals that Speaker MCCARTHY made with the Freedom Caucus in exchange for their votes. Like Republican Congresswoman NANCY MACE said just this weekend: ''We don't have any idea what promises were made.''

This is unconscionable. We are only 1 week into this, and this is how they are running this place.

There is a report out by Punchbowl News, and let me read it. It said: ''There is also a secret 3-page addendum that MCCARTHY and his allies hashed out during several days of grueling negotiations with the House Freedom Caucus. This pact includes the most controversial concessions MCCARTHY made in order to become Speaker—three seats on the Rules Committee for conservatives, freezing spending at FY 2022 levels, a debt ceiling strategy, coveted committee assignments, and more.'' Is that what the Majority Leader meant when he talked about a new day and transparency?

These rules are not a serious attempt at governing. They are essentially a ransom note to America from the extreme right. The same Members of Congress who held this body hostage last week are the ones who ran interference for the January 6 insurrectionists, who tried to overturn a free and fair election.

Even the new Speaker of the House voted to overturn the 2020 elections. We couldn't even get a public acknowledgment from him on the 2-year anniversary of that horrific day, not even a tweet.

It is clear that Republicans welcomed the election deniers into their ranks with open arms, and now they are reaping what they have sown. The insurrectionists are in charge.

I am reminded of the words of President Kennedy: ''In the past, those who foolishly sought power by riding the back of the tiger ended up inside.''

The American people get it. They rejected extremism in the last two elections. That is why they picked Joe Biden, and that is why the red wave turned into a pink splash.

My Republican friends still aren't listening, and in fact, they are still empowering the extremists. Don't take my word for it. Let's go through their rules package.

They are giving a single Member the ability to remove the Speaker at any time, letting a small, far-right faction hold their leadership hostage.

They are trying to shut down criminal investigations into the former President's wrongdoing.

They are making it easier to slash taxes on billionaire corporations while dismantling the social safety net.

They are giving committee chairs unbalanced discretion over which witnesses can testify; rejecting pandemic safety procedures like remote voting; trying to force an end to congressional staff unionization; and the icing on the cake, a new subcommittee to push QAnon conspiracies and launch fake investigations into nonexistent scandals. What is next, a rule requiring we all wear tinfoil hats?

This package is disrespectful, not just to this institution, but to the people who sent us here to govern.

Mr. Speaker, I urge a ''no'' vote, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

I begin by thanking my good friend from Massachusetts for his leadership of the Rules Committee over the last 4 years. While we certainly haven't always agreed, we have tried to always be agreeable while working with one another. I certainly associate myself with his remarks about the terrific work of the staff on both sides of the aisle for helping us facilitate the operation of the House over that 4-year period. I look forward again to working with my friend in the years ahead.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to offer the rules resolution that will govern the House during the 118th Congress.

Determining the rules we will follow is one of the first and most consequential decisions we must make as a body at the beginning of each Congress. In many ways, the Rules of the House of Representatives serve to demonstrate where our priorities and values lie as an institution.

Make no mistake, the priorities of the new Republican majority are fully on display in this resolution.

First and foremost, Mr. Speaker, we are taking action to reopen the people's House and ensure that we, the people's elected servants, are here in Washington, D.C., doing our jobs.

For far too long, the House allowed Members to do their jobs from home without ever setting foot in Washington. What started out as a pandemic accommodation lasted far longer than necessary, but today, even President Biden admits that the pandemic is over.

It is time for the House of Representatives to return to our normal operating procedures, and it is time for the Members of Congress to actually show up to work. Today's rules package eliminates proxy voting and puts an end to remote committee proceedings.

We restore the requirement for committees to establish plans for how they will conduct much-needed oversight. Republicans have robust plans to ensure that we will hold the Biden administration accountable for its actions, but being a counterbalance to the administration will not stop there. With today's rules package, we will also establish a new select subcommittee, modeled on the Church Committee, to investigate the radical left's weaponization of the Federal Government in recent years.

We will also modify the jurisdiction of the Select Subcommittee on the Coronavirus Pandemic to ensure we investigate the origins of the virus and finally look into the financial and societal impacts of shutdowns.

We will establish a Select Committee on Strategic Competition Between the United States and the Chinese Communist Party to respond to threats posed by the CCP, ensure economic competitiveness for America, and protect human rights.

Other important changes in this resolution are those that are designed to address our out-of-control spending problem, which the former majority made vastly worse last Congress. In fact, when Democrats were in control of this Chamber, they spent so much money through partisan bills that they managed to drive this country into an inflationary crisis. Those aren't my words; those are the words of former Clinton Treasury Secretary Larry Summers.

The American people elected Republicans to get our fiscal house in order, and get our fiscal house in order we will. That starts with making key changes to House rules to ensure we will instill some fiscal sanity in Congress. These changes reflect a return to budgetary rules that were in place for over a decade before Democrats removed them.

We will restore the CutGo rule, which requires us to offset any increase in mandatory spending with a corresponding cut in mandatory spending. No more will the House be able to use budget gimmicks and tricks to pretend increases in mandatory spending are paid for when they actually are not.

We will restore a requirement for a three-fifths majority to approve any tax rate increase. If this rule had been in place, the House would not have passed the massive tax increases the Democrats included in last year's reconciliation bill.

We will eliminate the so-called Gephardt rule, which allows the House to automatically suspend the debt ceiling upon passage of a budget resolution. Just as the American people have to live within their means, so, too, should the Federal Government.

Automatically suspending the debt limit may be the easy and expedient way, but on a matter as important as the national debt limit, what is easy and expedient is hardly appropriate. The American people expect us to make a decision on the national debt limit only after full and fair consideration and debate in the House. That starts with ensuring it will receive a separate, standalone vote on the floor.

Finally, we will remove the rule that allowed Democrats to simply ignore budget estimates for bills dealing with the COVID pandemic or climate change. Although it may sound controversial to my friends on the other side of the aisle, Republicans cannot and will not thrust our heads in the sand and ignore the effects of out-of-control Federal spending.

Mr. Speaker, I could go on and on, but on the whole, I am very proud of today's rule package. It reflects Republican priorities and the priorities of the voters who elected us. It reopens this institution and ensures that all Members will be in Washington to do their work, as our constituents expect. It ensures that we will hold the Biden administration and the Chinese Communist Party accountable. It ensures that we will get our fiscal house in order.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all Members to support the rules package, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I include in the RECORD a Congressional Budget Office report from today titled: ''Estimated Budgetary Effects of H.R. 23, the Family and Small Business Taxpayer Protection Act.'' This nonpartisan report says that the GOP's IRS funding bill will add $114 billion to the national debt, so when people talk about taking steps to reduce the national debt, I am not sure what they are talking about.

[From the Congressional Budget Office, January 9, 2023]

ESTIMATED BUDGETARY EFFECTS OF H.R. 23, THE FAMILY AND SMALL BUSINESS TAXPAYER PROTECTION ACT

Summary: The Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010 establishes budget-reporting and enforcement procedures for legislation affecting direct spending or revenues. The net changes in outlays and revenues that are subject to those procedures are shown above.

The Congressional Budget Office adheres to laws and Congressional rules concerning the federal budget and to a set of principles (called the Scorekeeping Guidelines) created by the Congress. Those principles guide how the House and Senate Budget Committees, the Congressional Budget Office, and the Office of Management and Budget attribute budgetary effects to legislation, with the goal of promoting consistent treatment of estimated effects among those agencies. (For more information on those guidelines, see Congressional Budget Office, CBO Explains Budgetary Scorekeeping Guidelines, January 2021, www.cbo.gov/publication/56507.)

When a provision in an authorization bill provides funding for administrative or program management activities, such as when the IRS receives additional funding for administrative activities, spending of those amounts can result in increases in receipts. Guideline 14, however, directs scorekeepers to exclude those increases when estimating the budgetary effects of proposals that would provide additional mandatory funding for such activities.

Guideline 14 was adopted in part to avert cases in which possible, but uncertain, receipts were used to offset near-term increases in spending resulting from the same bill. That guideline is asymmetrical, however. That is, even though increased receipts cannot be credited to a bill that would increase administrative funding, estimated receipt losses that might result from a decrease in such funding are included in the estimated budgetary effects.

H.R. 23 would rescind unobligated funds provided by paragraphs (1)(A)(ii), (1)(A)(iii), (1)(B), (2), (3), (4), and (5) of section 10301 of Public Law 117–169. CBO estimates that the bill would decrease outlays by $71 billion and decrease receipts by $186 billion over the 2023–2032 period. Both of those effects are included in accordance with Guideline 14.

ESTIMATED BUDGETARY EFFECTS OF H.R. 23, THE FAMILY AND SMALL BUSINESS TAXPAYER PROTECTION ACT, AS POSTED ON THE WEBSITE OF THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ON JANUARY 9, 2023 AS AN ITEM THAT MAY BE CONSIDERED PURSUANT TO A RULE

	By fiscal year, millions of dollars—											
	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2023–2027	2023–2032
	Decreases (−) in Direct Spending											
Total Changes in Direct Spending												
Budget Authority	−71,473	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	−71,473	−71,473
Outlays	−2,359	−2,835	−4,124	−5,589	−7,252	−9,249	−11,423	−14,027	−14,605	0	−22,159	−71,463

ESTIMATED BUDGETARY EFFECTS OF H.R. 23, THE FAMILY AND SMALL BUSINESS TAXPAYER PROTECTION ACT, AS POSTED ON THE WEBSITE OF THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ON JANUARY 9, 2023 AS AN ITEM THAT MAY BE CONSIDERED PURSUANT TO A RULE—Continued

	By fiscal year, millions of dollars—											
	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2023–2027	2023–2032
Decreases (−) in Revenues												
Total Changes in Revenues	−1,645	−6,186	−12,506	−17,394	−21,574	−25,416	−28,983	−31,441	−31,879	−8,814	−59,305	−185,838
Net Increase or Decrease (−) in the Deficit From Changes in Direct Spending and Revenues												
Net Effect on the Deficit	−714	3,351	8,382	11,805	14,322	16,167	17,560	17,414	17,274	8,814	37,146	114,375

Source: The Congressional Budget Office.

The Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010 establishes budget-reporting and enforcement procedures for legislation affecting direct spending or revenues. The net changes in outlays and revenues that are subject to those procedures are shown above.

The Congressional Budget Office adheres to laws and Congressional rules concerning the federal budget and to a set of principles (called the Scorekeeping Guidelines) created by the Congress. Those principles guide how the House and Senate Budget Committees, the Congressional Budget Office, and the Office of Management and Budget attribute budgetary effects to legislation, with the goal of promoting consistent treatment of estimated effects among those agencies. (For more information on those guidelines, see Congressional Budget Office, CBO Explains Budgetary Scorekeeping Guidelines, January 2021, www.cbo.gov/publicalion/56507.)

When a provision in an authorization bill provides funding for administrative or program management activities, such as when the IRS receives additional funding for administrative activities, spending of those amounts can result in increases in receipts. Guideline 14, however, directs scorekeepers to exclude those increases when estimating the budgetary effects of proposals that would provide additional mandatory funding for such activities.

Guideline 14 was adopted in part to avert cases in which possible, but uncertain, receipts were used to offset near-term increases in spending resulting from the same bill. That guideline is asymmetrical, however. That is, even though increased receipts cannot be credited to a bill that would increase administrative funding, estimated receipt losses that might result from a decrease in such funding are included in the estimated budgetary effects.

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Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, if we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule to bring up the Women's Health Protection Act.

I ask unanimous consent to insert the text of the amendment in the RECORD immediately prior to the vote on the previous question.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. CHU) to discuss our proposal.

Ms. CHU. Mr. Speaker, Americans across the country sent a resounding message at the ballot box. They support the right to access abortion and for people to have the basic freedom to make decisions about their own bodies with medical professionals and without the interference of extremist politicians. In every State where abortion was on the ballot, the American people called for freedom and bodily autonomy.

Now, House Democrats' first action of the 118th Congress is to answer that call. If we defeat the previous question today, the House will take up my bill, the Women's Health Protection Act, which will guarantee abortion rights for everyone in every State.

In the wake of the extremist Supreme Court's devastating decision last summer in Dobbs, Congress must stand up for the rights of every person to be able to make decisions about their own bodies and their own futures.

House Democrats trust people, not politicians, to make decisions about their health and lives.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in defeating the previous question.

Mr. COLE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BURGESS), my very good friend, a member of both the Rules Committee and the Energy and Commerce Committee.

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Speaker, let me just say at the outset, Mr. COLE has probably had the hardest job in Washington the past 4 years. Being the ranking member of the Rules Committee is a difficult position. He has done it extremely well, so I know he is going to excel as the chairman of the Rules Committee during this term of Congress.

Clearly, Mr. Speaker, the American public spoke with a clear voice. They want the Nation to go in a new direction. They want a path away from tax-and-spend politics advanced by the Democrats in the last Congress. In this rules package, we have laid out how we intend to accomplish just that.

The era of legislating for the few at the expense of the many is over. This new majority today begins this serious task in ways that will make this Congress more transparent, more accountable, and more accessible to the public and the Members that serve the institution.

This majority will implement voting procedures on the floor so that recorded votes can be conducted in a straightforward manner, rather than what we have seen over the past 3 years that literally strands Members of Congress on the floor for hours when they cannot do any other work in their committee or anywhere else.

Mr. Speaker, I believe our friends in the previous Congress squandered their opportunity by focusing on the politics of division instead of what we were all sent here to do, and that is the people's business.

Tackle inflation, tackle lawlessness, the threats abroad—these are the urgent issues that the American public demands that their Representatives address. Instead, Americans were treated to the petty and divisive agenda of the last Congress.

Thankfully, Mr. Speaker, Republicans will utilize this majority. Republicans have proposed an agenda that will address these vital issues and put our Nation back on track to fiscal prosperity.

With this Republican majority, we offer Americans a governing agenda that will ensure that the 21st century remains an American century.

□ 1730

Mr. MCGOVERN. We heard a lot about inflation, but none of the first 12 bills that my Republican friends are bringing up have anything to do with inflation or mention inflation.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Colorado (Ms. DEGETTE).

Ms. DEGETTE. Mr. Speaker, if there was any overriding issue of clarity in the last election it was that Americans feel strongly that they should have the freedom to make their own healthcare decisions, not politicians.

Apparently, House Republicans weren't listening because just 2 months after a record number of Americans voted to vehemently oppose the GOP's efforts to criminalize abortion care in this country, we have today a set of rules that will make their extreme agenda a reality. These rules will pave the way for the immediate passage of not one, not two, but three bills that will limit women's rights to reproductive care.

Mr. Speaker, 25 percent of their initial agenda is anti-choice. This is not what the American people want. Sixty-one percent of this country strongly support a women's right to abortion care.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to stand up to this extremism and stand up for the people who we were elected to serve.

Vote ''no'' on the previous question to bring up the Women's Health Protection Act and vote ''no'' on the rule. Let's listen to our constituents.

Mr. COLE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the distinguished gentlewoman from Minnesota (Mrs. FISCHBACH), my colleague on the Rules Committee.

Mrs. FISCHBACH. Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairman of the Rules Committee and my friend from Oklahoma for yielding me the time and for the experiences we have had on Rules in the last year.

Mr. Speaker, for far too long Democrats have run roughshod over the norms and practices of the people's House, weaponizing our rules to insulate themselves and protect their allies in the Biden administration from proper oversight. That ends today.

I thank the chairman, Speaker MCCARTHY, and our leadership for spending countless hours putting together this package that better reflects the historical practices of this institution while receiving feedback to ensure

the work we do is by the people and for the people. There are numerous items that I truly believe are vast improvements from the previous 2 years, but I will focus on three.

First and foremost, this package finally ends the ludicrous pandemic procedures that have done lasting, if not permanent, damage to this institution. Legislating requires us to see each other eye-to-eye in order to understand where the other is coming from. Remote proceedings and a locked-down Capitol have reduced this institution to a computer screen, and the work product has deteriorated as a result. It is long past time for us to get back to work.

Second, the rules package finally creates a more transparent process by which we legislate. As then-Chairman MCGOVERN once said, ''a lousy process leads to bad legislating.'' Today, through a mandatory 72-hour rule, we allow more thoughtful and deliberate consideration that will improve what we pass out of this House.

Finally, this rules package helps restore some fiscal sanity. Over the past 2 years, the American people have been hindered by out-of-control spending by the government and now our constituents are saddled with trillions in debt and the highest inflation levels in a generation.

House Republicans today will once again ensure the Federal budget operates like any other, requiring offsets for any additional spending increase, eliminating budget gimmicks, and requiring inflationary analyses of the bills we consider.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to stand by my friend and colleague from Oklahoma in support of this package, and I urge Members to do the same.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, let me just remind my friends that over a million Americans died of COVID, including a Member-elect who was supposed to be sworn in in the last Congress. These remote procedures undoubtedly saved lives of Members and staff here in this Chamber. So, please, let's not diminish what the point of all that was about.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Washington (Ms. JAYAPAL).

Ms. JAYAPAL. Mr. Speaker, after a week of chaos, we now have a rules package for MAGA extremists, attacking our freedoms and every major responsibility of this body—from paying America's bills to funding our government.

This package criminalizes abortion by advancing bills that attack access and healthcare without a single hearing or markup, undermining women's economic freedom and bodily autonomy.

Mr. Speaker, as one of the one-in-four women across this country who have had an abortion, I join those in both parties—and the majority of this country—who are saying: Not on our watch.

This package also reinstates a CutGo policy that gives wealthy corporations more tax cuts and strips the right for congressional workers to unionize. It eliminates our wins to strengthen witness disclosure requirements for conflicts of interest and exempt climate change and pandemic relief from senseless paygo rules.

Democrats delivered for the people. Republicans now want a package that works for the wealthiest few. Vote ''no.''

Mr. COLE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. GRIFFITH), my very good friend who had so much to do with some of the extraordinary changes in this rules package.

Mr. GRIFFITH. Mr. Speaker, I come to talk today about getting back to the basics. This place has, in fact, been broken, and a number of the rules that we worked on were to bring authority back and bring us back to the principles of Jefferson's parliamentary practice and procedure, his manual on that.

I would say to the ladies and gentlemen that we should look at that document for what its principles stand for. What it stands for is—and it says right in the preamble, Jefferson writes: ''For some of the most familiar and experienced members,''—referencing they are members of parliament because that is what he based it on—''that nothing tended more to throw power into the hands of administration, and those who acted with the majority of the House of Commons, than a neglect of, or departure from, the rules of proceeding; that these forms, as instituted by our ancestors, operated as a check and control on the actions of the majority, and that they were, in many instances, a shelter and protection to the minority against the attempts of power.''

So when I go out there, Mr. Speaker, and ask that we change these rules to make sure that we have rules that help protect all Members, including the minority Members, you can imagine my surprise and shock today when I hear that they are opposed to rules that do some very basic things—things that the American people are going to be shocked that we don't already do—such as a single purpose rule, that you cannot introduce a bill that doesn't have a single purpose or theme to that bill. That can be complicated, but it has to have an overarching theme, something that this bill is attempting to do right from the get-go. The sole purpose rule.

Mr. Speaker, then there is the germaneness, coming up with a stricter germaneness interpretation. As we know, that also helps so that you don't end up having happen what we had happen last summer where somebody introduces a bill to mint a commemorative coin and it turns into the Inflation Reduction Act. That is absolutely ridiculous. Hundreds and hundreds, if not thousands of pages came out of a one-paragraph bill. No. That is wrong.

Mr. Speaker, this allows us more power to say ''no'' on the floor by the individual Members.

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

Mr. COLE. Mr. Speaker, I yield an additional 30 seconds to the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. GRIFFITH. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the additional time that the gentleman yielded to me. As you can tell, I get fired up about these issues.

The bottom line is that this rules package is the best rules package of either party in a number of years because instead of worrying about what might happen next week, this rules package worries about the future of the United States Congress. It is a good package, and I wholeheartedly support it.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE).

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Speaker, after 4 days and 15 rounds of votes, the new Republican majority has finally chosen a Speaker. Their first order of business is to trample on the hopes of the people that elected them.

The rules package that we see before us contains no less than three bills that strip people in this country of their reproductive freedom. These bills are a slap in the face to voters who proved time and time again at the polls last year that they believe in reproductive freedom and abortion access.

From Kentucky to Kansas to my home State of California, our constituents believe that the right to make decisions about their life and their health, including about abortion, lies with them, not with you, not with me, not with any elected official.

This rules package is meant to help this body govern, not restrict the personal autonomy of millions. As one who has had an abortion, I know how horrific this rules package is. It is our bodies. It is our choices.

Mr. Speaker, this dysfunction and hypocrisy is shameful, and the people deserve better.

Mr. COLE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from South Dakota (Mr. JOHNSON), my good friend.

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, quite a little bit of the national narrative over the last week has been about Republican disunity, and some have tried to apply that narrative to this rules package. I get it. I get it. It makes for a good story, but it just isn't so.

I rise today, Mr. Speaker, with a more accurate assessment. This rules package is actually about Republican unity. This package, except for one single change, is the same rules package that was released two weekends ago.

This is the same rules package, except for one single change that the Republican Conference had widespread agreement on weeks ago.

There are a tremendous number of conservative wins here:

At least 72 hours for Members and the public to review legislation before we vote on it.

Requiring every bill to deal with only a single subject.

Getting rid of proxy voting.

Bringing back the Holman rule, which will allow this body to target specific spending line items.

And then the return of CutGo so that spending increases have to be offset by spending reductions.

Mr. Speaker, every single one of these big conservative wins, and many more like them were supported by the Republican Conference long before the excitement of last week. Today's rules package is actually proof of Republican unity, and it is proof that we are committed to bringing increased accountability, transparency, and fiscal responsibility for this Chamber and for our country.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman is taking credit for the 72-hour rule, which we created in our rules package, but thank you very much.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Massachusetts (Ms. CLARK), the Democrat whip.

Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, when Roe v. Wade was overturned, the impact on Americans was swift and devastating. Women were denied healthcare. Doctors were threatened with criminal charges. Hospitals were forced to put their own liability over patients' lives.

As the GOP doubled down on its plan for a national abortion ban, the American people saw it for what it was: anti-women, anti-choice, anti-family, and anti-freedom.

Kansas, California, Kentucky, Michigan, Montana, and Vermont—voters across the country rejected this extremism.

With this anti-freedom agenda exposed, some of my Republican colleagues started to scrub their websites, rolled back their rhetoric, and dodged questions on abortion. But here we are again in this rules package, within days of taking over the House majority, Republicans are pushing legislation to limit women's rights.

Let's see where you truly stand. Today, House Democrats offer the Women's Health Protection Act to make abortion access a Federal right, no matter your ZIP Code or your income.

Do my colleagues across the aisle believe that families, in consultation with their doctors, with their faith, with their life circumstances, should decide when to have children, or do my colleagues think that is a decision for Republican politicians?

Vote to make Roe v. Wade the law of the land. Vote for freedom.

Mr. COLE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. DUNCAN).

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to support the Republican rules package and our return to common sense in the people's House.

I want to point out a few line items in the rules package for particular praise.

This bill returns to the historical norm of in-person meetings and in-person votes. No more proxy voting or remote committee hearings. Let's do the work in the people's House.

This bill returns to the Holman rule. If ever there was a time for this House to stop paying the salaries of bad bureaucrats, it is now. Tony Fauci deserves that step.

□ 1745

I think knowing this rules package was coming is one of the reasons why he has now mercifully left government service. The power to fire unelectable bureaucrats who abuse their power is a central reason to support this package.

In the past the 3-day rule has been abused—bills being dropped in the dead of night to be voted on 2 mornings later is just wrong. Moving to a true 72-hour rule will end that abusive practice.

Eliminating the Gephardt rule to ensure that this House has a true debate over whether or not to raise the debt limit is a move in the right direction for fiscal sanity in the people's House, and so is the three-fifths majority requirement to raise taxes.

I thank my fellow Freedom Caucus members and my friends in House leadership for making these necessary changes to the House rules package, and I ask my colleagues to pass this package.

Now, since Ranking Member MCGOVERN mentioned the IRS bill coming up, let me just point out that we need to rescind that.

Mr. Speaker, do you know what 87,000 IRS agents equates to?

It equates to 200 new IRS agents in every congressional district in this country. That is 1,740 new IRS agents in every State for one purpose: to go after small businesses and hardworking Americans to try to raise money to pay for reckless spending—reckless spending that has cost $31 trillion in debt in this Nation.

This is the right thing to do.

I tell you what, Mr. Speaker, we could repurpose those agents to the southern border, or we could repurpose them and let them build the Keystone XL pipeline.

There were an estimated 61,000 lost jobs with the Keystone XL pipeline when the Biden administration canceled that project. But yet we turn around, and the government hires 87,000 new IRS agents to go after your constituents and mine, Mr. Speaker.

I mentioned earlier the number. Look it up.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I remind my friend that the first bill they are doing is going to add $114 billion to the deficit. Enough.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from California (Mr. AGUILAR), who is the chairman of the Democratic Caucus.

Mr. AGUILAR. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Massachusetts for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in opposition to the rules package which was written behind closed doors.

What we are voting on this evening is nothing short of a complete surrender to the demands of the most extreme Republicans on the other side of the aisle.

Rather than taking this opportunity to bring us together, the adoption of this rules package sets us on a path of division and default. The extremists plan to use these rules to hold the economy hostage in order to enact more cuts to Social Security and Medicare.

Mr. Speaker, last week our Nation saw the lowest unemployment in 50 years, a testament to the leadership of President Biden and House Democrats. Yet, it is clear that the new majority is determined to undermine that economic recovery at every turn.

Mr. Speaker, I urge a ''no'' vote.

Mr. COLE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the distinguished gentlewoman from Florida (Mrs. CAMMACK).

Mrs. CAMMACK. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of House Resolution 5, adopting the rules for the 118th Congress.

First, this rules package is an incredible win not just for conservatives but for all Americans.

Americans deserve a House of Representatives that serves the people, not a political or a personal agenda. For decades we have heard a series of questions, things like: Why can't we simply pass bills that address a single issue?

Why do we have to Christmas tree these bills?

Why isn't there enough time to read the bills?

Heck, why don't Members have to show up to work to get paid?

I hear that all the time.

That, among other things, is what we have addressed in this rules package.

To be sure folks back home understand, this rules package is the document that dictates how we, as Members, conduct business up here, and that is why it is so important to get this right.

This is the most conservative and transparent rules package in recent history, and the thanks go to the Republican Conference at large for working on this and approving this and debating these proposals on three separate occasions since November.

Here is a sampling of just what is in this commonsense package:

First, every single Member of this body will have at least 72 hours to review each bill.

Second, Members will now be forced to vote in person rather than via proxy. Personally, I have never voted proxy, and for me it is pretty simple. If you collect a paycheck, you should show up. After nearly 3 years of abusing this historic voting change, we are finally putting an end to proxy voting.

If my husband as a first responder along with thousands of other first responders across this country showed up every single shift at the height of COVID without complaint, then Members of Congress should be able to do the same.

Now, on November 29 I testified before the Rules Committee that single-issue bills are one of the single most important things we can do to restore trust in this institution. I am proud to report that this package includes this new requirement, and that is for all Members to certify that bills introduced in the House address a single issue.

A huge thanks goes to my friend and colleague from Virginia, Representative MORGAN GRIFFITH, for his work on this issue.

Additionally, this rules package establishes a brand new select committee that will be tasked to investigate the weaponization of the Federal Government. No longer will the Department of Justice be allowed to target parents who show up for their kids. No longer will the FBI be able to collude with social media companies to censor Americans.

Finally, in the ultimate move to drain the swamp and one that I am particularly proud of, this rules package reinstates the Holman rule which allows Members of this body to offer amendments to appropriations bills to reduce the salary or to fire certain employees or cut Federal programs. These unelected bureaucrats—the true, real swamp creatures here in Washington, D.C.—have run roughshod over the American people without consequence, and today marks our first, but certainly not our last, move to hold them accountable.

Mr. Speaker, this package is a product that brings transparency and trust to a broken process. I thank all of my colleagues from the Republican Conference for their grit and grace in working to put this package together, and I urge its passage.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, the gentlewoman mentioned the 72-hour rule. Once again, I will say: You are welcome. Then she talked about this being the most open and transparent rule ever. Maybe the gentlewoman can share with us the secret 3-page addendum that we are reading about, because none of us have seen it. So much for transparency. I guess she is not going to share that with us.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON).

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, these rules are a gratuitous attack on already limited rights of D.C. residents. Our residents have all the obligations of citizenship, including paying all Federal taxes, but are denied voting rights in Congress and full local self-government. To add insult to injury, these rules take away floor privileges of the D.C. Mayor.

The rules continue to grant Governors and 16 other categories of people, including foreign ministers, floor privileges. Not only does D.C.'s Mayor operate like State Governors—including managing a jurisdiction that has both a budget and population larger than those of several States—but Congress has undemocratic plenary authority over D.C. and regularly uses this authority to legislate on local matters.

While D.C. deserves statehood, if any non-member of Congress deserves and needs floor privileges, it is D.C.'s Mayor.

Mr. COLE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Texas (Mr. ROY).

Mr. ROY. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend from Oklahoma (Mr. COLE) for yielding.

I am delighted to be down here on the floor of the House of Representatives in a Republican majority, and I am delighted to be talking about a rules package crafted by that Republican majority and that reflects what I think is a fundamental transformation of this House to ensure that the people can be represented by their Representatives. That is the point.

There is a reason that I have had great conversations with some of my colleagues on the other side of the aisle about why having 72 hours to read a bill, or why having a bill that isn't littered with Christmas tree additional subjects rather than single subjects, as my friend from Virginia (Mr. GRIFFITH) articulated so well, or whether having germane amendments and being able to open up the floor by virtue of changing the rules or restoring the Holman rule so we can have an impact on agencies that are out of control and not responding to the people's House, there is a reason why those rules are so fundamentally important: to restore this body and to restore the people's House.

That is why we are here. Everybody keeps running around in classic swamp speak talking about secret deals, a secret addendum.

What we are talking about is how people come to an agreement in this town to ensure that we are going to carry out what we have said we are going to do.

The rules package is on full display. The rules package has been on full display and publicly available since Friday or earlier last week.

The text of that rules package has been something we can look at. My friends are right. A good chunk of that text is the agreement reached a while back, a couple of weeks ago, 1 week or 2 weeks ago, with one significant change: the single-person motion to vacate which is in the spirit of that which goes all the way back to Jefferson. In fact, we are currently now operating not under any rules. That is why we are having a debate. We are about to debate on adopting the rules.

I can walk down right there into the well and file a motion to vacate a single person right now because that is the precedent. That is what we are operating under, because that goes back to Jefferson.

The whole point here is trying to ensure that we are continuing the great history of the people's House.

Yes, we have had conversations and agreements as individuals are supposed to do, looking each other in the eye and saying that we are going to bring balanced budgets to the floor of the House.

You bet that we have agreements that we are going to do that. You bet we have had agreements that we are going to bring the Texas border plan to make sure that we secure the border rather than perpetuating the fraud that the President of the United States continues to perpetuate endangering the American people. You bet that we are bringing forward a promise to have legislation that will set term limits because the American people are tired of a House that doesn't represent them. You bet that we have got agreements to do those things.

You bet that we have been talking about making sure that we can bring amendments to the floor of this House—open debate amendments on appropriations bills—that that was a part of the package that we were talking about; and you bet that a part of our agreement was ensuring that a Church-style committee under the leadership of my good friend, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. JORDAN) of the Judiciary Committee, will target weaponization of government against the American people. You bet that those agreements were reached.

I will not back away from that or shy away from it.

But this rules package is a rules package that reflects this body and the entirety of the Republican Party on making sure that we restore the people's House.

We are united to do that. We are coming out of last week strong and united to make sure that we stand up for the American people.

Mr. Speaker, I encourage everybody to vote for this rules package.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman, again, for mentioning the 72-hour rule which has been mentioned many times. But I wrote it, and I thank the gentleman for keeping it.

But when I hear people talking about balanced budgets, give me a break. The first bill that my friends are bringing to the floor, according to CBO, adds $114 billion to the debt. We don't need any lectures from anybody on that side about balancing the budget. Give me a break.

Maybe the gentleman can, again, share with us the secret addendum that apparently was negotiated behind closed doors, so we actually know what agreements were made.

Four days and 15 votes, and there is only one change in the rules package going from five to be able to vacate the Chair to one. Well, there is a lot more to it. We all know that, but that is a big secret. So much for transparency.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from New York (Mr. TORRES).

Mr. TORRES of New York. Mr. Speaker, the so-called rules package proposed by House Republicans would perpetuate same disorder, division, and dysfunction that nearly devoured the Republican nominee for Speaker.

A single-Member threshold for filing a motion to vacate empowers extremism and rewards rabble-rousing. It would make the House so dysfunctional as to be ungovernable.

It would give the new Speaker only a Pyrrhic victory because a motion to vacate makes him arbitrarily removable at any moment, at the whim of any person, no matter how personal or petty the underlying grievance.

Simply put, this is no way to govern.

Moreover, House Republicans decry the weaponization of the Federal Government. Yet the Holman rule would enable the Federal Government to be weaponized against any Federal official who draws the wrath of the Republican majority.

The Holman rule would enable House Republicans to zero out funding for a criminal investigation into Donald Trump.

The new rules would defund the Office of Congressional Ethics.

The new rules would enable a Member being investigated by the FBI to investigate the investigators investigating him.

Mr. Speaker, so much for draining the swamp.

Mr. COLE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Georgia (Mr. CLYDE).

Mr. CLYDE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Last week I was part of the 20 conservative Members who fought for a significant institutional change in order to restore the people's voice in the people's House.

Of the many victories we secured for the American people, the Thomas Jefferson motion to vacate the Chair is the most important to me, as it holds the Speaker accountable to the people.

This Jeffersonian motion stood strong for more than 200 years before then-Speaker PELOSI removed it in 2018, consolidating power in the hands of a select few in leadership.

By restoring this historic rule, every solitary Member has the authority to hold the Speaker accountable for following all of the rules, including passing single-subject bills, allowing Members at least 72 hours to read the legislation before voting on it, and reinstating the Holman rule which allows amendments to decrease funding for certain government programs all the way down to the individual job description.

Mr. Speaker, I thank my Republican colleagues and Speaker MCCARTHY for working in good faith to produce and pass a rules package that ensures this body is working for the people and not for itself. I encourage every Member to vote for it. Fixing a broken Washington, D.C., is a major win for every citizen.

□ 1800

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. NEAL).

Mr. NEAL. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong opposition to this legislation, the so-called rules package.

I can't wait for that term limits vote. When you ask Members on the Republican side who have been here for 20 or 30 years to then codify their votes that say that you can only be here for 12, try explaining that one back home when you have a four-seat majority.

This is an extreme proposal that is in front of us. If they follow the logic to its manifestation, this will pit Social Security, Medicare, and Medicaid against defense spending. Our seniors will be sold out; our military will be sold out; and the full faith and credit of the United States will be under threat, all in a quest to organize the House.

The gentleman from South Dakota, a nice enough fellow, said people are making a lot about the chaos that ensued here over 4 days, particularly last Saturday morning. Was the gentleman denying that he was here, for the country to witness what happened here?

This is part of a rules package that is being foisted upon the American people by a small minority within the Republican Party, and we ought to turn it down.

Mr. COLE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. NORMAN).

Mr. NORMAN. Mr. Speaker, it is a new day in Congress.

Mr. MCGOVERN, you mentioned the 72-hour rule was put in by you and the Democrats. Why didn't you enforce it? You didn't. We were forced to vote on bills like the omnibus that was 4,155 pages long.

The American people are tired of it. Last week was a great week. You saw democracy at its best.

Guess what? We were off 24 weeks during the last session. We can take however many days it is to debate something that the American people should see.

The great part about this rules package is it restores financial sanity. That is why I am proud to support, along with Speaker MCCARTHY, this new rules package that implements fiscal and budgetary restraints on Congress. Provisions included are huge wins for the American people for everybody to see.

We were given the assurance that this package will do the job, and we could not continue the downward trajectory that your party has put the American people on over the last 2 years and last 4 years.

Now is the time that we deal with what is the growing insanity. I am just thankful that we are here.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are reminded to direct their remarks to the Chair.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I would just say to the gentleman that in the vast majority of cases we did comply with the 72-hour rule.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Nevada (Mr. HORSFORD).

Mr. HORSFORD. Mr. Speaker, this Republican rules package is more like rules wreckage, and it has very little to do with governance.

Adding insult to the American people, Speaker MCCARTHY and MAGA Republicans want to defund the IRS so that their millionaire and billionaire friends don't have to pay their fair share in taxes while hardworking people in Nevada's Fourth District pick up the tab.

There is a persistent problem with the wealthiest Americans evading taxes or hiding their money in secret, offshore bank accounts in order to avoid paying their tax obligations. In fact, according to a new Syracuse University analysis, low-income wage earners were audited 5.5 times more than the people in every other tax bracket in 2022.

Democrats put people over politics and provided the resources and funding that the IRS needs to go after the super-rich tax cheats. It is not fair that taxpayers with lower incomes are more likely to be audited than high-income taxpayers.

Adding additional insult, their first bill adds more than $100 billion to the deficit over the next 10 years. What does that say about reducing our deficit?

Mr. Speaker, I urge the body to vote down this hypocritical package.

Mr. COLE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Speaker be authorized to postpone the vote on ordering the previous question on House Resolution 5 to a designated time later today.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. COLE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Chair may reduce to 5 minutes the minimum time for electronic voting on any question relating to House Resolution 5 that follows a 15-minute vote.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, following the vote on the previous question, Representative DELAURO will offer a motion to commit.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Ms. DELAURO) to discuss that proposal.

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, when we conclude this rules debate, I will offer a motion to commit to add the expanded child tax credit.

In the face of the Republican majority's draconian agenda, we want to provide a tax cut, yes, to children and families to make ends meet. The child tax credit is the most effective tool we have in the fight against rising costs, an antidote to inflation. It is about financial stability for families.

Nothing in this rules package helps American families. Make no mistake, a vote against a motion to commit means Republicans are willing to raise taxes on working families.

The expanded child tax credit was the largest tax cut for working families in generations, a lifeline to the middle class. It drove the largest decrease in child poverty in history. People could pay their electric bills, fill their gas tanks, pay for childcare. It reached more than 61 million children, lifted 4 million out of poverty, and led to a 26 percent decline in hunger in families with children. There has never been a Federal program that has had such a profound impact in such a short amount of time.

Do the right thing. Vote ''yes'' on the motion to commit.

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

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Washington (Ms. DELBENE).

Ms. DELBENE. Mr. Speaker, later this evening, my colleague and friend, Congresswoman DELAURO, will offer a motion to add the expanded child tax credit to the rules package, This gives us an opportunity to start the 118th Congress on the right foot.

Instead of focusing on an extremist agenda, we can advance a proven solution to an issue that impacts every community in our country—childhood poverty.

The United States, shamefully, has one of the highest rates of childhood poverty in the developed world. We have a solution that we know works, the expanded child tax credit that delivered up to $300 per child each month to over 40 million families. These resources helped parents pay for food, rent, gas, and other essentials.

We must bring back the expanded child tax credit and deliver for children and families.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote ''yes'' on this motion to commit. Reducing childhood poverty should be a bipartisan effort.

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

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, again, let me just ask, will anybody on the other side share with us the secret 3-page addendum that Speaker MCCARTHY negotiated with the Freedom Caucus so we can know what else was decided on, given away? I guess not.

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

Ms. BARRAGÁN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to the rule.

The rules package is anti-Latino. It makes in order bills that attack abortion rights and reproductive health that Latinas rely on. It doubles down on Republicans' inhumane treatment of Latino migrants fleeing violence and persecution.

Later today, Republicans plan to rush a vote on a bill that protects wealthy and ultrawealthy tax cheats, leaving low-income Black and Latino communities to bear the brunt of tax audits because they make easy targets.

Republicans have begun this Congress with chaos and now plan to push extreme policies that do nothing to help Latinos in this country.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote against this rule.

Mr. COLE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. HILL), my good friend.

Mr. HILL. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend from Oklahoma for yielding.

Certainly, my colleague from Massachusetts knows my deep affection for him, but since I walked on the House floor tonight, I keep hearing this reference to this rules package, that somehow it is not posted on our website and that we are debating something else called an addendum to the rules package.

I wanted to come to the House floor as someone who worked quite passionately last week on behalf of our new Speaker, working on an agreement with all of my colleagues so that we are unified in the House Republican Conference, to say that there is no addendum to this package, Mr. Speaker.

There is no 3-page addendum. There is no extra stuff. Everything in the House rules package is posted on the House website.

We made one addition as a Conference, and that was the change in the vacate the chair motion.

Mr. Speaker, I want to be clear in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, for those watching on C–SPAN, and to my colleagues: There is not a 3-page addendum to the rules package.

I greatly respect my good friend from Massachusetts and my friend from Oklahoma.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I have great respect for my friend, but really? I mean, come on.

What were the last 4 days about? I mean, again, days and days, and 15 roll call votes, and reporting by multiple sources tell us that there is this signed agreement with the House Freedom Caucus that deals with some of the most controversial concessions.

So, you know, I know it exists. It will come out sooner or later. Everybody is talking about transparency and openness. It would be nice if there was a little bit more transparency and openness from the other side.

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

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to the rules and the rules package.

In particular, I support the Women's Health Protection Act so women seeking reproductive rights will not be hunted down by bounty hunters.

As well, I am opposed to this rule because of the creation of a potential committee that, in fact, threatens our safety, security, and freedom. It is an unprecedented attack on our Nation's law enforcement agencies, our justice system, and our intelligence community, all for the extreme MAGA Republican political activities.

This does nothing to solve the actual problems facing the American people and even includes a possibility of defunding police.

Finally, I am glad that the last Congress indicated that when a million Americans died, for continuity of government, we had proxy voting. They wanted to save lives.

Mr. Speaker, I oppose the underlying rules and the rules package. I ask my colleagues to join me in voting ''no.''

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong opposition to H. Res. 5, Adopting the Rules of the 118th Congress. Instead of building on the extraordinary work done by House Democrats in the 117th Congress, Republicans are choosing to lead off this term with legislation that attacks women's health freedoms, make it easier for companies to pollute without consequence, and hand out tax breaks to the wealthy and well connected.

This problematic Rules package is the product of non-transparent negotiations, backroom deals and promises that were made to appease the demands made by extremist members of the Republican Party to get them to vote or in some cases vote present for Speaker of the House.

Last week's catastrophic Speaker's election showed Americans how disorganized, chaotic, and inefficient the Republican leadership and Caucus can be.

Last week's chaos showed the American people how Republicans plan to govern for the next two years. This body will be ill managed, less transparent, slow moving, and will put forth legislation that will attack our freedoms and undermine our Nation's values.

Concessions made by Republican leadership last week will have devastating effects on this institution. The passage of this Rules package will pave the way for:

Any member to file a ''motion to vacate the chair,'' effectively holding the Speaker hostage;

Extreme right-wing members on key committees;

Putting an end to the possibility of Congressional staff unionization;

Reinstating the Holman Rules so Republicans can target civil servants who challenge them; and

Shut down criminal investigations into the previous president.

This problematic rule is creating more turmoil in the Republican ranks as members wrestle with the image of witnessing the Speaker being coerced into agreeing to give a small faction of the Republican Conference treats to appease them—including concessions to individual members for votes he needed to become Speaker.

It is not inconceivable that Republican members of the conference must show they are not being bullied into voting for this Rules bill.

The most problematic aspect of the rule is that it does not spell out what the Speaker agreed to give to his opponents so that the Congress and the American people know what the Speakership actually cost them.

This is the People's House—not the Republican or Democratic House—any bargaining should be focused on the needs of the American people—they must come first.

Throughout the last election cycle, Republicans campaigned on addressing inflation and lowering the cost of living for millions of Americans.

Ironically, the first bill they are introducing repays the wealthy donors that got them their majority through dark money contributions by making it easier for the wealthiest 1 percent of Americans to cheat on their taxes.

We all may have varying beliefs about taxes, but we as Americans know that nothing in this life is free and that in order for our Nation to be a beacon of freedom we must have a strong defense, public assistance programs to help those in need, an education system that prepares young minds to lead, retirement programs that provided for our elder and disabled, and a healthcare system that cares for all in need of healthcare.

Passage of the rule will pave the way for Republicans to continue their assault on a woman's bodily autonomy and impede on medical decisions that should remain between medical professionals and their patient.

Although the Born-Alive Abortion Survivors Protection Act does not criminalize abortion nationwide, make no mistake, that is their end goal, and the passage of this bill will get them one step closer to their sick idea of stripping all women of their rights.

There are concerns that language in the House Rules package would eliminate rules requiring spending offsets for bills that sell or transfer federal public lands and waters.

This will result in a loss of public access enjoyed by the 70 million American hunters and anglers that help support the $862 billion outdoor recreation economy in the United States. Additionally, giving away public assets with no return would be a loss for American taxpayers.

As a result, hunters and anglers are strongly opposed to this rule change, which would eliminate the necessity of spending offsets to sell or transfer public lands.

I urge all my colleagues to oppose this bill and see it for what it truly is:

An effort by Republicans to give tax breaks to the ultra-rich and the corporations who fund their campaigns, and

An effort to continue carrying out their distorted notion of America by decimating the programs set in place to help the Americans who depend on government assistance the most.

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

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, let me continue what I was beginning in the last exchange.

At least one GOP office apparently has the much-fabled 3-page House rules addendum. ''We are taking a look at it . . . we're just going through it,'' Rep. KEN CALVERT, a Steering Committee member, tells Axios. Asked if Members have received a copy: ''I don't know if everybody has.''

Again, don't come to the floor and talk about transparency and openness and a new day. This is backroom politics. That is what this is about, secret deals that no one is going to know anything about until it is too late.

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

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

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER).

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I lament that the 2 minutes are no longer magic.

Mr. Speaker, these rules are largely the rules that we have had for some period of time over the years, but they have important changes. Unfortunately, I view those changes as not facilitating our work but seeking to impede our work. I think that is unfortunate.

They are also designed to target Federal employees if Members of Congress don't like what they do. There, of course, is a process to do that, but as the leader on the other side did at one point in time, he just cut out the salary for an employee he didn't like or thought was acting improperly. That was not appropriate, and of course, that did not prevail.

I regret that we don't have an opportunity to look at these rules in the way that so many on this floor talked about doing.

First of all, of course, they are not single issues. There are a lot of issues. It is the rules.

Secondly, there are ways and means to provide for consideration in a transparent, open fashion in which I could offer an amendment to a rule that I thought was not in the benefit of this House or the American people.

Unfortunately, this is the process, which is the very first process under which we have considered a piece of business, not necessarily legislation, and that is ironic. It is what it is, but it will, as such a process does, force us to vote against a piece of organizational rules because we don't agree with some of those rules. That is what I will do.

□ 1815

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

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, may I inquire of the gentleman from Oklahoma how many more speakers he has?

Mr. COLE. Mr. Speaker, I am prepared to close whenever my friend is.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I am prepared to close, as well, and I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, the last time House Republicans were in charge, they ended their time in power with a government shutdown. They controlled the House, the Senate, and the White House, and they shut the government down and walked away.

Upon taking power once again, they began with a legislative shutdown, a shutdown where a far-right fringe held the incoming Republican leadership hostage and got them to give away everything, including their own dignity.

What is clear from all of this is that the Republican Party no longer cares about governing. This rules package is exhibit number one.

The American people sent us here because they want us to put people over politics. Sadly, this rules package puts politics first, empowering the extremists who are only interested in their own power.

As I have said again and again, if this new majority wants to work together in good faith, my door is open. If this is their plan, they have clearly chosen to become a party that embraces election deniers and extremists, and Democrats will not go along to get along.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, let me say that I have had some harsh words for this rules package. Call it ''tough love.'' I care very deeply about this institution, about the work we do here, and the awesome responsibility of the decisions we make. I am glad that my friends kept the McGovern rule on the 72-hour and the McGovern rule that committees have to do hearings and markups before they come to the Rules Committee.

We weren't perfect, but overwhelmingly we kept our word.

This legislation does a great disservice to the people we represent, and it does not live up to the high standards that we should have for this institution. I believe that calling this House to a higher standard is the right thing to do.

But let me be clear that my criticism is reserved for the resolution we are considering and not for the distinguished gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. COLE), whom I respect and admire as a person even when we strongly disagree, as we do today.

These rules are a giveaway to the far right, but this Congress need not be. If my Republican colleagues want to get anything done, it is clear that they are going to have to work together with Democrats to get things done.

Let's end the extremism and put people over politics to get stuff done.

People do not want government shutdowns.

People do not want to see us default on our financial obligations.

People want us to get stuff done and to keep the lights on.

The last two elections were a rejection of extremism. My friends predicted an overwhelmingly Republican majority in the last election, and instead, they got a pink splash because the American people, Democrats, Independents, and a lot of Republicans said: You are too extreme.

So put the extremism behind you. I urge the Speaker to work with Democrats and not just work with the small fringe group in the Republican Conference, but to work in a way to move the people's agenda forward.

I urge a ''no'' vote on this resolution, a ''no'' on the previous question, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

In closing, I urge all my colleagues to support this resolution establishing the rules of the 118th Congress. The changes we are proposing today will ensure that the institution is set on a path of success for the new Congress.

They will ensure that Members return to Washington and do their work here.

They will set up an institution to hold the Biden administration accountable.

They will put in place budgetary rules designed to prevent the kind of reckless spending spree Democrats recently engaged in.

I urge all Members to vote ''yes'' on the previous question and ''yes'' on the rule.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong opposition to H. Res. 5, Adopting the Rules of the 118th Congress. Instead of building on the extraordinary work done by House Democrats in the 117th Congress, Republicans are choosing to lead off this term with legislation that attacks women's health freedoms, make it easier for companies to pollute without consequence, and hand out tax breaks to the wealthy and well connected.

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Shut down criminal investigations into the previous president.

This problematic Rule is creating more turmoil in the Republican ranks as members wrestle with the image of witnessing the Speaker being coerced into agreeing to give a small faction of the Republican Caucus treats to appease them—including concessions to individual members for votes he needed to become Speaker.

It is not inconceivable that Republican members of the delegation must show they are not being bullied into voting for this Rules Bill.

The most problematic aspect of the Rule is that it does not spell out what the Speaker agreed to give to his opponents so that the Congress and the American people know what the Speakership actually cost them.

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There are concerns that language in the House Rules Package would eliminate rules requiring spending offsets for bills that sell or transfer federal public lands and waters.

This will result in a loss of public access enjoyed by the 70 million American hunters and anglers that help support the $862 billion outdoor recreation economy in the United States. Additionally, giving away public assets with no return would be a loss for American taxpayers.

As a result, hunters and anglers are strongly opposed to this rule change, which would eliminate the necessity of spending offsets to sell or transfer public lands.

I urge all my colleagues to oppose this bill and see it for what it truly is:

an effort by Republicans to give tax breaks to the ultra-rich and the corporations who fund their campaigns, and

an effort to continue carrying out their distorted notion of America by decimating the programs set in place to help the Americans who depend on government assistance the most.

The text of the material previously referred to by Mr. MCGOVERN is as follows:

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

SEC.____. WOMEN'S HEALTH PROTECTION ACT.

Not later than January 12, 2023, the Speaker shall, pursuant to clause 2(b) of rule XVIII, declare the House resolved into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for consideration of a bill consisting of the text of H.R. 8296 of the One Hundred Seventeenth Congress, as passed by the House on July 15, 2022, to protect a person's ability to determine whether to continue or end a pregnancy, and to protect a health care provider's ability to provide abortion services. The first reading of the bill shall be dispensed with. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. General debate shall be confined to the bill and shall not ceed one hour equally divided and controlled by the Majority Leader and the Minority Leader or their respective designees. After general debate the bill shall be considered for amendment under the five-minute rule. The bill shall be considered as read. All points of order against provisions in the bill are waived. No amendment shall be in order except: (1) those amendments to the bill received for printing in the portion of the Congressional Record designated for that purpose in clause 8 of rule XVIII dated at least one day before the day of consideration of the amendment; and (2) up to 20 pro forma amendments for the purpose of debate, 10 of which may be offered by the Majority Leader or a designee and 10 of which may be offered by the Minority Leader or a designee. Each amendment so received may be offered only by the Member who caused it to be printed or a designee and shall be considered as read if printed. At the conclusion of consideration of the bill for amendment the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

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

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

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of today, further proceedings on this question are postponed.

RECESS

Mr. COLE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the House stand in recess until approximately 6:30 p.m.

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

There was no objection.

Accordingly (at 6 o'clock and 20 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1830

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. WOMACK) at 6 o'clock and 30 minutes p.m.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Proceedings will resume on questions previously postponed.

Votes will be taken in the following order:

Ordering the previous question on House Resolution 5;

A motion to commit House Resolution 5, if offered; and

Adoption of House Resolution 5, if ordered.

The first electronic vote will be conducted as a 15-minute vote. Pursuant to the order of the House today, remaining electronic votes will be conducted as 5-minute votes.

ADOPTING THE RULES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FOR THE 118TH CONGRESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of today, the unfinished business is the vote on ordering the previous question on the resolution (H. Res. 5), on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 211, nays 205, not voting 18, as follows:

[Roll No. 21]

YEAS—211

Aderholt
Alford
Allen
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bean (FL)
Bentz
Bergman
Bice
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Bost
Brecheen
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Burchett
Burgess
Burlison
Calvert
Cammack
Carey
Carl
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Chavez-DeRemer
Ciscomani
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Cole
Collins
Comer
Crane
Crawford
Curtis
D'Esposito
Davidson
De La Cruz
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Donalds
Duarte
Duncan
Dunn (FL)
Edwards
Ellzey
Emmer
Estes
Ezell
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Finstad
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Flood
Foxx
Franklin, C. Scott
Fry
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Garbarino
Garcia, Mike
Gimenez
Gonzales, Tony
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Greene (GA)
Griffith
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Hageman
Harshbarger
Hern
Higgins (LA)
Hill
Hinson
Houchin
Hudson
Huizenga
Hunt
Issa
Jackson (TX)
James
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (PA)
Kean (NJ)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Kiggans (VA)
Kiley
Kustoff
LaHood
LaLota
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Langworthy
Latta
LaTurner
Lawler
Lee (FL)
Lesko
Letlow
Loudermilk
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luna
Luttrell
Mace
Malliotakis
Mann
Massie
Mast
McCarthy
McClain
McClintock
McCormick
McHenry
Meuser
Miller (IL)
Miller (OH)
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Mills
Molinaro
Moolenaar
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Moran
Murphy
Nehls
Newhouse
Norman
Nunn (IA)
Obernolte
Ogles
Owens
Palmer
Pence
Perry
Pfluger
Posey
Reschenthaler
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rosendale
Rouzer
Roy
Rutherford
Salazar
Santos
Scalise
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Self
Sessions
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smucker
Spartz
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stewart
Strong
Tenney
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Turner
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Van Orden
Wagner
Walberg
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams (NY)
Williams (TX)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Yakym
Zinke

NAYS—205

Adams
Aguilar
Allred
Auchincloss
Balint
Barragán
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bowman
Boyle (PA)
Brown
Brownley
Budzinski
Bush
Caraveo
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson
Carter (LA)
Cartwright
Casar
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Cherfilus-McCormick
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crockett
Crow
Cuellar
Davids (KS)
Davis (IL)
Davis (NC)
Dean (PA)
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Deluzio
DeSaulnier
Dingell
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Fletcher
Foster
Foushee
Frankel, Lois
Frost
Gallego
Garamendi
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Garcia, Robert
Golden (ME)
Goldman (NY)
Gomez
Gonzalez, Vicente
Gottheimer
Grijalva
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Higgins (NY)
Himes
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hoyle (OR)
Huffman
Ivey
Jackson (IL)
Jackson (NC)
Jackson Lee
Jacobs
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Kamlager-Dove
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (NJ)
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Landsman
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Lee (PA)
Leger Fernandez
Levin
Lieu
Lofgren
Lynch
Magaziner
Manning
Matsui
McBath
McCollum
McGarvey
McGovern
Meeks
Menendez
Meng
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moskowitz
Moulton
Mrvan
Mullin
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Nickel
Norcross
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Peltola
Perez
Pettersen
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Quigley
Ramirez
Raskin
Ross
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Ryan
Salinas
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Scholten
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Slotkin
Sorensen
Soto
Spanberger
Stansbury
Stanton
Stevens
Strickland
Swalwell
Sykes
Takano
Thanedar
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Tlaib
Tokuda
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Underwood
Vargas
Vasquez
Veasey
Velázquez
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)

NOT VOTING—18

Babin
Crenshaw
Doggett
Good (VA)
Green (TX)
Harris
Joyce (OH)
Kim (CA)
McCaul
Mfume
Mooney
Pelosi
Peters
Rose
Smith (WA)
Timmons
Trone
Waltz

□ 1848

Ms. STANSBURY changed her vote from ''yea'' to ''nay.''

So the previous question was ordered.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

MOTION TO COMMIT

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, I have a motion to commit at the desk.

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

The Clerk read as follows:

Ms. DeLauro of Connecticut moves to commit the resolution (H. Res. 5) to a select committee composed of the Majority Leader and the Minority Leader with instructions to report the same back to the House forthwith with the following amendment:

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

SEC. __. AMERICAN FAMILY ACT.

Not later than January 12, 2023, the Speaker shall, pursuant to clause 2(b) of rule XVIII, declare the House resolved into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for consideration of a bill consisting of the text of H.R. 928 of the One Hundred Seventeenth Congress, as introduced on February 8, 2021, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to make the child tax credit fully refundable, establish an increased child tax credit for young children, and for other purposes. The first reading of the bill shall be dispensed with. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. General debate shall be confined to the bill and shall not exceed one hour equally divided and controlled by the Majority Leader and the Minority Leader or their respective designees. After general debate the bill shall be considered for amendment under the five-minute rule. The bill shall be considered as read. All points of order against provisions in the bill are waived. No amendment shall be in order except: (1) those amendments to the bill received for printing in the portion of the Congressional Record designated for that purpose in clause 8 of rule XVIII dated at least one day before the day of consideration of the amendment; and (2) up to 20 pro forma amendments for the purpose of debate, 10 of which may be offered by the Majority Leader or a designee and 10 of which may be offered by the Minority Leader or a designee. Each amendment so received may be offered only by the Member who caused it to be printed or a designee and shall be considered as read if printed. At the conclusion of consideration of the bill for amendment the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

Ms. DELAURO. (During the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to dispense with the reading.

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion to commit.

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

Ms. DELAURO. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of today, this is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 210, nays 220, not voting 4, as follows:

[Roll No. 22]

YEAS—210

Adams
Aguilar
Allred
Auchincloss
Balint
Barragán
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bowman
Boyle (PA)
Brown
Brownley
Budzinski
Bush
Caraveo
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson
Carter (LA)
Cartwright
Casar
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Cherfilus-McCormick
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crockett
Crow
Cuellar
Davids (KS)
Davis (IL)
Davis (NC)
Dean (PA)
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Deluzio
DeSaulnier
Dingell
Doggett
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Fletcher
Foster
Foushee
Frankel, Lois
Frost
Gallego
Garamendi
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Garcia, Robert
Golden (ME)
Goldman (NY)
Gomez
Gonzalez, Vicente
Gottheimer
Grijalva
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Higgins (NY)
Himes
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hoyle (OR)
Huffman
Ivey
Jackson (IL)
Jackson (NC)
Jackson Lee
Jacobs
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Kamlager-Dove
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (NJ)
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Landsman
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Lee (PA)
Leger Fernandez
Levin
Lieu
Lofgren
Lynch
Magaziner
Manning
Matsui
McBath
McCollum
McGarvey
McGovern
Meeks
Menendez
Meng
Mfume
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moskowitz
Moulton
Mrvan
Mullin
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Nickel
Norcross
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Pelosi
Peltola
Perez
Peters
Pettersen
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Quigley
Ramirez
Raskin
Ross
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Ryan
Salinas
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schiff
Schneider
Scholten
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Slotkin
Smith (WA)
Sorensen
Soto
Spanberger
Stansbury
Stanton
Stevens
Strickland
Swalwell
Sykes
Takano
Thanedar
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Tlaib
Tokuda
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Underwood
Vargas
Vasquez
Veasey
Velázquez
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)

NAYS—220

Aderholt
Alford
Allen
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bean (FL)
Bentz
Bergman
Bice
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Bost
Brecheen
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Burchett
Burgess
Burlison
Calvert
Cammack
Carey
Carl
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Chavez-DeRemer
Ciscomani
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Cole
Collins
Comer
Crane
Crawford
Curtis
D'Esposito
Davidson
De La Cruz
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Donalds
Duarte
Duncan
Dunn (FL)
Edwards
Ellzey
Emmer
Estes
Ezell
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Finstad
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Flood
Foxx
Franklin, C. Scott
Fry
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Garbarino
Garcia, Mike
Gimenez
Gonzales, Tony
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Greene (GA)
Griffith
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Hageman
Harris
Harshbarger
Hern
Hill
Hinson
Houchin
Hudson
Huizenga
Hunt
Issa
Jackson (TX)
James
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Kean (NJ)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Kiggans (VA)
Kiley
Kim (CA)
Kustoff
LaHood
LaLota
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Langworthy
Latta
LaTurner
Lawler
Lee (FL)
Lesko
Letlow
Loudermilk
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luna
Luttrell
Mace
Malliotakis
Mann
Massie
Mast
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McCormick
McHenry
Meuser
Miller (IL)
Miller (OH)
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Mills
Molinaro
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Moran
Murphy
Nehls
Newhouse
Norman
Nunn (IA)
Obernolte
Ogles
Owens
Palmer
Pence
Perry
Pfluger
Posey
Reschenthaler
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Rosendale
Rouzer
Roy
Rutherford
Salazar
Santos
Scalise
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Self
Sessions
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smucker
Spartz
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stewart
Strong
Tenney
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Turner
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Van Orden
Wagner
Walberg
Waltz
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams (NY)
Williams (TX)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Yakym
Zinke

NOT VOTING—4

Crenshaw
Green (TX)
Higgins (LA)
Schakowsky

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). There are 2 minutes remaining.

□ 1855

So the motion to commit was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Mr. Speaker, had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on rollcall no. 22.

Stated against:

Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, had I been present, I would have voted "nay" on rollcall No. 22.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. GREEN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, had I been present, I would have voted "nay" on rollcall No. 21 and "yea" on rollcall No. 22.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the adoption of the resolution.

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of today, this is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 220, nays 213, not voting 1, as follows:

[Roll No. 23]

YEAS—220

Aderholt
Alford
Allen
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bean (FL)
Bentz
Bergman
Bice
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Bost
Brecheen
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Burchett
Burgess
Burlison
Calvert
Cammack
Carey
Carl
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Chavez-DeRemer
Ciscomani
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Cole
Collins
Comer
Crane
Crawford
Curtis
D'Esposito
Davidson
De La Cruz
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Donalds
Duarte
Duncan
Dunn (FL)
Edwards
Ellzey
Emmer
Estes
Ezell
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Finstad
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Flood
Foxx
Franklin, C. Scott
Fry
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Garbarino
Garcia, Mike
Gimenez
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Greene (GA)
Griffith
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Hageman
Harris
Harshbarger
Hern
Higgins (LA)
Hill
Hinson
Houchin
Hudson
Huizenga
Hunt
Issa
Jackson (TX)
James
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Kean (NJ)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Kiggans (VA)
Kiley
Kim (CA)
Kustoff
LaHood
LaLota
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Langworthy
Latta
LaTurner
Lawler
Lee (FL)
Lesko
Letlow
Loudermilk
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luna
Luttrell
Mace
Malliotakis
Mann
Massie
Mast
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McCormick
McHenry
Meuser
Miller (IL)
Miller (OH)
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Mills
Molinaro
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Moran
Murphy
Nehls
Newhouse
Norman
Nunn (IA)
Obernolte
Ogles
Owens
Palmer
Pence
Perry
Pfluger
Posey
Reschenthaler
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Rosendale
Rouzer
Roy
Rutherford
Salazar
Santos
Scalise
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Self
Sessions
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smucker
Spartz
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stewart
Strong
Tenney
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Turner
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Van Orden
Wagner
Walberg
Waltz
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams (NY)
Williams (TX)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Yakym
Zinke

NAYS—213

Adams
Aguilar
Allred
Auchincloss
Balint
Barragán
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bowman
Boyle (PA)
Brown
Brownley
Budzinski
Bush
Caraveo
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson
Carter (LA)
Cartwright
Casar
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Cherfilus-McCormick
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crockett
Crow
Cuellar
Davids (KS)

Davis (IL)
Davis (NC)
Dean (PA)
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Deluzio
DeSaulnier
Dingell
Doggett
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Fletcher
Foster
Foushee
Frankel, Lois
Frost
Gallego
Garamendi
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Garcia, Robert
Golden (ME)
Goldman (NY)
Gomez
Gonzales, Tony
Gonzalez, Vicente
Gottheimer
Green (TX)
Grijalva
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Higgins (NY)
Himes
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hoyle (OR)
Huffman
Ivey
Jackson (IL)
Jackson (NC)
Jackson Lee
Jacobs
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Kamlager-Dove
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (NJ)
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Landsman
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Lee (PA)
Leger Fernandez
Levin
Lieu
Lofgren
Lynch
Magaziner
Manning
Matsui
McBath
McCollum
McGarvey
McGovern
Meeks
Menendez
Meng
Mfume
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moskowitz
Moulton
Mrvan
Mullin
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Nickel
Norcross
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Pelosi
Peltola
Perez
Peters
Pettersen
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Quigley
Ramirez
Raskin
Ross
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Ryan
Salinas
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Scholten
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Slotkin
Smith (WA)
Sorensen
Soto
Spanberger
Stansbury
Stanton
Stevens
Strickland
Swalwell
Sykes
Takano
Thanedar
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Tlaib
Tokuda
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Underwood
Vargas
Vasquez
Veasey
Velázquez
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)

NOT VOTING—1

Crenshaw

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). There are 2 minutes remaining.

□ 1905

Ms. PRESSLEY changed her vote from ''yea'' to ''nay.''

So the resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mr. BABIN. Mr. Speaker, had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on rollcall No. 23, H. Res. 5.

FIXING THE DAILY HOUR OF MEETING OF THE FIRST SESSION OF THE ONE HUNDRED EIGHTEENTH CONGRESS

Mr. COLE. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged resolution and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 6

Resolved, That unless otherwise ordered, the hour of daily meeting of the House shall be 2 p.m. on Mondays; noon on Tuesdays (or 2 p.m. if no legislative business was conducted on the preceding Monday); noon on Wednesdays and Thursdays; and 9 a.m. on all other days of the week.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

REGARDING CONSENT TO ASSEMBLE OUTSIDE THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT

Mr. COLE. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged concurrent resolution and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the concurrent resolution, as follows:

H. CON. RES. 1

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That pursuant to clause 4, section 5, article I of the Constitution, during the One Hundred Eighteenth Congress the Speaker of the House and the Majority Leader of the Senate or their respective designees, acting jointly after consultation with the Minority Leader of the House and the Minority Leader of the Senate, may notify the Members of the House and the Senate, respectively, to assemble at a place outside the District of Columbia if, in their opinion, the public interest shall warrant it.

The concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AUTHORIZING SPEAKER, MAJORITY LEADER, AND MINORITY LEADER TO ACCEPT RESIGNATIONS AND MAKE APPOINTMENTS DURING THE 118TH CONGRESS

Mr. SCALISE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that during the 118th Congress, the Speaker, majority leader, and minority leader be authorized to accept resignations and to make appointments authorized by law or by the House.

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

There was no objection.

GRANTING MEMBERS PERMISSION TO EXTEND REMARKS AND INCLUDE EXTRANEOUS MATERIAL IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD DURING THE 118TH CONGRESS

Mr. SCALISE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that during the 118th Congress, all Members be permitted to extend their remarks and to include extraneous material within the permitted limit in that section of the RECORD entitled ''Extensions of Remarks.''

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

There was no objection.

MAKING IN ORDER MORNING-HOUR DEBATE

Mr. SCALISE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that during the first session of the 118th Congress:

(1) on legislative days of Monday or Tuesday when the House convenes pursuant to House Resolution 6, the House shall convene 2 hours earlier than the time otherwise established by the resolution for the purpose of conducting morning-hour debate;

(2) on legislative days of Wednesday or Thursday when the House convenes pursuant to House Resolution 6, the House shall convene 2 hours earlier than the time otherwise established by the resolution for the purpose of conducting morning-hour debate;

(3) when the House convenes pursuant to an order other than House Resolution 6, the House shall convene for the purpose of conducting morning-hour debate only as prescribed by such order;

(4) the time for morning-hour debate shall be allocated equally between the parties and may not continue beyond 10 minutes before the hour appointed for the resumption of the session of the House; and

(5) the form of proceeding for morning-hour debate shall be as follows:

(a) the prayer by the Chaplain, the approval of the Journal, and the Pledge of Allegiance to the flag shall be postponed until resumption of the session of the House;

(b) initial and subsequent recognitions for debate shall alternate between the parties;

(c) recognition shall be conferred by the Speaker only pursuant to lists submitted by the majority leader and by the minority leader;

(d) no Member may address the House for longer than 5 minutes, except the majority leader, the minority leader, or the minority whip;

(e) no legislative business shall be in order except the filing of privileged reports; and

(f) following morning-hour debate, the Chair shall declare a recess pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I until the time appointed for the resumption of the session of the House; and

(6) the Speaker may dispense with morning-hour debate upon receipt of a notification described in clause 12(c) of rule I, or upon a change in reconvening pursuant to clause 12(e) of rule I, and notify Members accordingly.

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

There was no objection.

APPOINTMENT—HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING COMMISSION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair announces the Speaker's appointment, pursuant to 2 U.S.C. 2001, and the order of the House of today, of the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. SCALISE) and the gentleman from New York (Mr. JEFFRIES) as members of the House Office Building Commission to serve with the Speaker.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair announces that the Speaker has delivered to the Clerk a letter dated January 7, 2023, listing Members in the order in which each shall act as Speaker pro tempore under clause 8(b)(3) of rule I.

RECALL DESIGNEE

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

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, January 7, 2023.

Hon. CHERYL L. JOHNSON,
Clerk, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MADAM CLERK: I hereby designate Representative STEVE SCALISE of Louisiana to exercise any authority regarding assembly, reassembly, convening, or reconvening of the House pursuant to House Concurrent Resolution 1, clause 12 of rule I, and any concurrent resolutions of the current Congress as may contemplate my designation of Members to exercise similar authority.

In the event of the death or inability of that designee, the alternate Members of the House listed in the letter bearing this date that I have placed with the Clerk are designated, in turn, for the same purposes.

Sincerely,

KEVIN MCCARTHY,
Speaker.

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APPOINTMENT OF MEMBERS TO ACT AS SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE TO SIGN ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS DURING THE 118TH CONGRESS

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

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, January 7, 2023.

I hereby appoint the Honorable PATRICK MCHENRY, the Honorable ADRIAN SMITH, the Honorable ROBERT WITTMAN, the Honorable ANDY HARRIS, the Honorable RICHARD HUDSON, the Honorable JOHN JOYCE, and the Honorable GUY RESCHENTHALER to act as Speaker pro tempore to sign enrolled bills and joint resolutions through the remainder of the One Hundred Eighteenth Congress.

KEVIN MCCARTHY,
Speaker.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the appointments are approved.

There was no objection.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
SPEAKER, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, January 7, 2023.

Hon. KEVIN MCCARTHY,
Speaker,House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Under Clause 2(g) of Rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, I herewith designate Ms. Lisa P. Grant, Deputy Clerk; Mr. Kevin F. McCumber, Deputy Clerk; Ms. Tonya Sloans, Legal Counsel; and Ms. Cheryl H. Muller, Director of Personnel, to sign any and all papers and perform all other acts for me under the name of the Clerk of the House for which they would be authorized to do by virtue of this designation, except such as are provided by statute, in case of my temporary absence or disability.

This designation shall remain in effect for the 118th Congress, or until modified by me.

With best wishes, I am,

Sincerely,

CHERYL L. JOHNSON,
Clerk of the House.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, January 9, 2023.

Hon. KEVIN MCCARTHY,
Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 2(h) of Rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received the following message from the Secretary of the Senate on January 3, 2023, at 5:39 p.m.

That the Senate agreed to Informing the House of Representatives that a quorum of the Senate is assembled S. Res. 2.

That the Senate agreed to Notifying the House of Representatives of the election of a President pro tempore S. Res. 5.

With best wishes, I am,

Sincerely,

CHERYL L. JOHNSON,
Clerk.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair customarily takes this occasion at the outset of a Congress to announce policies with respect to particular aspects of the legislative process. The Chair will insert in the RECORD announcements concerning:

first, privileges of the floor;

second, introduction of bills and resolutions;

third, unanimous consent requests for the consideration of legislation;

fourth, recognition for 1-minute speeches;

fifth, recognition for Special Order speeches;

sixth, decorum in debate;

seventh, conduct of votes by electronic device;

eighth, use of handouts on the House floor;

ninth, use of electronic equipment on the House floor; and

tenth, use of the Chamber.

These announcements, where appropriate, will reiterate the origins of the stated policies. The Chair intends to continue in the 118th Congress the policies reflected in these statements. The policy announced in the 102nd Congress with respect to jurisdictional concepts related to clauses 5(a) of rule XXI—tax and tariff measures—will continue to govern, but need not be reiterated, as it is adequately documented as precedent in the House Rules and Manual.

Without objection, the announcements will be printed in the RECORD.

There was no objection.

1. Privileges of the Floor

The Chair will make the following announcements regarding floor privileges, which will apply during the 118th Congress.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER WITH RESPECT TO STAFF

Rule IV strictly limits those persons to whom the privileges of the floor during sessions of the House are extended, and that rule prohibits the Chair from entertaining requests for suspension or waiver of that rule. As reiterated by the Chair on January 21, 1986, January 3, 1985, January 25, 1983, and August 22, 1974, and as stated in Chapter 10, section 2, of House Practice, the rule strictly limits the number of committee staff on the floor at one time during the consideration of measures reported from their committees. This permission does not extend to Members' personal staff except when a Member's amendment is actually pending during the five-minute rule. It also does not extend to personal staff of Members who are sponsors of pending bills. The Chair requests the cooperation of all Members and committee staff to assure that only the proper number of staff are on the floor, and then only during the consideration of measures within the jurisdiction of their committees. The Chair is making this statement and reiterating this policy because of Members' past insistence upon strict enforcement of the rule. The Chair requests each committee chair, and each ranking minority member, to submit to the Speaker a list of those staff who are allowed on the floor during the consideration of a measure in the jurisdiction of their committee. The Sergeant-at-Arms, who has been directed to assure proper enforcement of rule IV, will keep the list. Each staff person should exchange their ID for a ''committee staff'' badge, which is to be worn while on the floor. The Chair has consulted, and will continue to consult with, the Minority Leader. Furthermore, as the Chair announced on January 7, 2003, in accordance with the change in the 108th Congress of clause 2(a) of rule IV regarding leadership staff floor access, only designated staff approved by the Speaker shall be granted the privilege of the floor. The Speaker intends that this approval be narrowly granted on a bipartisan basis to staff from the majority and minority side and only to those staff essential to floor activities.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER WITH RESPECT TO FORMER MEMBERS

The Speaker's policy announced on February 1, 2006, will continue to apply in the 118th Congress. The House has adopted a revision to the rule regarding the admission to the floor and the rooms leading thereto. Clause 4 of rule IV provides that a former Member, Delegate or Resident Commissioner or a former Parliamentarian of the House, or a former elected officer of the House or a former minority employee nominated as an elected officer of the House shall not be entitled to the privilege of admission to the Hall of the House and the rooms extending thereto if they are a registered lobbyist or an agent of a foreign principal; have any direct personal pecuniary interest in any legislative measure pending before the House, or reported by a committee; are in the employ of or represents any party or organization for the purpose of influencing, directly or indirectly, the passage, defeat, or amendment of

any legislative proposal; or have been convicted by a court of record for the commission of a crime in relation to that individual's election to, or service in, the House. This restriction extends not only to the House floor but adjacent rooms, the cloakrooms and the Speaker's lobby. Clause 4 of rule IV also allows the Speaker to exempt ceremonial and educational functions from the restrictions of this clause. These restrictions shall not apply to attendance at joint meetings or joint sessions, Former Members' Day proceedings, educational tours, and other occasions as the Speaker may designate. Members who have reason to know that a person is on the floor inconsistent with clause 4 of rule IV should notify the Sergeant-at-Arms promptly.

2. Introduction of Bills and Resolutions

''The policy that the Chair announced on April 6, 2020, and subsequently applied on a permanent basis on January 4, 2021, shall continue to apply in the 118th Congress. All floor documents—including bills, resolutions, co-sponsor forms, constitutional authority statements, general leave statements, and extensions of remarks—may be submitted electronically to a dedicated and secure system, or delivered by hand to staff in the Speaker's Lobby or Cloakrooms. Electronic and hand-delivered submissions will be accepted when the House is in session, as well as 15 minutes immediately before and after. Members and staff should reference additional detailed guidance from the Clerk's Office regarding where and how to submit materials electronically.

The policy that the Chair announced on January 3, 1983, with respect to the introduction and reference of bills and resolutions will continue to apply in the 118th Congress. The Chair has advised all officers and employees of the House who are involved in the processing of bills that every bill, resolution, memorial, petition or other material that is placed in the hopper must bear the signature of a Member. Where a bill or resolution is jointly sponsored, the signature must be that of the Member first named thereon. The bill clerk is instructed to return to the Member any bill which appears in the hopper without an original signature. This procedure was inaugurated in the 92d Congress. It has worked well, and the Chair thinks that it is essential to continue this practice to ensure the integrity of the process by which legislation is introduced in the House.

The Chair has noted a need for increased attention to detail regarding the addition of cosponsors to measures to ensure accuracy. To that end, Members are encouraged to use the template provided by the Office of the Clerk, which requests Members seeking to be added as cosponors to include their printed name, original signature, and state. Members routinely include their original signatures, states, and districts when voting by card in the well, so the Chair is hopeful that the inclusion of such information on a cosponsor form will be a familiar task. Under this policy, original signatures may include those in electronic form.

3. Unanimous-Consent Requests for the Consideration of Legislation

The policy the Chair announced on January 6, 1999, with respect to recognition for unanimous-consent requests for the consideration of certain legislative measures will continue to apply in the 118th Congress. The Speaker will continue to follow the guidelines recorded in section 956 of the House Rules and Manual conferring recognition for unanimous-consent requests for the consideration of bills, resolutions, and other measures only when assured that the majority and minority floor leadership and the relevant committee chairs and ranking minority members have no objection. Consistent with those guidelines and with the Chair's inherent power of recognition under clause 2 of rule XVII, the Chair, and any occupant of the chair appointed as Speaker pro tempore pursuant to clause 8 of rule I, will decline recognition for the unanimous-consent requests chronicled in section 956 without assurances that the request has been so cleared. This denial of recognition by the Chair will not reflect necessarily any personal opposition on the part of the Chair to orderly consideration of the matter in question, but will reflect the determination upon the part of the Chair that orderly procedures will be followed; that is, procedures involving consultation and agreement between floor and committee leadership on both sides of the aisle.

4. Recognition for One-Minute Speeches

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER WITH RESPECT TO ONE-MINUTE SPEECHES

The Speaker's policy announced on August 8, 1984, with respect to recognition for one-minute speeches will apply during the 118th Congress. The Chair will alternate recognition for one-minute speeches between majority and minority Members, in the order in which they seek recognition in the well under present practice from the Chair's right to the Chair's left, with possible exceptions for Members of the leadership and Members having business requests. The Chair, of course, reserves the right to limit one-minute speeches to a certain period of time or to a special place in the program on any given day, with notice to the leadership. In addition, during the 118th Congress, the Chair will continue the practice of not recognizing Members for a one-minute speech more than one time per legislative day.

5. Recognition for Special-Order Speeches

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER WITH RESPECT TO SPECIAL-ORDER SPEECHES

The Speaker's policy with regard to special-order speeches announced on February 11, 1994, as clarified and reiterated by subsequent Speakers, will continue to apply in the 118th Congress. The Chair may recognize Members for special-order speeches for up to 4 hours. Such speeches may not extend beyond the 4-hour limit without the permission of the Chair, which may be granted only with advance consultation between the leaderships and notification to the House. However, the Chair will not recognize for any special-order speeches beyond 10 o'clock in the evening. The 4-hour limitation will be divided between the majority and minority parties. Each party is entitled to reserve its first hour for respective leaderships or their designees. The second hour reserved to each party will be divided into two 30-minute periods. Recognition for one-hour periods and for 30-minute periods will alternate initially and subsequently between the parties each day. The Chair wishes to clarify for Members that any 60- or 30-minute period that is not claimed at the appropriate time will be considered to have expired; this includes the first 60-minute period of the day. The allocation of time within each party's 2-hour period (or shorter period if prorated to end by 10 p.m.) will be determined by a list submitted to the Chair by the respective leaderships. Members may not sign up with their leadership for any special-order speeches earlier than one week prior to the special order. Additionally, Members must sign up with their leadership for any special-order speech at least one day prior to the special order. The Chair will not recognize a Member for more than one special-order speech per week, nor may a Member sign up for a second special-order speech in the same week. Additional guidelines may be established for such sign-ups by the respective leaderships. Pursuant to clause 2(a) of rule V, the television cameras will not pan the Chamber, but a ''crawl'' indicating the conduct of morning-hour debate or that the House has completed its legislative business and is proceeding with special-order speeches will appear on the screen. The Chair may announce other adaptations during this period. The continuation of this format for recognition by the Speaker is without prejudice to the Speaker's ultimate power of recognition under clause 2 of rule XVII and includes the ability to withdraw recognition for longer special-order speeches should circumstances warrant.

6. Decorum in Debate

Although clause 5 of rule XVII prohibits Members from wearing hats on the floor of the House, the Speaker intends to continue to apply discretion in enforcing this prohibition in the case of hats or other head coverings worn for reasons of medical necessity. In addition, the Chair's announced policies of January 7, 2003, January 4, 1995, and January 3, 1991, will apply in the 118th Congress. It is essential that the dignity of the proceedings of the House be preserved, not only to assure that the House conducts its business in an orderly fashion but also to permit Members to properly comprehend and participate in the business of the House. To this end, and in order to permit the Chair to understand and to correctly put the question on the numerous requests that are made by Members, the Chair requests that Members and others who have the privileges of the floor desist from audible conversation in the Chamber while the business of the House is being conducted. The Chair would encourage all Members to review rule XVII to gain a better understanding of the proper rules of decorum expected of them, and especially: to avoid ''personalities'' in debate with respect to references to other Members, the Senate, and the President; to address the Chair only during, and not beyond, the time recognized, and not to address the television or other imagined audience; to refrain from passing between the Chair and a Member speaking, or directly in front of a Member speaking from the well; to refrain from smoking in the Chamber; to wear appropriate business attire in the Chamber; and to generally display the same degree of respect to the Chair and other Members that every Member is due. The Chair would like all Members to be on notice that the Chair intends to strictly enforce time limitations on debate. Furthermore, the Chair has the authority to immediately interrupt Members in debate who transgress rule XVII by failing to avoid ''personalities'' in debate with respect to references to the Senate, the President, and other Members, rather than wait for Members to complete their remarks. Finally, it is not in order to speak disrespectfully of the Speaker; and under the precedents the sanctions for such violations transcend the ordinary requirements for timeliness of challenges. This separate treatment is recorded in volume 2 of Hinds' Precedents, at section 1248 and was reiterated on January 19, 1995.

7. Conduct of Votes by Electronic Device

The Speaker's policy announced on January 4, 1995, with respect to the conduct of electronic votes will continue in the 118th Congress with modifications as follows. As Members are aware, clause 2(a) of rule XX provides that Members shall have not less than 15 minutes in which to answer an ordinary record vote or quorum call. The rule obviously establishes 15 minutes as a minimum. Still, with the cooperation of the Members, a vote can easily be completed in that time. The events of October 30, 1991, stand out as proof of this point. On that occasion, the House was considering a bill in

the Committee of the Whole under a special rule that placed an overall time limit on the amendment process, including the time consumed by record votes. The Chair announced, and then strictly enforced, a policy of closing electronic votes as soon as possible after the guaranteed period of 15 minutes. Members appreciated and cooperated with the Chair's enforcement of the policy on that occasion. The Chair desires that the example of October 30, 1991, be made the regular practice of the House. To that end, the Chair enlists the assistance of all Members in avoiding the unnecessary loss of time in conducting the business of the House. The Chair encourages all Members to depart for the Chamber promptly upon the appropriate bell and light signal. As in recent Congresses, the cloakrooms should not forward to the Chair requests to hold a vote by electronic device, but should simply apprise inquiring Members of the time remaining on the voting clock. Members should not rely on signals relayed from outside the Chamber to assume that votes will be held open until they arrive in the Chamber. Members will be given a reasonable amount of time in which to accurately record their votes, and the Chair will endeavor to assess the presence of the membership and the expectation of further votes prior to exercising the authority under clause 9 of rule XX or clause 6(g) of rule XVIII. The Speaker believes the best practice for presiding officers is to await the Clerk's certification that a vote tally is complete and accurate. Members are further reminded, in accordance with the Speaker's statement of January 7, 2016, that the standard policy is to not terminate the vote when a Member is in the well attempting to cast a vote. Other efforts to hold the vote open are not similarly protected.

8. Use of Handouts on House Floor

The Speaker's policy announced on September 27, 1995, which was prompted by a misuse of handouts on the House floor and made at the bipartisan request of the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct, will continue in the 118th Congress. All handouts distributed on or adjacent to the House floor by Members during House proceedings must bear the name of the Member authorizing their distribution. In addition, the content of those materials must comport with standards of propriety applicable to words spoken in debate or inserted in the Record. Failure to comply with this admonition may constitute a breach of decorum and may give rise to a question of privilege. The Chair would also remind Members that, pursuant to clause 5 of rule IV, staff is prohibited from engaging in efforts in the Hall of the House or rooms leading thereto to influence Members with regard to the legislation being amended. Staff cannot distribute handouts. In order to enhance the quality of debate in the House, the Chair would ask Members to minimize the use of handouts.

9. Use of Electronic Equipment on House Floor

The Speaker's policy announced on January 27, 2000, as clarified on January 6, 2009, and as modified by the change in clause 5 of rule XVII in the 112th Congress, will continue in the 118th Congress with modifications as follows. All Members and staff are reminded of the absolute prohibition contained in clause 5 of rule XVII against the use of mobile electronic devices that impair decorum. Those devices include wireless telephones and personal computers. The Chair wishes to note that electronic tablet devices without an external keyboard do not constitute personal computers within the meaning of this policy and thus may be unobtrusively used in the Chamber. No device may be used for still photography or for audio or video recording or for live broadcasting. The Chair requests all Members and staff wishing to receive or make wireless telephone calls to do so outside of the Chamber. The Chair further requests that all Members and staff refrain from wearing electronic headsets, headphones, or earbuds in the Chamber and to deactivate any audible ring of wireless phones before entering the Chamber. To this end, the Chair insists upon the cooperation of all Members and staff and instructs the Sergeant-at-Arms, pursuant to clause 3(a) of rule II and clause 5 of rule XVII, to enforce this prohibition. In light of the changes to rule II and rule XVII in the 115th Congress, the Chair would like to take this opportunity to educate all Members and staff on how these changes will be implemented. The Sergeant-at-Arms is charged with enforcement of clause 3(g) of rule II, which prohibits the use of electronic devices for still photography or for audio or visual recording or broadcasting in contravention of clause 5 of rule XVII and the policies just articulated, The Chair would advise Members of the following policies of the Sergeant-at-Arms surrounding the rules change. The Sergeant-at-Arms will enforce the prohibition with respect to violations observed first-hand on the House floor as well as violations that become apparent at a later time, such as through publication online or broadcast on television. In the case of violations observed on the floor, the Sergeant-at-Arms will hand the offending Member a card noting the violation, and will follow up by sending the Member a written letter. In the case of other violations, Members will receive a written letter detailing the offending conduct. The fine for a first offense is $500. The fine for each subsequent offense is $2500. The Sergeant-at-Arms will endeavor to provide Members a written warning prior to assessing a fine for a first offense. Because of the inherent difficulty of enforcing this prohibition during ceremonial events, the Sergeant-at-Arms may choose not to cite minor violations occurring during such an event. Pursuant to clause 3(g)(3) of rule II, in addition to notifying the Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner concerned, the Sergeant-at-Arms will also notify the Speaker, the Chief Administrative Officer, and the Committee on Ethics of any fine imposed. Upon receiving notification of a fine, a Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner may appeal the fine to the Committee on Ethics within 30 calendar days or 5 legislative days, whichever is later. The Sergeant-at-Arms and the Committee on Ethics are each authorized to establish policies and procedures for the implementation of these rules. The Chief Administrative Officer is authorized to establish policies and procedures for deducting any such fine from a Member's net salary. It is the desire of the Chair that any such policies and procedures be submitted for printing in the Congressional Record. Nothing in the House rules or this policy deprives the House of its ability to address breaches of decorum or other violations of House rules that may give rise to questions of the privileges of the House under rule IX. The Chair appreciates the attention of all Members to these efforts.

10. Use of Chamber

The Speaker's policy announced on January 6, 2009, with respect to use of the Chamber will continue in the 118th Congress. The Chair will announce to the House the policy of the Speaker concerning appropriate comportment in the chamber when the House is not in session. Under clause 3 of rule I, the Speaker is responsible to control the Hall of the House. Under clause 1 of rule IV, the Hall of the House is to be used only for the legislative business of the House, for caucus and conference meetings of its Members, and for such ceremonies as the House might agree to conduct there. When the House stands adjourned, its chamber remains on static display. It may accommodate visitors in the gallery or on the floor, subject to the needs of those who operate, maintain, and secure the chamber to go about their ordinary business. Because outside ''coverage'' of the chamber is limited to floor proceedings and is allowed only by accredited journalists, when the chamber is on static display no audio or video recording or transmitting devices are allowed. The long custom of disallowing even still photography in the chamber is based at least in part on the notion that an image having this setting as its backdrop might be taken to carry the imprimatur of the House. The imprimatur of the House adheres to the Journal of its proceedings, which is kept pursuant to the Constitution. The imprimatur of the House adheres to the Congressional Record, which is kept as a substantially verbatim transcript pursuant to clause 8 of rule XVII. The imprimatur of the House adheres to the audio and visual transmissions and recordings that are made and kept by the television system administered by the Speaker pursuant to rule V. But the imprimatur of the House may not be appropriated to other, ad hoc accounts or compositions of events in its chamber.

FAMILY AND SMALL BUSINESS TAXPAYER PROTECTION ACT

Mr. SMITH of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 5, I call up the bill (H.R. 23) to rescind certain balances made available to the Internal Revenue Service, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 5, the bill is considered read.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 23

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 ''Family and Small Business Taxpayer Protection Act''.

SEC. 2. RESCISSION OF CERTAIN BALANCES MADE AVAILABLE TO THE INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE.

The unobligated balances of amounts appropriated or otherwise made available for activities of the Internal Revenue Service by paragraphs (1)(A)(ii), (1)(A)(iii), (1)(B), (2), (3), (4), and (5) of section 10301 of Public Law 117–169 (commonly known as the ''Inflation Reduction Act of 2022'') as of the date of the enactment of this Act are rescinded.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ROUZER). The bill shall be debatable for 1 hour, equally divided and controlled by the majority leader and the minority leader, or their respective designees.

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

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Nebraska.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SMITH of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the bill currently under consideration.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. SMITH of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, the process for considering our first bill of the 118th Congress reflects our commitment to Americans and an open legislative process.

Congresswoman MICHELLE STEEL and I first introduced this bill in September. Members were given more than 72 hours' notice prior to today's consideration.

Mr. Speaker, 72 hours is more than enough time for Members to review this bill. In fact, it is two pages long and covers only one topic.

If Members wish to vote on this bill, they must be present in the House Chamber because proxy voting is no longer an option.

Now let's focus on what this bill does—it repeals the vast majority of the Internal Revenue Service funding Democrats enacted last year in order to pay for their Green New Deal.

The primary purpose of that funding is hiring more auditors and support staff to vastly expand IRS's audit capacity. And not just audits on wealthy Americans. With that expanded capacity, IRS can bring in more revenue by auditing more middle- and lower-income families and more small businesses.

Families and small businesses are struggling under the weight of record inflation and supply chain shortages. Small businesses are struggling to find workers at any wage.

The overwhelming majority of Americans, about 85 percent, follow the law and pay their taxes. The last thing they need is more IRS agents knocking on doors to conduct audits.

Yet, this IRS funding is part of the broad Biden administration strategy to tax and audit exponentially more Americans by looking into their bank accounts, requiring online payment services to report them when they split a dinner check with friends or pay their babysitter after a night out, and then target them using 87,000 new IRS employees.

Americans deserve to know their government is working for them, not against them.

Today, Mr. Speaker, you are going to hear Democrats claim there really won't be 87,000 new IRS employees. I imagine that they will say that new employees aren't going to target middle-class families and small businesses, and that Republicans don't care about IRS's customer service failings.

Let's focus on the facts. When a Federal agency hires a new employee to replace one who retires, it does not increase the agency's head count. Yet, the Biden administration's own documents say they are increasing the head count by 87,000 over the next decade with these funds.

Secretary Yellen's own instructions to IRS stated audit rates of families earning less than $400,000 should continue to be audited at historically similar rates. Under those instructions, 9 out of every 10 new audits can target families earning less than $400,000.

And because Republicans are committed to delivering a government that is accountable, this bill retains funding for customer service and IT modernization at IRS—despite the fact these accounts would be more appropriately addressed through regular appropriations—to ensure IRS has the resources to make much-needed improvement to taxpayer services.

Mr. Speaker, there are numerous reasons to support this bill. It protects families and small businesses. It ensures agencies are funded appropriately. Most importantly, it stops autopilot funding for an out-of-control agency that is perhaps most in need of reform. IRS needs to fix its customer service and return processing problems, not focus on auditing families and small businesses.

Americans want an IRS that works for them, not against them.

This bill is a great first step in that direction, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong opposition to H.R. 23. My friend from Nebraska suggested a number of issues that we intend to challenge during the course of the next half hour, based upon the facts.

This is theater tonight, Mr. Speaker. If we didn't get enough of the entertainment factor last week, we are going to proceed with it again this evening.

Mr. Speaker, 87,000 IRS agents, let me debunk that right away. There are regular retirements of up to 8,000 a year, we are replacing them.

How about the methodology of a computer upgrade, an investment in technology, more modeling, or should we have an IRS that operates the way Southwest Airlines did last week—to the dismay of the American family.

This is a messaging bill, Mr. Speaker. The message that they choose to send—and let everybody understand this, the first bill that they have submitted, according to the Congressional Budget Office, adds $114 billion to the Federal deficit. Legislation number one.

They don't want a fairer tax administration. They think it is bad for some of their supporters. You know what they're attempting to do tonight is bad for middle-class families, it is bad for small businesses, who are then asked to pay more when the people at the top don't pay their fair share.

Mr. Speaker, I include in the RECORD a letter from Charles Rossotti, the former IRS Commissioner.

March 1, 2020.

Hon. RICHARD NEAL,
Chairman, Committee on Ways & Means, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN NEAL: I was IRS commissioner from 1997 to 2002. At the time, Congress passed a major bill that produced some important, long-lasting reforms, including converting the IRS to electronic filing and improving treatment of taxpayers.

I believe there is a major modernization opportunity today that could efficiently recover a large amount of revenue. It could gradually shrink the tax gap, while also easing burden for millions of taxpayers who interact with the IRS.

I am enclosing my article in Tax Notes, entitled ''Recover $1.6 Trillion, Modernize Tax Compliance and Assistance,'' which explains this opportunity.

I would be happy to talk further to you or your staff about this opportunity.

Sincerely,

CHARLES O. ROSSOTTI,
Commissioner of Internal Revenue, 1997–2002.

[From Tax Notes Federal, Mar. 2020]

RECOVER $1.6 TRILLION, MODERNIZE TAX COMPLIANCE AND ASSISTANCE

(By Charles O. Rossotti)

I. THE PROBLEM

Last year the federal government failed to collect $574 billion of taxes that were legally due but not paid. That's equal to more than half the budget deficit and, remarkably, is equal to more than all the income taxes paid by 90 percent of individual taxpayers.

No business would tolerate such a gigantic financial loss, so why is it accepted in the government?

Columnist George Will captured a widespread view when he recently wrote that ''shrinking the tax gap . . . is a decades-old aspiration in Washington that would have been accomplished already if it were possible.''

This resignation in the face of massive revenue loss is a self-fulfilling prophecy. The perception that nothing can be done to reduce the loss rationalizes inaction, which allows the loss to grow year after year.

The tax gap has indeed been around for a long time, but very little has been done to fix it.

As the economy and the tax system have become bigger and more complex, the resources provided to the IRS have been regularly cut. These cuts have been made in small but steady increments over the past 25 years. They have served in some ways to validate complacency about the tax gap, which, while growing in dollar amount, has remained relatively constant as a percentage of taxes due. The implicit conclusion of many observers is, ''If IRS budgets can be cut and the IRS continues to maintain the status quo, maybe nothing the IRS does really makes much difference.'' That conclusion is demonstrably false.

Most taxes continue to be collected without IRS intervention for two reasons: First, most taxpayers have no choice but to pay because their taxes are withheld or their income is clearly reported; and second, about 85 percent of the public has a positive attitude toward tax compliance.

These factors still allow a substantial proportion of taxpayers to fail to pay what they owe, producing an ever-increasing tax gap.

In the limited number of cases in which the IRS audits returns, it directly collects additional revenue that exceeds the cost of enforcement. A recent study by Natasha Sarin and Lawrence Summers showed that revenue collected from audits declined proportionately as audits were reduced. Taking a broader, top-down view, IRS enforcement

activities in fiscal 2017 produced $56 billion in revenue, of which $12 billion was from auditing, while the entire IRS enforcement budget was $4.7 billion.

Although traditional IRS enforcement activities do produce revenue that reduces the tax gap, these results are not entirely inconsistent with the perception that there is no way to make a big reduction in the gap. Again taking a top-down view, if all of IRS auditing produces $12 billion of revenue, doubling the audit rate would reduce the current tax gap by only about 2 percent if the revenue increase were proportionate. While an extra $12 billion of revenue per year would be considered a big gain on almost any scale, it is only a dent in the massive amount of the tax gap.

Although not a justification for failing to do more with traditional means to recover taxes from those who don't pay, these facts emphasize the importance of new approaches to shrink the tax gap. This report proposes a program, Tax Compliance and Assistance 2020 (TCA 2020), to put the tax gap on a reliably declining path, recovering an estimated $1.6 trillion over the first 10 years while also improving service to all taxpayers.

II. A NEW APPROACH

TCA 2020 proposes two major reforms: adding third-party reporting of some income that is not now reported, and using new technology to transform the IRS compliance and assistance process.

Because the biggest part of the tax gap is from income that's not reported to the IRS by third parties, some additional reporting will help identify the missing income. However, the IRS today cannot use all the information it already receives, and significant areas of noncompliance are barely addressed, so more reporting alone will not solve the problem.

New technology will make it possible for the IRS to rapidly assess all returns and sources of information, identify likely areas of noncompliance, and assist in efficient follow-up. It will gradually transform the IRS process for compliance and taxpayer assistance.

This new approach will improve the way millions of taxpayers interact with the IRS, and no additional reporting would be required for individuals who receive modest income from sources like home businesses or driving.

This proposal does not require the invention of new technology, but rather application of new methods already used in government and industry, including methods used on a limited scale in the IRS today.

This proposal is based on more than 50 years of business and government experience that I gained as a company founder, CEO, director of 20 public and private companies, IRS commissioner, and member of President George W. Bush's tax reform panel, and through service on nonprofit boards and government committees. Almost all of these ideas have been previously advanced in some way by others, but TCA 2020 is my own integration of those ideas with practical ways to implement them. I was ably assisted in this work by Michael Udell of the District Economics Group and other experts in tax and technology.

III. SUMMARY OF ESTIMATED RESULTS

If these proposals were implemented starting in 2020, we estimate the results would be as shown in the Estimated Results table. The method and details are provided in Appendix A, Exhibit 1, to this report, which is available on our website.

As the new proposals are implemented, the gain would steadily increase, reducing the unmitigated tax gap by about 29 percent in the 10th year and gaining a 10-year total of about $1.6 trillion. In subsequent years, the gain would continue to grow both in dollars and as a percentage of the unmitigated gap.

This new approach to address the tax gap would not require a proportional increase in the IRS budget. We estimate that the revenue gained would be 16 to 33 times the additional cost to implement it.

IV. UNDERSTANDING THE TAX GAP

The tax gap is not a result of a taxpayer's judgment or interpretation of the tax code. It's a matter of many taxpayers not paying all of what they legally owe, and the government allowing that noncompliance to continue.

The tax gap therefore constitutes a large loss of revenue that's not intended by the tax code. It is intrinsically unfair, because it's a financial advantage that only noncompliant taxpayers receive.

An IRS study of tax returns filed from 2011 to 2013 found that the net tax gap per year was $381 billion. This is the amount that should have been paid under the law but wasn't, even after IRS enforcement efforts. The tax gap grew to an estimated $574 billion in 2019, applying the same ratios of income as in the last IRS study.

This huge revenue loss doesn't even include revenue lost from large corporations that skillfully exploit the many arcane provisions of the tax code to reduce their taxes but usually remain in technical compliance. Only 5 percent of the IRS estimate of the tax gap was from large corporations.

In the years studied, after IRS enforcement, about 14 percent of the amount that taxpayers initially failed to pay was eventually collected. The remaining 86 percent represents an opportunity to increase revenue solely from taxpayers who should have paid anyway.

Unfortunately, the fraction of revenue recovered from the tax gap has remained low and stable for many years. Although some revenue could be gained simply by doing more auditing, substantial progress will require new methods, which are possible today only because of advances in technology.

A. Unreported Income by Individuals

The largest source of the tax gap is from individual taxpayers who fail to report all the income they receive from a business they own, rather than income they receive from others as wages, interest, or dividends.

The key difference between these sources of income is that income reported to both the IRS and the taxpayer by payers such as an employer or bank is easy for the taxpayer to report accurately and for the IRS to verify.

The stark difference in compliance accuracy depending on the degree of independent reporting is shown in Figure 1 from the IRS compliance study.

As also shown in the figure, it's not necessary to have perfectly accurate reporting to make a big difference in compliance accuracy. Of income that is subject to little or no reporting, 55 percent is not reported, while only 17 percent of income that is subject to some reporting is not reported.

Nor is it necessary for the IRS to increase reporting about taxpayers who earn small amounts of business income from occasional business activities like babysitting and home businesses.

Sole proprietor income constitutes the majority of income in the low-visibility category. Taxpayers with less than $25,000 in sole proprietor business income comprise about 70 percent of the returns but represent only 14 percent of reported income and a somewhat greater proportion of the tax gap from underreported income.

TCA 2020 recommends that these small-income taxpayers be exempt from any increased reporting requirements.

Taxpayers with more than $25,000 of business income would be required to report to their bank and on their returns the bank account or accounts in which their business income is deposited. Taxpayers who had only income that's already reported to the IRS by employers, banks, or customers (on documents such as the familiar Form W–2 or Form 1099) wouldn't have to do anything except check a box on their return.

The banks that were designated by taxpayers as receiving their business income would be required at year-end to provide the taxpayer and the IRS with a summary report of deposits received and disbursements made in these accounts, including those from credit card payments. This would be a report similar to the Form W–2.

The taxpayer would attach a schedule to the tax return reconciling the total amounts reported by the bank with the income and expenses reported on the tax return. For example, if the cash received in the bank account was greater than the amount reported on the return, the schedule would itemize the difference. The IRS would design a form for this reconciliation schedule that any bookkeeper could complete.

This process wouldn't require taxpayers to change anything about their banking arrangements and wouldn't restrict any banking transactions. Taxpayers wouldn't be required to isolate their business bank accounts from their personal accounts, although many do have separate accounts, and others might choose to do so out of convenience.

Instituting this increased bank and taxpayer reporting would alone improve the accuracy with which taxpayers report business income. Past experience shows that when additional specific data is required, taxpayers improve their own reporting.

For example, in 1988, when taxpayers were first required to list the Social Security numbers of dependents claimed as exemptions, more than 42 million fewer dependent exemptions were claimed than in 1986, on just over 100 million returns. This equates to almost half a claim dropped per return filed, before the IRS did anything with the data.

Additional reporting, while an essential element, is only one part of the TCA 2020 program. The most significant gains would be made possible only by a much more effective IRS compliance process enabled by modern technology that applies newer analytical techniques to larger volumes of data.

With additional bank and taxpayer data, together with data already collected from third parties, the IRS could more readily detect which returns likely had significant unreported income and follow up with more precisely targeted taxpayer communication or auditing. In fact, much of the follow-up could also be automated. This modernized process is described in more detail later.

These reforms would also increase the amount of income recovered where some limited reporting already occurs, such as for capital gains and partnership income reported on individual returns.

We estimate that if this proposal had been fully effective in 2019, it would have generated approximately $97 billion in revenue. However, as discussed later, we estimate that its effectiveness would phase up over a 10–year period.

B. Passthrough Businesses

Unlike most corporations, many private businesses do not pay tax as a business. Instead, their owners pay tax on the income of their business on their individual returns. Businesses organized in this way are called passthroughs because the business income is passed through to the owners.

The IRS designates three categories of passthrough businesses: sole proprietorships,

partnerships, and S corporations. Sole proprietorships report their business income on a schedule attached to the owner's individual return, while S corporations and partnerships are legal entities that file separate returns.

The amount of business income produced by passthrough entities has steadily and vastly increased in the last 40 years, as shown in Figure 2: Twenty-five years ago, corporations, which pay tax directly, accounted for almost all the income produced by significant-sized businesses. Today passthrough entities account for almost as much income as corporations.

Mr. NEAL. Mr. Speaker, he points out in the opening paragraph of a tax notes special. By the way, those of us in the tax world know what tax notes means. He said that last year, this would be 2021, the Federal Government failed to collect $574 billion of taxes that were legally due but not paid. That is equal to more than most of the Federal deficit. If they want to reduce the Federal tax deficit, we should do a better job with tax compliance, which, after all, is the basis of a representative democracy.

Mr. Speaker, 86 percent of the American people pay their taxes every year on time. Do you know why? Because they get paid in wages and it comes from withholding taxes, that is what it is about.

The American people are wise to what is being presented here tonight. We live in a two-tier tax system. Wage earners follow the rules. Wealthy billionaires, they get to skirt their responsibilities. That is what we are being asked to vote on tonight.

IRS funding has been stagnant, staffing levels have dropped. Have you tried getting an IRS office on the phone?

How many times will we continue to let those at the top get away without paying their share?

We lose out on—just think of it again—almost $600 billion a year in unpaid taxes. It is very sophisticated tax planning that is done by high-priced attorneys and CPAs. It is estimated that this could be up to $7 trillion because we score items over the course of 10 years.

What might this funding pay for?

How about Social Security? How about Medicare? How about a strong military? How about a child tax credit that could be expanded? How about universal paid family and medical leave? How about bringing down healthcare costs?

The audit rates amongst millionaires have declined by 70 percent since 2010. Let me repeat that for anybody who didn't get that. The audit rate for millionaires has declined by 70 percent since 2010.

Low-income workers who receive the earned income tax credit, they are audited more now than taxpayers who are making over $1 million a year.

All we are asking for is fairness in the distribution of the responsibilities as to how we pay for government. There is a different set of standards across the land now. And to point that out to you once again—what is our commitment to America?

It should be based on a fair tax system that collects what is due from those who ought to be paying.

The former IRS Commissioner, a Republican, Charles Rettig, he pointed out that he was fully in support of the legislation that we were offering because the IRS is continually out-maneuvered and out-gunned by sophisticated efforts from tax lawyers and CPAs.

We have to put American families over the politics in the distribution of theater that we are witnessing tonight. See through this legislation and vote ''no.''

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

Mr. SMITH of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, I include in the RECORD an excerpt from a 2021 Biden administration proposal called ''The American Families Plan Tax Compliance Agenda'' that asks for $80 billion in IRS funding and clearly shows a plan for 86,852 new hires.

[From the U.S. Department of the Treasury, May 2021]

THE AMERICAN FAMILIES PLAN TAX COMPLIANCE AGENDA

RESTORING IRS RESOURCES

The first step in the President's efforts to restore IRS enforcement capability is a sustained, multi-year commitment to rebuilding the IRS. This involves spending nearly $80 billion on IRS priorities over the course of the decade including hiring new specialized enforcement staff, modernizing antiquated information technology, and investing in meaningful taxpayer service—including the implementation of the newly expanded credits aimed at providing support to American families. Importantly, the additional resources will go toward enforcement against those with the highest incomes, and audit rates will not rise relative to recent years for those earning less than $400,000 in actual income.

The President's proposal includes two components: a dedicated stream of mandatory funds ($72.5 billion over a decade) and a program integrity allocation ($6.7 billion over a decade). These mechanisms provide for a sustained, multi-year commitment to revitalizing the IRS that will give the agency the certainty it needs to rebuild.

The IRS proposal includes year-by-year estimates of the additional resources that will be directed toward the agency as well as the specific activities that these resources would support. The design ensures that the IRS is able to absorb and usefully deploy additional resources over the entire 10-year horizon and keeps budget growth manageable at around 10 percent per year.

Mr. SMITH of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. MURPHY), a member of the Ways and Means Committee.

Mr. MURPHY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the Family and Small Business Taxpayer Protection Act, one of the first legislative acts of the new Republican majority.

□ 1930

Main Street America has suffered 2 years too many of Democrats' one-party rule. Inflation continues to hover at record highs, and small businesses continue to struggle.

The last thing that these small businesses can afford right now is 87,000 new IRS agents not only targeting their enterprises but targeting their livelihoods. With 11 million tax returns still awaiting IRS action, the IRS should be focusing on doing their job rather than weaponizing their agency.

This isn't new. The Democrats have used the IRS and the Tax Code as a weapon before and are attempting to do it again. The Family and Small Business Taxpayer Protection Act rescinds new IRS funding intended to target middle-class families.

This cannot wait.

Mr. Speaker, I urge passage of this bill so our small businesses can thrive absent any fear of IRS agents knocking at their door.

Mr. NEAL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. DOGGETT), who intends to talk about the tax gap.

Mr. DOGGETT. Mr. Speaker, this first Republican bill should be known as the protect Donald Trump and his tax cheating cronies act.

After years of obstructing access to Donald Trump's tax returns, we learned how little he paid toward the cost of our national security and how poorly the Trump Internal Revenue Service enforced our tax laws.

Each year the richest 1 percent in our country avoid paying an incredible $160 billion of the taxes they owe. This crime wave of Trump-style tax cheating is made possible by Republican insistence on defunding the revenue police. Over the past decade, audit rates for corporations are down by half and the ultrarich by three-fourths.

Republican claimed interest in law and order seems to vanish when it comes to tax fraud by the wealthiest few. And their very first bill adds $114 billion to our deficit. Yes, Trump may have been indispensable last week, but this is outrageous. When those, like Trump, don't pay what they owe, then the tax burden gets shifted to small businesses and to families across the country.

Reject the Republican drive to defund.

Mr. SMITH of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, I include in the RECORD a Republican Ways and Means Committee release that explains the Congressional Budget Office's determination that it expects over $20 billion in revenue to come from the increased audits on taxpayers—that means families and small businesses making less than $400,000.

[From waysandmeans.house.gov, August 12, 2022]

CBO: NEW IRS AUDITS WILL GRAB AT LEAST $20B FROM LOWER- & MIDDLE-INCOME FAMILIES

Key Point: At least $20 billion of the revenue Democrats hope to collect from taxpayers with a supercharged IRS would come from lower- and middle-income earners and small businesses, according to a new analysis

by the nonpartisan congressional scorekeeper. That's in addition to existing audits of these income levels.

Explanation: Last weekend, all 50 Senate Democrats voted against an amendment offered by Senate Finance Republican Leader MIKE CRAPO (R–ID) that would have protected lower- and middle-income American taxpayers against new audits by the IRS.

The Congressional Budget Office (CBO) confirms that had this amendment passed and lower- and middle-income taxpayers been protected, revenue in Democrats' bill would have been reduced by at least $20 billion—confirming that at least $20 billion of the $124 billion in new revenue expected by a supercharged IRS will be coming from higher audits on low- and middle-income Americans. This will be in addition to existing audits on these income levels.

From CBO:

''CBO has not completed a point estimate of this amendment but the preliminary assessment indicates that amendment 5404 would reduce the 'non-scorable' revenues resulting from the provisions of section 10301 by at least $20 billion over the FY2022–FY2031 period.''

Additional Background:

Lower- and middle-income earning Americans are the primary target in Democrats' bill:

A previous Congressional Budget Office analysis makes clear that under this plan, audit rates will ''rise for all taxayers'' and the policy ''would return audit rates to the levels of about 10 years ago.''

The Joint Committee on Taxation, Congress's official tax scorekeeper, says that from 78 percent to 90 percent of the money raised from under-reported income would likely come from those making less than $200,000 a year. Nearly half of the audits would hit Americans making $75,000 per year or less and only 4 percent to 9 percent would come from those making more than $500,000.

Democrats voted against guardrails preventing audits for middle-income earners, instead using non-binding legislative language that would do nothing to protect taxpayers from agency abuse.

Mr. SMITH of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. VAN DUYNE).

Ms. VAN DUYNE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in full support of H.R. 23 which rescinds the additional funding for the already inflated IRS. I think we can all agree that the last thing Americans need right now is a government who is actively working against them.

One of the most outrageous provisions in the Democrats' so-called Inflation Reduction Act was giving the IRS 72 billion taxpayer dollars to hire 87,000 additional agents whose job would be to stalk transactions of everyday Americans and attack small businesses.

Middle-class Americans and the small businesses that fuel our economy have been unable to catch a break over the last 2 years. That ends today. There is simply no reasonable rationale to make the IRS larger than the Pentagon, State Department, FBI, and Border Control together.

If we are adding an additional 87,000 agents, why don't we send them to the southern border to help our border agents who are already overwhelmed and understaffed?

I stand with my colleagues today in support of H.R. 23 to block the intrusive and unnecessary 87,000 new IRS agents. Americans deserve a government that will work for them, and stopping this funding is a first step in the right direction.

Mr. NEAL. Mr. Speaker, I include in the RECORD the Statement of the Administration Policy opposing H.R. 23.

STATEMENT OF ADMINISTRATION POLICY

H.R. 23—TO RESCIND CERTAIN BALANCES MADE AVAILABLE TO THE INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

The Administration strongly opposes H.R. 23, to rescind certain balances made available to the Internal Revenue Service (IRS). The bill would rescind funding passed in the Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) that enables the IRS to crack down on large corporations and high-income people who cheat on their taxes and evade the taxes that they owe under the law.

This reckless bill would increase the deficit by nearly $115 billion over 10 years per an estimate by the Congressional Budget Office by enabling wealthy tax cheats to engage in additional tax fraud and avoidance. To be clear, the Treasury Secretary has already directed that none of the additional IRS resources be used to increase audit rates relative to historical levels for small businesses or households with incomes below $400,000. Far from protecting middle-class families or small businesses, H.R. 23 protects wealthy tax cheats at the expense of honest, middle-class taxpayers. Each year the top one percent hides about 20 percent of their income from the government so they can get away with not paying any tax on it. That means that working people—who report 99 percent of their income to the IRS—pay a larger share of collected taxes than they should. Not only does it shift the tax burden from the wealthy to the middle-class, it would also make it harder for middle-class families and small businesses to get timely tax refunds and other important services from the IRS, by rescinding billions in funding for IRS information technology and operations.

With their first economic legislation of the new Congress, House Republicans are making clear that their top economic priority is to allow the rich and multi-billion dollar corporations to skip out on their taxes, while making life harder for ordinary, middle-class families that pay the taxes they owe. That's their agenda; not lowering costs or cutting taxes for hard working Americans—as President Biden has consistently advocated.

If the President were presented with H.R. 23—or any other bill that enables the wealthiest Americans and largest corporations to cheat on their taxes, while honest and hard-working Americans are left to pay the tab—he would veto it.

Mr. NEAL. Mr. Speaker, I include in the RECORD a CBO score for this bill that is showing that it will add $114 billion to the Federal deficit over the next 10 years.

ESTIMATED BUDGETARY EFFECTS OF H.R. 23, THE FAMILY AND SMALL BUSINESS TAXPAYER PROTECTION ACT, AS POSTED ON THE WEBSITE OF THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ON JANUARY 9, 2023 AS AN ITEM THAT MAY BE CONSIDERED PURSUANT TO A RULE

	By fiscal year, millions of dollars—											
	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2023–2027	2023–2032
Decreases (−) in Direct Spending												
Total Changes in Direct Spending												
Budget Authority	−71,473	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	−71,473	−71,473
Outlays	−2,359	−2,835	−4,124	−5,589	−7,252	−9,249	−11,423	−14,027	−14,605	0	−22,159	−71,463
Decreases (−) in Revenues												
Total Changes in Revenues	−1,645	−6,186	−12,506	−17,394	−21,574	−25,416	−28,983	−31,441	−31,879	−8,814	−59,305	−185,838
Net Increase or Decrease (−) in the Deficit from Changes in Direct Spending and Revenues												
Net Effect on the Deficit	−714	3,351	8,382	11,805	14,322	16,167	17,560	17,414	17,274	8,814	37,146	114,375

Source: Congressional Budget Office.

The Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010 establishes budget-reporting and enforcement procedures for legislation affecting direct spending or revenues. The net changes in outlays and revenues that are subject to those procedures are shown above.

The Congressional Budget Office adheres to laws and Congressional rules concerning the federal budget and to a set of principles (called the Scorekeeping Guidelines) created by the Congress. Those principles guide how the House and Senate Budget Committees, the Congressional Budget Office, and the Office of Management and Budget attribute budgetary effects to legislation, with the goal of promoting consistent treatment of estimated effects among those agencies. (For more information on those guidelines, see Congressional Budget Office, CBO Explains Budgetary Scorekeeping Guidelines, January 2021, www.cbo.gov/publication/56507.)

When a provision in an authorization bill provides funding for administrative or program management activities, such as when the IRS receives additional funding for administrative activities, spending of those amounts can result in increases in receipts. Guideline 14, however, directs scorekeepers to exclude those increases when estimating the budgetary effects of proposals that would provide additional mandatory funding for such activities.

Guideline 14 was adopted in part to avert cases in which possible, but uncertain, receipts were used to offset near-term increases in spending resulting from the same bill. That guideline is asymmetrical, however. That is, even though increased receipts cannot be credited to a bill that would increase administrative funding, estimated receipt losses that might result from a decrease in such funding are included in the estimated budgetary effects.

H.R. 23 would rescind unobligated funds provided by paragraphs (1)(A)(ii), (1)(A)(iii), (1)(B), (2), (3), (4), and (5) of section 10301 of Public Law 117–169. CBO estimates that the bill would decrease outlays by $71 billion and decrease receipts by $186 billion over the 2023–2032 period. Both of those effects are included in accordance with Guideline 14.

Mr. NEAL. Mr. Speaker, I include in the RECORD an op-ed piece from the former IRS Commissioner Charles Rettig, a Republican, titled: ''IRS sets the record straight: We're going after tax evaders, not honest Americans.''

[From Yahoo! Finance, Aug. 25, 2022]

IRS SETS THE RECORD STRAIGHT: WE'RE GOING AFTER TAX EVADERS, NOT HONEST AMERICANS: OP-ED

(By Charles P. Rettig)

As the nation's tax administrator, the IRS plays a unique role in our nation. It can be a difficult job. After all, does anyone really like paying taxes? Of course not. But they're essential to fund the roads we drive on, the schools our children attend, support our military and so much more. Unfortunately, given the nature of this work and historical stereotypes, the IRS is often perceived as an easy target for mischaracterizations of what

IRS employees do—and that's exactly what's happened in recent weeks.

The recent debate over providing badly needed funding to the IRS is filled with outright false suggestions about what the agency and our hardworking employees do—as well as how the additional resources will be handled.

The bottom line is this: These resources are absolutely not about increasing audit scrutiny on small business or middle-income Americans. The investment of these important resources is designed to support honest, compliant taxpayers. Our investment is designed around a Treasury directive that audit rates do not rise relative to recent years for households making under $400,000.

We all want a fair and impartial system where everyone contributes their fair share, no more and certainly no less. A robust, visible tax enforcement effort focused on high-end tax evaders and those supporting them is a priority. Underpayments by tax evaders shift the burden of operating our great country onto honest, hard-working Americans who follow the law. With this new law, honest taxpayers will see badly needed, meaningful service improvements at the IRS. The IRS should be able to answer the phones and process information—including tax returns—in a timely manner. Enhanced IT systems and taxpayer services will mean that honest taxpayers will be better able to comply with the tax laws, ultimately resulting in a lower—yes, lower—likelihood of being audited and a reduced burden on them.

To set the record straight on this important legislation and dispel any lingering misperceptions, here are some key facts to keep in mind:

False Statement: The IRS is hiring 87,000 armed special agents to harass taxpayers.

Reality: Absolutely false. The majority of new hires the IRS makes will be those who answer the phones, work on processing individual tax returns or go after high-end taxpayers or corporations who are avoiding their taxes. Less than 1 percent of new hires will be in our IRS Criminal Investigation (IRS-CI) area, which currently has a total of about 2,100 special agents and is currently hiring about 300 more.

These CI special agents investigate criminal tax violations typically related to money laundering, Bank Secrecy, National Security and National Defense matters. They have been involved in dismantling terrorist financing efforts and criminal cartels as well as eliminating child exploitation operations in the Dark Net that led to the arrests of hundreds of people throughout the world. They do not perform civil tax administrative functions such as audits of tax returns. They are law enforcement officers, and every American should be extremely proud they are on our team.

False Statement: All IRS employees—and those being hired under the new legislation—will carry firearms.

Reality: Again, absolutely false. More than 97 percent of IRS employees do not carry weapons. This includes key civil-side enforcement personnel, including revenue agents, examiners and others involved in audits and compliance work. Less than 3 percent of IRS employees—expressly limited to Criminal Investigation special agents—carry firearms. IRS Criminal Investigation oversees the entirety of the work related to criminal violations of the tax law and other financial crimes. This is consistent with other federal law enforcement agencies.

False Statement: The additional funding will be used to hire more auditors to ''shake down'' average taxpayers.

Reality: False. Wage-earning taxpayers like firefighters, construction workers, teachers and police officers are among the most compliant taxpayers, given that their incomes come from Forms W–2 and 1099. These resources are absolutely not about increasing audit scrutiny on small businesses or middle-income Americans. Instead, the additional resources will also be focused on large corporate and high net-worth taxpayers to enforce laws already on the books that the IRS does not have enough resources to pursue.

False Statement: The new legislation will be a massive overnight expansion of the IRS.

Reality: False. This funding—which will be spread over 10 years—will add employees over time as we modernize our operations with meaningful technological enhancements. In addition, the IRS has one of the oldest workforces in government, and staffing has been in a deep decline for many years. More than 50,000 employees will retire in the next few years, leaving the foundation of the tax system that the nation relies on at risk. We've been losing 10,000 employees a year.

Overall, current IRS staffing is far below historical norms. In 1992, the IRS had 117,000 employees—38,000 more than today. Back then, the agency was dealing with fewer taxpayers; the U.S. population has grown almost 30 percent since 1992.

False Statement: This new funding will allow overreach by the IRS, putting agents on every street corner and prying into people's personal financial lives.

Reality: False. This funding will allow the IRS to better serve the nation's taxpayers—and ultimately meet the critical needs of our country. Our employees care and, like others in government, take an oath to support our country. We take pride in hiring veterans, people with disabilities and people from all walks of life and from every corner of our country. Many of our employees, including myself, are members of a military family. And all of our employees reflect the taxpayers we serve.

I am an extremely proud American, a member of a proud military family, and simply will not accept baseless, harmful assertions against the interests of our country and the proud, hard-working employees of the IRS.

Everyone should know this about IRS employees: We care, a lot, about this country and you.

Mr. NEAL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from California (Mr. THOMPSON), who is a much-valued member of the Ways and Means Committee.

Mr. THOMPSON of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to this misguided, expensive, and unpaid for legislation.

For years, my colleagues on the other side of the aisle have done everything they can to demonize the IRS. But here is the reality: When the IRS doesn't have the funding it needs, then two very bad things happen. The very wealthy tax cheats are able to avoid paying their fair share; and two, our constituents who need help from the IRS face unnecessary and destructive delays in getting that help.

The majority can't criticize the IRS for its performance while simultaneously fighting to cut the IRS budget.

Despite what my colleagues on the other side of the aisle would lead you to believe, Mr. Speaker, there aren't 87,000 storm troopers funded in this bill who are going to bang down your door. That is pure and utter nonsense.

Taxes are the price we pay to live in a civilized society. They are a fundamental part of our civic responsibility to one another.

This bill is a bad idea, and I encourage all my colleagues to vote ''no''.

Mr. SMITH of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Kansas (Mr. ESTES).

Mr. ESTES. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased today to rise in support of commonsense legislation that puts the American people ahead of padding the coffers of the IRS.

It wasn't long ago that Washington was under one-party rule. This Chamber was recently under the leadership of the Democratic Party that worked to give D.C. bureaucrats more power and wanted to hire an army of IRS agents to harass and audit my constituents while ignoring the need for more border agents to address the crisis at our southern border.

Congressman SMITH's legislation eliminates the devastating IRS provision that Democrats snuck into their so-called Inflation Reduction Act by rescinding the funding to this D.C. agency.

The facts are that middle- and lower-income people are audited more by IRS agents by design of the IRS.

The Kansans I represent need relief from high gas prices and rampant inflation caused by the current administration and one-party rule. My constituents don't need a supercharged IRS that will investigate their transactions between friends and sic 87,000 new agents on them.

This bill, as the first bill that the new Congress addresses, puts our priorities on full display. Republicans are ready to restore our Nation and hold government accountable.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this crucial legislation.

Mr. NEAL. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Kansas, my friend. He just pointed out that the people at the bottom are audited more than the people at the top. That is precisely the point that we are attempting to make here during the course of the next few minutes.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER), who is the former majority leader.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding and adopt all the remarks he made in his opening statement.

This debate about IRS lends itself to being the most dishonest and demagogic rhetoric that I have seen in the Congress at any point in time.

I rise as the former chairman of the Treasury-Postal Committee, now the Financial Services and General Government Committee to which I will return having left the majority leader's spot.

This bill is a bad bill. Every small American taxpayer ought to be for this bill because this bill will make sure that others pay their fair share as they do.

That is the issue. They are paying their fair share, as the chairman noted, because we take it out of their salary. But the people who get it through dividends and capital gains, et cetera, et cetera, aha, they have got the lawyers, the accountants, and the people who can tell them how not to pay their fair share.

This is a bill against small business. This is a bill against the small taxpayer. This is against paying your fair share.

Mr. SMITH of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, I include in the RECORD a Republican Ways and Means Committee release explaining that Senate Democrats voted down an amendment that would prevent increased audits on taxpayers making less than $400,000 a year and House Democrats refuse to take up a bill that would do the same.

[From waysandmeans.house.gov, Aug. 17, 2022]

DEMOCRATS FAIL TO PROTECT MIDDLE CLASS FROM IRS AUDITS

Democrats voted against guardrails that would have protected lower- and middle-income taxpayers from more audits as a result of supercharging the IRS with 87,000 new agents.

Instead, they hope you'll just ''take their word for it'' that the IRS won't target American families who are living paycheck to paycheck. Various news outlets have circulated these claims as facts, but the bill text says otherwise, Reason Magazine's Matt Welch reports.

Democrats claim they won't target lower- and middle- income earners with their expansion of the IRS by 87,000 agents . . .

''. . . top Democrats have been busy escalating their already implausible claims that goosing the IRS enforcement budget by 69 percent over a decade, hiring 87,000 additional new staffers at an agency that currently employs 79,000, and nabbing an estimated extra $124 billion in tax revenue will miraculously not bring any percentage increase in audits performed on Americans earning less than $400,000 a year.''

. . . but the nonpartisan Congressional Budget Office predicts boosted IRS funding will increase audits for all taxpayers . . .

''CBO Director Phillip L. Swagel estimated that boosting IRS funding by $80 billion would increase tax revenues by $200 billion (the number would later rise to $207 billion, before settling at $204 billion), adding that 'the proposal . . . would return audit rates to the levels of about 10 years ago; the rate would rise for all taxpayers' (italics mine), though 'higher-income taxpayers would face the largest increase.' ''

. . . and Democrats voted against Republican amendments preventing lower income earners from being targeted by higher audits.

''In the final IRA bill, in fact, $45.7 billion is earmarked for 'enforcement,' and $25.3 billion goes to 'operations support.' There is no reason to conclude from those dollar amounts that the number of resulting audits will be less than originally projected.''

Many ''fact checkers'' have refused to verify claims by Democrats:

''As Liz Wolfe has reported repeatedly in the pages of Reason, none of these assurances live in the text of the Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) itself. One Republican amendment ''to prevent the use of additional Internal Revenue Service Funds from being used for audits of taxpayers with taxable incomes below $400,000'' was voted down on party lines. You'll just have to take Democrats' word for it. ''That's good enough for many news organizations, who have been coughing up ''fact-checks'' aimed not at the demonstrable veracity of White House promises about significant legislation impacting literally all adult Americans but at the hyperbole of Republican criticism thereof.''

Democrats will raise audits on the middle class under the guise of going after the tax gap.

''The fact remains that you can't close the tax gap without greater enforcement on the poor and that enforcement on the poor is considerably less expensive.''

''It is true that Yellen has freshly directed the IRS to not increase the audit rate of under-$400,000s. And it's also true that there's no structural enforcement mechanism preventing the agency from continuing to go after low-hanging fruit to meet revenue targets.''

Only $3.2 billion of the $80 billion total goes towards improving services for taxpayers.

''. . . just $3.2 billion of the $80 billion is earmarked for customer service, producing a mere 9 percent increase over the previous baseline. If the agency is bad at answering phone calls—and it's bad at answering phone calls—a 9 percent bump seems inadequate to the task.''

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

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Nebraska for yielding.

House Republicans made a promise to the American people to fight for working-class families. And we made a promise that our first order of business under a new Republican majority would be to repeal the $80 billion Democrats gave the IRS to hire 87,000 new agents to target American working-class families.

We are delivering on that promise today.

This bill rescinds the IRS funds in the Inflation Reduction Act—a law that does nothing to combat inflation but everything to empower an agency that has targeted Americans. They have leaked taxpayer information, and under the Biden administration, they threatened to snoop into the bank accounts of millions of middle-class families.

We know this because President Biden wrote such a proposal into his first budget as part of his agenda to expand the power of the IRS and shovel billions more to this troubled agency.

At that time, we asked the Joint Committee on Taxation how many Americans might be subject to such a scheme to spy into their bank accounts. The JCT said that up to 134 million taxpayers could be targeted.

So much for just going after the millionaires and the billionaires that our Democrat colleagues like to talk about.

While the Biden administration—including Treasury Secretary Yellen—has tried to dismiss concerns over how middle-class Americans would be targeted by the IRS, under the Democrats' $80 billion infusion of cash, the Congressional Budget Office has affirmed undoubtedly families making less than $400,000 per year would be subjected to increased enforcement and, yes, audits by the IRS.

But of course this would be the case when you realize that more than half of the $80 billion Democrats gave the IRS is earmarked for enforcement.

The IRS does not need a raise. It needs a reckoning. And what starts today with rescinding this $80 billion continues through rigorous IRS oversight that Democrats ignored under their one-party rule.

Taxpayers deserve true oversight for an agency that leaked the tax returns of thousands of American taxpayers at the same time the White House was calling for tax increases on those individuals. We are talking about an agency with a history of targeting conservatives with woefully underperforming customer service and whose own commissioner under Obama called this $80 billion more than three times the amount of money the agency actually needed.

House Republicans are ready to provide oversight and accountability, and that starts today with ending this $80 billion pay raise.

Mr. NEAL. Mr. Speaker, let me congratulate Mr. SMITH, incidentally, on his recent elevation to become the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee. We look forward to a productive session during the next couple of years.

Mr. Speaker, I include into the RECORD a blog post by the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities summarizing the fact check that has repeatedly debunked the false claim that we just heard a few seconds ago, that the IRS is going to hire 87,000 new agents immediately.

[From Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, January 9, 2023]

HOUSE GOP'S FIRST BILL: A MISLEADING GAMBIT TO PROTECT INTERESTS OF WEALTHY TAX CHEATS

(By Chuck Marr)

House Republicans have announced that their first legislative priority is to rescind nearly all of the Inflation Reduction Act's $80 billion in ten-year funding for the IRS, while repeating falsehoods and inflammatory rhetoric about how that funding will be used. While the Republicans have launched a campaign about a false ''army'' of 87,000 agents, the debate should focus on one accurate and alarming number: the IRS has 2,284 fewer skilled auditors to handle the sophisticated returns of wealthy taxpayers than it did in 1954. The decade-long, House Republican-driven budget cuts have created dysfunction at the IRS, where relatively few millionaires are now audited. If House Republicans succeed in rolling back this critically needed funding and maintaining this dysfunction, the IRS would be woefully understaffed, hindering its ability to administer the tax code and collect legally owed taxes—particularly from high-income and high-wealth taxpayers. On behalf of honest taxpayers, policymakers should reject the House Republican effort to protect wealthy tax cheats.

The IRS workforce is composed of civilian public servants, such as accountants and customer service representatives, who collect nearly all the federal revenue to fund

our government, from Medicare and Social Security to our armed forces. Its skilled auditors, also known as revenue agents, are highly trained to handle sophisticated tax returns of wealthy people and multinational corporations. All of these IRS employees perform a core function of government, are central to the workings of our democracy, and work on behalf of honest taxpayers.

Republican IRS critics, however, have constructed a narrative around the IRS workforce becoming an ''army'' of 87,000 ''armed agents'' whose enemies are ''hardworking American families and small businesses.'' This rhetoric is false and dangerous.

Fact checkers have repeatedly debunked the 87,000 figure, which comes from a prior Treasury estimate that it would use new funding to hire 87,000 total staff over the next ten years, including IRS employees in all departments, not just skilled auditors. These are people who answer phones, process returns, program computers, as well as a fraction—albeit an important one—who audit complex tax returns.

The House GOP campaign ignores the reality of today's IRS—which has resulted from the sharp budget cuts that Republicans have pushed since 2010—as well as the harm that would flow from rescinding much of the Inflation Reduction Act's new IRS funding. The upcoming debate needs to cut through the obfuscation of the House Republican campaign and focus on honest and pertinent numbers.

Consider, in 2021, the IRS had 8,321 skilled auditors. That's 40 percent fewer than the agency had in 2010, the year before House Republicans were in the majority and began driving the last decade of steep IRS budget cuts.

Moreover, it's 2,284 fewer revenue agents than the IRS had in 1954—not a typo. The last time the IRS had fewer revenue agents than it has today was in 1953. Today's economy is seven times larger than it was in 1953 and our population has more than doubled since then. Today's tax returns of wealthy people and large multinationals are more complex and global, which take more time for auditors to review.

As a result of these budget cuts and fewer skilled auditors, audit rates have plummeted for wealthy individuals and large corporations.

For the largest corporations (those with more than $1 billion in assets), the audit rate fell by more than half between 2010 and 2017. For millionaires, the audit rate fell by roughly 77 percent over the same period. Preliminary audit data for 2018 and 2019 suggest that the audit rate may have declined over 90 percent between 2010 and 2019.

House Republicans want to scare people with their false claims about how the IRS would use the new resources. But the reality is that, today, the IRS skilled audit staff is 2,284 smaller than in 1954, only a tiny fraction of millionaires is audited, and large multinationals can hire large squads of lawyers to easily overwhelm the resources of the IRS. One only needs to skim President Trump's tax returns, the indictment of convicted tax cheat Paul Manafort, and a ProPublica investigation of how Facebook outgunned the IRS to grasp the resources necessary to be serious about enforcing our tax laws and how reckless it would be to keep the number of skilled auditors at 1950s levels, as the House Republicans would do.

Honest taxpayers and business owners deserve better. They deserve an IRS that processes their tax returns and tax refunds efficiently, answers the phone when they call with questions, and ensures that the wealthy and profitable corporations are paying the taxes they legally owe.

A key element of a healthy, functioning democracy is a transparent tax system that is fairly enforced so that people and corporations pay what they owe and the well-heeled and powerful cannot flout their responsibility to pay their taxes.

Efforts to protect wealthy tax cheats and purposely undermine the IRS's ability to enforce tax laws are anti-democratic and should be resoundingly rejected.

Mr. NEAL. Mr. Speaker, I include in the RECORD a FactCheck.org article confirming that not all of the 87,000 people who will be hired are going to work on enforcement.

[From FactCheck.org, Aug. 18, 2022]

IRS WILL TARGET 'HIGH-INCOME' TAX EVADERS WITH NEW FUNDING, CONTRARY TO SOCIAL MEDIA POSTS

(By Brea Jones)

QUICK TAKE

The Inflation Reduction Act includes $79 billion for the IRS. Social media posts misleadingly claim the IRS will now hire ''87,000 new agents'' to investigate average citizens. But most new hires will provide customer services, and enforcement efforts will be aimed at ''high-income and corporate tax evaders,'' a Treasury Department spokesperson said.

FULL STORY

President Joe Biden signed the Inflation Reduction Act—a climate, health care and tax package—into law on Aug. 16.

The legislation includes roughly $79 billion for the IRS over 10 years. The nonpartisan Congressional Budget Office projects that the enhanced IRS enforcement funded by the law will generate an additional $204 billion in revenue over 10 years. That represents additional taxes that are owed under existing laws, but which go unpaid.

Treasury Department officials say not all new hires will work on enforcement and increased revenues won't come from middle-income earners. Treasury Secretary Janet L. Yellen directed IRS Commissioner Charles P. Rettig not to use the new funding to increase enforcement of taxpayers earning less than $400,000. The IRS is a bureau of the Treasury Department.

''Specifically, I direct that any additional resources—including any new personnel or auditors that are hired—shall not be used to increase the share of small businesses or households below the $400,000 threshold that are audited relative to historical levels,'' Yellen wrote in an Aug. 10 letter to Rettig. ''This means that, contrary to the misinformation from opponents of this legislation, small business or households earning $400,000 per year or less will not see an increase in the chances that they are audited.''

But Republican members of Congress and social media users have spread the false claim that the new law will be used to hire ''87,000 new IRS agents.''

Sen. Ted Cruz, in an interview on Fox News that was posted to Facebook, got it doubly wrong when he claimed that ''87,000 new IRS agents'' will be going after small businesses and regular Americans.

''And, by the way, these IRS agents aren't there to go after billionaires,'' Cruz said. ''They're there to go after you. They're there to go after your small business.''

But, as we will explain later, not all of the new hires will be ''agents.'' There's a big difference between IRS agents, such as revenue agents and special agents, and the workers who make up the bulk of the IRS staff. And, as we said, the Treasury Department has directed the IRS not to focus on small businesses and those earning less than $400,000.

Some versions of the claim suggest that the 87,000 new ''agents'' will be armed—but, as we've written before, only ''special agents'' who investigate criminal violations of the tax code are authorized to carry firearms.

Rep. Matt Gaetz took it one step further, calling it ''bizarre'' that the IRS bought $700,000 worth of ammunition between March and June 1 of this year. He suggested that the purchases are part of a ''broader effort'' to get ammunition off the market. But, as we will detail later, the purchases this year are in line with past years, according to government data.

Some of the claims about the IRS on social media were tied to an unrelated event—the FBI search of former President Donald Trump's Mar-a-Lago home in Florida.

''The IRS is coming for you. The DOJ is coming for you. The FBI is coming for you. No one is safe from political punishment in Joe Biden's America,'' the official Twitter account for the House Judiciary Committee Republicans tweeted.

But Rettig, the IRS commissioner, wrote in a letter to lawmakers on Aug. 4 that the resources obtained with the funding from the Inflation Reduction Act ''are absolutely not about increasing audit scrutiny on small businesses or middle-income Americans.''

''Other resources will be invested in employees and IT systems that will allow us to better serve all taxpayers, including small businesses and middle-income taxpayers,'' Rettig said.

FUNDS FOR CUSTOMER SERVICE AND ENFORCEMENT

A Treasury Department report from May 2021 estimated that a similar $80 billion investment proposed in Biden's American Families Plan would have allowed the IRS to modernize and restore the ''IRS enforcement capability'' in several ways—including by hiring 86,852 full-time employees. That's where the claim about hiring ''87,000 new agents'' apparently comes from.

The 2021 report said the $80 billion investment to restore the IRS would be broken down into two components: ''a dedicated stream of mandatory funds ($72.5 billion over a decade) and a program integrity allocation ($6.7 billion over a decade).''

The $6.7 billion program integrity allocation will be used for ''the hiring and retention of at least 5,000 new enforcement personnel,'' the 2021 report said. ''The mandatory funds are allocated over a 10–year horizon. They provide enforcement resources, including a significant investment in revitalizing the IRS's examination of large corporations, partnerships, and global high-wealth and high-income individuals.''

Over the past decade, the IRS has lost 40 percent of its ''complex revenue agents''—agents who handle complicated tax returns of large businesses and corporations and go after high-end tax evaders—as its budget has been gutted, according to a Treasury Department spokesperson. ''Today, the IRS has the same number of IRS revenue agents for complex work as it had in WWII,'' the spokesperson told us in an email.

Over the next five years, the IRS is expecting to lose up to 52,000 employees to attrition, the Treasury Department spokesperson told us in a phone interview. Most of the new hires will replace the outgoing employees and will be on the service side of the IRS.

''The majority of hires made with these resources fill positions of the 50,000 IRS employees who are on the verge of retirement. Of the net new hires, the majority are hired to improve customer services—from upgrading IT to answering phone calls,'' the Treasury Department spokesperson said.

The IRS might net about 30,000 new hires, as a result of the number of retirements and new funding. But the IRS hasn't yet released estimates for how many new employees the

agency could hire with funding from the Inflation Reduction Act. The IRS is expected to release the final numbers and breakdown in the coming months.

''The resources to modernize the IRS will be used to improve taxpayer services—from answering the phones to improving IT systems—and to crack down on high-income and corporate tax evaders who cost the American people hundreds of billions of dollars each year,'' the spokesperson said. ''The majority of new employees will replace the standard level of staff departures over the next few years and will be hired to improve taxpayer services. The agency will 'also bring on experienced auditors who can take on corporate and high-end tax evaders, without increasing audit rates relative to historical norms for people earning under $400,000 each year.''

A White House spokesperson told us in an email, ''both Treasury Secretary Yellen and the IRS Commissioner have been explicit that these funds will be used for the wealthiest taxpayers and not those making less than $400,000 per year. These resources will improve technology and customer service, which will make it less likely that honest taxpayers get audited.''

SPENDING ON AMMUNITION AND ARMED AGENTS

Gaetz, a Republican from Florida, raised concerns in June that the IRS spent $700,000 on ammunition from March to June of this year, and he introduced the Disarm the IRS Act in July.

Gaetz described the ammunition acquisition as ''bizarre'' in a recent interview. Others have also echoed the claim.

But that's not an unusual amount of money for the IRS to spend on ammunition and is on par with what has been spent in previous years for the IRS Criminal Investigation division, which was established in 1919.

IRS Criminal Investigation is the sixth-largest federal law enforcement agency in the U.S. But it's a small unit of the IRS overall, less than 3 percent of its total workforce, according to the Treasury Department spokesperson.

The IRS Criminal Investigation division doesn't perform routine IRS audits on average Americans.

''The bulk of IRS's tax administration work is done by civilian auditors and revenue collectors,'' Justin Cole, a spokesman for the IRS Criminal Investigation division, told us in an email. ''IRS Criminal Investigation oversees the entirety of the work related to criminal violations of the tax law and other financial crimes.''

The division investigates cases related to money laundering, cybercrime, bank secrecy, national security, national defense and narcotics organizations—a large reason for the need for firearms and training. The division is famously known for the arrest of American gangster AL Copone. More recently, the division has been involved in the task force that is tracking the assets of Russian oligarchs.

''In order to carry out their daily duties, which include search warrants and arrests, CI special agents carry firearms,'' Cole said.

Using usaspending.gov, the official source of U.S. spending data and the site used by Gaetz, we found that the IRS has spent $816,248.90 so far in the fiscal year 2022 for ''duty ammunition'' from Vista Outdoor Sales. That's a little less than last fiscal year ($842,989,60) and slightly more than in fiscal 2020 ($761,265,40). (All amounts are ''total obligations,'' as of Aug. 18.)

The majority of the recent $725,460.10 spending went for handgun ammunition and equals about 2,545 cases of ammunition—''just enough for Special Agent handgun qualifications,'' Cole said. ''CI purchases the minimum amount of ammunition necessary to cover training and firearms qualifications for its law enforcement employees.''

The IRS spent an average of $712,500 on ammunition for fiscal years 2010 to 2017, according to a 2018 report to Congress by the Government Accountability Office on firearms and ammunition purchases by federal law enforcement agencies.

''There are about 3,000 employees in [the IRS Criminal Investigation division], 2,100 of which are special agents and the remaining professional staff. Only special agents carry firearms,'' Cole said.

In 2021, there were 2,046 special agents, who ''are among the most highly trained financial investigators in the world,'' according to the 2021 annual report.

The number of special agents in the division hasn't changed much in five years, according to the division's annual reports. In 2017, there were 2,159 special agents. But the number of special agents has declined substantially since 2009, when the bureau had 2,725—as we noted 12 years ago while addressing a misleading claim about the IRS hiring ''16,500 new agents.'' That's a 33 percent decrease from 2009 to 2021.

New special agents complete six months of training, including firearms training.

The IRS is not the only government agency that purchases guns and ammunition for enforcement officers. The 2018 GAO report lists several other agencies that make those purchases, such as the Food and Drug Administration, the National Institutes of Health and the Veterans Health Administration.

Mr. NEAL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. LARSON) who is a distinguished member of the Ways and Means Committee.

Mr. LARSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, I rise to associate myself with the remarks of the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts.

I think he used the right words when he talked about theater.

Isn't it long overdue that we are honest with the American people about what this is about?

Come on, Mr. Speaker, you can't really believe that what you are proposing here isn't shielding the wealthiest people in this Nation and corporations.

People at Augie & Ray's in East Hartford are not fooled by this, and they understand what the agenda is. You place us further in debt and leave us with little else to do to help the people who need it the most.

What is this a guise for?

Cutting what you call entitlements.

What people at Augie & Ray's know are earned benefits that they pay for every single week out of their paycheck where they pay their taxes as well.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are reminded to direct their remarks to Chair.

□ 1945

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

Mr. LAHOOD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of the Family and Small Business Taxpayer Protection Act.

This bill defends American taxpayers against an unchecked, supercharged IRS and prioritizes customer service and tax return processing, two of the agency's most important functions.

Included in the Democrats' reckless Inflation Reduction Act this past summer, the IRS received an additional $80 billion in funding, with over half directed toward enforcement.

What is worse, the Democrats' bill failed to include any safeguards to protect low- and middle-income taxpayers from being unfairly targeted for tax audits.

While the IRS continues to beef up their audit division, the agency still has 3.7 million unprocessed tax returns and a total of 11.1 million returns awaiting action. This is simply unacceptable. The IRS should focus on processing these returns, along with addressing the awful level of customer service currently available to taxpayers.

Law-abiding families and small businesses in Illinois need their tax returns processed and phone calls answered, not more IRS agents knocking on their doors with burdensome audits.

Mr. Speaker, I urge the adoption of this bill.

Mr. NEAL. Mr. Speaker, that is precisely the point that we have attempted to make. Customer service is not occurring because the IRS has been cut by 30 percent over the last 15 years.

Mr. Speaker, I include in the RECORD a letter from the IRS Commissioner to the House of Representatives confirming that the IRS will not raise audit rates on those making under $400,000 a year.

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE,
Washington, DC, August 4, 2022.

DEAR MEMBER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, It has been the greatest honor of my professional life to spend the last four years at the helm of the IRS. I am struck each day by the commitment of dedicated IRS employees to helping American families. And our employees have done all that without the tools to do so effectively. For too long, the agency has not had the resources that it needs to ensure the tax laws are enforced fairly and that Americans receive the level and quality of service they deserve. We are the greatest country in the world, yet the agency that touches more Americans than any other continually struggles to receive sufficient resources to fulfill its important mission.

The resources in the reconciliation package will get us back to historical norms in areas of challenge for the agency—large corporate and global high-net-worth taxpayers—as well as new areas like pass-through entities and multinational taxpayers with international tax issues, where we need sophisticated, specialized teams in place that are able to unpack complex structures and identify noncompliance.

These resources are absolutely not about increasing audit scrutiny on small businesses or middle-income Americans. As we've been planning, our investment of these enforcement resources is designed around the Department of the Treasury's directive that audit rates will not rise relative to recent years for households making under $400,000. Other resources will be invested in

employees and IT systems that will allow us to better serve all taxpayers, including small businesses and middle-income taxpayers. Enhanced IT systems and taxpayer service will actually mean that honest taxpayers will be better able to comply with the tax laws, resulting in a lower likelihood of being audited and a reduced burden on them.

Large corporate and high-net-worth taxpayers often engage teams of sophisticated representatives who pursue unsettled or sometimes questionable interpretations of tax law. The integrity and fairness of our tax administrative system relies upon the ability of our agency to maintain a strong, visible, robust enforcement presence directed to these and other similarly situated taxpayers when they are noncompliant. These important efforts also support honest taxpayers who voluntarily comply with their filing and reporting requirements.

The IRS has fewer front-line, experienced examiners in the field than at any time since World War II, and fewer employees than at any time since the 1970s. Advances in technology have been helpful but have not kept pace with the ever-increasing responsibilities and challenges facing the IRS. As a result, the IRS has for too long been unable to pursue meaningful, impactful examinations of large corporate and high-networth taxpayers to ensure they are paying their fair share. This creates a direct revenue loss from evaders and lessens the potential to deter others from pursuing a similar path of noncompliance. Every American should support a fair and impartial system of tax administration supported by an appropriately resourced tax administrator. In fact, the continued success of our country depends, in part, upon the success of the agency in appropriately, fairly and impartially enforcing the tax laws and in providing meaningful, impactful services to every American.

As an extremely proud American, I'm grateful for your support of the IRS and our dedicated employees. I cannot be forceful enough in emphasizing that these resources will be transformative for the agency and for American taxpayers. I am available to meet with you at your convenience to discuss the foregoing.

Thank you,

CHARLES P. RETTIG.

Mr. NEAL. Mr. Speaker, I include in the RECORD a letter from Secretary Yellen to the IRS Commissioner, directing the IRS not to use any additional funding to increase audits on small businesses and households earning less than $400,000 a year.

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY,
SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,
Washington, DC, August 10, 2022.

CHARLES P. RETTIG,
Commissioner, Internal Revenue Service, Washington, DC.

DEAR COMMISSIONER: The Inflation Reduction Act includes much-needed funding for the IRS to improve taxpayer service, modernize outdated technological infrastructure, and increase equity in the tax system by enforcing the tax laws against those high-earners, large corporations, and complex partnerships who today do not pay what they owe.

These crucial investments have been a focus of the Biden Administration since the President's first day in office, and I was heartened to see the legislation pass the Senate this weekend.

Notwithstanding the changes that arose because of Republican challenges during the Byrd process, I write today to confirm the commitment that has been a guiding precept of the planning that you and your team are undertaking: that audit rates will not rise relative to recent years for households making under $400,000 annually.

Specifically, I direct that any additional resources—including any new personnel or auditors that are hired—shall not be used to increase the share of small business or households below the $400,000 threshold that are audited relative to historical levels. This means that, contrary to the misinformation from opponents of this legislation, small business or households earning $400,000 per year or less will not see an increase in the chances that they are audited.

Instead, enforcement resources will focus on high-end noncompliance. There, sustained, multiyear funding is so critical to the agency's ability to make the investments needed to pursue a robust attack on the tax gap by targeting crucial challenges. like large corporations, high-net-worth individuals and complex pass-throughs, where today the IRS has resources to initiate just 7,500 audits annually out of more than 4 million returns received.

This is challenging work that requires a team of sophisticated revenue agents in place to spend thousands of hours poring over complicated returns, and it is also work that has huge revenue potential: indeed, an additional hour auditing someone making more than $5 million annually generates an estimated $4,500 of additional taxes collected. This is essential work that I know the IRS is eager to undertake.

For regular taxpayers, as you emphasized last week, the result of this resource infusion will be a lower likelihood of audit by an agency that has the data and technological infrastructure in place to target enforcement resources where they belong—on the high end of the income distribution, where the top 1 percent alone is estimated to not be paying $160 billion in owed taxes each year. That's important as a matter of revenue-raising, but it's also essential as a matter of fairness.

Crucially, these resources will support a much-needed upgrade of technology that is decades out-of-date, and an in vestment in taxpayer service so that the IRS is finally able to communicate with taxpayers in an efficient, timely manner. I look forward to working with you on creating new digital tools to allow taxpayers to get information from the IRS instantaneously and on improving taxpayer service, so the agency is well-equipped to answer calls when they come in.

This historic investment in our tax system will accomplish two critical objectives. It will raise substantial revenue to address the deficit; and it will create a fairer system, where those at the top who do not today comply with their tax obligations find it far less easy to do so, and where all taxpayers receive the service from the IRS that they deserve, and that your dedicated workforce is eager to deliver. The importance of the work ahead cannot be overstated.

Sincerely,

JANET L. YELLEN.

Mr. NEAL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. BLUMENAUER), a very capable member of the Ways and Means Committee.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate how Mr. NEAL laid out the facts here.

The Family and Small Business Taxpayer Protection Act is a sham. The facts are that this legislation will shield tax cheats at the expense of working families.

The last time Republicans were in charge, they systematically defunded the IRS. The agency lost nearly 20 percent of its funding, shed more than 20,000 employees, and the audit rate for millionaires dropped 70 percent. We heard one of our Republican colleagues make that point.

This legislation will enable those at the top of the heap to be able to remember the taxes they should have reported. It raises, as we have heard, $187 billion in revenue. This bill, if enacted, would add to the deficit $114 billion because it is misguided and misdirected and wrong.

Mr. Speaker, I strongly urge the rejection of this legislation enforcement of the laws for everybody.

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

Mr. KUSTOFF. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the Family and Small Business Taxpayer Protection Act.

This new Republican majority is focused on protecting taxpayers and small businesses from overreach and abuse. Blocking the Biden administration from unleashing 87,000 new IRS agents on taxpayers is a crucial first step toward fulfilling our commitment to America.

This legislation will prohibit the IRS from using new funds to target lower- and middle-class families and small businesses with more burdensome and intrusive audits.

As households grapple with a struggling economy, the last thing they need is more harassment from a supercharged IRS.

Republicans are unified in our effort to bring economic relief to Americans, not more government overreach and hardship.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this legislation and stop the administration's weaponizing of the IRS.

Mr. NEAL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PASCRELL), who is sure to offer clarity to this important issue.

Mr. PASCRELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise in rigorous opposition to this shortsighted bill, but thank you for allowing us the opportunity to lay the facts on the table.

I mean, it is stunning that while you peddled those falsehoods, you seek at the same time to add $114 million to the deficit. The chairman said it. Everybody said it.

Republican budget cuts have left the IRS with 2,284 fewer skilled auditors to keep wealthy taxpayers from cheating than it had in 1954. That makes no sense. You know it is more complicated. We taxed work before. Now we tax assets, and we cover them up when we do our taxes.

Who the heck are you kidding? The GOP plan would aid and abet a flood of tax cheating by Wall Street tycoons. That would be the direct impact of this bill. Thankfully, it is going to be dead on arrival when it goes to the other side of the building.

Republicans love that our massive tax gap keeps growing, and they want to make it worse.

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

Mr. HERN. Mr. Speaker, on March 1, 2022, President Biden made a promise to the American people during the State of the Union Address before a joint session of Congress. I was sitting in this room as the President stated: ''Under my plan, nobody earning less than $400,000 a year will pay an additional penny in new taxes. Nobody.''

Mr. Speaker, the President lied to us all because, in August 2022, CBO confirmed that the Democrats' Inflation Reduction Act, which supercharges the IRS with 87,000 new agents, will, in fact, lead to more audits and enforcement measures and higher taxes for families making less than $400,000 a year. In fact, the CBO confirmed that lower- and middle-income taxpayers would see as many as 710,000 more audits.

Americans are suffering under harmful inflation caused by the irresponsible fiscal policies from President Biden and our congressional Democrats. The last thing the American people need is burdensome IRS audits.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote ''yes'' on this bill to make Joe Biden's promise come true.

Mr. NEAL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS), a very capable Member from Chicago.

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I know this may be the beginning of a new year, but we are back to the same old thoughts, ideas, and practices: Protect the wealthy. Disadvantage the poor.

We need a tax system that is fair. We need the skilled auditors who can look at the more complex returns of wealthy taxpayers and make sure that they are paying their fair share.

There is no doubt that this is a sham. Vote this down because it takes away opportunity for fairness in our tax system. We need the auditors.

Mr. SMITH of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, very briefly, I point out that the Biden administration is not giving us all the information. Secretary Yellen said that the IRS will not raise audit rates for taxpayers making less than $400,000 ''relative to historic levels.'' What does ''historic levels'' really mean?

I include in the RECORD a CBO blog post from 2021 examining the Biden administration's $80 billion proposal and stating that it would ''return audit rates to the levels of about 10 years ago'' and that ''the rate would rise for all taxpayers.''

[From the CBO Blog, Sept. 2, 2021]

THE EFFECTS OF INCREASED FUNDING FOR THE IRS

(By Phill Swagel)

Last month, the Congressional Budget Office published An Analysis of Certain Proposals in the President's 2022 Budget. Since then, CBO has completed its analysis of another proposal in the President's budget, an increase in spending for the Internal Revenue Service's (IRS's) enforcement activities. CBO estimates that portions of the Administration's proposal to increase funding for the IRS by $80 billion over the 2022–2031 period would increase revenues by approximately $200 billion over those 10 years. That estimate does not include changes in revenues resulting from portions of the proposal that involve new information-reporting requirements and other changes to the tax code; those changes are estimated by the staff of the Joint Committee on Taxation (JCT).

THE PROPOSAL

The Administration proposes funding for the IRS that is $80 billion greater over 10 years than the amounts in CBO's July 2021 baseline projections (which reflect the assumption that current laws generally do not change). Two types of funding would be provided: discretionary appropriations, which would mainly be used for enforcement activities; and mandatory funding, which would be used for a variety of activities (not only enforcement but also operations support, business-systems modernization, and taxpayer services).

Spending would increase in each year between 2021 and 2031, though the highest growth would occur in the first few years. By 2031, CBO projects, the proposal would make the IRS's budget more than 90 percent larger than it is in CBO's July 2021 baseline projections and would more than double the IRS's staffing. Of the $80 billion, CBO estimates, about $60 billion would be for enforcement and related operations support.

The Administration also proposes that financial institutions increase their reporting about account inflows and outflows. Part of the increased funding would support the implementation of a new information-reporting system to be used by those institutions. The resulting effects on revenues are estimated by JCT and are not included in CBO's estimate of an approximately $200 billion increase.

HOW CBO ESTIMATES THE EFFECT ON REVENUES OF INCREASED IRS FUNDING

CBO's estimate of revenues is based on the IRS's projected returns on investment (ROIs) for spending on new enforcement initiatives. The IRS estimates those ROIs by calculating the expected revenues that would be raised from taxes, interest, and penalties as a result of the new initiatives and dividing them by their additional cost. (The agency has provided ROIs over the past five years as part of its budget justification.) The IRS's ROIs ramp up over three years as staff become trained and fully productive, arrive at the peak level, and then stay there. In recent years, peak ROIs have ranged from 5 to 9. That is, a $1 increase in spending on the IRS's enforcement activities results in $5 to $9 of increased revenues.

CBO adjusts the ROIs so that they better reflect the marginal return on additional spending. First, CBO expects the IRS to prioritize the enforcement activities that it thinks will have the highest average return; additional enforcement spending would therefore have lower returns than previous spending. Second, CBO expects taxpayers to adapt to the IRS's enforcement activities and adopt new ways of evading detection, so an enforcement activity may have a lower return in later years. Finally, the productivity of the IRS's enforcement activities will also depend on the IRS's other capabilities. For example, modernized information technology that stored all of a taxpayer's information in digital form could increase the productivity of examiners (the employees who detect taxpayers' noncompliance).

CBO's estimate of revenues also accounts for the timing of collections resulting from enforcement activity by new hires. Taxes are assessed at the end of an audit; if taxpayers disagree with the assessment, they can appeal and continue to litigate. The length of each step depends on the complexity of the case. CBO estimates that an audit of medium complexity would take 24 months to complete. That time, combined with the expected training time for an experienced new hire, suggests that the IRS would begin to collect revenues 30 months after the new hire joined the agency. (The timing would be longer when cases were more complex or when the taxpayer did not agree to the assessment and appealed.)

WHAT IS INCORPORATED INTO CBO'S ESTIMATE

CBO's estimate of the change in revenues is relative to the amount of revenues collected under current law (which is reflected in CBO's baseline budget projections). Under guidelines agreed to by the legislative and executive branches, this change in revenues typically would not be included in a cost estimate for legislation that brought about the change, but it would be reflected in CBO's baseline budget projections once the legislation was enacted. CBO's estimate reflects the assumption that the proposed increase in funding would follow the proposed expansion of information reporting. Expanded information reporting might allow the IRS to better target potentially noncompliant taxpayers; it might also prompt taxpayers to file more accurate tax returns. It might have a positive effect on revenues collected, but it might also reduce the ROIs from enforcement activities, because if returns are more accurate, there will be less noncompliance to audit. In CBO's and JCT's judgment, those effects roughly offset each other, on net, resulting in a small positive effect on ROIs.

CBO's estimate includes ''direct revenues'' and ''protected revenues.'' Direct revenues are generated from the IRS's auditing and collection efforts. Protected revenues result when the IRS prevents a taxpayer from recouping previously assessed and paid taxes—for example, when the IRS prevents fraudulent refunds or disallows claims in taxpayers' amended returns.

The estimate reflects CBO's expectation that the increased enforcement activities would change the voluntary compliance rate—that is, the share of taxes owed that are paid voluntarily and on time—only modestly. The magnitude of that effect is highly uncertain, however, and the empirical evidence about the effects of audits on taxpayers' behavior is inconclusive. Research about such deterrence finds varying responses, depending on the type of taxpayer. People generally increase their reported income in the years following an audit, but people with higher income generally do not, and neither do corporations. (For more discussion, see Box 1 in CBO's July 2020 report Trends in the Internal Revenue Service's Funding and Enforcement.)

HOW THE CURRENT ANALYSIS DIFFERS FROM PREVIOUS ANALYSES

In that July 2020 report, CBO estimated that a $40 billion increase in enforcement funding would raise $103 billion (for a net effect of $63 billion). The methods used for this estimate differ in several ways from the methods used for that one.

First, CBO used updated ROIs that incorporated the IRS's most recent estimates of the return on enforcement activities. CBO then adjusted the ROIs to reflect both direct revenues and protected revenues, increasing the peak ROI from 6.4 to 7.1.

Second, CBO's current methods allow for positive interaction between enforcement spending and other IRS funding. That is, CBO accounts for ways in which increased capabilities, such as more digitization of

taxpayers' information and greater visibility of income flows, can increase the productivity of enforcement activities.

Third, this analysis reflects a longer time frame for receiving enforcement revenues because of the complexity of audits associated with high-wealth individuals, large corporations, and partnerships. Taxpayers with greater resources may be more likely to appeal assessments or to litigate their disputes in the U.S. Tax Court, delaying the receipt of assessed taxes. As a result, revenues from some audits will not be received until later than CBO estimated in its July 2020 analysis.

SOURCES OF UNCERTAINTY

The change in revenues resulting from an increase in the IRS's funding could be different from CBO's estimate. It depends on the IRS's ability to hire experienced candidates, changes in voluntary compliance, and the interaction of enforcement funding with the IRS's other capabilities.

The IRS intends to hire mid- and senior-level people with private-sector experience who will not require a great deal of training to become productive. But it might not be able to hire its desired mix of candidates. If it hired less experienced candidates, it would have to spend more resources training them. Not only would they take longer to become productive, but current staff members would have to devote more time to training them. A related source of uncertainty in CBO's estimate is attrition: If it proved higher than expected, personnel would have fewer years at full productivity.

An increase in the IRS's funding could signal that the agency was more capable of detecting noncompliance, thus increasing voluntary compliance and revenues. However, if there were fewer noncompliant taxpayers to audit, the ROIs from the IRS's enforcement activities would drop, and the direct revenues from increased enforcement would be lower than CBO estimated.

Finally, it is unclear how much the greater information reporting or the increased IRS spending in areas other than enforcement (such as technology) could improve examiners' productivity. Greater nonenforcement spending might increase overall revenues but decrease ROIs—for example, if improved services for taxpayers enabled those taxpayers to more accurately determine their tax liability, reducing the pool of noncompliant taxpayers to audit.

EFFECTS ON TAXPAYERS

The proposed increase in spending on the IRS's enforcement activities would result in higher audit rates than those underlying CBO's baseline budget projections. Between 2010 and 2018, the audit rate for higher-income taxpayers fell, while the audit rate for lower-income taxpayers remained fairly stable. In CBO's baseline projections, the overall audit rate declines, resulting in lower audit rates for both higher-income and lower-income taxpayers. The proposal, by contrast, would return audit rates to the levels of about 10 years ago; the rate would rise for all taxpayers, but higher-income taxpayers would face the largest increase. In addition, the Administration's policies would focus additional IRS resources on enforcement activity aimed at high-wealth taxpayers, large corporations, and partnerships. CBO estimates that if the proposals were enacted, tax compliance would be improved, and more households would meet their obligation under the law.

Higher audit rates would probably also result in some audits of taxpayers who would later be determined not to owe additional taxes. However, the Administration's proposal for more information reporting, as well as additional spending on IRS technology, might reduce the burden on compliant taxpayers by allowing the IRS to better target noncompliant ones and to reduce the number of audits that resulted in no change in tax assessment.

Mr. SMITH of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from West Virginia (Mrs. MILLER), a member of the Ways and Means Committee.

Mrs. MILLER of West Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the Family and Small Business Taxpayer Protection Act.

The last 2 years under Democrat rule have resulted in terrible policies and more unnecessary taxes for the American people. Americans have been feeling the weight of destructive policies since their first day in power, and now it is time for our Republican majority to fix this mess.

The pressure on American taxpayers has continued to increase since the passage of the so-called Inflation Reduction Act when they gave $80 billion of new funding for the IRS to hire the 87,000 new agents to needlessly audit families and small businesses that are forced to fund the out-of-control spending and misguided Green New Deal priorities.

How do more audits and scrutiny from the IRS benefit hardworking Americans? Liberals in Congress chose to target American taxpayers by supercharging the IRS, which solely focuses on auditing the hardworking Americans who already pay more than their fair share. This is unacceptable and must be reversed.

Through the Inflation Reduction Act, Democrats used the tools of the IRS as a means to increase reckless spending.

Mr. NEAL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from New York (Mr. HIGGINS), an individual whose knowledge of the economic system in America is unsurpassed.

Mr. HIGGINS of New York. Mr. Speaker, Charles Rettig, the former IRS Commissioner, who was appointed by the Trump administration, said early last year that the United States is losing $1 trillion in unpaid taxes every year. He said the agency lacks the resources to catch tax cheats. Most of the unpaid taxes, he said, are a result of evasion by wealthy and large corporations.

With this legislation we are considering today, it is clear that the GOP once again is putting tax-evading profits over people.

Mr. Speaker, I am asking my colleagues to join me in rejecting this legislation to protect working families that play by the rules and fight fairly every day.

Mr. SMITH of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. STEEL).

Mrs. STEEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of the Family and Small Business Taxpayer Protection Act, and I am proud to co-lead this important legislation with the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. SMITH), my friend.

As millions of American families across the country struggle to afford basic goods, from food to fuel—in large part thanks to the inflation brought on by the absurd spending blowout of the last 2 years—the very last thing that taxpayers need is a bloated and weaponized IRS.

Unfortunately, that is exactly what they got when the administration rammed through $80 billion to hire 87,000 new IRS agents to harass and spy on middle-class and low-income families, with most of 1.2 million new additional audits.

The agency needs reform and modernization, but that is not what these billions in taxpayer dollars did. Of the $80 billion, only $3.2 billion was set aside for taxpayer services. Meanwhile, new audits and enforcement got $45 billion.

The job of the IRS is to serve taxpayers, not target them. That is why we must pass today's bill, which will rescind the IRS funding for enforcement while leaving in place the funding for improvements to customer service and technology.

Californians and all Americans deserve an accountable government and a strong economy. An accountable government is one that serves its citizens, not one that empowers bureaucrats to target taxpayers. We will never build an economy that is strong by weaponizing government agencies to cripple small businesses and employers.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues who support an accountable government and a strong economy to vote ''yes'' on this legislation to empower American families, support small businesses, and protect taxpayers.

Mr. NEAL. Mr. Speaker, the challenge that was offered by the gentlewoman from California is as simple as this: We are weaponizing billionaires not to pay their fair share. That is what is happening.

What we are asking here is the simplicity of allowing people at the very top to pay their fair share.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Alabama (Ms. SEWELL), a capable and valued member of the Ways and Means Committee.

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Ms. SEWELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise to speak against H.R. 23. The funding provided through the Inflation Reduction Act is an important step to address the lack of resources for the IRS so that they could do their job.

How many of us have called the IRS and been on the phone waiting for hours only to be told that you were being transferred to yet another department and also continue to be waiting?

Over the past year, the IRS has already been cut by 15 percent, and more cuts means more delays and lack of services for our constituents. As Representative NEAL said, the IRS failed to collect over $500 trillion last year alone because of lack of resources, lack of

compliance, and the targeting of those people who are less fortunate through the EITC compliance. They have been hurt.

Mr. Speaker, this is about tax compliance. This is also about racial equity and fairness. Historically, African Americans have been disproportionately audited by the IRS due to their claims of EITC. I ask for fairness and equity and ask for my colleagues to vote ''no'' against this bill.

Mr. SMITH of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Utah (Mr. MOORE).

Mr. MOORE of Utah. Mr. Speaker, today, we begin the work to reform our government to work better for the American people and not against them.

So what do I mean by that?

The last 2 years Democrats have had control of the White House, House, and Senate, and they have passed and attempted historic spending provisions. In order to do that, you have to raise revenue. This bill became a ploy to leverage the IRS to be able to essentially do that without directly raising taxes. That is what we are talking about here.

I represent thousands of IRS employees. They are some of the best, most hardworking people in my entire district. As I talk to them, they care about two major things: customer service, and that technology needs to be improved. That is what I love about this bill because that keeps that in here, and we actually want to focus our spending to be able to directly support them.

As we put forth this bill, we are sincerely trying to take what all of our constituents have been saying: We need the IRS to have more support on customer service and technology.

That is why I urge everybody to vote ''yes'' on this bill.

Mr. NEAL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. CHU), a very capable member of the Ways and Means Committee.

Ms. CHU. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong opposition to this bill. It is telling that the very first bill that the new Republican majority brought to the floor aims to protect wealthy tax cheats from following the law.

For a decade, Republicans succeeded in stripping the IRS of the resources it needs to serve the American people, and the result has been frustrating and harmful to workers and families, but it is certainly fantastic for wealthy tax cheats who unfairly kept up to $1 trillion from the IRS every year.

Congressional Democrats reversed this trend when we passed the Inflation Reduction Act. Now, the IRS will finally have the resources it needs to properly audit wealthy taxpayers and corporations with complex returns and ensure that average Americans don't have to wait hours on the phone to fix problems.

Americans deserve an IRS that fulfills its most basic duty to ensure all taxpayers and corporations follow the law and pay their fair share in taxes.

Vote ''no'' on this bill.

Mr. SMITH of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. TENNEY).

Ms. TENNEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of the Family and Small Business Taxpayer Protection Act.

I am a small manufacturing businessowner, and I have also worked as a tax attorney, so I know firsthand the kind of power that the IRS has over our small businessowners and lower- and middle-income taxpayers.

Last year, to fund their leftwing agenda, the Democrats in Congress decided to spend your hard-earned tax dollars on 87,000 new IRS agents, making the IRS nearly the size of the U.S. Marine Corps.

The Biden administration claims these agents will not set their sights on hardworking Americans. The facts reveal the opposite. The Democrats claim these new audits will only affect Americans making over $400,000. The facts prove otherwise.

However, the investment of $80 billion with over $40 billion being spent for enforcement will exact just a fraction of the revenue they hope to get to fund their spending sprees. The American taxpayers deserve better.

The truth is their plan will target middle- and lower-income taxpayers. The CBO agrees, and it released a finding that said additional agents will lead to as many as 700,000 more audits on Americans making less than $75,000 a year.

The core principle of our system of government is innocent until proven guilty, not guilty until proven innocent as the IRS attempts to do.

I encourage my colleagues to support H.R. 23.

Mr. NEAL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Wisconsin (Ms. MOORE), a very capable member of the Ways and Means Committee.

Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I rise to strongly oppose this misnamed Republican bill, which purports to protect families and small businesses, but instead, continues the unrelenting effort to starve the IRS.

The only Americans that this legislation protects are tax cheats.

What is up with this conversation about how many agents are going to be added?

The IRS has fewer agents today than it had in 1953, and our economy is seven times larger, and our population has more than doubled since then.

The characterization of the IRS as a militant government agency deployed to harass unwitting small businesses and Americans is a flagrant lie.

Our voluntary tax system depends on our taxpayers trusting that it works fairly. We need to ensure that the IRS can examine complex tax avoidance strategies of well-heeled individuals and businesses, period.

To do that, we need to help the agency modernize and transition away from decades-old technology, and we must support the agency's capacity to effectively administer a range of crucial tax benefits.

I urge my colleagues to vote ''no.''

Mr. SMITH of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Indiana (Mrs. SPARTZ).

Mrs. SPARTZ. Mr. Speaker, I will clarify what exactly this bill is doing. Last year, Congress gave an additional $80 billion to the IRS on top of $12 billion of existing funding, which increased the IRS' budget by almost eight times.

This bill still keeps almost $10 billion in additional funding to modernize IRS, which is still almost doubling their $12 billion budget but eliminates over $70 billion of wasteful and egregious aggression against the American taxpayer by the Federal Government.

As someone who spent over a decade in public accounting and also started my own businesses, I never felt that we didn't have enough government. On the contrary.

I hear the same message when I go all across my district—small businesses and entrepreneurs have a hard time surviving.

I hope my Democrat colleagues will also support this commonsense adjustment to relieve the undue burden on American families.

Mr. NEAL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. KILDEE).

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I thank Mr. NEAL for yielding. The Inflation Reduction Act was a huge step toward lowering healthcare costs and energy costs for families all across the country and creating new jobs in my home State of Michigan.

It was fully paid for by making sure the biggest corporations and the wealthiest individuals paid their fair share in taxes.

This funding for the Internal Revenue Service helps ensure that it has the resources to go after those wealthy taxpayers that are avoiding paying their fair share.

It is simply not fair that billionaires like Elon Musk and massive companies like Amazon have paid less in Federal income taxes some years than a Bay City teacher, a Saginaw nurse, or a Midland factory worker.

Further, the Inflation Reduction Act is helping to fight inflation, bringing down costs for Americans.

With this bill, Republicans are trying to roll back these efforts to fight inflation.

A vote against the motion to recommit that I will offer is a vote against the Inflation Reduction Act.

Today, the nonpartisan Congressional Budget Office said this bill will add $114 billion to the national deficit.

This is the first order of business for this majority.

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. SMITH of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. CLINE).

Mr. CLINE. Mr. Speaker, it is a bright, new day. Today, we begin to deliver real results for the American people by passing legislation to block the Biden administration from unleashing 87,000 new bureaucrats and agents at the IRS on families and small businesses.

Last Congress, Democrats voted to supercharge the IRS with $80 billion of taxpayer money focused on IRS enforcement and hiring more auditors to squeeze taxpayers.

It is not just wealthy Americans. With that expanded audit capacity, the IRS can squeeze more money out of middle- and lower-income families and small businesses, as well.

The Democrats' American Rescue Plan called for the IRS to require payment apps like Venmo and PayPal to report Americans who made over $600 in transactions.

Imagine what 87,000 new agents will do.

Republicans want an IRS that works for taxpayers, not targets them. That is why this bill leaves in place the IRS funding for improvements to customer service and technology.

Because Americans demand and deserve a government that is accountable, not to the powerful but to the people, repealing funding for Biden's army of auditors is a great first step in the right direction.

Mr. NEAL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. BEYER), a very successful businessman and entrepreneur.

Mr. BEYER. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to this absurd legislation. The bill before us will cut the necessary investments to make the IRS more responsive to regular people, improve customer service, and work through the IRS backlog.

In exchange for making the IRS less responsive to the people, the bill is going to add $114 billion to the deficit, according to the CBO.

Why?

My Republican friends want us to believe that a horde of 87,000 armed Federal agents are ready to kick in your doors for tax enforcement.

This is total nonsense, a fantasy, a fabrication that has been fact-checked over and over again and always found false.

The real reason they are passing this bill is to protect wealthy tax cheats like the former President from having their tax returns scrutinized.

The richest 1 percent avoid paying $100 billion every year because we don't fund the IRS.

Republicans' first priority is to help the very rich tax evaders at the expense of their own regular American constituents.

I urge Members to vote against this misguided legislation.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Nebraska has 10 minutes remaining. The gentleman from Massachusetts has 11 minutes remaining.

Mr. SMITH of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. MEUSER).

Mr. MEUSER. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend from Nebraska for yielding.

The idea, Mr. Speaker, of hiring 87,000 new IRS agents to close the tax gap is misguided. I served as revenue secretary for the great Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. We did, in fact, close a tax gap through what proved to be very effective measures. These measures included improving IT systems and processes, which truly determined tax evasion from tax avoidance.

Largely taking the easy approach of hiring 87,000 new agents, doubling the size of the IRS—I don't know who thinks that is a good idea—does not improve the quality of information used to accomplish the goal of collecting all tax revenues that are due. It will only increase the number of audits, most often on innocent small businesses and individuals.

As well, the CBO projection of $186 billion of increased revenue was established before the administration said that only those above $400,000 in income would be audited. Currently, nearly 90 percent of the audits are conducted on small businesses and those making less than $400,000.

How can you make a projection when your targeted audience is reduced by 90 percent?

This is an absolutely flawed plan that will do nothing but increase the size of government, increase audits on law-abiding businesses, and fail to achieve its intended results. It is Big Government at its worse.

According to the CBO, the hiring of these new IRS agents will also cause audit rates to rise on all taxpayers. A bipartisan analysis found that this increase in funding would result in 1.2 million more audits; 700,000 of them will target taxpayers making $75,000 or less. These new IRS agents will not be targeting wealthy tax cheats as they claim. They will be targeting everyday Americans.

Mr. NEAL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. EVANS), a very distinguished member of the Ways and Means Committee.

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Mr. EVANS. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong opposition to this legislation that will cut major investments in the IRS that will help American taxpayers receive the benefits they have earned. It is important.

This tax cheat act would gut IRS funding to protect Republicans' wealthy corporate investors. It is important to understand that I urge my colleagues to reject the Republican tax cheat act.

It is important because this is politics above people. The reality is this is not about people. This is really all about politics.

I thank Mr. NEAL, who led this effort through the Ways and Means Committee, and colleagues who fought for the importance of investment in the IRS.

Mr. Speaker, I stand today to encourage people to say ''no.''

Mr. SMITH of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. GROTHMAN).

Mr. GROTHMAN. Mr. Speaker, I have a very high opinion of the gentleman from Massachusetts, but what scares me in this bill are the numbers.

Right now, the IRS has about 78,000 employees, of which about 10,000 are what they describe as agents. It is not surprising that is less than you had in 1954 because, in 1954, nothing was computerized. Now, the 1099s, the W–2s, they come in and automatically the computers show whether they are on your return or not. If they are not on the return, you get a letter from the IRS saying you owe X amount of money.

Now, we are going, in one bill, from 78,000 employees, adding an additional 83,000. We have no idea how many of those are going to be agents poking around, looking at people, but you have to figure it is going to be an increase of five or six times what they already have.

Wisconsin and Massachusetts are States about the same size. You are talking about adding 1,600 employees—assuming it is the same per capita, about 1,600 new employees to Massachusetts and Wisconsin.

What are they going to do with 1,600 new employees? I mean, I can't imagine. If you deal with the IRS, the way they deal with it, they do things like: ''Well, you owe $20,000.'' You have to find a lawyer to fight that.

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

Mr. NEAL. Mr. Speaker, I think part of that new recruiting class at the IRS is going to simply answer the phones. That would be helpful, a step in the right direction.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. SCHNEIDER), a CPA who really knows something about compliance.

Mr. SCHNEIDER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to urge my colleagues to oppose this bill. It not only increases our national deficit by $114 billion, but it does so by helping the wealthiest avoid paying taxes and transfers that burden onto the backs of hardworking Americans and small businesses that follow the law and pay their taxes on time.

Here is my question: Why, on their very first day legislating with their new majority, with their very first bill, is the top Republican priority rewarding tax cheats with what is estimated

to be nearly $200 billion in uncollected taxes over the next 10 years, $200 billion in taxes not paid by the wealthiest, meaning additional debt for everyone else?

The Inflation Reduction Act dedicated $46 billion to enforcement to make sure corporations and wealthy individuals pay the taxes they owe, not new taxes, not higher rates, simply ensuring everyone pays what they owe.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues on the other side of the aisle to oppose this outrageous tax scam.

Mr. SMITH of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. FALLON).

Mr. FALLON. Mr. Speaker, I rise to speak in favor of H.R. 23, which would defund the $80 billion from the Inflation Reduction Act or, as I call it, the inflation enhancement act, and thereby defund the hiring of 87,000 new IRS agents, which would, in effect, double the agency.

Nary a one, not one, of my constituents has asked to hire 87,000 new IRS agents, but, in fact, countless have asked if we can hire 87,000 new Border Patrol agents because there is a crisis and a catastrophe on our southern border.

The last thing we want is to double an agency that is already bloated and have them with these 87,000 new agents or, in military parlance, five new divisions to harass, stalk, and otherwise terrorize law-abiding American citizens.

Who is this going to really kick in the teeth? It is not going to be the wealthy or the poor. It is going to be the small business owners and the middle-class, hardworking Americans.

Do you want to start a new Congress and do it well? This is a great bill, and I urge the passing of H.R. 23, the Small Business and Taxpayer Protection Act.

Mr. NEAL. Mr. Speaker, a reminder that the 87,000 is over 10 years. The $80 billion is over 10 years. That is $8 billion a year for replacement of those who retire, who leave the service of the IRS.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from California (Mr. PANETTA), another very capable member of the Ways and Means Committee.

Mr. PANETTA. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to H.R. 23 because our government needs the resources to go after wealthy tax cheats who defraud the government.

Because people don't pay their taxes, the Federal Government is cheated out of at least $400 billion each year. In fact, President Trump's IRS Commissioner said that number could be as high as $1 trillion every year.

That significant source of revenue could go to paying our bills, paying down our debt, and propping up the power of our purse. That is exactly why we passed legislation last year that made significant investments to crack down on tax cheats.

That funding will not be used for families or small businesses making less than $400,000. Instead, it will be used to go after those who have the wealth to pay their taxes but don't or those who can pay for armies of accountants to get out of paying for what they should.

H.R. 23 rescinds that funding for that type of needed enforcement, and that is why I oppose it. Our government should have the resources necessary to ensure that it is not just the middle class that pays our bills and pays our debt, but the wealthy tax dodgers pay their taxes, just like play-by-the-rules, hardworking Americans.

Mr. SMITH of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, I include in the record a CBO post from 2021 examining the Biden administration's $80 billion proposal and stating that ''CBO projects the proposal would make the IRS' budget more than 90 percent larger than it is in CBO's July 2021 baseline projections and would more than double the IRS' staffing.''

[From CBO Blog, Sept. 2, 2021]

THE EFFECTS OF INCREASED FUNDING FOR THE IRS

(By Phil Swagel)

Last month, the Congressional Budget Office published An Analysis of Certain Proposals in the President's 2022 Budget. Since then, CBO has completed its analysis of another proposal in the President's budget, an increase in spending for the Internal Revenue Service's (IRS's) enforcement activities. CBO estimates that portions of the Administration's proposal to increase funding for the IRS by $80 billion over the 2022–2031 period would increase revenues by approximately $200 billion over those 10 years. That estimate does not include changes in revenues resulting from portions of the proposal that involve new information-reporting requirements and other changes to the tax code; those changes are estimated by the staff of the Joint Committee on Taxation (JCT).

THE PROPOSAL

The Administration proposes funding for the IRS that is $80 billion greater over 10 years than the amounts in CBO's July 2021 baseline projections (which reflect the assumption that current laws generally do not change). Two types of funding would be provided: discretionary appropriations, which would mainly be used for enforcement activities; and mandatory funding, which would be used for a variety of activities (not only enforcement but also operations support, business-systems modernization, and taxpayer services).

Spending would increase in each year between 2021 and 2031, though the highest growth would occur in the first few years. By 2031, CBO projects, the proposal would make the IRS's budget more than 90 percent larger than it is in CBO's July 2021 baseline projections and would more than double the IRS's staffing. Of the $80 billion, CBO estimates, about $60 billion would be for enforcement and related operations support.

The Administration also proposes that financial institutions increase their reporting about account inflows and outflows. Part of the increased funding would support the implementation of a new information-reporting system to be used by those institutions. The resulting effects on revenues are estimated by JCT and are not included in CBO's estimate of an approximately $200 billion increase.

HOW CBO ESTIMATES THE EFFECT ON REVENUES OF INCREASED IRS FUNDING

CBO's estimate of revenues is based on the IRS's projected returns on investment (ROIs) for spending on new enforcement initiatives. The IRS estimates those ROIs by calculating the expected revenues that would be raised from taxes, interest, and penalties as a result of the new initiatives and dividing them by their additional cost. (The agency has provided ROIs over the past five years as part of its budget justification.) The IRS's ROIs ramp up over three years as staff become trained and fully productive, arrive at the peak level, and then stay there. In recent years, peak ROIs have ranged from 5 to 9. That is, a $1 increase in spending on the IRS's enforcement activities results in $5 to $9 of increased revenues.

CBO adjusts the ROIs so that they better reflect the marginal return on additional spending. First, CBO expects the IRS to prioritize the enforcement activities that it thinks will have the highest average return; additional enforcement spending would therefore have lower returns than previous spending. Second, CBO expects taxpayers to adapt to the IRS's enforcement activities and adopt new ways of evading detection, so an enforcement activity may have a lower return in later years. Finally, the productivity of the IRS's enforcement activities will also depend on the IRS's other capabilities. For example, modernized information technology that stored all of a taxpayer's information in digital form could increase the productivity of examiners (the employees who detect taxpayers' noncompliance).

CBO's estimate of revenues also accounts for the timing of collections resulting from enforcement activity by new hires. Taxes are assessed at the end of an audit; if taxpayers disagree with the assessment, they can appeal and continue to litigate. The length of each step depends on the complexity of the case. CBO estimates that an audit of medium complexity would take 24 months to complete. That time, combined with the expected training time for an experienced new hire, suggests that the IRS would begin to collect revenues 30 months after the new hire joined the agency. (The timing would be longer when cases were more complex or when the taxpayer did not agree to the assessment and appealed.)

What Is Incorporated Into CBO's Estimate. CBO's estimate of the change in revenues is relative to the amount of revenues collected under current law (which is reflected in CBO's baseline budget projections). Under guidelines agreed to by the legislative and executive branches, this change in revenues typically would not be included in a cost estimate for legislation that brought about the change, but it would be reflected in CBO's baseline budget projections once the legislation was enacted.

CBO's estimate reflects the assumption that the proposed increase in funding would follow the proposed expansion of information reporting. Expanded information reporting might allow the IRS to better target potentially noncompliant taxpayers; it might also prompt taxpayers to file more accurate tax returns. It might have a positive effect on revenues collected, but it might also reduce the ROIs from enforcement activities, because if returns are more accurate, there will be less noncompliance to audit. In CBO's and JCT's judgment, those effects roughly offset each other, on net, resulting in a small positive effect on ROIs.

CBO's estimate includes ''direct revenues'' and ''protected revenues.'' Direct revenues are generated from the IRS's auditing and collection efforts. Protected revenues result when the IRS prevents a taxpayer from recouping previously assessed and paid taxes-

for example, when the IRS prevents fraudulent refunds or disallows claims in taxpayers' amended returns.

The estimate reflects CBO's expectation that the increased enforcement activities would change the voluntary compliance rate—that is, the share of taxes owed that are paid voluntarily and on time-only modestly. The magnitude of that effect is highly uncertain, however, and the empirical evidence about the effects of audits on taxpayers' behavior is inconclusive. Research about such deterrence finds varying responses, depending on the type of taxpayer. People generally increase their reported income in the years following an audit, but people with higher income generally do not, and neither do corporations. (For more discussion, see Box 1 in CBO's July 2020 report Trends in the Internal Revenue Service's Funding and Enforcement.)

How the Current Analysis Differs From Previous Analyses. In that July 2020 report, CBO estimated that a $40 billion increase in enforcement funding would raise $103 billion (for a net effect of $63 billion). The methods used for this estimate differ in several ways from the methods used for that one.

First, CBO used updated ROIs that incorporated the IRS's most recent estimates of the return on enforcement activities. CBO then adjusted the ROIs to reflect both direct revenues and protected revenues, increasing the peak ROI from 6.4 to 7.1.

Second, CBO's current methods allow for positive interaction between enforcement spending and other IRS funding. That is, CBO accounts for ways in which increased capabilities, such as more digitization of taxpayers' information and greater visibility of income flows, can increase the productivity of enforcement activities.

Third, this analysis reflects a longer time frame for receiving enforcement revenues because of the complexity of audits associated with high-wealth individuals, large corporations, and partnerships. Taxpayers with greater resources may be more likely to appeal assessments or to litigate their disputes in the U.S. Tax Court, delaying the receipt of assessed taxes. As a result, revenues from some audits will not be received until later than CBO estimated in its July 2020 analysis.

Sources of Uncertainty. The change in revenues resulting from an increase in the IRS's funding could be different from CBO's estimate. It depends on the IRS's ability to hire experienced candidates, changes in voluntary compliance, and the interaction of enforcement funding with the IRS's other capabilities.

The IRS intends to hire mid- and senior-level people with private sector experience who will not require a great deal of training to become productive. But it might not be able to hire its desired mix of candidates. If it hired less experienced candidates, it would have to spend more resources training them. Not only would they take longer to become productive, but current staff members would have to devote more time to training them. A related source of uncertainty in CBO's estimate is attrition: If it proved higher than expected, personnel would have fewer years at full productivity.

An increase in the IRS's funding could signal that the agency was more capable of detecting noncompliance, thus increasing voluntary compliance and revenues. However, if there were fewer noncompliant taxpayers to audit, the ROIs from the IRS's enforcement activities would drop, and the direct revenues from increased enforcement would be lower than CBO estimated.

Finally, it is unclear how much the greater information reporting or the increased IRS spending in areas other than enforcement (such as technology) could improve examiners' productivity. Greater nonenforcement spending might increase overall revenues but decrease ROIs—for example, if improved services for taxpayers enabled those taxpayers to more accurately determine their tax liability, reducing the pool of noncompliant taxpayers to audit.

EFFECTS ON TAXPAYERS

The proposed increase in spending on the IRS's enforcement activities would result in higher audit rates than those underlying CBO's baseline budget projections. Between 2010 and 2018, the audit rate for higher-income taxpayers fell, while the audit rate for lower-income taxpayers remained fairly stable. In CBO's baseline projections, the overall audit rate declines, resulting in lower audit rates for both higher-income and lower-income taxpayers. The proposal, by contrast, would return audit rates to the levels of about 10 years ago; the rate would rise for all taxpayers, but higher-income taxpayers would face the largest increase. In addition, the Administration's policies would focus additional IRS resources on enforcement activity aimed at high-wealth taxpayers, large corporations, and partnerships. CBO estimates that if the proposals were enacted, tax compliance would be improved, and more households would meet their obligation under the law.

Higher audit rates would probably also result in some audits of taxpayers who would later be determined not to owe additional taxes. However, the Administration's proposal for more information reporting, as well as additional spending on IRS technology, might reduce the burden on compliant taxpayers by allowing the IRS to better target noncom pliant ones and to reduce the number of audits that resulted in no change in tax assessment.

Mr. SMITH of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. MALLIOTAKIS).

Ms. MALLIOTAKIS. Mr. Speaker, at a time when we should be tightening our belts, Democrats plan to spend $80 billion on 87,000 IRS agents, doubling the size of the department.

This is meant to nickel-and-dime, audit, and harass America's small businesses and families, who they know cannot afford the legal fees to fight this army.

Mr. Speaker, 87,000 IRS agents but we only have 20,000 Border Patrol agents and an unprecedented crisis with terrorists, convicted criminals, and illegal immigrants crossing, in addition to fentanyl. We only have 5,000 drug enforcement agents to stop traffickers who are peddling this poison to our kids, the number one killer of young Americans.

Mr. Speaker, 87,000 IRS agents is more than twice the size of the FBI and more than the entire staff of the Department of Justice.

We know that our colleagues on the other side love taxes, spending, Big Government, and bureaucracy, but the American people don't. That is why we should be voting ''yes'' on this legislation today.

Mr. NEAL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from California (Mr. GOMEZ), not only a very capable member of the committee but, last week, during those 4 days here of utter chaos, he carried that child around this Chamber. During those 4 days, I think the child grew by 2 inches. That is how long we were there.

Mr. GOMEZ. Mr. Speaker, in 2017, Republicans handed out tax breaks for the largest corporations and the ultrawealthy, including Donald Trump, who paid zero Federal income tax in 2020 and left the Presidency without a single audit.

What we were trying to do was make it a fairer tax system where the ultrawealthy were actually paying their fair share, which, as we saw through the simple release of those tax returns for the President of the United States, there were some years he paid zero. He was less likely to be audited than somebody getting the earned income child tax credit.

This is something that we need to fight against.

We want to make sure that our colleagues on the other side of the aisle understand that it is not just about the ultrawealthy. It is about working-class Americans. It is a shame that my colleagues on the other side of the aisle care more about those who have higher income, those who can hire lawyers that can get them out of paying taxes, but we should really have a tax system that benefits everybody.

Mr. SMITH of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. De La Cruz).

Ms. DE LA CRUZ. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to stand here today as a single mother and a small business owner in support of the Family and Small Business Taxpayer Protection Act.

One of the most outrageous provisions in the Democrats' hyperpartisan Inflation Reduction Act was giving the IRS $72 billion to hire an additional 87,000 agents. Look, the hiring of 87,000 new IRS agents only squeezes American taxpayers, including small business owners like myself, the backbone of our communities.

My colleagues on the other side, let me tell you this: I live and work and now represent a border district that houses a Border Patrol sector. They need feet on the ground. They have the same number of agents on the ground as compared to 3 years ago. Why aren't you fighting that hard for these agents?

The Biden administration will tell you that they have increased agents, but they have only increased agents in the processing and administration, which ultimately has led to the mental health deterioration.

The American people deserve a government that works for them, not against them.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are reminded to direct their remarks to the Chair.

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

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, let me rename this legislation to the billionaire tax cheats happy days are here again because that is simply what this bill is about.

I know my constituents are in one of the difficult districts in the Nation, and I realize that small businesses in my district, those who are getting earned income tax credit, they want refunds. They can't get them if the phones are not being answered and there are not enough staff to help them get the refunds that will help them propel their small business into the next year.

Then, of course, Mr. Speaker, what about the lady who was trying to close a real estate deal, and there was no one at the office? That created a $68,000 tax burden because the tax office was not available to assist.

We need to provide those workers to help Americans, not to create tax cheats.

This legislation is deserving of opposition because we as Democrats are trying to make the IRS work for working families, get their refunds, get their dollars, help them propel into the next year, and be better for the moneys that they deserve to get back.

Vote ''no'' on the underlying legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong opposition to H.R. 23, the Family and Small Business Taxpayer Protection Act. This bill would rescind $72 billion of the $79.6 billion appropriated to the Internal Revenue Service to refine its services and technology and reform its enforcement practices of the federal tax code. The passage of H.R. 23 would widen the already massive tax gap and unfairly relieve the wealthiest 1% of Americans from paying their fair share of taxes.

The historic passage of the Inflation Reeducation Act under the leadership of Speaker PELOSI and signed by President Biden authorized $79.6 billion to allow the Internal Revenue Service to bolster taxpayer services while firmly and fairly enforcing the federal tax code.

Through the implementation of the IRA, we continue to help the millions of Americans who most depend on federal government assistance and who contribute disproportionately to the federal revenues that pay for our government to operate.

$45.6 billion of the authorized funds included in the Inflation Reduction Act were allocated for tax enforcement activities, including hiring more enforcement agents, providing legal support, and investing in investigating technologies.

These funds are necessary to bridge the unjust tax gap that Americans have been subject to for generations and will continue to endure under Republican leadership.

The entirety of the $79.6 billion is critical to cracking down on ultra-rich and corporate tax evaders who have avoided paying their fair share of taxes for years.

The passage of this bill would dismantle key components of the Inflation Reduction Act that have injected fairness into the enforcement of our tax system.

The IRA reduced rising costs for hardworking middle-class and working class families and ensured that taxpayers are not left to foot the bill for ealthy tax cheats—both of which would be erased with the passage of this bill.

These unfair tax practices have gone on for far too long.

I urge all my colleagues to oppose this bill and see it for what it truly is:

an effort by Republicans to give tax breaks to the ultra-rich and the corporations who fund their campaigns, and

an effort to continue carrying out their distorted notion of America by decimating the programs set in place to help the Americans who depend on government assistance the most.

Mr. SMITH of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from New York (Mr. LAWLER).

Mr. LAWLER. Mr. Speaker, only in Washington can one defend doubling the size of the IRS and spending $80 billion to hire 87,000 new IRS agents.

According to my friends across the aisle, that is a good thing because the billionaires and the millionaires don't pay their fair share. Yet, according to the IRS, the top 25 percent of income earners pay 89 percent of all income taxes.

Does anyone really believe that the 87,000 new IRS agents and employees are going to really stop there? Of course not.

How else will the Democrats fund their out-of-control and reckless spending? There aren't enough billionaires and millionaires in the United States to pay for it.

My friends on the other side will do what they always do. They will target hardworking taxpayers, families, and small businesses that are the lifeblood of our economy. It has to stop.

Coming from a State like New York, we need to cut taxes. We need to reduce the cost of living and make it more affordable for our hardworking families.

Mr. Speaker, I proudly support this legislation and urge all of my colleagues to vote ''yes'' and end the 87,000 new IRS agents that are going to terrorize hardworking Americans.

□ 2030

Mr. NEAL. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from California (Mr. SHERMAN), who is a CPA, I believe.

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, for 3 days and 3 long nights, every class of Republican came to this floor to argue about which of them hated the national debt more. Now, as the first thing, they bring forth a bill that will increase the national debt by $1.6 trillion, according to six bipartisan Secretaries of the Treasury.

Working people can't evade taxes. They get W–2s and 1099s.

Republicans support this bill, because every time a billionaire successfully cheats on his taxes, a member of the Freedom Caucus earns his wings.

As co-chair of the bipartisan CPA Caucus, and former head of the second largest tax agency in America, I say we need staff to put the Service back into the Internal Revenue Service.

One employee for every 2,000 tax returns filed, that is the staffing level that Ronald Reagan insisted upon. It is the level Democrats would restore.

Trump took outrageous positions on his returns, and counted on a light audit. Whereas Ronald Reagan paid his taxes and staffed the IRS.

Don't make honest taxpayers feel like suckers. Stand with Ronald Reagan and vote ''No.''

Mr. SMITH of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise with concern about some of these points that have been raised. I think we have heard it from both sides that the IRS is not answering the phone like they should, to actually serve the taxpayers, taxpayers who want to do the right thing.

It is conceivable that there would be taxpayers overpaying as well because of the complexity in the tax code, and yet the record shows over the years that there have been innocent taxpayers, taxpayers who already paid what they owed, who were still audited and were considered guilty until they proved themselves innocent. To me, that is a huge problem.

We just heard that there is concern about the debt, and yet the answer is just more government employees, in fact, more than double of what the current number of employees are. I have huge concerns about that, and that is why I think we need to vote for this bill, get the President and the Senate to agree to this, and work together to focus on customer service issues that everyone knows are a concern at the IRS.

I hope that, again, this use of technology can really lead the way with a goal of customer service, rather than just hiring more full-time equivalent employees. I don't think that will actually result in the efficiencies that some are claiming would supposedly raise the revenue that it would.

I just think we need to adopt this bill, get this passed, and come together after that, realizing that we can and should expect the IRS to do better.

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

Mr. NEAL. Mr. Speaker, as my friend, the gentleman from Nebraska pointed out, with the Presidential audit system, Joe Biden overpaid his taxes. I hope the RECORD will reflect that, that the Democratic President overpaid his taxes, and the IRS wisely made sure that he had the proper refund.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. KAPTUR), the longest serving woman in the history of Congress.

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to this Republican green light to tax cheaters, billionaires, and giant corporations that do not pay their fair share of taxes.

The average working person in our country pays a rate of about 25 percent. Billionaires pay under 5 percent. Every citizen and corporation should take a pledge of allegiance to pay their fair share of taxes. But Amazon, Chevron, AIG, and even Coca-Cola shirk their duty to liberty. Jeff Bezos, Elon Musk, and Charles Koch prosper under liberty's flag but cheat on their taxes.

In what world is it fair that those in the top brackets can cheat the system while hardworking Americans pay their fair share every day?

I can assure you, staff in our offices have answered over a thousand calls since 2020 because the IRS doesn't have enough agents to do the job. Properly funding the IRS will help to reduce the deficit, average Americans will get answers and help, and tax cheaters will finally pay their fair share.

Mr. Speaker, I include in the RECORD a laundry list of tax cheaters.

Amazon, Exxon Mobil, AT&T, Microsoft, Verizon, Chevron, Bank of America, UPS, Nike, Coca Cola, Charter Communications, AIG.

Jeff Bezos, Mark Zuckerberg, Bill Gates, Michael Bloomberg, Larry Page, Sergey Brin, Steve Ballmer, Elon Musk, Rob Walton, Charles Koch.

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

Mr. Speaker, this has been an edifying debate. But as Harry Truman noted, let's just talk about the facts. Let's debunk the argument that we are hiring 87,000 armed IRS agents to go knocking on doors in the middle of the night.

This is a substantial investment in technology. This is a substantial investment in customer service. Yes, the $80 billion is over 10 years. That is $8 billion a year to improve customer service. That is what we are talking about.

At least 8,000 agents retire from the IRS every year. We are simply replacing them. You know, in our school systems back home, when 200 teachers retire, we replace 200 teachers. That is what we are doing here with the IRS.

They make this preposterous argument that all of a sudden, next week, 87,000 armed—because you always have to use the language that is incendiary enough to get people worked up around here—that 87,000 armed agents in the dark of night will be hounding innocent taxpayers, despite what Janet Yellen said about no taxpayer making under $400,000 a year is going to be targeted.

Mr. Rossotti, the former IRS commissioner, not me, said at least $574 billion a year goes uncollected. He is a Democrat. A Republican IRS commissioner, Mr. Rettig, who we worked with, said it might be a trillion dollars a year that goes uncollected, a Donald Trump appointee, who stated that and raised that issue a number of times in front of the Committee on Ways and Means.

Let me make a point that I raised earlier. Tax compliance in a representative democracy is a fundamental commitment to civilization and first-class services.

So by not collecting this revenue, are we going to say down the road, well, maybe we will cut Social Security; maybe we will cut Medicare; maybe we will cut Medicaid; or maybe we will cut the American military.

Now, we all know that in this discussion that the facts are very clear here. They have been upset with the IRS for a long period of time. We all remember the Lois Lerner episode, even though the facts in that case pointed out that the advocates on the right and the left were audited at the same rate. That is a fact.

So as we close this argument out, let's stand up for the honest taxpayers in America and make sure that the IRS that currently cracks down on the EITC will be able to actually address some of the complexities of modern tax law, which we all agree, by the way, the system is far too complex, but I have been through that argument many times here, as well.

This fear-mongering that you are hearing tonight about upgrading the technology and software investments at the IRS for the purposes of modeling for better tax compliance is just that. It is fear-mongering.

All we want is a set of rules that is applicable to all as it relates to tax collection. This is not anything other than simply suggesting that there is a fairness that is applied to the Internal Revenue Service, so that they might address and make sure that those at the very top are complying with the same laws we ask the wage earners through withholding to address every single day.

Thanks for a spirited debate, Mr. Speaker, and to our friends on the other side.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the conversation that we have had here. I think there is fundamental disagreement on what the real solutions need to be; although, I think there is agreement that the current customer service at the IRS is significantly underperforming.

Now, in 2019, in a bipartisan fashion, we passed the Taxpayer First Act. In fact, our highly respected colleague, the late Representative John Lewis, led the way on that, as well. This was about customer service and reform at the IRS. Were there benefits from that? COVID got in the way.

I think that does actually beg the question of what have been the impacts of COVID on customer service at the IRS.

Mr. Speaker, I am concerned that when there are resources afforded the IRS, they are just not used the way they can and should be, especially as it relates to customer service and the honest taxpayers that my colleague from Massachusetts references. We want to do everything we can when the American people are doing the right thing, for the right reasons, and abiding by the law. Yet they would still be exposed to having to prove themselves again after they already did with voluntary tax compliance. But here comes an audit. I vividly recall the fact that in the 1990s, the IRS, as an agency, overstepped.

In fact, I believe it was President Clinton that even pulled back the IRS somewhat because they were going after law-abiding, taxpaying Americans who already did everything they were supposed to do.

That certainly establishes my concern about why we would see legislation passed last year that would pretty randomly put forward funding that I think will ultimately get in the way of these taxpaying Americans who, like I said, already did everything they were supposed to do, but yet they have to incur the expense.

Mr. Speaker, I urge the passage of this bill for good public policy, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong opposition to H.R. 23, which would gut the enforcement of our tax laws.

As part of the Inflation Reduction Act, Democrats fought hard last year to help the IRS crack down on wealthy tax cheats like Donald Trump.

But House Republicans want to make sure the IRS remains underfunded, understaffed, and unable to catch the top one percent who hide over 20 percent of their income from the IRS each year.

Meanwhile, the working people who pay their taxes will wait longer for tax refunds and assistance because of these cuts.

Do not let Republican talking points about IRS funding mislead you. This bill will only help tax cheats avoid paying their fair share. House Republicans are only protecting their fat cat allies like Donald Trump.

Instead of catering to their billionaire friends, I urge my Republican colleagues to prove they actually care about working people by voting no on this bill.

Ms. MCCOLLUM. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition of H.R. 23, the Family and Small Business Taxpayer Protection Act.

Hard-working families pay 99 percent of the taxes they owe, while the uber wealthy, the 1 percent, has the ability to hide more than 20 percent of their income from the IRS each year. Tonight, the first bill I will vote on is designed to help the 1 percent avoid paying their fair share. House Republicans are protecting sophisticated tax cheats and greedy corporations, and they do so under the guise of cutting the budget of the Internal Revenue Service.

My office has been working with many families who have experienced financial hardship while waiting months for the IRS to process their tax refunds—which are often thousands of dollars. Why? Because the agency has less auditors than in 1954 and tax returns are processed on computer systems designed more than 40 years ago. This is a direct result of years of attacks and budget cuts by Republicans in Congress and the Trump administration.

Last year, Democrats passed the Inflation Reduction Act which includes investments to replace retiring taxpayer service workers and update aging technology to increase efficiencies so hardworking taxpayers can receive prompt refunds and service.

Republicans should be helping the Americans waiting on hold for hours to get their tax refunds instead of making it easier for tax cheats to skip out on paying their fair share.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong opposition to H.R. 23, the Family and

Small Business Taxpayer Protection Act. This bill would rescind $72 billion of the $79.6 billion appropriated to the Internal Revenue Service to refine its services and technology and reform its enforcement practices of the federal tax code. The passage of H.R. 23 would widen the already massive tax gap and unfairly relieve the wealthiest 1 percent of Americans from paying their fair share of taxes.

The historic passage of the Inflation Reeducation Act under the leadership of Speaker Pelosi and signed by President Biden authorized $79.6 billion to allow the Internal Revenue Service to bolster taxpayer services while firmly and fairly enforcing the federal tax code.

Through the implementation of the IRA, we continue to help the millions of Americans who most depend on federal government assistance and who contribute disproportionately to the federal revenues that pay for our government to operate.

Simply put, Americans who have the least should not be burdened with the responsibility to contribute the most. Every American—most importantly, the wealthiest among us—must pay what they rightfully owe to enable our government to function.

$45.6 billion of the authorized funds included in the Inflation Reduction Act were allocated for tax enforcement activities, including hiring more enforcement agents, providing legal support, and investing in investigating technologies.

These funds are necessary to bridge the unjust tax gap that Americans have been subject to for generations and will continue to endure under Republican leadership.

The entirety of the $79.6 billion is critical to cracking down on ultra-rich and corporate tax evaders who have avoided paying their fair share of taxes for years.

The passage of this bill would dismantle key components of the Inflation Reduction Act that have injected fairness into the enforcement of our tax system.

The IRA reduced rising costs for hard-working middle-class families and ensured that taxpayers are not left to foot the bill for wealthy tax cheats—both of which would be erased with the passage of this bill.

These unfair tax practices have gone on for far too long.

I urge all my colleagues to oppose this bill and see it for what it truly is:

an effort by Republicans to give tax breaks to the ultra-rich and the corporations who fund their campaigns, and

an effort to continue carrying out their distorted notion of America by decimating the programs set in place to help the Americans who depend on government assistance the most.

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

Pursuant to House Resolution 5, the previous question is ordered on the bill.

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

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

MOTION TO RECOMMIT

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I have a motion to recommit at the desk.

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

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. Kildee moves to recommit the bill H.R. 23 to the Committee on Ways and Means.

The material previously referred to by Mr. KILDEE is as follows:

Mr. Kildee moves to recommit H.R. 23 to the Committee on Ways and Means with instructions to report the same back to the House forthwith with the following amendment:

Add at the end the following:

SEC. 3. PREVENTION OF INFLATION INCREASE.

Section 2 shall not apply if the Secretary of the Treasury certifies that such section will increase inflation for the American people.

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

The question is on the motion to recommit.

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

RECESS

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

Accordingly (at 8 o'clock and 42 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 2100

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. ROUZER) at 9 p.m.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Proceedings will resume on questions previously postponed. Votes will be taken in the following order:

Motion to recommit on H.R. 23; and

Passage of H.R. 23, if ordered.

The first electronic vote will be conducted as a 15-minute vote. Pursuant to clause 9 of rule XX, the remaining electronic vote will be conducted as a 5-minute vote.

FAMILY AND SMALL BUSINESS TAXPAYER PROTECTION ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the question on agreeing to the motion to recommit on the bill (H.R. 23) to rescind certain balances made available to the Internal Revenue Service, offered by the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. KILDEE), on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk will redesignate the motion.

The Clerk redesignated the motion.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the motion to recommit.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 208, nays 221, not voting 5, as follows:

[Roll No. 24]

YEAS—208

Adams
Aguilar
Allred
Auchincloss
Balint
Barragán
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bowman
Boyle (PA)
Brown
Brownley
Budzinski
Bush
Caraveo
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson
Carter (LA)
Cartwright
Casar
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly
Correa
Courtney
Craig
Crockett
Crow
Cuellar
Davids (KS)
Davis (IL)
Davis (NC)
Dean (PA)
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Deluzio
DeSaulnier
Dingell
Doggett
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Fletcher
Foster
Foushee
Frankel, Lois
Frost
Gallego
Garamendi
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Garcia, Robert
Golden (ME)
Goldman (NY)
Gomez
Gonzalez, Vicente
Gottheimer
Green (TX)
Grijalva
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Higgins (NY)
Himes
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hoyle (OR)
Huffman
Ivey
Jackson (IL)
Jackson (NC)
Jackson Lee
Jacobs
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Kamlager-Dove
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (NJ)
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Landsman
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Lee (PA)
Leger Fernandez
Levin
Lieu
Lofgren
Lynch
Magaziner
Manning
Matsui
McBath
McCollum
McGarvey
McGovern
Meeks
Menendez
Meng
Mfume
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moskowitz
Moulton
Mrvan
Mullin
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Nickel
Norcross
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Pelosi
Peltola
Perez
Peters
Pettersen
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Quigley
Ramirez
Raskin
Ross
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Ryan
Salinas
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schneider
Scholten
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Slotkin
Smith (WA)
Sorensen
Soto
Spanberger
Stansbury
Stanton
Stevens
Strickland
Swalwell
Sykes
Takano
Thanedar
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Tlaib
Tokuda
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Underwood
Vargas
Vasquez
Veasey
Velázquez
Waters
Watson Coleman
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)

NAYS—221

Aderholt
Alford
Allen
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bean (FL)
Bentz
Bergman
Bice
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Bost
Brecheen
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Burchett
Burgess
Burlison
Calvert
Cammack
Carey
Carl
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Chavez-DeRemer
Ciscomani
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Cole
Collins
Comer
Crane
Crawford
Curtis

D'Esposito
Davidson
De La Cruz
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Donalds
Duarte
Duncan
Dunn (FL)
Edwards
Ellzey
Emmer
Estes
Ezell
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Finstad
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Flood
Foxx
Franklin, C. Scott
Fry
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Garbarino
Garcia, Mike
Gimenez
Gonzales, Tony
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Greene (GA)
Griffith
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Hageman
Harris
Harshbarger
Hern
Higgins (LA)
Hill
Hinson
Houchin
Hudson
Huizenga
Hunt
Issa
Jackson (TX)
James
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Kean (NJ)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Kiggans (VA)
Kiley
Kim (CA)
Kustoff
LaHood
LaLota
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Langworthy
Latta
LaTurner
Lawler
Lee (FL)
Lesko
Letlow
Loudermilk
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luna
Luttrell
Mace
Malliotakis
Mann
Massie
Mast
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McCormick
McHenry
Meuser
Miller (IL)
Miller (OH)
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Mills
Molinaro
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Moran
Murphy
Nehls
Newhouse
Norman
Nunn (IA)
Obernolte
Ogles
Owens
Palmer
Pence
Perry
Pfluger
Posey
Reschenthaler
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Rosendale
Rouzer
Roy
Rutherford
Salazar
Santos
Scalise
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Self
Sessions
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smucker
Spartz
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stewart
Strong
Tenney
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Turner
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Van Orden
Wagner
Walberg
Waltz
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams (NY)
Williams (TX)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Yakym
Zinke

NOT VOTING—5

Cherfilus-McCormick
Costa
Crenshaw
Schiff
Wasserman Schultz

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). There are 2 minutes remaining.

□ 2116

Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana changed his vote from ''yea'' to ''nay.''

Mr. MOULTON changed his vote from ''nay'' to ''yea.''

So the motion to recommit was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:

Mr. SCHIFF. Mr. Speaker, had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on rollcall No. 24.

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

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 221, nays 210, not voting 3, as follows:

[Roll No. 25]

YEAS—221

Aderholt
Alford
Allen
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bean (FL)
Bentz
Bergman
Bice
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (NC)
Boebert
Bost
Brecheen
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Burchett
Burgess
Burlison
Calvert
Cammack
Carey
Carl
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Chavez-DeRemer
Ciscomani
Cline
Cloud
Clyde
Cole
Collins
Comer
Crane
Crawford
Curtis
D'Esposito
Davidson
De La Cruz
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Donalds
Duarte
Duncan
Dunn (FL)
Edwards
Ellzey
Emmer
Estes
Ezell
Fallon
Feenstra
Ferguson
Finstad
Fischbach
Fitzgerald
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Flood
Foxx
Franklin, C. Scott
Fry
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Garbarino
Garcia, Mike
Gimenez
Gonzales, Tony
Good (VA)
Gooden (TX)
Gosar
Granger
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Greene (GA)
Griffith
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Hageman
Harris
Harshbarger
Hern
Higgins (LA)
Hill
Hinson
Houchin
Hudson
Huizenga
Hunt
Issa
Jackson (TX)
James
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Kean (NJ)
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Kiggans (VA)
Kiley
Kim (CA)
Kustoff
LaHood
LaLota
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Langworthy
Latta
LaTurner
Lawler
Lee (FL)
Lesko
Letlow
Loudermilk
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luna
Luttrell
Mace
Malliotakis
Mann
Massie
Mast
McCarthy
McCaul
McClain
McClintock
McCormick
McHenry
Meuser
Miller (IL)
Miller (OH)
Miller (WV)
Miller-Meeks
Mills
Molinaro
Moolenaar
Mooney
Moore (AL)
Moore (UT)
Moran
Murphy
Nehls
Newhouse
Norman
Nunn (IA)
Obernolte
Ogles
Owens
Palmer
Pence
Perry
Pfluger
Posey
Reschenthaler
Rodgers (WA)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose
Rosendale
Rouzer
Roy
Rutherford
Salazar
Santos
Scalise
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Self
Sessions
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smucker
Spartz
Stauber
Steel
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stewart
Strong
Tenney
Thompson (PA)
Tiffany
Timmons
Turner
Valadao
Van Drew
Van Duyne
Van Orden
Wagner
Walberg
Waltz
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams (NY)
Williams (TX)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Yakym
Zinke

NAYS—210

Adams
Aguilar
Allred
Auchincloss
Balint
Barragán
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bowman
Boyle (PA)
Brown
Brownley
Budzinski
Bush
Caraveo
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson
Carter (LA)
Cartwright
Casar
Case
Casten
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chu
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Craig
Crockett
Crow
Cuellar
Davids (KS)
Davis (IL)
Davis (NC)
Dean (PA)
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Deluzio
DeSaulnier
Dingell
Doggett
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Fletcher
Foster
Foushee
Frankel, Lois
Frost
Gallego
Garamendi
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Garcia, Robert
Golden (ME)
Goldman (NY)
Gomez
Gonzalez, Vicente
Gottheimer
Green (TX)
Grijalva
Harder (CA)
Hayes
Higgins (NY)
Himes
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Hoyle (OR)
Huffman
Ivey
Jackson (IL)
Jackson (NC)
Jackson Lee
Jacobs
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Kamlager-Dove
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim (NJ)
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster
Landsman
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lee (CA)
Lee (PA)
Leger Fernandez
Levin
Lieu
Lofgren
Lynch
Magaziner
Manning
Matsui
McBath
McCollum
McGarvey
McGovern
Meeks
Menendez
Meng
Mfume
Moore (WI)
Morelle
Moskowitz
Moulton
Mrvan
Mullin
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Nickel
Norcross
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Pelosi
Peltola
Perez
Peters
Pettersen
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Quigley
Ramirez
Raskin
Ross
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Ryan
Salinas
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Scholten
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Sewell
Sherman
Sherrill
Slotkin
Smith (WA)
Sorensen
Soto
Spanberger
Stansbury
Stanton
Stevens
Strickland
Swalwell
Sykes
Takano
Thanedar
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Tlaib
Tokuda
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres (NY)
Trahan
Trone
Underwood
Vargas
Vasquez
Veasey
Velázquez
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Wexton
Wild
Williams (GA)
Wilson (FL)

NOT VOTING—3

Cherfilus-McCormick
Crenshaw
Lee (NV)

□ 2123

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated against:

Mrs. LEE of Nevada. Mr. Speaker, had I been present, I would have voted "nay" on rollcall No. 25.

RECOGNIZING DAVE WILLIAMS

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

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize an individual who serves as a voice for Pennsylvania agriculture.

Dave Williams of Honesdale, Pennsylvania, has been a key voice in agriculture for more than 20 years. A farmer himself, Mr. Williams never expected to air on nearly 30 radio stations, three networks, and weekly on PCN-TV.

This weekend, Dave will kick off his 25th year broadcasting from the Pennsylvania Farm Show, the largest indoor agricultural expo in the country.

Dave got his start on Wayne County's oldest AM station reaching just 10,000 listeners. Today, he reaches nearly 6 million people a week on both radio and television.

Mr. Speaker, Dave continues to be an important voice for Pennsylvania's number one industry and uses his platform to advocate for agriculture. His role allows him to highlight the important work of our farmers, ranchers, and producers who supply this Nation and the world with our food and our fiber.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Dave for being the voice of Pennsylvania agriculture.

COMMENDING LEBRON JAMES

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

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend basketball superstar LeBron James for calling out sports media bias.

Late last year, a photo resurfaced of Dallas Cowboys' owner Jerry Jones blocking the integration of an Arkansas high school in 1957. Mr. James asked why he was not getting any questions about this photo and stated that the media had plenty of questions after former teammate Kyrie Irving promoted an anti-Semitic film on social media.

Jerry Jones owns an $8 billion sports franchise, the world's most valuable one according to Forbes. The Cowboys rank among the worst NFL teams for minority hiring.

The possible connection between these points is far more important than the hateful beliefs of one basketball player. Yet, the media asks about Irving and stays quiet about Jones.

It is a question the media needs to answer for James and the Black community in America.

RECOGNIZING NATIONAL LAW ENFORCEMENT APPRECIATION DAY

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

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize National Law Enforcement Appreciation Day.

National Law Enforcement Appreciation Day is an opportunity for citizens to recognize the difficult and sometimes impossible jobs police officers have chosen to do.

There is no doubt that morale across law enforcement in our country has decreased due to negative public sentiment over the last few years.

However, our selfless public servants have not let that deter them from doing their jobs.

To have a strong police force, the officers must know that their communities support the work that they are doing.

That is why I am proud to recognize our men and women in uniform.

I encourage everyone in the First Congressional District to go above and beyond today and every day to show their appreciation to our law enforcement. They are the best among us and deserve our unwavering support.

REPARATIONS

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

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, it has been 38 years, and I rise with enthusiasm on reintroducing H.R. 40, the Commission to Study and Develop Reparation Proposals for African Americans Act.

I am pleased to reintroduce this legislation and to acknowledge to my friends and colleagues that it was first introduced in 1989 after the implementation of the American Civil Liberties Act that provided compensation to Japanese Americans.

H.R. 40 does not focus on all of that only. It focuses on the study of slavery and the understanding of what would be the next steps to end the vast disparities in the African-American community even today in 2023. And so this introduction allows for a study, an analysis, and action.

I am pleased with the more than 350 organizations, CEOs, scholars, State and local officials, and Members of Congress who have been supportive in understanding the era of slavery in this country.

The 13th amendment may have ended slavery, but the disparities exist.

Let us pass H.R. 40, the Commission to Study and Develop Reparation Proposals for African Americans Act.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to re-introduce H.R. 40, the Commission to Study and Develop Reparations Proposals for African Americans Act. This legislation was first introduced by retired Member of Congress John Conyers of Michigan in 1989 and was intended to examine the institution of slavery in the colonies and the United States from 1619 to the present, and further recommend appropriate remedies.

Since the initial introduction of this legislation, its proponents have made substantial progress in elevating the discussion of reparations and reparatory justice at the national level and joining the mainstream international debate on the issues. Though some have tried to deflect the importance of these conversations by focusing on individual monetary compensation, the real issue is whether and how this nation can come to grips with the legacy of slavery that still infects current society. Through legislation, resolutions, news, and litigation, we are moving closer to making more strides in the movement toward reparations.

Today there are more people at the table—more activists, more scholars, more CEOs, more state and local officials, and more Members of Congress. However, despite this progress and the election of the first American President of African descent, the legacy of slavery lingers heavily in this nation. While we have focused on the societal effects of slavery and segregation, its continuing economic implications remain largely ignored by mainstream analysis. These economic issues are the root cause of many critical issues in the African American community today, such as education, healthcare and criminal justice policy, including policing practices. The call for reparations represents a commitment to entering a constructive dialogue on the role of slavery and racism in shaping present-day conditions in our community and American society.

Over the last several years, we have had a distinguished academic and activist panel from the National African American Reparations Commission dive into some of the most salient points in the discussion of reparations. I am supporting this effort by continuing to hold the annual reparations retrospective at the Annual Legislative Conference of the Congressional Black Caucus.

I believe that H.R. 40 is a crucial piece of legislation because it goes beyond exploring the economic implications of slavery and segregation. It is a holistic bill in the sense that it seeks to establish a commission to also examine the moral and social implications of slavery. In short, the Commission aims to study the impact of slavery and continuing discrimination against African Americans, resulting directly and indirectly from slavery to segregation to the desegregation process and the present day. The commission would also make recommendations concerning any form of apology and compensation to begin the long-delayed process of atonement for slavery.

With the over criminalization and policing of black bodies, a reoccurring issue in African American communities, I believe this conversation is both relevant and crucial to restoring trust in governmental institutions in many communities. As in years past, I welcome open and constructive discourse on H.R. 40 and the creation of this commission in the 118th Congress. Though the times and circumstance may change, the principal problem of slavery continues to weigh heavily on this country. A federal commission can help us reach into this dark past and bring us into a brighter future.

IN SUPPORT OF LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS

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

Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, the men and women from sea to shining sea that wear a badge have sworn an oath to the Constitution. That oath is not to a sheriff or a marshal or a chief, it is to the people of their community and deeper, the principles that have built our country.

We put on our badges and uniforms, and we say good-bye to our wives not knowing if we will return.

For many, many years on my way to night shift I would tell my wife I loved her, and she would hand me my little lunch. She would say: ''Come home safe.'' I would say: ''Don't worry about me, worry about the other guy.'' That was our little ritual, but the truth was we never knew if I was coming home.

Right now men and women across the country are having similar conversations and wearing a badge. Just know we love you and respect you. This body supports you.

THE END OF MANDATES

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

Mr. MASSIE. Mr. Speaker, last month we ended the vaccine mandate for the military, but there are still many unscientific, illogical, and unconstitutional mandates for vaccines in this country.

If you watched C–SPAN last week, you saw 434 of us in here screaming, yelling, cheering, speaking—many of us unvaccinated. Most of us probably not boosted.

Why do we have a double standard?

Why do we make visitors of this country get vaccinated just to visit their friends and family?

Why are we separating families over this?

We need to end that mandate. We need to end the healthcare mandate. We need to end all of the mandates, and we need to do this now.

THE SOUTHERN BORDER

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

Mr. ROY. Mr. Speaker, I guess the President of the United States was able to find the southern border on a map.

It took him 2 years to finally get down to the southern border, and what happens?

Everybody just goes around and cleans up everything that is going on in El Paso.

Let me tell you something: The people of Texas know the truth. In Texas we are dealing every single day with 6,000, 7,000, or 8,000 people crossing the border every day.

Now, with a House majority, we have got the will and we have got the power to do something about it. It is time we do something because the people of Texas are taking the brunt every single day.

There are still migrants that are being sold into the sex trafficking trade. There are still Americans who are dying from fentanyl poisonings.

No camera presence down in El Paso, no going down there for a show trip is going change the fact that Texans are struggling.

It is time right now for the House majority to do our job. We are going to have to stop funding a Department of Homeland Security that refuses to secure the border of the United States. We are going to do that this year.

□ 2140

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. BEAN of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 9 o'clock and 40 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, January 10, 2023, at 10 a.m. for morning-hour debate.

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. SMITH of New Jersey (for himself, Mrs. FISCHBACH, Ms. STEFANIK, Mrs. RODGERS of Washington, Ms. FOXX, Mrs. HARSHBARGER, Mrs. BICE, Ms. MACE, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana, Mr. ADERHOLT, Mr. BANKS, Mr. BABIN, Mr. LATTA, Mr. ESTES, Mr. BOST, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. WENSTRUP, Mr. BALDERSON, Mr. BERGMAN, Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina, Mr. BURCHETT, Mr. CARTER of Georgia, Mr. CLINE, Mr. CLYDE, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. ELLZEY, Mr. FEENSTRA, Mr. FERGUSON, Mr. FINSTAD, Mr. FULCHER, Mr. GALLAGHER, Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana, Mr. GUEST, Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana, Mr. HUDSON, Mr. ISSA, Mr. JACKSON of Texas, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania, Mr. LAHOOD, Mr. LOUDERMILK, Mr. LUETKEMEYER, Mr. MOONEY, Mr. MOORE of Utah, Mr. PERRY, Mr. POSEY, Mr. ROSE, Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. WALBERG, Mr. WEBSTER of Florida, Mr. WOMACK, Mr. BURGESS, Mr. STAUBER, Mr. MAST, Mr. FALLON, Mr. GRIFFITH, Mr. SMUCKER, Ms. TENNEY, Mr. MEUSER, Mr. CARL, Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. FLEISCHMANN, Mrs. HINSON, Mr. KUSTOFF, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. MOOLENAAR, Mr. GOOD of Virginia, Mr. SIMPSON, Mr. BUCSHON, Mr. LANGWORTHY, Mr. LAMALFA, Mrs. KIM of California, Mr. HUIZENGA, Mrs. MCCLAIN, Mrs. MILLER of West Virginia, Mr. BUCHANAN, Mr. RESCHENTHALER, Mr. TIMMONS, Mr. PALMER, Mr. CLOUD, Mr. JOYCE of Ohio, Mr. WALTZ, Mr. CRENSHAW, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. MANN, Mr. GAETZ, Mrs. LESKO, Mr. GUTHRIE, Mr. EZELL, Ms. LETLOW, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. C. SCOTT FRANKLIN of Florida, Mrs. HOUCHIN, Mr. LATURNER, Mr. GROTHMAN, Mr. FRY, Mr. BRECHEEN, Mr. MCHENRY, Mrs. BOEBERT, Mr. TURNER, Mr. BARR, Mr. ARMSTRONG, and Mr. GREEN of Tennessee):

H.R. 7. A bill to prohibit taxpayer funded abortions; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on the Judiciary, and Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mrs. RODGERS of Washington (for herself, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. LATTA, Mr. CURTIS, Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania, Mr. GUTHRIE, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Mr. BURGESS, Mr. HUDSON, Mr. RESCHENTHALER, Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana, Mr. FITZGERALD, Mr. DUNN of Florida, Mr. ARMSTRONG, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. WALBERG, Mr. BUCSHON, Mr. PENCE, Mr. CRENSHAW, Mr. WITTMAN, Mr. KEAN of New Jersey, Mr. LANGWORTHY, and Mrs. CHAVEZ-DEREMER):

H.R. 21. A bill to provide for the development of a plan to increase oil and gas production under oil and gas leases of Federal lands under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of Energy, the Secretary of the Interior, and the Secretary of Defense in conjunction with a drawdown of petroleum reserves from the Strategic Petroleum Reserve; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mrs. RODGERS of Washington (for herself, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. LATTA, Mr. CURTIS, Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania, Mr. GUTHRIE, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Mr. BURGESS, Mr. CARTER of Georgia, Mr. HUDSON, Mr. RESCHENTHALER, Mr. FULCHER, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana, Mr. FITZGERALD, Mr. DUNN of Florida, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. WALBERG, Mr. PENCE, Mr. BUCSHON, Mr. WITTMAN, Mr. KEAN of New Jersey, Mr. MOYLAN, Mr. KILEY, Mr. GRIFFITH, Mrs. LESKO, Mr. MIKE GARCIA of California, Mr. LANGWORTHY, Ms. STEFANIK, Ms. VAN DUYNE, Mrs. SPARTZ, Ms. TENNEY, Mr. WEBSTER of Florida, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. ISSA, Mr. BALDERSON, Ms. MALLIOTAKIS, Mr. STAUBER, Mr. ZINKE, Mr. SMITH of Missouri, Ms. MACE, Mrs. KIGGANS of Virginia, Mr. FALLON, and Mr. VALADAO):

H.R. 22. A bill to prohibit the Secretary of Energy from sending petroleum products from the Strategic Petroleum Reserve to China, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. SMITH of Nebraska (for himself, Mr. ELLZEY, Mrs. HARSHBARGER, Mr. NORMAN, Mr. GROTHMAN, Mr. LANGWORTHY, Ms. MALLIOTAKIS, Mr. OWENS, Mr. BACON, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. FEENSTRA, Mr. GIMENEZ, Mr. GARBARINO, Mr. GRIFFITH, Mrs. LESKO, Mr. BALDERSON, Mr. NUNN of Iowa, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. MOORE of Alabama, Ms. TENNEY, Mr. FRY, Mr. POSEY, Mr. ROSE, Mr. JAMES, Mrs. MCCLAIN, Mr. VALADAO, Mrs. STEEL, Mr. BUCHANAN, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, Mr. SMITH of Missouri, Mr. SCHWEIKERT, Mr. LAHOOD, Mr. WENSTRUP, Mr. ARRINGTON, Mr. FERGUSON, Mr. ESTES, Mr. SMUCKER, Mr. HERN, Mrs. MILLER of West Virginia, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. KUSTOFF, Ms. STEFANIK, Mr. RESCHENTHALER, Mr. BOST, Mr. BURCHETT, Mr. CARL, Mr. CLINE, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. FINSTAD, Mrs. FISCHBACH, Mr. FULCHER, Mr. GUEST, Mrs. HINSON, Mrs. HOUCHIN, Mr. JACKSON of Texas, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana, Ms. LETLOW, Mr. MAST, Mr. MCCAUL, Mr. MEUSER, Mr. MOOLENAAR, Mr. MOONEY, Mr. NEWHOUSE, Mr. PERRY, Mr. STAUBER, Mr. STRONG, Ms. VAN DUYNE, Mrs. WAGNER, Mr. MOORE of Utah, Mr. GUTHRIE, Mr. LATURNER, Mrs. CAMMACK, Mr. PFLUGER, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. VAN DREW, Ms. SALAZAR, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, Mr. FITZGERALD, Mr. CRENSHAW, Mr. HUDSON, Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana, and Mr. TIFFANY):

H.R. 23. A bill to rescind certain balances made available to the Internal Revenue Service; to the Committee on Ways and Means. considered and passed.

By Mr. MASSIE (for himself, Mr. BIGGS, Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina, Mr. BUCK, Mrs. CAMMACK, Mr. CLINE, Mr. CLOUD, Mr. CRAWFORD, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. GAETZ, Mr. GOOD of Virginia, Mr. GOSAR, Mrs. GREENE of Georgia, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, Mrs. MILLER of Illinois, Mr. MOONEY, Mr. NORMAN, Mr. PERRY, Mr. POSEY, and Mr. RUTHERFORD):

H.R. 24. A bill to require a full audit of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System and the Federal reserve banks by the Comptroller General of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

By Mr. CARTER of Georgia (for himself, Mr. CLYDE, Mr. DUNCAN, Mrs.

CAMMACK, Mr. PERRY, Mr. GOOD of Virginia, Mr. MASSIE, Mr. NORMAN, Mr. POSEY, Mr. PALMER, Mr. BANKS, and Mr. LOUDERMILK):

H.R. 25. A bill to promote freedom, fairness, and economic opportunity by repealing the income tax and other taxes, abolishing the Internal Revenue Service, and enacting a national sales tax to be administered primarily by the States; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. WAGNER (for herself, Mr. SCALISE, Mrs. CAMMACK, Ms. STEFANIK, Mrs. FISCHBACH, Mrs. HINSON, Ms. SALAZAR, Ms. MALLIOTAKIS, Mrs. HARSHBARGER, Ms. LETLOW, Ms. VAN DUYNE, Mrs. MILLER of West Virginia, Mrs. MCCLAIN, Ms. TENNEY, Mr. CRENSHAW, Mr. ROGERS of Alabama, Mr. COLE, Mr. WITTMAN, Mr. GROTHMAN, Mr. ADERHOLT, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. FEENSTRA, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, Mr. BOST, Mr. CARL, Mr. RUTHERFORD, Mr. GIMENEZ, Mr. FINSTAD, Mr. PFLUGER, Mr. TIFFANY, Mr. PALMER, Mr. TONY GONZALES of Texas, Mr. RESCHENTHALER, Mr. LATURNER, Mr. BERGMAN, Mr. JACKSON of Texas, Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania, Mr. MEUSER, Mr. MOONEY, Mrs. HOUCHIN, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Mr. BUCK, Mr. FULCHER, Mr. HUDSON, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. WENSTRUP, Mr. BARR, Mr. GUTHRIE, Mr. LAHOOD, Mr. BIGGS, Mr. BUCHANAN, Mr. STRONG, Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina, Mr. BUCSHON, Mr. BURCHETT, Mr. FLEISCHMANN, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. SMITH of Nebraska, Mr. POSEY, Mr. GOODEN of Texas, Mr. MANN, Mr. GUEST, Mr. CLYDE, Mr. MOORE of Utah, Mr. KUSTOFF, Mr. GREEN of Tennessee, Mr. WEBSTER of Florida, Mr. NEWHOUSE, Mr. CLOUD, Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana, Mr. STAUBER, Mr. SELF, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. MAST, Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana, Mr. CLINE, Mr. ELLZEY, Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Mr. MOOLENAAR, Mr. TIMMONS, Mr. LATTA, Mr. SMITH of Missouri, Mr. ARRINGTON, Mrs. LESKO, Mr. HUIZENGA, Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana, Mr. PERRY, Mr. BALDERSON, Mrs. GREENE of Georgia, Mr. PENCE, Mr. BURGESS, Mr. WOMACK, Mr. GOOD of Virginia, Mr. VAN DREW, Mr. ESTES, Mr. SMUCKER, Mr. DAVIDSON, Mr. FITZGERALD, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. BANKS, Mr. HERN, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. WALTZ, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, Mr. CARTER of Georgia, Mr. BABIN, Mr. ISSA, Mr. ROSE, Mr. LUETKEMEYER, Mr. GALLAGHER, Mr. SCHWEIKERT, Mr. VALADAO, Mr. WALBERG, Mr. FALLON, Mr. CURTIS, Mr. JOYCE of Ohio, Mrs. BICE, Mr. FERGUSON, Mr. GAETZ, Mr. SIMPSON, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. AMODEI, Mr. LUCAS, Mrs. KIM of California, Ms. FOXX, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. EZELL, Mr. LANGWORTHY, Mr. FRY, Mr. WILLIAMS of Texas, Mr. ARMSTRONG, Mrs. MILLER of Illinois, Mr. STEUBE, Mr. GRAVES of Missouri, Mr. ROSENDALE, Mr. GARBARINO, Mr. BACON, Mrs. SPARTZ, Mr. WESTERMAN, Mr. MCHENRY, Ms. MACE, Mr. MOORE of Alabama, Mrs. BOEBERT, Mr. BRECHEEN, Mr. TURNER, and Mr. COMER):

H.R. 26. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to prohibit a health care practitioner from failing to exercise the proper degree of care in the case of a child who survives an abortion or attempted abortion; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. MALLIOTAKIS (for herself, Mr. RESCHENTHALER, Ms. STEFANIK, Ms. VAN DUYNE, Mr. NEWHOUSE, Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana, Mr. FITZGERALD, Mr. TIFFANY, Mr. CRENSHAW, Mr. ISSA, Mr. STAUBER, Mr. CALVERT, Mrs. LESKO, Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania, Mrs. SPARTZ, Mr. WEBSTER of Florida, Mrs. CAMMACK, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, Mrs. GREENE of Georgia, and Mr. MOYLAN):

H.R. 27. A bill to amend the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act to direct district attorney and prosecutors offices to report to the Attorney General, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. STEUBE (for himself, Mr. RESCHENTHALER, and Mr. FITZGERALD):

H.R. 28. A bill to require the national instant criminal background check system to notify U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement and the relevant State and local law enforcement agencies whenever the information available to the system indicates that a person illegally or unlawfully in the United States may be attempting to receive a firearm; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROY (for himself, Mr. BIGGS, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina, Mr. RESCHENTHALER, Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. PERRY, Mrs. HARSHBARGER, Mr. GAETZ, Mr. CLINE, Mr. GROTHMAN, Mr. CRENSHAW, Mrs. HINSON, Mr. FULCHER, Mr. ELLZEY, Ms. STEFANIK, Mr. FITZGERALD, Mrs. MILLER of Illinois, Mr. HUDSON, Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana, Mr. STAUBER, Mr. BABIN, Mr. GOODEN of Texas, Mr. VAN DREW, and Mrs. GREENE of Georgia):

H.R. 29. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Homeland Security to suspend the entry of aliens, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. JACKSON LEE (for herself and Mr. MCCAUL):

H.R. 30. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to increase the punishment for certain offenses involving children, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DOGGETT (for himself, Mr. ALLRED, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Ms. BUSH, Mr. CASAR, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mr. CASTRO of Texas, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. COHEN, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. CUELLAR, Mr. DESAULNIER, Ms. ESCOBAR, Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Mr. VICENTE GONZALEZ of Texas, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. MANNING, Mrs. MCBATH, Mr. NICKEL, Ms. NORTON, Mr. POCAN, Ms. ROSS, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, Ms. SEWELL, Mr. SOTO, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. VEASEY, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Ms. ADAMS, Mrs. CHERFILUS-MCCORMICK, Ms. CROCKETT, Mr. MOSKOWITZ, Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina, Mr. CLYBURN, Mr. JACKSON of North Carolina, and Mrs. FLETCHER):

H.R. 31. A bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to provide for a demonstration project under the Medicaid program for political subdivisions of States to provide medical assistance for the expansion population under such program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. DOGGETT (for himself and Mr. ARRINGTON):

H.R. 32. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to create a safe harbor for certain perpetual trust funds; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DOGGETT (for himself, Mrs. BEATTY, Mr. BEYER, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. BOWMAN, Ms. BUSH, Mr. CARSON, Mr. CARTER of Louisiana, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Mr. CASAR, Mr. CASTRO of Texas, Ms. CHU, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. COHEN, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. CUELLAR, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. DESAULNIER, Mrs. DINGELL, Ms. ESCOBAR, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. EVANS, Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Mr. VICENTE GONZALEZ of Texas, Mr. GOTTHEIMER, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mrs. HAYES, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. KIM of New Jersey, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. LIEU, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. MENG, Mr. MFUME, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mr. NADLER, Mr. NEGUSE, Mr. NORCROSS, Ms. NORTON, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Ms. OMAR, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. PAYNE, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. POCAN, Ms. PORTER, Ms. PRESSLEY, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Mr. RUIZ, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. SWALWELL, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Ms. TITUS, Ms. TLAIB, Mr. TONKO, Mr. TORRES of New York, Mrs. TRAHAN, Mr. TRONE, Mr. VEASEY, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, and Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia):

H.R. 33. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for coverage of dental, vision, and hearing care under the Medicare program; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. DOGGETT (for himself, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. COHEN, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mr. POCAN, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. SCHIFF, Ms. TITUS, Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, and Mr. CASAR):

H.R. 34. A bill to amend the Social Security Act and the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to include net investment income tax imposed in the Federal Hospital Insurance Trust Fund and to modify the net investment income tax; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DOGGETT (for himself, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. BOWMAN, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Mr. CASAR, Mr. CASTEN, Ms. CHU, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. COHEN, Ms. DELAURO, Mrs. DINGELL, Mr. EVANS, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mrs. HAYES, Ms. JAYAPAL, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. KHANNA, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. MFUME, Mr. NADLER, Ms. NORTON, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Ms. PORTER, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Ms.

TITUS, Mr. TONKO, Mr. TRONE, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, and Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia):

H.R. 35. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for certain reforms with respect to medicare supplemental health insurance policies; to the Committee on Ways and Means, 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. ARRINGTON (for himself, Mr. ESTES, and Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina):

H.R. 36. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to increase certain penalties for assaulting, resisting, or impeding certain officers or employees; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ARRINGTON (for himself, Mr. ESTES, and Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina):

H.R. 37. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to increase the maximum term of imprisonment for rioting, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HUDSON (for himself, Mr. GOSAR, Mr. BURCHETT, Mr. MOONEY, Mr. ISSA, Mr. FERGUSON, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, Mr. BOST, Mr. PERRY, Mr. SMITH of Missouri, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Mr. WITTMAN, Mr. CRAWFORD, Mr. BURGESS, Mr. RESCHENTHALER, Mrs. WAGNER, Mr. LATTA, Ms. VAN DUYNE, Mr. ARMSTRONG, Mr. CRENSHAW, Mr. POSEY, Ms. STEFANIK, Mr. HILL, Mr. SIMPSON, Mr. ELLZEY, Mr. DAVIDSON, Mr. GAETZ, Mr. MAST, Mr. BUCK, Mr. ARRINGTON, Mr. DUNN of Florida, Mr. BERGMAN, Mr. CARL, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. CLOUD, Ms. MACE, Mrs. CAMMACK, Mr. BABIN, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. AMODEI, Mr. CARTER of Georgia, Mr. GUEST, Mr. WALTZ, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. PALMER, Mr. GROTHMAN, Mrs. HARSHBARGER, Mr. LAHOOD, Mr. CLINE, Mr. STEIL, Ms. LETLOW, Mr. FINSTAD, Mr. STAUBER, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina, Mr. BAIRD, Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS, Mr. GIMENEZ, Mr. MOORE of Utah, Mr. JACKSON of Texas, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. FALLON, Mr. NEWHOUSE, Mrs. MILLER of West Virginia, Mr. BALDERSON, Ms. FOXX, Mr. SMUCKER, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. BUCHANAN, Mr. ADERHOLT, Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. NORMAN, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. PFLUGER, Mr. LATURNER, Mr. MCHENRY, Mr. BUCSHON, Mr. OWENS, Mr. MOOLENAAR, Mr. CLYDE, Mr. JOYCE of Ohio, Mr. BIGGS, Mr. GRAVES of Missouri, Mr. COLE, Mr. ESTES, Mr. GUTHRIE, Mr. HERN, Mr. WALBERG, Mr. MOORE of Alabama, Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania, Mr. TIMMONS, Mrs. LESKO, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. TONY GONZALES of Texas, Mr. VAN DREW, Mr. SELF, Mr. VALADAO, Mr. GOOD of Virginia, Mr. STEUBE, Mr. WOMACK, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. ROSENDALE, Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana, Mr. RUTHERFORD, Mr. LUETKEMEYER, Mr. HUIZENGA, Mr. FITZGERALD, Mr. COMER, Mrs. HINSON, Mr. GOLDEN of Maine, Mr. LUCAS, Mr. CURTIS, Mr. ROSE, Mr. WENSTRUP, Mr. STRONG, Mr. MORAN, Mr. OBERNOLTE, and Mr. FLOOD):

H.R. 38. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to provide a means by which nonresidents of a State whose residents may carry concealed firearms may also do so in the State; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GREEN of Texas:

H.R. 39. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to establish the Merchant Mariner Equity Compensation Fund to provide benefits to certain individuals who served in the United States merchant marine (including the Army Transport Service and the Naval Transport Service) during World War II; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Ms. JACKSON LEE (for herself, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Ms. PRESSLEY, Mr. MFUME, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. PLASKETT, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. KILMER, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. GARAMENDI, Ms. ADAMS, Mr. TORRES of New York, Mr. CARSON, Ms. NORTON, Ms. JACOBS, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. CARTER of Louisiana, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. COSTA, Ms. SEWELL, Ms. CHU, Mrs. DINGELL, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. POCAN, Mr. PHILLIPS, Mrs. BEATTY, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. LIEU, Mr. BOWMAN, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mr. CUELLAR, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. DOGGETT, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Mr. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. KEATING, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Ms. BUSH, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. THANEDAR, Mr. NEGUSE, Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, Mr. CASE, Ms. TLAIB, Ms. CROCKETT, Mr. QUIGLEY, Ms. TITUS, Ms. TOKUDA, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. CASTRO of Texas, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Ms. KAMLAGER-DOVE, and Mr. HORSFORD):

H.R. 40. A bill to address the fundamental injustice, cruelty, brutality, and inhumanity of slavery in the United States and the 13 American colonies between 1619 and 1865 and to establish a commission to study and consider a national apology and proposal for reparations for the institution of slavery, its subsequent de jure and de facto racial and economic discrimination against African Americans, and the impact of these forces on living African Americans, to make recommendations to the Congress on appropriate remedies, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BAIRD (for himself, Mr. CARBAJAL, Mr. MAST, Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Ms. FOXX, Mr. GOTTHEIMER, Mrs. HINSON, and Ms. HOULAHAN):

H.R. 41. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to ensure the timely scheduling of appointments for health care at medical facilities of the Department of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Ms. JACKSON LEE:

H.R. 42. A bill to prohibit States from carrying out more than one Congressional redistricting after a decennial census and apportionment; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BERGMAN:

H.R. 43. A bill to direct the Federal Communications Commission to prioritize the timely processing of certain long-form applications in the Rural Digital Opportunity Fund Phase I auction; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. JACKSON LEE:

H.R. 44. A bill to amend the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to provide for the humane treatment of youths who are in police custody, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LAHOOD (for himself and Ms. DELBENE):

H.R. 45. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to simplify reporting requirements, promote tax compliance, and reduce tip reporting compliance burdens in the beauty service industry; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. JACKSON LEE:

H.R. 46. A bill to authorize funding to increase access to mental health care treatment to reduce gun violence; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. BERGMAN (for himself, Mr. FALLON, Mr. GROTHMAN, Mr. ISSA, and Mr. HARRIS):

H.R. 47. A bill to establish the Victims of Immigration Crime Engagement Office within the Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. JACKSON LEE:

H.R. 48. A bill to provide for the hiring of 200 additional Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives agents and investigators to enforce gun laws; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BERGMAN (for himself, Mr. GUEST, Ms. DE LA CRUZ, Mr. HUIZENGA, and Mr. WALBERG):

H.R. 49. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to postpone the effective date of high-impact rules pending judicial review; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. JACKSON LEE:

H.R. 50. A bill to amend the First Step Act of 2018 to permit defendants convicted of certain offenses to be eligible for reduced sentences, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. NORTON (for herself, Mr. DOGGETT, Mr. BEYER, Mr. VARGAS, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. MEEKS, Mrs. BEATTY, Ms. ESCOBAR, Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, Mr. SWALWELL, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHI, Mr. CORREA, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Ms. BUSH, Mr. CARSON, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. CASTEN, Mr. ALLRED, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. JACOBS, Mr. HUFFMAN, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. PORTER, Mr. CARTER of Louisiana, Ms. JAYAPAL, Ms. WEXTON, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. POCAN, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Ms. HOULAHAN, Mr. QUIGLEY, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. TORRES of New York, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. CASTRO of Texas, Ms. SCANLON, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mrs. MCBATH, Ms. BROWNLEY, Mr. TRONE, Ms. PINGREE, Ms. DEAN of Pennsylvania, Ms. DELBENE, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. EVANS, Mr. MFUME, Ms. CRAIG, Ms. MENG, Mr. MOULTON, Ms. ESHOO, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Ms. STEVENS, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Mr. LIEU, Mr. SOTO, Mr. TONKO, Mr. CARBAJAL, Ms. KUSTER, Ms. ADAMS, Ms. TITUS, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. NEGUSE, Mr. BERA, Ms. STRICKLAND, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. SCHIFF, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. CASE, Mr. GOMEZ, Ms. TLAIB, Mr. RASKIN, Mr. CONNOLLY, Ms. SEWELL, Mr. KILMER, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. PETERS, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. COSTA, Mr. BOWMAN, Mr. RUIZ, Mr. DESAULNIER, Ms. PLASKETT, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Mr. KIM of New Jersey, Mrs. DINGELL, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. NEAL,

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. SABLAN, Mr. FOSTER, Mr. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Mr. JACKSON of Illinois, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Mrs. TRAHAN, Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. STANTON, Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida, Mr. NADLER, Mr. LARSON of Connecticut, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. AUCHINCLOSS, Ms. ROSS, Mr. PHILLIPS, Mr. PALLONE, Ms. MATSUI, Mr. GOTTHEIMER, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Mr. SCHNEIDER, Mrs. TORRES of California, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. GALLEGO, Mr. CROW, Ms. PRESSLEY, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. COHEN, Mr. NORCROSS, Mr. VEASEY, Mr. THANEDAR, Mr. HOYER, Mr. MORELLE, Mr. AGUILAR, Ms. SPANBERGER, Ms. UNDERWOOD, Ms. CHU, Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, Mr. CLYBURN, Mr. HORSFORD, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. JEFFRIES, Ms. LOFGREN, Ms. OMAR, Ms. WATERS, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mrs. HAYES, Mr. KEATING, Mr. MRVAN, Ms. WILD, Mrs. CHERFILUS-MCCORMICK, Ms. BUDZINSKI, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Ms. CROCKETT, Mrs. FOUSHEE, Ms. TOKUDA, and Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ):

H.R. 51. A bill to provide for the admission of the State of Washington, D.C. into the Union; to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability, and in addition to the Committees on Rules, Armed Services, the Judiciary, 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 Ms. JACKSON LEE:

H.R. 52. A bill to make unlawful the sale of any firearm by a licensed manufacturer, licensed importer, or licensed dealer without a written notice promoting safe storage and a safe storage device, to create and disseminate best practices regarding safe firearm storage, to create a grant program for the distribution of safe storage devices, and to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow for a credit against tax for sales at retail of safe firearm storage devices, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. BERGMAN (for himself, Mrs. CAMMACK, Mr. HUDSON, Mr. DAVIDSON, Mr. CRENSHAW, Ms. STEFANIK, Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina, Mr. NEWHOUSE, Mr. RESCHENTHALER, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. LATURNER, Mr. FINSTAD, Mr. BUCK, Mr. PERRY, Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania, Mr. WITTMAN, Mr. VAN DREW, Mr. PFLUGER, Ms. TENNEY, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. CRAWFORD, Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana, Mr. NORMAN, Mr. ELLZEY, Mr. JACKSON of Texas, Mrs. HARSHBARGER, Mr. MOOLENAAR, Mr. FEENSTRA, Mr. WALBERG, Mr. CARTER of Georgia, Mr. OWENS, Mr. HUIZENGA, Mr. CLOUD, Mr. GUEST, Mr. BIGGS, Mr. BOST, Mr. MOONEY, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. CLYDE, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, Mr. NEHLS, Mr. BABIN, Mr. FLEISCHMANN, Mrs. BICE, Mr. KELLY of Mississippi, Mr. DUNN of Florida, Mrs. FISCHBACH, Mrs. MILLER of West Virginia, Mr. STEUBE, Mr. GOODEN of Texas, Mrs. MCCLAIN, Mr. MOORE of Utah, Mr. LATTA, Mr. MOORE of Alabama, and Mr. COMER):

H.R. 53. A bill to amend title 41, United States Code, to prohibit the Federal Government from entering into contracts with an entity that discriminates against firearm or ammunition industries, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

By Ms. JACKSON LEE:

H.R. 54. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to provide an alternate release date for certain nonviolent offenders, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. JACKSON LEE:

H.R. 55. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to enhance criminal penalties for health related stalking, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. JACKSON LEE:

H.R. 56. A bill to provide alternatives to incarceration for youth, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BERGMAN:

H.R. 57. A bill to regulate or prohibit transactions using mobile applications or software programs that engage in the theft of user data on behalf of a communist country, foreign adversary, or state sponsor of terrorism, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. JACKSON LEE:

H.R. 58. A bill to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to require an annual report on the Office for State and Local Law Enforcement; to the Committee on Homeland Security, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mrs. BICE (for herself, Mr. WALTZ, Mr. POSEY, Ms. SALAZAR, Mr. BAIRD, Mr. ALLEN, and Mr. VALADAO):

H.R. 59. A bill to prohibit the sale of petroleum products from the Strategic Petroleum Reserve to certain entities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. JACKSON LEE:

H.R. 60. A bill to require the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation to report to the Congress semiannually on the number of firearms transfers resulting from the failure to complete a background check within 3 business days, and the procedures followed after it is discovered that a firearm transfer has been made to a transferee who is ineligible to receive a firearm; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. JACKSON LEE:

H.R. 61. A bill to prevent and prosecute white supremacy inspired hate crime and conspiracy to commit white supremacy inspired hate crime and to amend title 18, United States Code, to expand the scope of hate crimes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. JACKSON LEE:

H.R. 62. A bill to protect health care providers and people seeking reproductive health care services, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. JACKSON LEE:

H.R. 63. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to establish certain family separation as an exceptional and extremely unusual hardship, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. JACKSON LEE:

H.R. 64. A bill to enhance Federal enforcement of hate crimes, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BIGGS:

H.R. 65. A bill to amend part A of title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 to allow States, in accordance with State law, to let Federal funds for the education of disadvantaged children follow low-income children to the public school, charter school, accredited private school, or supplemental educational service program they attend, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. BIGGS:

H.R. 66. A bill to expand opportunity for Native American children through additional options in education, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. BIGGS:

H.R. 67. A bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to allow the pooling of tips among all employees, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. GREEN of Texas:

H.R. 68. A bill to authorize funds to prevent housing discrimination through the use of nationwide testing, to increase funds for the Fair Housing Initiatives Program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. BIGGS:

H.R. 69. A bill to abolish the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. BIGGS:

H.R. 70. A bill to abolish the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. BIGGS:

H.R. 71. A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to exempt from regulation as devices non-invasive diagnostic devices, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. BIGGS:

H.R. 72. A bill to prohibit the use of Federal funds to maintain or collect information that can be used to identify any individual to whom a COVID-19 vaccine is administered, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. BIGGS:

H.R. 73. A bill to prohibit the use of Federal funds for the HHS Reproductive Healthcare Access Task Force; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. BIGGS:

H.R. 74. A bill to prohibit the use of Federal funds to propose, establish, implement, or enforce any requirement that an individual wear a mask or other face covering, or be vaccinated, to prevent the spread of COVID-19, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. BIGGS:

H.R. 75. A bill to repeal the authority of the Food and Drug Administration to require that drugs be dispensed only upon prescription, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. BIGGS:

H.R. 76. A bill to amend title XXVII of the Public Health Service Act to provide for a definition of short-term limited duration insurance, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. BIGGS:

H.R. 77. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for cooperative governing of individual health insurance coverage; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. BIGGS:

H.R. 78. A bill to provide that the final rule of the Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection titled ''Home Mortgage Disclosure (Regulation C)'' shall have no force or effect; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. BIGGS (for himself, Mr. PERRY, Mrs. MILLER of Illinois, Mr. MASSIE, and Mr. ROSENDALE):

H.R. 79. A bill to direct the President to withdraw the United States from the Constitution of the World Health Organization, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. BIGGS:

H.R. 80. A bill to terminate the designation of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan as a major non-NATO ally, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. BIGGS:

H.R. 81. A bill to prohibit funding to the Special Representative for Racial Equity and Justice of the Department of State, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana (for himself, Ms. SPANBERGER, Mr. COMER, Mr. GARAMENDI, Ms. LETLOW, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, and Ms. BROWNLEY):

H.R. 82. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to repeal the Government pension offset and windfall elimination provisions; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BIGGS:

H.R. 83. A bill to repeal the National Voter Registration Act of 1993; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. BIGGS:

H.R. 84. A bill to prevent agencies from using unmanned aerial vehicles to conduct surveillance of United States citizens, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BIGGS:

H.R. 85. A bill to amend title 28, United States Code, to provide that the United States district court for the District of Columbia shall have exclusive jurisdiction over actions arising under the immigration laws, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BIGGS:

H.R. 86. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act with respect to the parole or release of an asylum applicant, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BIGGS:

H.R. 87. A bill to require the Secretary of Homeland Security to detain any alien who is unlawfully present in the United States and is arrested for certain criminal offenses; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BIGGS:

H.R. 88. A bill to amend title 28, United States Code, to divide the ninth judicial circuit of the United States into 2 circuits, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BIGGS:

H.R. 89. A bill to amend title 28, United States Code, to prohibit the issuance of national injunctions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BIGGS:

H.R. 90. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to make voting in a Federal election by an unlawfully present alien an aggravated felony, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BIGGS:

H.R. 91. A bill to require that each bill enacted by Congress be limited to only one subject and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BIGGS:

H.R. 92. A bill to authorize State enforcement of immigration laws, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BIGGS:

H.R. 93. A bill to require a particular jury instruction in Federal civil actions that include a claim for damages based on negligence arising from the transmission of COVID19; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BIGGS:

H.R. 94. A bill to amend the Endangered Species Act to prevent a species that is not native to the United States from being listed as an endangered species or a threatened species, to prohibit certain types of financial assistance, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. BIGGS:

H.R. 95. A bill to amend title 54, United States Code, to increase public access to recreational areas on Federal land; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. BIGGS:

H.R. 96. A bill to amend title 54, United States Code, to prohibit the extension or establishment of national monuments in Arizona except by express authorization of Congress, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. BIGGS:

H.R. 97. A bill to amend the Endangered Species Act of 1973 to further restrict the Secretary of the Interior from designating certain lands used for national defense-related purposes as critical habitats for any species under that Act and to broaden exclusions and exemptions from that Act for such defense-related purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. BIGGS:

H.R. 98. A bill to achieve domestic energy independence by empowering States to control the development and production of all forms of energy on all available Federal land; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. BIGGS:

H.R. 99. A bill to amend the Endangered Species Act of 1973 to provide for improved precision in the listing, delisting, and downlisting of endangered species and potentially endangered species; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. BIGGS (for himself, Mr. PERRY, and Mrs. MILLER of Illinois):

H.R. 100. A bill to prohibit the Administrator of General Services from awarding contracts for certain commercial payment systems under the SmartPay Program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

By Mr. BIGGS:

H.R. 101. A bill to require executive agencies to reinstate telework policies that were in place on December 31, 2019, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

By Mr. BIGGS:

H.R. 102. A bill to allow the Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration to establish a research center for deep space and interplanetary research, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

By Mr. BIGGS:

H.R. 103. A bill to prohibit the Secretary of Transportation, acting through the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration, from setting a requirement that air carriers and foreign air carriers must require an individual to test negative for COVID-19 to travel in air transportation on an air carrier, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. BIGGS:

H.R. 104. A bill to require the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to formally recognize caregivers of veterans, notify veterans and caregivers of clinical determinations relating to eligibility for caregiver programs, and temporarily extend benefits for veterans who are determined ineligible for the family caregiver program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. BIGGS:

H.R. 105. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to furnish hyperbaric oxygen therapy to veterans with traumatic brain injury or post-traumatic stress disorder; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. BIGGS:

H.R. 106. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide that amounts paid for an abortion are not taken into account for purposes of the deduction for medical expenses; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BIGGS:

H.R. 107. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow for tax-advantaged distributions from health savings accounts during family or medical leave, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BIGGS:

H.R. 108. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to expand the deduction for qualified business income, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BIGGS:

H.R. 109. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow an above-the-line deduction for health insurance premiums; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BIGGS:

H.R. 110. A bill to repeal the Department of Agriculture bioenergy subsidy programs and other related subsidy programs; to the Committee on Agriculture, and in addition to the Committees on Oversight and Accountability, and Science, Space, and Technology, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. BIGGS:

H.R. 111. A bill to remove the discretionary inflater from the baseline and to provide that the salaries of Members of a House of Congress will be held in escrow if that House has not agreed to a concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2024; to the Committee on the Budget, and in addition to the Committees on House Administration, and Oversight and Accountability, 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. BIGGS:

H.R. 112. A bill to repeal the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act and the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on Ways and Means, Education and the Workforce, Natural Resources, the Judiciary, House Administration, Rules, and Appropriations, 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. BIGGS:

H.R. 113. A bill to establish a penalty for the Department of Housing and Urban Development for failure to enforce compliance with the public housing community service and self-sufficiency requirement under law, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services, and in addition to the Committee on Appropriations, 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. BIGGS:

H.R. 114. A bill to establish a separate account in the Treasury to hold deposits to be used to secure the southern border of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security, and in addition to the Committees on Ways and Means, the Judiciary, Foreign Affairs, Financial Services, Education and the Workforce, and Appropriations, 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. BIGGS:

H.R. 115. A bill to amend chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, to provide for en bloc consideration in resolutions of disapproval for ''midnight rules'', and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Rules, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. BIGGS:

H.R. 116. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to prohibit certain abortion procedures, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. BIGGS:

H.R. 117. A bill to prohibit any entity that receives Federal funds from the COVID relief packages from mandating employees receive a COVID-19 vaccine, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability, 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. BIGGS:

H.R. 118. A bill to prohibit agencies from issuing vaccine passports, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability, and in addition to the Committee on House Administration, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. BIGGS:

H.R. 119. A bill to nullify certain executive orders regarding COVID19 vaccine mandates and to prohibit the Secretary of Labor from issuing a rule mandating vaccination against COVID19, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability, and in addition to the Committees on Education and the Workforce, Energy and Commerce, and Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. BIGGS:

H.R. 120. A bill to direct that certain assessments with respect to toxicity of chemicals be carried out by the program offices of the Environmental Protection Agency, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, 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. BIGGS:

H.R. 121. A bill to amend the National Emergencies Act to provide that a national emergency declared by the President terminates 30 days after the declaration unless a joint resolution affirming such declaration is enacted into law, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and in addition to the Committees on Foreign Affairs, and Rules, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. GREEN of Texas:

H.R. 122. A bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act to provide for the calculation of the minimum wage based on the Federal poverty threshold for a family of 4, as determined by the Bureau of the Census; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. GREEN of Texas:

H.R. 123. A bill to authorize a pilot program under section 258 of the National Housing Act to establish an automated process for providing additional credit rating information for mortgagors and prospective mortgagors under certain mortgages; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. GREEN of Texas:

H.R. 124. A bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to provide incentives for education on the risk of renal medullary carcinoma in individuals who are receiving medical assistance under such title and who have Sickle Cell Disease; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. BIGGS:

H.R. 125. A bill to prohibit the imposition of mask mandates on public transportation; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and in addition to the Committees on Energy and Commerce, and Homeland Security, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. GREEN of Texas:

H.R. 126. A bill to direct the Election Assistance Commission to carry out a pilot program under which the Commission shall provide funds to local educational agencies for initiatives to provide voter registration information to secondary school students in the 12th grade; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. BIGGS:

H.R. 127. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide an exemption to the individual mandate to maintain health coverage for individuals residing in counties with fewer than 2 health insurance issuers offering plans on an Exchange; to require Members of Congress and congressional staff to abide by the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act with respect to health insurance coverage; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committees on Energy and Commerce, House Administration, and Oversight and Accountability, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mrs. BOEBERT:

H.R. 128. A bill to provide for a moratorium on Federal funding to Planned Parenthood Federation of America, Inc; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. BUCHANAN (for himself and Ms. KUSTER):

H.R. 129. A bill to require the Secretary of Defense to ensure drop boxes are maintained on military installations for the deposit of unused prescription drugs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. BUCHANAN (for himself, Mr. WALTZ, Ms. MALLIOTAKIS, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. NORMAN, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana, and Mr. POSEY):

H.R. 130. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to provide additional aggravating factors for the imposition of the death penalty based on the status of the victim; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BUCHANAN:

H.R. 131. A bill to designate the West Indian manatee as an endangered species under the Endangered Species Act of 1973, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. BUCHANAN (for himself and Mr. SOTO):

H.R. 132. A bill to amend the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act to include algal blooms in the definition of a major disaster, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. BUCHANAN (for himself, Ms. BARRAGÁN, and Ms. SALAZAR):

H.R. 133. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to clarify the use of the national coverage determination process under the Medicare program; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. BUCHANAN (for himself, Mrs. STEEL, and Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio):

H.R. 134. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to remove geographic requirements and expand originating sites for telehealth services; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. BUCHANAN:

H.R. 135. A bill to provide that rates of pay for Members of Congress shall not be adjusted under section 601(a)(2) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 in the year following any fiscal year in which outlays of the United States exceeded receipts of the United States; to the Committee on House Administration, and in addition to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability, 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. CALVERT:

H.R. 136. A bill to deny Federal funding to any State or political subdivision of a State that has in effect any law, policy, or procedure that prevents or impedes a State or local law enforcement official from maintaining custody of an alien pursuant to an immigration detainer issued by the Secretary of Homeland Security, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. COHEN (for himself, Ms. SALAZAR, and Mr. FITZPATRICK):

H.R. 137. A bill to require an accounting of certain property forfeited to the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. COHEN (for himself, Mr. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. SWALWELL, Ms. BROWNLEY, and Mr. KHANNA):

H.R. 138. A bill to amend title 11 of the United States Code to modify the dischargeability of debts for certain educational payments and loans; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. COMER (for himself, Mr. DONALDS, Mr. BIGGS, and Mr. CLOUD):

H.R. 139. A bill to require Executive agencies to submit to Congress a study of the impacts of expanded telework and remote work by agency employees during the COVID-19

pandemic and a plan for the agency's future use of telework and remote work, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

By Mr. COMER (for himself, Mr. JORDAN, and Mrs. RODGERS of Washington):

H.R. 140. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to prohibit Federal employees from advocating for censorship of viewpoints in their official capacity, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

By Ms. CRAIG:

H.R. 141. A bill to reduce the pay of Members of the House of Representatives if a Speaker is not elected on the first day of a Congress; to the Committee on House Administration, and in addition to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability, 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. CROW (for himself, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. NORTON, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Mr. CONNOLLY, and Ms. TOKUDA):

H.R. 142. A bill to repeal the restriction on the use of funds by the Internal Revenue Service to bring transparency to the political activity of certain nonprofit organizations; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DUNCAN (for himself, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, and Mr. NORMAN):

H.R. 143. A bill to prohibit the transfer or release of individuals detained at United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, to the United States; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. DUNCAN (for himself and Mr. SESSIONS):

H.R. 144. A bill to amend the provisions of title 40, United States Code, commonly known as the Davis-Bacon Act, to raise the threshold dollar amount of contracts subject to the prevailing wage requirements of such provisions; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. DUNCAN (for himself and Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina):

H.R. 145. A bill to prevent the Federal Communications Commission from repromulgating the Fairness Doctrine; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. DUNCAN (for himself, Mr. NORMAN, Mr. BIGGS, Mr. MASSIE, Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, and Mr. CARTER of Georgia):

H.R. 146. A bill to prohibit the flying of any flag other than the United States flag over United States diplomatic and consular posts, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. DUNCAN (for himself, Mr. BIGGS, and Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina):

H.R. 147. A bill to provide that professional baseball teams, and leagues composed of such teams, shall be subject to the antitrust laws; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DUNCAN (for himself, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. CARTER of Georgia, Mr. GOSAR, Mr. POSEY, and Mr. RUTHERFORD):

H.R. 148. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to prohibit the importation or transportation of child sex dolls, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DUNCAN (for himself, Mr. BALDERSON, Mr. BANKS, Mr. BIGGS, Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina, Mr. BUCHANAN, Mr. BUCK, Mr. CALVERT, Mrs. CAMMACK, Mr. CARTER of Georgia, Mr. CRENSHAW, Mr. DAVIDSON, Mr. FINSTAD, Mr. GAETZ, Mr. GALLAGHER, Mr. GOOD of Virginia, Mr. GOSAR, Mr. GUEST, Mrs. HARSHBARGER, Mr. JACKSON of Texas, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. MCHENRY, Mrs. MILLER of Illinois, Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS, Mr. NORMAN, Mr. PERRY, Mr. PFLUGER, Mr. POSEY, Mr. RESCHENTHALER, Mr. ROSENDALE, Mr. RUTHERFORD, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Ms. TENNEY, Mr. TIMMONS, Mr. WALTZ, Mr. WEBER of Texas, and Mr. WOMACK):

H.R. 149. A bill to prohibit the disbursement of Federal funds to State and local governments that allow individuals who are not citizens of the United States to vote in any Federal, State, or local election; to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

By Mr. DUNCAN (for himself, Mr. RESCHENTHALER, Mr. PERRY, Mr. ESTES, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. BIGGS, Mr. NORMAN, Mr. JACKSON of Texas, Mr. CARL, Mr. STAUBER, Mr. KUSTOFF, Mr. ARMSTRONG, and Mr. WOMACK):

H.R. 150. A bill to prohibit a moratorium on the use of hydraulic fracturing; to the Committee on Natural Resources, 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. DUNCAN (for himself, Mr. ADERHOLT, Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina, Mr. BRECHEEN, Mr. BUCK, Mrs. CAMMACK, Mr. CLINE, Mr. CLOUD, Mr. CRENSHAW, Mr. DAVIDSON, Mr. GAETZ, Mr. GOOD of Virginia, Mr. GOSAR, Mr. GUEST, Mr. HARRIS, Mrs. HARSHBARGER, Mr. HERN, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, Mr. LAMALFA, Mr. LATURNER, Mr. MAST, Mrs. MILLER of Illinois, Mr. MOONEY, Mr. NORMAN, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. RESCHENTHALER, Mr. ROSENDALE, Mr. ROY, Mr. PERRY, Mr. STAUBER, Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. TIMMONS, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, and Mr. WOMACK):

H.R. 151. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to remove short-barreled shotguns from the definition of firearms for purposes of the National Firearms Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. DUNCAN (for himself, Mr. ADERHOLT, Mr. ARMSTRONG, Mr. BERGMAN, Mr. BIGGS, Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina, Mr. BRECHEEN, Mr. BUCK, Mr. BURCHETT, Mrs. CAMMACK, Mr. CARL, Mr. CARTER of Georgia, Mr. CLINE, Mr. CLOUD, Mr. COMER, Mr. ESTES, Mr. FERGUSON, Mr. FINSTAD, Mr. FLEISCHMANN, Mr. FULCHER, Mr. GAETZ, Mr. GOSAR, Mr. GRIFFITH, Mr. GUTHRIE, Mr. HARRIS, Mrs. HARSHBARGER, Mr. HERN, Mr. HUDSON, Mr. HUIZENGA, Mr. ISSA, Mr. JORDAN, Mr. KUSTOFF, Mr. LATURNER, Mrs. LESKO, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, Mr. MOONEY, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. NORMAN, Mr. PALMER, Mr. PERRY, Mr. PFLUGER, Mr. RESCHENTHALER, Mr. ROY, Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. STAUBER, Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. TIMMONS, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. WEBSTER of Florida, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. WITTMAN, and Mr. WOMACK):

H.R. 152. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to remove silencers from the definition of firearms, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. FALLON (for himself and Mr. JACKSON of Texas):

H.R. 153. A bill to amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to prohibit certain political committees from compensating an immediate family member of the candidate for services provided to or on behalf of the committee, to require such committees to report on payments made to immediate family members of the candidate, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. FITZPATRICK:

H.R. 154. A bill to ensure election integrity and security by establishing consistent photo identification requirements for voting in elections for Federal office, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. FITZPATRICK (for himself and Mr. GALLAGHER):

H.R. 155. A bill to prohibit a single bill or joint resolution presented by Congress to the President from containing multiple subjects and to require the equal application of laws to Members of Congress; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FITZPATRICK:

H.R. 156. A bill to ensure election integrity and security and enhance Americans' access to the ballot box by establishing consistent standards and procedures for voter registration and voting in elections for Federal office, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration, and in addition to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. FITZPATRICK:

H.R. 157. A bill to require the use of independent nonpartisan commissions to carry out congressional redistricting and to require States to hold open primaries for elections for Federal office; to the Committee on House Administration, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. FITZPATRICK (for himself and Mr. GALLAGHER):

H.R. 158. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to terminate pensions for Members of Congress, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration, and in addition to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. FOXX (for herself, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. COMER, and Mr. KHANNA):

H.R. 159. A bill to implement merit-based reforms to the civil service hiring system that replace degree-based hiring with skills- and competency-based hiring, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability, and in addition to the Committee on the Budget, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. MIKE GARCIA of California:

H.R. 160. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to repeal the limitation on deduction for State and local taxes, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MIKE GARCIA of California:

H.R. 161. A bill to transfer funds from the Internal Revenue Service to the Department of Defense to increase the pay of certain members of the Armed Forces serving on active duty; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Armed Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. TONY GONZALES of Texas (for himself and Ms. KELLY of Illinois):

H.R. 162. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to establish a National Digital Reserve Corps to help address the digital and cybersecurity needs of Executive agencies, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

By Mr. TONY GONZALES of Texas:

H.R. 163. A bill to authorize certain appropriations for certain fiscal years for Operation Stonegarden, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. GOOD of Virginia (for himself, Mr. ROSENDALE, Mr. TIFFANY, Mr. GAETZ, Mrs. MILLER of Illinois, and Mr. MASSIE):

H.R. 164. A bill to provide appropriations for a border wall and provide for a moratorium on certain other funding, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Appropriations, 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 Mr. GRIFFITH:

H.R. 165. A bill to amend sections 111, 169, and 171 of the Clean Air Act to clarify when a physical change in, or change in the method of operation of, a stationary source constitutes a modification or construction, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. GREEN of Texas:

H.R. 166. A bill to establish an Office of Fair Lending Testing to test for compliance with the Equal Credit Opportunity Act, to strengthen the Equal Credit Opportunity Act, to ensure that persons injured by discriminatory practices, including organizations that have diverted resources to address discrimination and whose mission has been frustrated by illegal acts, can seek relief under such Act and to provide for criminal penalties for violating such Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. GRIFFITH (for himself and Mr. CUELLAR):

H.R. 167. A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to ensure patients have access to certain urgent-use compounded medications, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. GRIFFITH:

H.R. 168. A bill to amend chapter 44 of title 18, United States Code, to more comprehensively address the interstate transportation of firearms or ammunition; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GRIFFITH:

H.R. 169. A bill to direct the United States Postal Service to designate a single, unique ZIP Code for Fairlawn, Virginia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

By Mr. GRIFFITH:

H.R. 170. A bill to direct the Secretary of Health and Human Services, in collaboration with the Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response and the Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and in coordination with the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Homeland Security, to establish a program of entering into partnerships with eligible domestic manufacturers to ensure the availability of qualified personal protective equipment to prepare for and respond to national health or other emergencies, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability, 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. GRIFFITH (for himself and Mr. LATTA):

H.R. 171. A bill to amend the Controlled Substances Act with respect to the scheduling of fentanyl-related substances, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. GRIFFITH:

H.R. 172. A bill to provide for no net increase in the total acreage of certain Federal land under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management, the National Park Service, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, or the Forest Service, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources, and in addition to the Committee on Agriculture, 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. GRIFFITH:

H.R. 173. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to remove short-barreled rifles from the definition of firearms for purposes of the National Firearms Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. JACKSON of Texas (for himself, Mr. BIGGS, Mr. NEHLS, Mrs. MILLER of Illinois, Mr. GOOD of Virginia, Mr. CLYDE, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. MOORE of Alabama, Mr. WEBER of Texas, and Mr. BUCK):

H.R. 174. A bill to prohibit the provision of Federal funds to a labor organization the members of which are education professionals; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania (for himself, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mrs. CAMMACK, Mr. WILLIAMS of Texas, Mr. MOONEY, Mr. GROTHMAN, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. BANKS, Mr. CARL, Mr. HUDSON, Mr. LAHOOD, Mr. FLEISCHMANN, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. MOORE of Alabama, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Mr. TIFFANY, Mrs. BOEBERT, Mr. MAST, Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. FEENSTRA, Mr. GRIFFITH, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania, Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana, Mr. WALBERG, Mr. BURCHETT, Mr. CLINE, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. ADERHOLT, Mr. ESTES, Mr. BABIN, Mr. BERGMAN, Mr. ROSE, Mr. ARRINGTON, Mr. WEBSTER of Florida, Mr. KELLY of Mississippi, Mr. POSEY, Mr. KUSTOFF, Mr. BIGGS, Mr. JACKSON of Texas, Mr. MOOLENAAR, Mrs. HARSHBARGER, Mr. LUETKEMEYER, Mr. FITZGERALD, Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. RESCHENTHALER, Mr. CRAWFORD, Mr. FALLON, Mr. DUNN of Florida, Mr. CLYDE, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. GOOD of Virginia, Mr. SIMPSON, Mr. LANGWORTHY, Mr. WENSTRUP, Mr. BAIRD, Mrs. FISCHBACH, Mrs. LESKO, Mrs. MILLER of West Virginia, Mr. SMUCKER, Mr. GUTHRIE, and Mr. LATTA):

H.R. 175. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to prohibit abortion in cases where a fetal heartbeat is detectable; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LAMALFA (for himself, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, and Mr. HUFFMAN):

H.R. 176. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to establish a deduction for attorney fees awarded with respect to certain wildfire damages and to exclude from gross income settlement funds received with respect to such damages; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LEVIN (for himself and Mr. FITZPATRICK):

H.R. 177. A bill to amend title XI of the Social Security Act to ensure nursing facilities report information on medical directors of such facilities; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. LEVIN:

H.R. 178. A bill to promote the development of renewable energy on public lands, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources, and in addition to the Committee on Agriculture, 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. MANN:

H.R. 179. A bill to promote accountability and transparency in future executive orders; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. MANN:

H.R. 180. A bill to promote accountability and transparency in future executive orders; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. MANN:

H.R. 181. A bill to promote accountability and transparency in future executive orders; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. MANN:

H.R. 182. A bill to promote accountability and transparency in future executive orders; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MANN:

H.R. 183. A bill to promote accountability and transparency in future executive orders; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MANN:

H.R. 184. A bill to promote accountability and transparency in future executive orders; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. MASSIE (for himself, Mrs. MILLER of Illinois, Mr. NORMAN, Mr. PERRY, and Mr. POSEY):

H.R. 185. A bill to terminate the requirement imposed by the Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention for proof of COVID-19 vaccination for foreign travelers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. MCCLINTOCK (for himself, Mr. LAMALFA, Mr. STAUBER, and Mr. VALADAO):

H.R. 186. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to coordinate Federal and State permitting processes related to the construction of new surface water storage projects on lands under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture and to designate the Bureau of Reclamation as the lead agency for permit processing, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. McCLINTOCK (for himself, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. GROTHMAN, and Mr. GAETZ):

H.R. 187. A bill to ensure the payment of interest and principal of the debt of the United States; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. McCLINTOCK (for himself, Mr. LAMALFA, Mr. MOYLAN, Mr. STAUBER, and Mr. VALADAO):

H.R. 188. A bill to direct the Secretary concerned to coordinate with impacted parties when conducting a forest management activity, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, and in addition to the Committee on Natural Resources, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. McCLINTOCK (for himself, Mr. LAMALFA, Mr. MOYLAN, Mr. STAUBER, Mr. BENTZ, and Mr. VALADAO):

H.R. 189. A bill to require that only two alternatives be considered with respect to certain proposed collaborative forest management activities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources, and in addition to the Committee on Agriculture, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mrs. MILLER of West Virginia (for herself, Mr. BUCHANAN, Mr. FERGUSON, Mr. ESTES, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, Mr. ARRINGTON, Mr. SCHWEIKERT, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. KUSTOFF, Mr. SMUCKER, Mr. SMITH of Nebraska, Mr. WENSTRUP, Mr. LAHOOD, and Mr. HERN):

H.R. 190. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to reinstate the exception for de minimis payments by third party settlement organizations with respect to returns relating to payments made in settlement of payment card and third party network transactions, as in effect prior to the enactment of the American Rescue Plan Act; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PFLUGER (for himself, Mrs. CAMMACK, Mrs. HARSHBARGER, Mr. McCAUL, and Mr. SESSIONS):

H.R. 191. A bill to require the Secretary of Homeland Security to publish the number of known or suspected terrorists encountered attempting to enter the United States on a monthly basis, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security.

By Mr. PFLUGER (for himself, Mr. ELLZEY, Mr. GOSAR, Mr. BABIN, and Mrs. GREENE of Georgia):

H.R. 192. A bill to prohibit individuals who are not citizens of the United States from voting in elections in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

By Mr. ROSENDALE:

H.R. 193. A bill to provide that certain regulations shall have the force and effect of enacted law; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. ROSENDALE (for himself and Mrs. MILLER of Illinois):

H.R. 194. A bill to reform the process for admission of refugees, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROSENDALE (for himself and Mrs. MILLER of Illinois):

H.R. 195. A bill to provide States with the authority to name post offices located in the State, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

By Mr. ROSENDALE:

H.R. 196. A bill to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to modify the information technology systems of the Department of Veterans Affairs to provide for the automatic processing of claims for certain temporary disability ratings, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. ROSENDALE:

H.R. 197. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to include store-and-forward technologies as telecommunications systems through which telehealth services may be furnished for payment under the Medicare program; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. ROSENDALE:

H.R. 198. A bill to increase reporting requirements and transparency requirements in the 340B Drug Pricing Program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. ROSENDALE (for himself and Mrs. MILLER of Illinois):

H.R. 199. A bill to prohibit the obligation or expenditure of military or security assistance to Ukraine until operational control of the United States - Mexico border is achieved, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committee on Armed Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. ROSENDALE:

H.R. 200. A bill to amend the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974 and the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 to provide that the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior are not required to reinitiate consultation on a land management plan or land use plan under certain circumstances, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources, and in addition to the Committee on Agriculture, 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. ROUZER:

H.R. 201. A bill to prohibit the provision of Federal funds to any State or local educational agency that denies or prevents participation in constitutionally-protected prayer in schools, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. ROUZER:

H.R. 202. A bill to provide for the elimination of the Department of Education, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. ROUZER:

H.R. 203. A bill to prohibit the hiring of additional Internal Revenue Service employees until the Secretary of the Treasury certifies that no employee of the Internal Revenue Service has a seriously delinquent tax debt; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ROUZER:

H.R. 204. A bill to require certain welfare programs to deny benefits to persons who fail a drug test, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committees on Agriculture, and Financial Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. RUPPERSBERGER (for himself and Mr. FITZPATRICK):

H.R. 205. A bill to amend the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 to provide for the reissuance to households supplemental nutrition assistance program benefits to replace benefits stolen by identity theft or typical skimming practices, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. SCHWEIKERT:

H.R. 206. A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to clarify that artificial intelligence and machine learning technologies can qualify as a practitioner eligible to prescribe drugs if authorized by the State involved and approved, cleared, or authorized by the Food and Drug Administration, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. SCHWEIKERT:

H.R. 207. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide coverage and payment for certain tests and assistive telehealth consultations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on Ways and Means, 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. SMITH of New Jersey (for himself, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. FITZPATRICK, and Mr. GOTTHEIMER):

H.R. 208. A bill to amend the Animal Welfare Act to ensure that all dogs and cats used by research facilities are obtained legally; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. STAUBER (for himself, Mr. NEWHOUSE, Mr. CRENSHAW, Mrs. BOEBERT, Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. FINSTAD, Mr. OWENS, Mr. McCLINTOCK, Mrs. FISCHBACH, Mr. STEWART, Ms. TENNEY, Mr. OBERNOLTE, Mr. BENTZ, Mr. RESCHENTHALER, Mr. FULCHER, and Mr. EMMER):

H.R. 209. A bill to improve the permitting process for mining on Federal land, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources, and in addition to the Committee on Agriculture, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. STEFANIK (for herself and Mr. CASE):

H.R. 210. A bill to provide for the issuance of a semipostal to benefit programs that combat invasive species; to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability, and in addition to the Committees on Natural Resources, and Agriculture, 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. STEUBE (for himself, Ms. MALLIOTAKIS, Ms. SALAZAR, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. BUCK, Mr. PERRY, Mr. LATURNER, Mr. KELLY of Mississippi, Mr. VALADAO, Mr. GROTHMAN, and Mr. MOOLENAAR):

H.R. 211. A bill to provide for the abolition of certain United Nations groups, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. STEUBE (for himself and Mr. MILLS):

H.R. 212. A bill to prohibit the purchase of public or private real estate located in the United States by foreign adversaries and state sponsors of terrorism; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. STEUBE:

H.R. 213. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to modify the provisions that relate to family-sponsored immigrants; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. STEUBE (for himself, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, and Mr. POSEY):

H.R. 214. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to provide eligibility for TRICARE Select to veterans with service-connected disabilities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services, and in addition to the Committee on 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. VALADAO (for himself, Mr. MCCARTHY, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. DUARTE, Mr. MIKE GARCIA of California, Mr. ISSA, Mr. KILEY, Mrs. KIM of California, Mr. LAMALFA, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, Mr. OBERNOLTE, and Mrs. STEEL):

H.R. 215. A bill to provide long-term water supply and regulatory reliability to drought-stricken California, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. VAN DREW:

H.R. 216. A bill to prohibit Federal education funds from being provided to elementary schools that do not require teachers to obtain written parental consent prior to teaching lessons specifically related to gender identity, sexual orientation, or transgender studies, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. VAN DREW (for himself and Mr. SHERMAN):

H.R. 217. A bill to require retailers who offer products for purchase through an internet website or a mobile application to disclose on such website or application the country of origin for each product offered for sale; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. VAN DREW:

H.R. 218. A bill to require agencies to publish an advance notice of proposed rulemaking for major rules, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. VAN DREW (for himself, Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS, and Mr. HARRIS):

H.R. 219. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to codify patients' rights to hospital visitation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, 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. VAN DREW:

H.R. 220. A bill to establish the Office of Advanced Aviation within the Administration of the Federal Aviation Administration, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and in addition to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. WITTMAN:

H.R. 221. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to expand eligibility for participation in the Federal Pell Grant program to certain trade schools; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. WITTMAN:

H.R. 222. A bill to direct the Secretary of Energy to require as a condition of any sale of crude oil from the Strategic Petroleum Reserve that the crude oil not be exported to certain countries, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. WITTMAN:

H.R. 223. A bill to amend title V of the Social Security Act to require assurances that certain family planning service projects and programs will provide pamphlets containing the contact information of adoption centers; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. WITTMAN:

H.R. 224. A bill to hold the salaries of Members of a House of Congress in escrow if the House of Congress does not pass regular appropriation bills on a timely basis during a Congress, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. WITTMAN:

H.R. 225. A bill to provide that the salaries of Members of a House of Congress will be held in escrow if that House has not agreed to a concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2024 by April 15, 2023; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. WITTMAN:

H.R. 226. A bill to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to carry out a pilot program to promote and encourage collaboration between the Department of Veterans Affairs and nonprofit organizations and institutions of higher learning that provide administrative assistance to veterans; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. WITTMAN:

H.R. 227. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to exclude from gross income certain combat zone compensation of civilian employees of the United States; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WITTMAN:

H.R. 228. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to include a single comprehensive disability examination as part of the required Department of Defense physical examination for separating members of the Armed Forces, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services, and in addition to the Committee on 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. WITTMAN:

H.R. 229. A bill to impose sanctions with respect to members of the Chinese Communist Party and heads of Chinese health agencies relating to the COVID-19 pandemic, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committees on the Judiciary, Education and the Workforce, 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. BIGGS:

H.J. Res. 1. A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to require that the Supreme Court of the United States be composed of nine justices; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BUCHANAN:

H.J. Res. 2. A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to balancing the budget; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FALLON:

H.J. Res. 3. A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to limit the number of terms that a Member of Congress may serve; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FITZPATRICK (for himself and Mr. GALLAGHER):

H.J. Res. 4. A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to prohibit Members of Congress from receiving compensation during a fiscal year unless both Houses of Congress have agreed to a concurrent resolution on the budget for that fiscal year prior to the beginning of that fiscal year; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FITZPATRICK (for himself and Mr. GALLAGHER):

H.J. Res. 5. A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to limit the number of terms an individual may serve as a Member of Congress; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FITZPATRICK (for himself and Mr. GALLAGHER):

H.J. Res. 6. A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to provide for balanced budgets for the Government; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GOSAR (for himself, Mr. MASSIE, Mr. DAVIDSON, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. PERRY, Mr. MAST, Mr. BUCK, Mr. GAETZ, Mr. NEHLS, Ms. TENNEY, Mr. STEUBE, Mr. CLYDE, Mr. TIFFANY, Mrs. GREENE of Georgia, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. NORMAN, Mrs. BOEBERT, Mr. BURCHETT, Mr. ALLEN, Ms. FOXX, Mr. LAMALFA, Mrs. MILLER of Illinois, Mr. ROY, Mr. JACKSON of Texas, Mr. BIGGS, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina, Mr. BABIN, Ms. HAGEMAN, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, Mr. ROSENDALE, Mrs. HARSHBARGER, Mr. ISSA, Mr. CALVERT, and Mr. SMITH of New Jersey):

H.J. Res. 7. A joint resolution relating to a national emergency declared by the President on March 13, 2020; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota (for himself, Mr. CRAWFORD, Mr. ISSA, Mr. BUCK, Mrs. CAMMACK, Ms. SALAZAR, Mr. GUTHRIE, Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina, Mr. BACON, Mr. VAN DREW, Mr. NORMAN, Mr. ARRINGTON, Mr. TIFFANY, Mr. LATURNER, Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS, Mr. GUEST, Mr. BANKS, Mr. NEWHOUSE, Mr. GAETZ, Mr. FITZGERALD, Mr. CARL, Ms. LETLOW, Mr. RESCHENTHALER, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. MANN, Mr. HUIZENGA, Mrs. BICE, Mr. WALTZ, Mr. FINSTAD, Mr. FLOOD, Mr. GIMENEZ, Mr. BAIRD, Mr. DAVIDSON, Mr. ELLZEY, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. MOORE of Alabama, Mr. CRENSHAW, Mr. MOOLENAAR, Mr. FALLON, Mrs. LESKO, Mrs. MILLER of Illinois, Mr. LATTA, Mr. BALDERSON, Mr. OWENS, Mr. MILLS, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. POSEY, Mr. GOSAR, Mr. BERGMAN, Mr. TIMMONS, Mr. DONALDS, Mr. MEUSER, Mr. KUSTOFF, Mr. JACKSON of Texas, Mrs. HINSON, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Mr. BIGGS, Mr. PERRY, Ms. MALLIOTAKIS, Mrs. FISCHBACH, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, Mr. RUTHERFORD, Mr. ROSE, Mr. WENSTRUP, Mr. LAHOOD, Mr. MORAN, Mr. COLLINS, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. JOYCE of Ohio, Mr. MIKE GARCIA of California, Mr. AMODEI, Mrs. KIM of California, Mr. STEUBE, Mr. MCHENRY, Mrs. HOUCHIN, Mr. FRY, Mrs. MCCLAIN, Mr. BABIN, and Ms. VAN DUYNE):

H.J. Res. 8. A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to require that the Supreme Court of the United States be composed of nine justices; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MCCLINTOCK (for himself, Mr. GAETZ, and Mr. CARTER of Georgia):

H.J. Res. 9. A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States prohibiting the United States Government from increasing its debt except for a specific purpose by law adopted by three-fourths of the membership of each House of Congress; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MCCLINTOCK:

H.J. Res. 10. A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to provide certain line item veto authority to the President; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. NORMAN (for himself, Mr. GOLDEN of Maine, Mr. ARRINGTON, Mr. BANKS, Mr. BIGGS, Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina, Mr. BRECHEEN, Mr. BUCK, Mr. BURLISON, Mr. DAVIDSON, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. FERGUSON, Mr. FRY, Mr. GAETZ, Mr. GOOD of Virginia, Mr. HERN, Mr. LATURNER, Ms. MACE, Mr. MANN, Mr. MASSIE, Mr. MAST, Mr. MILLS, Mr. MOORE of Alabama, Mr. NEHLS, Mr. PERRY, Mr. SELF, Mr. WILLIAMS of New York, Mr. BURCHETT, Mr. LALOTA, Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania, Mr. SANTOS, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. CLOUD, Mr. TIMMONS, Mr. MORAN, Mr. NUNN of Iowa, Mr. PALMER, Mr. COMER, Mrs. LESKO, Mr. ROY, Mrs. MILLER of Illinois, Mr. ZINKE, Mr. LAHOOD, Mrs. CAMMACK, and Mrs. FISCHBACH):

H.J. Res. 11. A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to limit the number of terms that a Member of Congress may serve; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. NUNN of Iowa:

H.J. Res. 12. A joint resolution proposing a balanced budget amendment to the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SCHIFF (for himself, Mr. PHILLIPS, Mr. MCGOVERN, and Ms. JAYAPAL):

H.J. Res. 13. A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to the authority of Congress and the States to regulate contributions and expenditures intended to affect elections and to enact public financing systems for political campaigns; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. COLE:

H. Con. Res. 1. Concurrent resolution regarding consent to assemble outside the seat of government; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. BUCK (for himself, Mr. RESCHENTHALER, Mr. FITZGERALD, Mr. WENSTRUP, and Mrs. HINSON):

H. Con. Res. 2. Concurrent resolution expressing support for the Nation's law enforcement agencies and condemning any efforts to defund or dismantle law enforcement agencies; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana (for himself, Ms. STEFANIK, Mr. BUCK, Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina, Mr. GAETZ, Mr. FITZGERALD, Mr. MOONEY, Mr. MAST, Mr. CARL, Mr. GUEST, Mr. GROTHMAN, Mr. HUDSON, Mr. WENSTRUP, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. FULCHER, Mr. RESCHENTHALER, Mrs. HARSHBARGER, Mrs. WAGNER, Mr. LATTA, Mr. KUSTOFF, Mr. MOORE of Alabama, Mr. STAUBER, Mr. CLYDE, Mrs. MILLER of Illinois, Mr. BABIN, Mr. CRENSHAW, Mr. CARTER of Georgia, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. MASSIE, Mr. MOOLENAAR, Mr. ISSA, Ms. TENNEY, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, Mr. FERGUSON, Mr. FEENSTRA, Mr. BANKS, Mr. WEBSTER of Florida, Mr. FALLON, Mr. TIFFANY, Mr. BIGGS, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. FLEISCHMANN, Mr. JACKSON of Texas, Ms. FOXX, Mr. WALBERG, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. MANN, Mr. ADERHOLT, Mr. DUNN of Florida, Mr. OWENS, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. MCCORMICK, Mr. CLOUD, Mr. BUCHANAN, Mr. BALDERSON, Mr. GUTHRIE, Mr. WALTZ, Mr. ELLZEY, Mr. GOOD of Virginia, Mr. LANGWORTHY, Mr. LATURNER, Mr. C. SCOTT FRANKLIN of Florida, Mr. FRY, Mr. BAIRD, Ms. LETLOW, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. POSEY, Mrs. MCCLAIN, Mrs. HOUCHIN, Mr. LAHOOD, Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania, Ms. VAN DUYNE, Mrs. SPARTZ, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. MCHENRY, Ms. MACE, Mr. WESTERMAN, Mr. STEUBE, Mr. HILL, Mrs. BICE, Mrs. CAMMACK, Mr. ROSE, Mr. BURCHETT, Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. MOORE of Utah, Mr. MEUSER, Mr. ARRINGTON, Mr. GOODEN of Texas, Mrs. MILLER of West Virginia, Mr. SMITH of Missouri, Mrs. BOEBERT, Mr. FINSTAD, Mr. BARR, Mrs. GREENE of Georgia, Mr. CRAWFORD, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. BOST, Mr. TIMMONS, Mr. MORAN, Mr. PFLUGER, Mr. BERGMAN, Mr. ESTES, Mr. BURGESS, Mr. LUETKEMEYER, Mr. HUIZENGA, Mr. YAKYM, Mr. AMODEI, Mrs. LESKO, Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana, Ms. HAGEMAN, and Mr. WOMACK):

H. Con. Res. 3. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress condemning the recent attacks on pro-life facilities, groups, and churches; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BUCK (for himself, Mrs. HINSON, Mr. RESCHENTHALER, Mr. FITZGERALD, Mr. WENSTRUP, Mr. CARTER of Georgia, and Mrs. LESKO):

H. Con. Res. 4. Concurrent resolution expressing support for the Nation's law enforcement agencies and condemning any efforts to defund or dismantle law enforcement agencies; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TIFFANY (for himself, Mrs. HINSON, Mr. FITZGERALD, Mr. RESCHENTHALER, Mrs. LESKO, Mr. LANGWORTHY, Mr. GARBARINO, Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania, Mr. WENSTRUP, and Mrs. CHAVEZ-DEREMER):

H. Con. Res. 5. Concurrent resolution expressing support for the Nation's law enforcement agencies and condemning any efforts to defund or dismantle law enforcement agencies; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GRIFFITH:

H. Con. Res. 6. Concurrent resolution establishing the Joint Ad Hoc Committee on Trade Responsibilities to develop a plan under which the functions and responsibilities of the Office of the United States Trade Representative shall be moved to the legislative branch in accordance with article I, section 8 of the Constitution of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Rules, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. TENNEY (for herself, Mr. MCCAUL, Mr. GOTTHEIMER, Mr. PETERS, Ms. STEFANIK, Ms. NORTON, Ms. SALAZAR, Mr. CRENSHAW, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. WALTZ, Ms. HOULAHAN, Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS, Mr. BEYER, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. WITTMAN, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. SWALWELL, Mr. COHEN, Mr. TRONE, Mrs. LEE of Nevada, Mr. FOSTER, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. SCHNEIDER, Mr. CICILLINE, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. COSTA, Mr. ISSA, Ms. TITUS, and Mr. HIMES):

H. Con. Res. 7. Concurrent resolution commending the bravery, courage, and resolve of the women and men of Iran demonstrating in more than 133 cities and risking their safety to speak out against the Iranian regime's human rights abuses; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Ms. STEFANIK:

H. Res. 1. A resolution electing officers of the House of Representatives; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. SCALISE:

H. Res. 2. A resolution inform the Senate that a quorum of the House has assembled and election of the Speaker and the Clerk; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. SCALISE:

H. Res. 3. A resolution authorizing the Speaker to appoint a committee to notify the President of the assembly of the Congress; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky:

H. Res. 4. A resolution authorizing the Clerk to inform the President of the election of the Speaker and the Clerk; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. SCALISE:

H. Res. 5. A resolution adopting the Rules of the House of Representatives for the One Hundred Eighteenth Congress, and for other purposes; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. COLE:

H. Res. 6. A resolution fixing the daily hour of meeting of the First Session of the One Hundred Eighteenth Congress; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. BIGGS:

H. Res. 7. A resolution recognizing the importance of access to comprehensive, high-quality, life-affirming medical care for women of all ages; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. FALLON:

H. Res. 8. A resolution impeaching Alejandro Nicholas Mayorkas, Secretary of Homeland Security, for high crimes and misdemeanors; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. NEHLS:

H. Res. 9. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that China is responsible for the COVID-19 pandemic and must be held financially liable for $16,000,000,000,000; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. WILSON of South Carolina:

H. Res. 10. A resolution directing the Fine Arts Board to obtain a bust of the President of Ukraine, Volodymyr Zelenskyy, for display in the House of Representatives wing of the United States Capitol; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. MCCARTHY:

H. Res. 11. A resolution establishing the Select Committee on the Strategic Competition Between the United States and the Chinese Communist Party; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. JORDAN:

H. Res. 12. A resolution establishing a Select Subcommittee on the Weaponization of the Federal Government as a select investigative subcommittee of the Committee on the Judiciary; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. WITTMAN:

H. Res. 13. A resolution amending the Rules of the House of Representatives to prohibit the consideration of a concurrent resolution to provide for a recess of the House after July 31 of any year unless the House has approved each regular appropriation bill for the next fiscal year; to the Committee on Rules.

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. SMITH of New Jersey:
H.R. 7.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1 Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution

By Mrs. RODGERS of Washington:
H.R. 21.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1

By Mrs. RODGERS of Washington:
H.R. 22.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1

By Mr. SMITH of Nebraska:
H.R. 23.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 9. ''No Money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in Consequence of Appropriations made by Law.''

By Mr. MASSIE:
H.R. 24.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
This bill is authorized by Article 1, Section 8 of the Constitution, which gives Congress the power ''to coin money, regulate the value therof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures,'' and ''to provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States.''

By Mr. CARTER of Georgia:
H.R. 25.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Clause 1, Section 8 of Article 1: ''The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.''

By Mrs. WAGNER:
H.R. 26.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
(1) Section 5 of the 14th Amendment, including the power to enforce the prohibition on government action denying equal protection of the laws; and
(2) Section 9 of Article I, to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying into execution the powers vested by the Constitution of the United States, including the power to regulate commerce under Clause 3 of such action.

By Ms. MALLIOTAKIS:
H.R. 27.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clause 1:
The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States

By Mr. STEUBE:
H.R. 28.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. ROY:
H.R. 29.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution—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 Ms. JACKSON LEE:
H.R. 30.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Amendment 4, Amendment 13, and Amendment 14, Section 5 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. DOGGETT:
H.R. 31.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Clause 1 of Section 8 of Article I of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. DOGGETT:
H.R. 32.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Clause 1 of Section 8 of Article I of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. DOGGETT:
H.R. 33.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Clause 1 of Section 8 of Article I of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. DOGGETT:
H.R. 34.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Clause 1 of Section 8 of Article I of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. DOGGETT:
H.R. 35.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Clause 1 of Section 8 of Article I of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. ARRINGTON:
H.R. 36.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1 Section 8 of the US constitution

By Mr. ARRINGTON:
H.R. 37.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1 Section 8 of the constitution

By Mr. HUDSON:
H.R. 38.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 2, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution.

By Mr. GREEN of Texas:
H.R. 39.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clause 18

By Ms. JACKSON LEE:
H.R. 40.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1 of the United States Constitution, Amendment 13 Section 2., and Amendment 14 Section 5.

By Mr. BAIRD:
H.R. 41.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution, authorized by Congress' power to ''provide for the common Defense and general Welfare of the United States.''

By Ms. JACKSON LEE:
H.R. 42.
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 2 & Section 4, and Amendment 14, Section 2 & Section 5 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. BERGMAN:
H.R. 43.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18

By Ms. JACKSON LEE:
H.R. 44.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1, Clause 18, Amendment 5, Amendment 6 and Amendment 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. LAHOOD:
H.R. 45.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
United States Constitution Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1: ''The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes . . .''

By Ms. JACKSON LEE:
H.R. 46.
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, Clauses 1, 3 and 18 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. BERGMAN:
H.R. 47.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18

By Ms. JACKSON LEE:
H.R. 48.
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, Clauses 1, 3, and 18 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. BERGMAN:
H.R. 49.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 1, Clause 1 of the U.S. Constitution, in that the legislation concerns the exercise of legislative powers generally granted to Congress, including the exercise of those powers when delegated by Congress to the Executive.
Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the U.S. Constitution in that the legislation exercises legislative power granted to Congress by that clause ''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 Office thereof;'' and
Article III, Section 1, Clause 1, Sentence 1, and Section 2, Clause 1, of the Constitution in that the legislation defines or affects judicial powers and cases that are subject to legislation by Congress.

By Ms. JACKSON LEE:
H.R. 50
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18, and Amendment 4 and Amendment 8 to the United States
Constitution

By Ms. NORTON:
H.R. 51
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
clause 1 of section 3 of article IV and clause 17 of section 8 of article 1 of the Constitution.

By Ms. JACKSON LEE:
H.R. 52
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, Clauses 3 & 18 of the United States Constitution.
By Mr. BERGMAN:
H.R. 53
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.
By Ms. JACKSON LEE:
H.R. 54.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1 and Amendment 8 of the United States Constitution.
By Ms. JACKSON LEE:
H.R. 55.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Amendment 4 and Amendment 14, Sections 1 & 5 of the United States Constitution.
By Ms. JACKSON LEE:
H.R. 56
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1, Clause 18 and Amendment 8 of the United States Constitution.
By Mr. BERGMAN:
H.R. 57
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the U.S. Constitution:
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. JACKSON LEE:
H.R. 58
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, Clauses 1, 15, 16, and 18 of the United States Constitution.
By Mrs. BICE::
H.R. 59
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1 Section 8 Clause 3
By Ms. JACKSON LEE:
H.R. 60
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, Clauses 3 and 18 of the United States Constitution.
By Ms. JACKSON LEE:
H.R. 61
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, Clauses 3 & 18, and Amendments 13, 14, and 15 of the United States Constitution
By Ms. JACKSON LEE:
H.R. 62
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, Clauses 1, 3, & 18 and Amendment 14, Sections 1 & 5 of the United States Constitution
By Ms. JACKSON LEE:
H.R. 63
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, Clauses 4 & 18 and Amendment 14, Sections 1 & 5 of the United States Constitution
By Ms. JACKSON LEE:
H.R. 64
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1 and Clause 18 of the United States Constitution.
By Mr. BIGGS:
H.R. 65.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8
By Mr. BIGGS:
H.R. 66.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8
By Mr. BIGGS:
H.R. 67.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8
By Mr. GREEN of Texas:
H.R. 68.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clause 18
By Mr. BIGGS:
H.R. 69.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8
By Mr. BIGGS:
H.R. 70.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8
By Mr. BIGGS:
H.R. 71.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8
By Mr. BIGGS:
H.R. 72.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8
By Mr. BIGGS:
H.R. 73.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8
By Mr. BIGGS:
H.R. 74.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8
By Mr. BIGGS:
H.R. 75.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8
By Mr. BIGGS:
H.R. 76.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8
By Mr. BIGGS:
H.R. 77.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8
By Mr. BIGGS:
H.R. 78.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8
By Mr. BIGGS:
H.R. 79.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8
By Mr. BIGGS
H.R. 80.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8
By Mr. BIGGS:
H.R. 81.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8
By Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana:
H.R. 82.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 9, Clause 7, giving Congress the authority to control the expenditures of the federal government.
By Mr. BIGGS:
H.R. 83.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8
By Mr. BIGGS:
H.R. 84.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8
By Mr. BIGGS:
H.R. 85.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8
By Mr. BIGGS:
H.R. 86.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8
By Mr. BIGGS:
H.R. 87.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8
By Mr. BIGGS:
H.R. 88.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8
By Mr. BIGGS:
H.R. 89.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8
By Mr. BIGGS:
H.R. 90.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8
By Mr. BIGGS:
H.R. 91.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8
By Mr. BIGGS:
H.R. 92.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8
By Mr. BIGGS:
H.R. 93.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8
By Mr. BIGGS:
H.R. 94.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8
By Mr. BIGGS:
H.R. 95.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8
By Mr. BIGGS:
H.R. 96.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8
By Mr. BIGGS:
H.R. 97.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8
By Mr. BIGGS:
H.R. 98.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8
By Mr. BIGGS:
H.R. 99.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8
By Mr. BIGGS:
H.R. 100.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8
By Mr. BIGGS:
H.R. 101.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8
By Mr. BIGGS:
H.R. 102.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8
By Mr. BIGGS:
H.R. 103.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8
By Mr. BIGGS:
H.R. 104.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8
By Mr. BIGGS:
H.R. 105.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8
By Mr. BIGGS:
H.R. 106.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8
By Mr. BIGGS:
H.R. 107.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8
By Mr. BIGGS:
H.R. 108.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8
By Mr. BIGGS:
H.R. 109.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8
By Mr. BIGGS:
H.R. 110.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8
By Mr. BIGGS:
H.R. 111.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8
By Mr. BIGGS:
H.R. 112.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8
By Mr. BIGGS:
H.R. 113.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8
By Mr. BIGGS:
H.R. 114.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8
By Mr. BIGGS:
H.R. 115.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8
By Mr. BIGGS:
H.R. 116.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8
By Mr. BIGGS:
H.R. 117.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8
By Mr. BIGGS:
H.R. 118.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8
By Mr. BIGGS:
H.R. 119.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8
By Mr. BIGGS:
H.R. 120.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8
By Mr. BIGGS:
H.R. 121.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8
By Mr. GREEN of Texas:
H.R. 122.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clause 18
By Mr. GREEN of Texas:
H.R. 123.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clause 18
By Mr. GREEN of Texas:
H.R. 124.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clause 18
By Mr. BIGGS:
H.R. 125.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8
By Mr. GREEN of Texas:
H.R. 126.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clause 18
By Mr. BIGGS:
H.R. 127.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8
By Mrs. BOEBERT:
H.R. 128.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;
By Mr. BUCHANAN:
H.R. 129.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Art. 1, Sec. 8
By Mr. BUCHANAN:
H.R. 130.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Art. 1, Sec. 8
By Mr. BUCHANAN:
H.R. 131.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Art. 1, Sec. 8
By Mr. BUCHANAN:
H.R. 132.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Art. 1, Sec. 8
By Mr. BUCHANAN:
H.R. 133.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Art. 1, Sec. 8
By Mr. BUCHANAN:
H.R. 134.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Art. 1, Sec. 8
By Mr. BUCHANAN:
H.R. 135.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Art. 1, Sec. 8
By Mr. CALVERT:
H.R. 136.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution relating to the power to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying out the powers vested in Congress.
By Mr. COHEN:
H.R. 137.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the Constitution of the United States
By Mr. COHEN:
H.R. 138.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8
By Mr. COMER:
H.R. 139.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the U.S. Constitution, in that the legislation ''is necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the . . . Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.''
By Mr. COMER:
H.R. 140.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, clause 3 of the Constitution, in that the legislation regulates forms of commerce specified in that clause; and, Article I, Section 8, clause 18 of the Constitution, in that the legislation ''is necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers'' and ''other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof,'' including the powers of the President specified in Article II of the Constitution.
By Ms. CRAIG:
H.R. 141.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
U.S. Const. art. 1, Sec. 1
By Mr. CROW:
H.R. 142.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8, U.S. Constitution
By Mr. DUNCAN:
H.R. 143.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clause 17 grants Congress the authority to pass laws related to ''needful buildings'' on lands owned by the

federal government. Also Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 grants Congress the authority to ''provide for the common defence''.

SINGLE SUBJECT STATEMENT:

This legislation prohibits the Department of Defense (DOD) from using funds to transfer or release within the United States any detainee who is not a U.S. citizen or member of the U.S. Armed Forces, and who is or was held by DOD at U.S. Naval Station, Guatanamo Bay, Cuba, on or after January 29, 2009.

By Mr. DUNCAN:

H.R. 144.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Because this legislation adjusts the formula the federal government uses to spend money on federal contracts, it is authorized by the Constitution under Article I, Section 8, Clause 1, which grants Congress its spending power.

SINGLE SUBJECT STATEMENT:

This legislation increases from $2,000 to $1 million the contract threshold requiring the locally prevailing wage rate to be paid to various classes of laborers and mechanics working under federally-financed or federally-assisted contracts for construction, alteration, and repaid of public buildings or public works (Davis-Bacon Act).

By Mr. DUNCAN:

H.R. 145.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Amendment 1—which protects the freedom of speech; The FCC has in prior years abridged that freedom (without an Act of Congress). This legislation prevents such abridgement in the future.

SINGLE SUBJECT STATEMENT:

This legislation prevents the Federal Communications Commission from reinstating the Fairness Doctrine on broadcast license holders.

By Mr. DUNCAN:

H.R. 146.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, paragraph 14 bestows upon Congress the responsibility to ''Make Rules for the Government.'' This legislation informs one Department of the Government that they are only to fly one flag over our embassies abroad—namely the national flag of the United States.

SINGLE SUBJECT STATEMENT:

This legislation instructs the State Department to only fly the national flag of the United States over our consulates and embassies abroad.

By Mr. DUNCAN:

H.R. 147.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8: This legislation establishes that baseball is interstate commerce.

SINGLE SUBJECT STATEMENT:

This legislation eliminates the antitrust exemption enjoyed by Major League Baseball.

By Mr. DUNCAN:

H.R. 148.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 provides for the regulation of international commerce.

SINGLE SUBJECT STATEMENT:

This legislation prohibits the importation or transportation of child sex dolls.

By Mr. DUNCAN:

H.R. 149.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I Section 8, Clause 18 to make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

SINGLE SUBJECT STATEMENT:

This legislation prohibits the disbursement of Federal funds to State and local governments that allow individuals who are not citizens of the United States to vote in any Federal, State, or local election.

By Mr. DUNCAN:

H.R. 150.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 and Article IV, Section 3, Clause 2.

SINGLE SUBJECT STATEMENT:

This legislation prohibits the President from declaring a moratorium on the use of hydraulic fracturing unless Congress authorizes the moratorium.

By Mr. DUNCAN:

H.R. 151.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

With this legislation, Congress is defending the 2nd Amendment prerogative to keep and bear arms. Also, Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 gives Congress the right to lay and collect taxes.

SINGLE SUBJECT STATEMENT:

This legislation removes short-barreled shotguns from the definition of firearms for purposes of the National Firearms Act.

By Mr. DUNCAN:

H.R. 152.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

With this Resolution, Congress is defending the 2nd Amendment prerogative to keep and bear arms. The legislation protects the hearing of those who choose to pursue their rights under the 2nd Amendment without undue government burden. Also, Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 gives Congress the right to lay and collect taxes.

SINGLE SUBJECT STATEMENT:

This legislation amends the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to remove silencers from the definition of firearms.

By Mr. FALLON:

H.R. 153.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. FITZPATRICK:

H.R. 154.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section VIII, Clause XVIII of the United States Constitution

By Mr. FITZPATRICK:

H.R. 155.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section VIII, Clause XVIII of the United States Constitution

By Mr. FITZPATRICK:

H.R. 156.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section VIII, Clause XVIII of the United States Constitution

By Mr. FITZPATRICK:

H.R. 157.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section VIII, Clause XVIII of the United States Constitution

By Mr. FITZPATRICK:

H.R. 158.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section VIII, Clause XVIII of the United States Constitution

By Ms. FOXX:

H.R. 159.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, clause 18 of the Constitution, in that the legislation (''is necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the . . . Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United or in any Department or Officer thereof.''

By Mr. MIKE GARCIA of California:

H.R. 160.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause l

By Mr. MIKE GARCIA of California:

H.R. 161.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

By Mr. TONY GONZALES of Texas:

H.R. 162.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8. The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties. Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties Imposts and Excises, shall be uniform throughout the United States.

By Mr. TONY GONZALES of Texas:

H.R. 163.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8. The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.

By Mr. GOOD of Virginia:

H.R. 164.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 Section 8

By Mr. GRIFFITH:

H.R. 165.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. GREEN of Texas:

H.R. 166.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18

By Mr. GRIFFITH:

H.R. 167.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. GRIFFITH:

H.R. 168.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I Section 8

By Mr. GRIFFITH:

H.R. 169.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 7

By Mr. GRIFFITH:

H.R. 170.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. GRIFFITH:

H.R. 171.

Congress has the power to enace this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. GRIFFITH:

H.R. 172.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Consitution.

By Mr. GRIFFITH:

H.R. 173.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I Section 8

By Mr. JACKSON of Texas:

H.R. 174.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I Section 8 of the United States Consitution

By Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 175.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Congress has authority to extend protection to unborn children with a detectable heartbeat under the Constitution's grants of powers to Congress under the Equal Protection, Due Process, and Enforcement Clauses of the Fourteenth Amendment

By Mr. LAMALFA:

H.R. 176.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. LEVIN:

H.R. 177.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1 of the US Constitution

By Mr. LEVIN:

H.R. 178.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article IV, Section 3, Clause 2 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. MANN:

H.R. 179.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article II, Section 3 of the United States Constitution, which states, the the President ''. . . shall take Care that the Laws be faithfully executed.''

By Mr. MANN:

H.R. 180.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article II, Section 3 of the United States Constitution, which states, the the President ''. . . shall take Care that the Laws be faithfully executed.''

By Mr. MANN:

H.R. 181.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article II, Section 3 of the United States Constitution, which states, the the President ''. . . shall take Care that the Laws be faithfully executed.''

By Mr. MANN:

H.R. 182.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article II, Section 3 of the United States Constitution, which states, the the President ''. . . shall take Care that the Laws be faithfully executed.''

By Mr. MANN:

H.R. 183.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article II, Section 3 of the United States Constitution, which states, the the President ''. . . shall take Care that the Laws be faithfully executed.''

By Mr. MANN:

H,R. 184.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article II, Section 3 of the United States Constitution, which states, the the President ''. . . shall take Care that the Laws be faithfully executed.''

By Mr. MASSIE:

H.R. 185.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, section 9, clause 7 which states: ''No money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law . . . . .'' and Article l, Section 8, which gives Congress the authority to ''regulate commerce with foreign nations,'' and to ''provide for the general welfare of the United States.''

By Mr. MCCLINTOCK:

H.R. 186.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article IV, Section 3, Clause 2 (the Property Clause), which confers on Congress the power to make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the property belonging to the United States.

By Mr. MCCLINTOCK:

H.R. 187.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clauses 1 and 2 of the United States Constitution, which confer on Congress the power to collect and manage revenue for the payment of debts owed by the United States and to borrow money on the credit of the United States.

Article 1, Section 8, Clauses 1 and 2: ''The Congress shall have the Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States; To borrow Money on the credit of the United States;''

By Mr. MCCLINTOCK:

H.R. 188.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article IV, Section 3, Clause 2 (the Property Clause), which confers on Congress the power to make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the property belonging to the United States.

By Mr. MCCLINTOCK:

H.R. 189.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article IV, Section 3, Clause 2 (the Property Clause), which confers on Congress the power to make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the property belonging to the United States.

By Mrs. MILLER of West Virginia:

H.R. 190.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. PFLUGER:

H.R. 191.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18 of the U.S. Constitution

By Mr. PFLUGER:

H.R. 192.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18 of the U.S. Constitution

By Mr. ROSENDALE:

H.R. 193.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution

By Mr. ROSENDALE:

H.R. 194.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution

By Mr. ROSENDALE:

H.R. 195.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution

By Mr. ROSENDALE:

H.R. 196.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution

By Mr. ROSENDALE:

H.R. 197.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution

By Mr. ROSENDALE:

H.R. 198.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution

By Mr. ROSENDALE:

H.R. 199.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution

By Mr. ROSENDALE:

H.R. 200.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution

By Mr. ROUZER:

H.R. 201.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section VIII

By Mr. ROUZER;

H.R. 202.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section VIII

By Mr. ROUZER:

H.R. 203.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section VIII

By Mr. ROUZER:

H.R. 204.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section VIII

By Mr. RUPPERSBERGER:

H.R. 205.

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, §8, cl. 1 and Article I, §8, cl. 18.

By Mr. SCHWEIKERT:

H.R. 206.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18 of the U.S. Constitution: The Congress shall have the Power to make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer therof.

By Mr. SCHWEIKERT:

H.R. 207.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18 of the U.S. Constitution: The Congress shall have the Power to make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer therof.

By Mr. SMITH of New Jersey:

H.R. 208.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution

By Mr. STAUBER:

H.R. 209.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 Section 8 Clause 18

By Ms. STEFANIK:

H.R. 210.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the US Constitution

By Mr. STEUBE:

H.R. 211.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes;

To establish an uniform Rule of Naturalization, and uniform Laws on the subject of Bankruptcies throughout the United States;

To coin Money, regulate the Value thereof, and of foreign Coin, and fix the Standard of Weights and Measures;

To provide for the Punishment of counterfeiting the Securities and current Coin of the United States;

To establish Post Offices and Post Roads;

To promote the Progress of Science and useful Arts, by securing for limited Times to Authors and Inventors the exclusive Right to their respective Writings and Discoveries;

To constitute Tribunals inferior to the supreme Court;

To define and punish Piracies and Felonies committed on the high Seas, and Offenses against the Law of Nations;

To declare War, grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal, and make Rules concerning Captures on Land and Water;

To raise and support Armies, but no Appropriation of Money to that Use shall be for a longer Term than two Years;

To provide and maintain a Navy;

To make Rules for the Government and Regulation of the land and naval Forces;

To provide for calling forth the Militia to execute the Laws of the Union, suppress Insurrections and repel Invasions;

To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining, the Militia, and for governing such Part of them as may be employed in the Service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively, the Appointment of the Officers, and the Authority of training the Militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;

To exercise exclusive Legislation in all Cases whatsoever, over such District (not exceeding ten Miles square) as may, by Cession of particular States, and the acceptance of Congress, become the Seat of the Government of the United States, and to exercise like Authority over all Places purchased by the Consent of the Legislature of the State in which the Same shall be, for the Erection of Forts, Magazines, Arsenals, dock-Yards, and other needful Buildings; And

To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

By Mr. STEUBE:

H.R. 212.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes;

To establish an uniform Rule of Naturalization, and uniform Laws on the subject of Bankruptcies throughout the United States;

To coin Money, regulate the Value thereof, and of foreign Coin, and fix the Standard of Weights and Measures;

To provide for the Punishment of counterfeiting the Securities and current Coin of the United States;

To establish Post Offices and Post Roads;

To promote the Progress of Science and useful Arts, by securing for limited Times to Authors and Inventors the exclusive Right to their respective Writings and Discoveries;

To constitute Tribunals inferior to the supreme Court;

To define and punish Piracies and Felonies committed on the high Seas, and Offenses against the Law of Nations;

To declare War, grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal, and make Rules concerning Captures on Land and Water;

To raise and support Armies, but no Appropriation of Money to that Use shall be for a longer Term than two Years;

To provide and maintain a Navy;

To make Rules for the Government and Regulation of the land and naval Forces;

To provide for calling forth the Militia to execute the Laws of the Union, suppress Insurrections and repel Invasions;

To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining, the Militia, and for governing such Part of them as may be employed in the Service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively, the Appointment of the Officers, and the Authority of training the Militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;

To exercise exclusive Legislation in all Cases whatsoever, over such District (not exceeding ten Miles square) as may, by Cession of particular States, and the acceptance of Congress, become the Seat of the Government of the United States, and to exercise like Authority over all Places purchased by the Consent of the Legislature of the State in which the Same shall be, for the Erection of Forts, Magazines, Arsenals, dock-Yards, and other needful Buildings; And

To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

By Mr. STEUBE:

H.R. 213.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the Untied States Constitution

By Mr. STEUBE:

H.R. 214.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes;

To establish an uniform Rule of Naturalization, and uniform Laws on the subject of Bankruptcies throughout the United States;

To coin Money, regulate the Value thereof, and of foreign Coin, and fix the Standard of Weights and Measures; To provide for the Punishment of counterfeiting the Securities and current Coln of the United States;

To establish Post Offices and Post Roads;

To promote the Progress of Science and useful Arts, by securing for limited Times to Authors and Inventors the exclusive Right to their respective Writings and Discoveries;

To constitute Tribunals inferior to the supreme Court;

To define and punish Piracies and Felonies committed on the high Seas, and Offenses against the Law of Nations; To declare War, grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal, and make Rules concerning Captures on Land and Water; To raise and support Armies, but no Appropriation of Money to that Use shall be for a longer Term than two Years;

To provide and maintain a Navy;

To make Rules for the Government and Regulation of the land and naval Forces;

To provide for calling forth the Militia to execute the Laws of the Union, suppress Insurrections and repel Invasions;

To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining, the Militia, and for governing such Part of them as may be employed in the Service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively, the Appointment of the Officers, and the Authority of training the Militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;

To exercise exclusive Legislation in all Cases whatsoever, over such District (not exceeding ten Miles square) as may, by Cession of particular States, and the acceptance of Congress, become the Seat of the Government of the United States, and to exercise like Authority over all Places purchased by the Consent of the Legislature of the State in which the Same shall be, for the Erection of Forts, Magazines, Arsenals, dock-Yards, and other needful Buildings: And

To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

By Mr. VALADAO:

H.R. 215.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18: To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying out 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 office thereof.

By Mr. VAN DREW:

H.R. 216.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I Section 8 of the Constitution

By Mr. VAN DREW:

H.R. 217.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

By Mr. VAN DREW:

H.R. 218.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the Constitution

By Mr. VAN DREW:

H.R. 219.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I Section 8 of the Constitution

By Mr. VAN DREW:

H.R. 220.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

art. I, §8, cl. 3.

By Mr. WITTMAN:

H.R. 221.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution of the United States

By Mr. WITTMAN:

H.R. 222.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3 of Constitution

By Mr. WITTMAN:

H.R. 223.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Sectton 8

By Mr. WITTMAN:

H.R. 224.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 6 of the Constitution

By Mr. WITTMAN:

H.R. 225.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 6 of the Constitution

By Mr. WITTMAN:

H.R. 226.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18: The Congress shall have power to make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department of Officer thereof.

By Mr. WITTMAN:

H.R. 227.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 6

By Mr. WITTMAN:

H.R. 228.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8. Clause 18: The Congress shall have power to make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department of Officer thereof.

By Mr. WITTMAN:

H.R. 229.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18

By Mr. BIGGS:

H.J. Res. 1.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 5

By Mr. BUCHANAN:

H.J. Res. 2.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Art. 1, Sec. 8

By Mr. FALLON:

H.J. Res. 3.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. FITZPATRICK:

H.J. Res. 4.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article V of the United States Constitution

By Mr. FITZPATRICK:

H.J. Res. 5.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article V of the United States Constitution

By Mr. FITZPATRICK:

H.J. Res. 6.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article V of the United States Constitution

By Mr. GOSAR:

H.J. Res. 7.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I

By Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota:

H.J. Res. 8.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article V of the Constitution of the United States

By Mr. McCLINTOCK:

H.J. Res. 9.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article V

By Mr. McCLINTOCK:

H.J. Res. 10.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article V

By Mr. NORMAN:

H.J. Res. 11.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. NUNN of Iowa:

H.J. Res. 12.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution

To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

By Mr. SCHIFF:

H.J. Res. 13.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution