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House of Representatives

The House met at 10 a.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mrs. MILLER of Illinois).

DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

WASHINGTON, DC,
June 6, 2023.

I hereby appoint the Honorable MARY E. MILLER to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

KEVIN MCCARTHY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

MORNING-HOUR DEBATE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of January 9, 2023, the Chair will now recognize Members from lists submitted by the majority and minority leaders for morning-hour debate.

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

CARIBBEAN AMERICAN HERITAGE MONTH

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from the Virgin Islands (Ms. PLASKETT) for 5 minutes.

Ms. PLASKETT. Madam Speaker, today I rise in recognition of Caribbean American Heritage Month. This June, we acknowledge and celebrate our diverse Caribbean-American contributions to this Nation's history for the 17th year.

Personally, I am so proud of my Caribbean lineage and want to honor the universal pride that all Caribbean people share across the United States.

Historically, Caribbean Americans have been key players in the development, growth, and richness of this country.

Originally entering the United States in bondage, Caribbean people endured the brutalities of chattel slavery for centuries but fought for and attained liberation.

My home, the Virgin Islands of the United States, and Haiti are the only two places to organize a slave revolt that led to successful freedom from that revolt in the history of the Western Hemisphere.

Caribbean-American history is one of struggle and of triumph. Descendants of these heroes and heroines would later search for greater opportunities here on the mainland, as well as elsewhere.

Wherever we have gone, we have led to become pioneers and revolutionaries of our times. Some of the most influential Caribbean-American figures have indisputably driven change and progress in this Nation and continuously aid in its endeavors to achieve freedom and prosperity.

Our unique and colorful cultures, traditions, and stories have enriched and helped transform U.S. history such as the invaluable contributions in government, academia, athletics, business, the arts and sciences, and so many more which have shaped the fabric of this Nation.

Members of our leadership, such as Colin Powell, a descendant of Jamaican parents, who shattered racial barriers as the first Black National Security Advisor, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and Secretary of State. The son of Jamaican immigrants, Powell was a dedicated Army general, awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom twice, following in the footsteps of the first notable Caribbean American, Alexander Hamilton.

Susan Rice, Shirley Chisholm, and, of course, our present Vice President, KAMALA HARRIS, all share Caribbean heritage and have served this country

as political figures. We honor them and the legacy they have left.

Journalists like Karine Jean-Pierre, who is the first Black and Caribbean American ever to become a press secretary for a U.S. President, and others such as Joy Reid, Yamiche Alcindor, and Abby Phillip are Caribbean-American women who continue to disrupt the media by uplifting and amplifying Black voices.

Our contributions are not limited to those within the rule of law. Caribbean Americans have a long history of social activists, free thinkers, and revolutionaries.

Everyone recalls Denmark Vesey who led the slave revolt in South Carolina, a free man who died to free others.

Hubert Harrison, a fellow Virgin Islander and New Yorker who was often left in the shadows, was considered the father of Harlem radicalism.

Men like Malcolm X, whose mother was from Grenada; Marcus Garvey of Jamaica; Kwame Ture, formerly known as Stokely Carmichael, founder of the Black Panthers, was from Trinidad; and James Wendell Johnson, who wrote "Lift Every Voice and Sing," whose family was from the Bahamas, all played crucial roles in the civil rights movement, and they left lasting impacts on this country.

The Caribbean-American experience has inspired countless works of art. A people rich in imagination, they are continuously at the forefront of exceptional and innovative artistic expression.

Jean-Michel Basquiat, a Haitian of Puerto Rican descent, was a leading figure in the neo-expressionism movement.

Musicians and actors such as Harry Belafonte, Cicely Tyson, and Hazel Scott are visionaries in their field.

We continue to credit much of our scientific advancements to individuals

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



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such as Neil deGrasse Tyson, who everybody looks to and applauds, the son of a beautiful Puerto Rican sister, a renowned astrophysicist, author, and science communicator, recognized for his "extraordinary role in exciting the public about the wonders of science."

In athletics, an abundance of individuals have had monumental success and shown grace and leadership, such as Kareem Abdul-Jabbar, a son of Caribbean immigrants.

Two other athletes, in particular, that I cannot stop mentioning from the Virgin Islands are: Tim Duncan and Aliyah Boston.

This month provides an opportunity to reflect on the past, act in the present, and envision the future. We applaud Caribbean American Heritage Month.

CELEBRATING THE 35TH ANNIVERSARY OF LITTLE SAIGON

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

Mrs. STEEL. Madam Speaker, I rise today to commemorate an important milestone for the Vietnamese community in my district and across the United States.

This week marks the 35th anniversary of Orange County's Little Saigon, which is now home to the largest concentration of Vietnamese anywhere outside of Vietnam itself.

To this day, many of Little Saigon's residents are first-generation Vietnamese who fled communism to find freedom in this country. They brought with them a rich heritage, a beautiful culture, and a proud history.

They are small business owners, public servants, community leaders, educators, healthcare professionals, lawyers, journalists, parents, and everything in between.

The Vietnamese community in Orange County is a shining example of a fundamental American truth that no matter who you are or where you come from, if you work hard and stay true to the principles of liberty and justice for all, you can achieve success for yourself and your family. Southern California and America are stronger because of their contributions.

I am proud to represent the Vietnamese Americans living in California's 45th District, and I am committed to ensuring that each of them can build and enjoy their own American Dream.

CELEBRATING FILIPINO INDEPENDENCE DAY

Mrs. STEEL. Madam Speaker, I rise today in celebration of Filipino Independence Day.

The history of Filipino independence is a story of a people who remained tirelessly committed to democratic values of self-determination and freedom, even amidst the most challenging circumstances.

On June 12, 1898, the Philippines declared their independence after a long history of occupation. However, the country remained a territory of the

United States for many years, even after Congress enacted the Philippine Independence Act of 1934.

It wasn't until the Fourth of July in 1948 when President Harry S. Truman issued Proclamation 2695 that the United States recognized Filipino sovereignty, officially marking the nation's independence.

Both during and since its independence, the Philippines has been one of the United States' most important allies.

My district in southern California is home to around 30,000 Filipinos. They are an integral part of our communities, touching every aspect of our way of life with an entrepreneurial spirit, a respect for their traditions, and a love for America.

I am proud to represent them in the United States Congress, and I will always fight for a better life for them and for all of my constituents.

To the Filipino community in southern California and across the country, I wish a very happy Independence Day.

JUSTICE FOR ARMY SPECIALIST ENRIQUE ROMAN-MARTINEZ

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

Mrs. TORRES of California. Madam Speaker, I rise to demand justice for a family still in search of answers.

Over 3 years after his murder, Army Specialist Enrique Roman-Martinez' mother, Maria, and sister, Griselda, still don't know what happened to their beloved son and brother.

Before he was even old enough to vote, Enrique felt called to serve a purpose much greater than himself. His dedication to our Nation compelled him to enlist in the Army when he was only 17 years old.

While stationed at Fort Bragg in North Carolina, Specialist Roman-Martinez went camping in the Outer Banks with seven of his fellow soldiers. On May 22, 2020, he disappeared. Seven soldiers camping with him failed to report him missing. They failed to provide information that could lead to solving his murder. Instead, they claimed that he was suicidal.

However, a week later, when his head surfaced, Specialist Roman-Martinez was found washed ashore—only his head.

He was only 21 years old, just old enough to order a beer for himself. He had the rest of his life ahead of him, a life he chose to begin by selflessly serving his country.

His family deserves the truth. As the mother of an Air Force veteran, I will never forget that awful feeling of waking up every day and not knowing whether my son will ever come home.

Our military makes a sacred commitment to never leave a servicemember behind, and it is their moral obligation to inform families if their loved one is killed.

It is an impossible, unthinkable conversation, a conversation that I feared

every single day during my son's deployment, but it is essential closure for the families of those who made the ultimate sacrifice.

It has been over 3 years, and the murder of Enrique Roman-Martinez remains unsolved. The Army's failure to provide his family with the answers they deserve is unacceptable.

□ 1015

Last year, I introduced The Enrique Roman-Martinez Military Cold Case Justice Act to reform how the military handles cold cases and ensure that a tragedy of uncertainty like this never happens again.

I am pleased that my legislation was included in our annual government funding law and that I recently had the opportunity to visit the new Army cold case unit to monitor the Army's improvements to their cold case review process.

However, the harsh truth remains: Enrique's family is still waiting for answers they may never find. They are also still waiting for the remains they may never find.

I call on anyone with information on Enrique Roman-Martinez's murder to come forward and shed light on what happened. As the Roman-Martinez family's voice in Congress, I will continue doing all I can to deliver justice for them.

Enrique was one of the Inland Empire's best and brightest, and we feel the pain of his loss every single day.

Maria and Griselda's lives will never be the same after the murder of their son and brother, and the very least that we can do is grant them closure.

ADDRESSING THE MASSIVE PROBLEM OF HEALTHCARE

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

Mr. MCCORMICK. Madam Speaker, we have a massive problem. We just got done talking about the budget and the deficit, but there is no possible way to address that without addressing healthcare.

Healthcare is the biggest spending item for the government. Madam Speaker, \$1 out of every \$5 spent by the government is spent on healthcare, and it is the quickest growing inflationary cost to Americans.

Right now, if we consider Medicaid and Medicare, and we consider the amount of money we spend on private pay, which is about one-fifth of the economy also, in a GDP of roughly \$24 trillion, we are spending \$6 trillion on healthcare alone. If it were taken by itself, it would be the third largest GDP in the world. It would have twice the GDP size of India, which has 1.47 billion people. This is a massive problem.

What are we going to do? How do we take on something so complex? I think it is an underserved problem in the

United States Congress. We have been kicking the can down the street for far too long, from the Clinton administration all the way to the Obama administration. The Affordable Care Act did nothing to make it affordable.

We have done nothing to curb the inflationary costs, and it is certainly not the doctors' problem because doctors took a 2.3 percent pay cut last year alone. If you are an ER doctor in Georgia, you probably took about an 18 percent pay decrease in 1 year, and that is after serving during COVID for 3 years on nights, weekends, and holidays. That is your congratulations.

How do we address this? Quite frankly, we are going to have to make some hard choices. America has to understand, first of all, how complex this issue is when you have PBMs, GPOs, pharmaceutical companies, insurance companies, Medicaid, Medicare, when you have the government involved, private pay, when you have hospital systems and healthcare providers. These are just some of the problems we have.

Right now, 90 percent of the ingredients that go into drugs are produced in China. You have almost all of the market for amoxicillin and Augmentin cornered by an adversarial nation.

We have admin costs that have grown in the hospital system from 25 percent to 40 percent in just the last 10 years. Take that into account. Forty percent of every dollar spent on healthcare is spent on administrative costs. That means too much regulatory burden, not enough competition.

We continue to talk about a single-payer system as the end-all, be-all to healthcare. Let's take that into account right now. Medicaid is done at a loss. It doesn't pay the bills. As a matter of fact, we have an act right now that talks about supplementing people with a tax break so they can actually see more Medicaid patients and afford it and stay open. It is not the answer.

If we go to a single-payer system, you are talking about adding \$30 trillion of expense to the government in the next 10 years. That means \$30 trillion more in either tax or debt.

We have pretty much lost our minds over the \$32 trillion of debt we are already in. Imagine adding \$30 trillion more to spending. It would be the largest increase in spending and government control there has ever been in American history. We have a massive problem.

On top of that, despite spending about \$32 billion on electronic medical records and spending a lot of money on coders, in many cases, we still have 45 percent of claims not being reimbursed by insurance companies. This simply can't continue to happen.

People are using their insurance companies the wrong way. If we used car insurance the same way we use healthcare insurance, you would be spending your car insurance to actually change your car oil. It would probably cost about \$500 per pop, and you wouldn't be able to afford car insurance.

We need to look at this in a different way. The problem is, if I talk about cutting administrative costs in medicine, people will immediately vilify me for trying to cut Medicaid and Medicare. This is why it has to be a bipartisan issue. We have to have a real conversation, and it can't be about calling people names but about actually solving a problem.

If we want to talk about a real solution, I think we have to start thinking about not just taking this as subcommittees, not just a subcommittee of Energy and Commerce, not just a subcommittee of Ways and Means, not just a subcommittee of VA or a subcommittee of Foreign Affairs. We actually have to have staff that are dedicated to a process that is so complex, so big, has so many lobbyists involved that it is impossible for a physician with an MBA to figure out how to handle it himself.

This is something we are going to have to take as a problem that all of us have to solve without vilifying each other. If we don't do it soon, we will increase government and increase spending, and we will have rationing simultaneously.

Final point: If you want a good example of a single-payer system, the VA is exactly what you are going to get, and it is not popular.

FREEDOM FOR EVERY AMERICAN

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE) for 5 minutes.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, today, I rise to acknowledge June 6, 1944, D-Day, the day the largest land, sea, and air attack came to Normandy to fight Hitler. It was an unbelievable surge of power for freedom.

Just a few years ago, I had the privilege of commemorating D-Day at Normandy and being able to see the rows and rows of those who died in the name of freedom. Nine thousand of the Allies died, men and women, men in particular, from the United States of America.

I honor them today and recognize that as we stand in this place, as we debate on this floor, we have the responsibility to pay tribute to why they fought for freedom and their love of America. We have the responsibility to do the right thing for the American people.

That is why I stand today to raise an issue that has plagued us over and over again, and that is the enormity of gun violence, the proliferation of guns, and the loss of life of our children. Violence is impacting our children every single day.

Yesterday, we held a powerful hearing to talk about how we can stop this gun violence. We heard from people who were victims, like Lloyd Gock, a victim of the Monterey Park shooting. His words rang so powerfully. He heard 42 gunshots, and he heard the bodies dropping, 11 dead and 9 wounded. He

understands that a weapon of war should not be on the streets and that we should ban assault weapons.

We also heard medical testimony, or professional health testimony, that indicated that storage, as indicated in the Kimberly Vaughan Firearm Safe Storage Act, would be most helpful in saving the lives of children. Some 4 million children live in homes where guns are laid around and not stored. They lose their lives there. Every single day, eight children lose their lives by way of gun violence.

What about Mr. Kling from the Giffords organization that says 6,500 veterans die every year due to gun violence, to suicide? It is imperative that we understand that their weapon of choice is a gun. Some would say that they are suicidal, that they have mental issues.

It is the proliferation of guns—red flag laws, banning assault weapons, raising the age.

We all still feel the pain of many shootings, but we feel the pain of Uvalde. I have come to know those families and the elected officials there who have been in pain, the city that has been in pain. The families and children remain in pain.

You see how many of these small caskets they had to watch being buried in that community when a child, yes, under the age of 21 got a gun online. How outrageous is that?

I stand here today saying: Are we going to keep the promise of those who laid their lives on the line for a free nation, or are we going to continually be against what is right?

Let me quickly indicate that we must do something about the massive evictions across America. People are unhoused and need more housing. I am going to fight against the high numbers of evictions in all of our communities and will introduce legislation dealing with eviction. I want to bring it down in Houston and cities around the Nation.

As well, I want to make sure that whatever rights we have, all people deserve the same rights, and that is access to freedom, justice, and equality and to recognize their diversity and access to healthcare.

It was the Democrats who saved Medicaid when a million people were going to lose their Medicaid. Had we followed the leadership of our friends on the other side of the aisle, with their early bill H.R. 1, 1 million people—but we stopped it. We are stopping the default and negotiating away the idea of taking a million people off of Medicaid, their lifeline for healthcare.

It is extremely important that we recognize that men and women laid down their lives or put on the uniform unselfishly. They do so so that freedom can be for every American.

HONORING MOTHER ROSA PARKS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Michigan (Ms. TLAIB) for 5 minutes.

Ms. TLAIB. Madam Speaker, yesterday, I was honored to join Rosa Parks' family, alongside Senator GARY PETERS and local community advocates, to rename the Grand River Post Office near her home in Detroit the Rosa Louise McCauley Parks Post Office.

I am so proud to recognize the mother of the civil rights movement and a beloved resident of our community in Detroit, Mother Rosa Parks.

It was truly a personal honor to partner with Mother Parks' family to keep this freedom fighter's legacy alive in yet another powerful way.

I cannot wait for the child to walk in to see the name on the post office and ask: "Who was that?"

It was a privilege to lead this effort in Congress, with the support of the Michigan delegation, to commemorate this incredible civil rights leader.

As we know, on December 1, 1955, Rosa Parks refused to surrender her seat on a Montgomery bus to a White passenger. Her refusal was not only an act of courage and a protest against racial segregation and oppression, Madam Speaker, it was an assertion that our Black neighbors deserved human dignity.

Her act of defiance ignited the Montgomery bus boycott, a pivotal moment in the civil rights movement.

In 1957, Mother Parks left Montgomery, Alabama, to move to the most beautiful, Blackest city in the country, the city of Detroit. She lived there for nearly 50 years and served our community tirelessly as a congressional staff member for the late Congressman John Conyers.

Despite efforts that we are seeing today around the Nation of those who want to erase history leaders like Mother Rosa Parks, Dr. King, Malcolm X, and so many others, we will continue to uplift those who bent the arc of the moral universe toward justice.

Today and always, Madam Speaker, we stand on the shoulders of Mother Parks and the countless others who fought for equality and justice for all. I am inspired every single day by her bravery and strength. Her legacy serves as a powerful reminder to every single one of us that, with courage and determination, there is power to change the course of our history.

May Mother Parks always remind us that we cannot remain silent when we encounter injustice, discrimination, or racism, but that we must always take a stand and speak out, even when our voice shakes, to continue to build on her most beautiful movement to build a more equitable, loving, and just world.

Madam Speaker, we know that our struggle against racism and white supremacy is a lifelong pursuit. As Mother Parks wrote: "Freedom fighters never retire." As her memory continues to guide us, may her legacy never die.

I am so grateful for the opportunity to honor Mother Parks alongside the

McCauley and Parks families and hope that the symbol of our appreciation is felt by those who loved her.

□ 1030

AMERICAN INDIAN HEALTH AND FAMILY SERVICES

Ms. TLAIB. Madam Speaker, I was blessed to have grown up in southwest Detroit. This is where over 20 different ethnicities live, and every neighborhood has their own flavor in how they show up for each other.

This is why I am so grateful that I secured \$1.5 million in funding for American Indian Health and Family Services as they expand their healthcare and mental health services to our families.

This healthcare center is tucked in a residential street between homes where people can walk to get the services that they need.

Expanding their efforts will change lives in a meaningful way, and I am so proud to have been part of that.

AUTO INSURANCE DISCRIMINATION

Ms. TLAIB. Madam Speaker, auto insurance discrimination continues to keep our residents in a cycle of poverty. Your education level, your ZIP code, and marital status doesn't determine your driving ability and neither does your credit score. Yet our neighbors, especially in Detroit, regularly face higher insurance rates—up to \$5,000 per month in some cases.

Someone with a perfect driving record and poor credit can pay up to two or three times more than those with a higher credit score, even with a driving under the influence violation.

We must stop these predatory and discriminatory practices by auto insurance companies.

I am so grateful to partner with Congresswoman WATSON COLEMAN and Congressman TAKANO in introducing the Prohibiting Auto Insurance Discrimination Act. This is how we can push back against corporate greed and those that use proxies to discriminate.

RECESS

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

Accordingly (at 10 o'clock and 31 minutes a.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1200

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker at noon.

PRAYER

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

Holy God, You call us into relationship with You. That we can stand here

in the place of our labor, in the middle of our day-to-day lives and, with confidence in Your love and mercy, approach You with our hopes and concerns, our joys and our burdens, is nothing short of a profound privilege.

Evoke in us the certainty of Your gracious plan for us, so that as we consider the problems set before us, our response would serve as a testimony to the love, joy, and peace to which You call us.

Deepen our trust in Your providence and care so that as we tackle the work ahead of us, we would face all that we encounter with patience, kindness, and generosity.

Awaken us to the goodness and worth of each person with whom we serve. Despite our differences or our diffidence, our proximity or our disparity, may we encounter each one with faithfulness, gentleness, and self-control.

Remind us that there are no laws that prohibit us from either receiving or giving these precious proofs of Your spirit at work in us. And so, we dedicate ourselves to the stewardship of all that You have bestowed on us and recommit ourselves to bear the fruit of Your love.

In Your generous name we pray.
Amen.

THE JOURNAL

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

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

Mr. ALFORD. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to clause 1, rule I, I demand a vote on agreeing to the Speaker's approval of the Journal.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the Speaker's approval of the Journal.

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

Mr. ALFORD. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to clause 8, rule XX, further proceedings on this question will be postponed.

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

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

Ms. SPANBERGER led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

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

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER

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

APPRECIATING INDIA

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

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, later this month, Prime Minister Narendra Modi of India will return for a state visit to Washington.

As the son of a World War II Army Air Corps Flying Tiger who served in India, I grew up with an appreciation of the hardworking people of India.

The existing U.S.-India partnership has been highlighted by Prime Minister Modi being warmly welcomed here in the House Chamber, Madison Square Garden, and "Howdy, Modi" in Houston.

The 4-million-strong Indian-American community has achieved the highest per capita income of all immigrant populations in America, with political success symbolized by Governor, Ambassador, and Republican Presidential candidate Nikki Haley of South Carolina.

With India as the largest democracy and America as the oldest democracy, both have shared values of democracy with rule of law opposing authoritarians with rule of gun. India is well represented by Ambassador Taranjit Sandhu and Atlanta Consul General Dr. Swati Kulkarni.

Congratulations Houston Zachary Wilson graduating today from Beaufort High School, South Carolina, to attend Southern Methodist University in Dallas, Texas.

END HUNGER NOW

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

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, House Republicans nearly caused a catastrophic default on our debt all because they wanted to tighten the screws on America's poorest families, and now Speaker McCarthy says: "Let's get the rest of the work requirements."

He basically said taking away food from hungry people was "one of the best nights I have ever [had]."

So, let me be just as blunt: SNAP work requirements don't work. They do the opposite. Any Member who disagrees can reach out to my office, and I will provide him or her copies of many, many studies.

Second, as attention turns to the farm bill, which we all know must pass with bipartisan support, I want to be up-front about my red lines: SNAP work requirements are off the table. Cuts to SNAP are off the table. Changes that hurt America's small farms and family farmers are off the table.

There will be no farm bill without serious investments in the national strategy put forward by the Biden administration to end hunger and diet-related diseases.

GOP leadership may care more about tax cuts for billionaires than food for everyday families, but House Democrats do not, and we will keep fighting to end hunger now.

CELEBRATING NATIONAL DAIRY MONTH

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

Mr. VALADAO. Madam Speaker, June is National Dairy Month, and I want to take this opportunity to thank all the dairy farmers in the Central Valley for their commitment to supplying America with the dairy products we all know and love.

Madam Speaker, if you are a fan of cheese, ice cream, yogurt, or just a good old-fashioned glass of cold milk, there is a pretty good chance it was produced in California's 22nd District.

California is the number one milk-producing State in the country, housing over 1,100 dairies, and 99 percent of those are family owned. Eighty percent of California's 1.7 million milk cows live in the Central Valley. Tulare County alone houses about 450,000 milk cows.

As the Representative for America's largest dairy-producing counties and Congress' only dairy farmer, I know firsthand the challenges the men and women in the dairy industry face every day. However, like all our agricultural producers in the valley, dairy farmers continue to produce America's dairy products, care for their animals, and support their local communities.

Madam Speaker, I ask all of my colleagues to join me in raising a glass of milk to our dairy farmers as we celebrate National Dairy Month.

RECOGNIZING MAJOR GENERAL TIMOTHY P. WILLIAMS

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

Ms. SPANBERGER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize Major General Timothy P. Williams.

For the last 9 years, Major General Williams has served as the 28th adjutant general of Virginia, displaying an unparalleled dedication to the men and women of the Virginia National Guard, the Virginia Air National Guard, and the Virginia Defense Force.

He has built a reputation of steady leadership in a time so often marked by turbulence.

His soldiers and airmen were on the front lines of the COVID-19 crisis, completing more than 1,100 missions in response to the pandemic.

During his tenure, the Virginia National Guard deployed to the U.S. Capitol following the January 6 insurrection. Later that year, his servicemembers helped to evacuate thousands of our Afghan allies to safety.

Under the leadership of Major General Williams, Virginia soldiers have also deployed to Kuwait, the Horn of Africa, Iraq, Syria, Kosovo, and many more places.

While Major General Williams will officially retire on July 1, I am confident that his service is not done, and I am confident that his resiliency, his devotion to duty, and his fervent patriotism will continue to inspire generations of brave Virginians who wish to lead from the front as he continues his service to our Commonwealth and the country.

Madam Speaker, please join me in extending our country's gratitude to Major General Timothy P. Williams for his service.

KEEP AM RADIO IN OUR VEHICLES

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

Mr. ALFORD. Madam Speaker, I rise today to, once again, express my sincere support for AM radio.

Yesterday, my good friend, Representative JAKE LATURNER of Kansas, and I led a bipartisan resolution promoting the use of AM radios in automobiles.

Not only is AM radio a pillar of our communication infrastructure, but it is a beacon of our resilience and a representation of our unity as a nation.

It connects us. It informs us. At times, it has saved us.

One in five Americans regularly turns to a radio station for their local news, and nearly one-half of all adults in our great Nation derive part of their news from radio broadcasts—not TV, not social media, but radio.

Our AM radio stations reach a staggering monthly audience of 82 million Americans.

This is not a voice whispering into the void. This is a loudspeaker that broadcasts to the masses. It is a reliable source of news and information to tens of millions of citizens.

Madam Speaker, let's keep the airwaves alive. Let's keep the people informed. Let's keep AM radio in our cars and trucks.

ENCOURAGING HOMEOWNERSHIP THROUGH TAX CREDITS

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

Mr. HIGGINS of New York. Madam Speaker, the United States is experiencing an affordable housing crisis, and western New York is not immune.

Older communities like Buffalo and Niagara Falls have aging houses with good bones, but the high cost to rehab these properties, compared to their value, causes them to fall into disrepair. As a result, neighborhoods are plagued by blighted homes and vacant lots.

That is why we introduced the Neighborhood Homes Investment Act, which

closes the value gap these neighborhoods face with a tax credit to encourage investing in single-family homes to revitalize these communities.

Over the next 10 years, this bill could help build or rehabilitate 500,000 homes and create more than 700,000 construction jobs. For the families whose dreams of homeownership feel unattainable, this can be a game changer.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join Representative MIKE KELLY and me in supporting this legislation for communities across the Nation and the families who want to see them thrive long into the future.

WELCOMING PRIME MINISTER NARENDRA MODI OF INDIA

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

Mr. McCORMICK. Madam Speaker, I take this opportunity to address a very important visit by Prime Minister Modi this week.

I am excited that this person is coming to America to extend goodwill between our two nations in one of the most strategically important relationships we have in the world.

If you consider their relationship to Pakistan, China, and Bangladesh, and the economic power that they hold, it is an economy that has been blossoming in the last 10 years and has increased by over 30 percent while Canada and Russia have actually maintained a flat or decreasing GDP.

The reason this has happened is because they have embraced a constitution very similar to the United States' and values very similar to ours.

I call that we continue to extend our military actions, our military purchasing power, and our economic reliance on each other into the future as we accept Prime Minister Modi here in the United States in the most important accolades that we recognize leadership across the world.

CONGRATULATING OKEZUE BELL

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

Ms. WILD. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize and congratulate one of my constituents, Easton's own Okezie Bell.

A Moravian Academy graduate, Okezie is making a mark not just on Pennsylvania's Seventh District, my district, but on our entire country and our world.

Okezie created "WeArm," a prosthetic limb for below-the-elbow amputees that has reached more than 4,000 people. He founded an award-winning app called Fidutam that offers microloans to unbanked, low-infrastructure communities. He was a United Nations youth delegate for climate justice, environmental sustain-

ability, and education, working on educational initiatives for underprivileged students across the globe.

He somehow still has the time to be a standout violinist and tennis championship winner.

I was honored to celebrate his graduation with him this past weekend, and I cannot wait to see what he does next because his intelligence, curiosity, and dedication to making the world a better place represent the best that this country has to offer.

□ 1215

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 277, REGULATIONS FROM THE EXECUTIVE IN NEED OF SCRUTINY ACT OF 2023; PRO- VIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 288, SEPARATION OF POW- ERS RESTORATION ACT OF 2023; PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 1615, GAS STOVE PRO- TECTION AND FREEDOM ACT; AND PROVIDING FOR CONSIDER- ATION OF H.R. 1640, SAVE OUR GAS STOVES ACT, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Mr. MASSIE. Madam Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 463 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 463

Resolved, That at any time after 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. 277) to amend chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, to provide that major rules of the executive branch shall have no force or effect unless a joint resolution of approval is enacted into law. 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 chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on the Judiciary or their respective designees. After general debate the bill shall be considered for amendment under the five-minute rule. In lieu of the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on the Judiciary now printed in the bill, an amendment in the nature of a substitute consisting of the text of Rules Committee Print 118-6 shall be considered as adopted in the House and in the Committee of the Whole. The bill, as amended, shall be considered as the original bill for the purpose of further amendment under the five-minute rule and shall be considered as read. All points of order against provisions in the bill, as amended, are waived. No further amendment to the bill, as amended, shall be in order except those printed in part A of the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution. Each such further amendment may be offered only in the order printed in the report, may be offered only by a Member designated in the report, shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for the time specified in the report equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for divi-

sion of the question in the House or in the Committee of the Whole. All points of order against such further amendments are waived. At the conclusion of consideration of the bill for amendment the Committee shall rise and report the bill, as amended, to the House with such further amendments as may have been adopted. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill, as amended, and on any further amendment thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

SEC. 2. Upon adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to consider in the House the bill (H.R. 288) to amend title 5, United States Code, to clarify the nature of judicial review of agency interpretations of statutory and regulatory provisions. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. In lieu of the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on the Judiciary now printed in the bill, an amendment in the nature of a substitute consisting of the text of Rules Committee Print 118-7 shall be considered as adopted. The bill, as amended, shall be considered as read. All points of order against provisions in the bill, as amended, are waived. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill, as amended, and on any further amendment thereto, to final passage without intervening motion except: (1) one hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on the Judiciary or their respective designees; (2) the further amendment printed in part B of the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution, if offered by the Member designated in the report, which shall be in order without intervention of any point of order, shall be considered as read, shall be separately debatable for the time specified in the report equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, and shall not be subject to a demand for a division of the question; and (3) one motion to recommit.

SEC. 3. At any time after 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. 1615) to prohibit the use of Federal funds to ban gas stoves. 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 chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Energy and Commerce 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 to the bill shall be in order except those printed in part C of the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution. Each such amendment may be offered only in the order printed in the report, may be offered only by a Member designated in the report, shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for the time specified in the report equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question in the House or in the Committee of the Whole. All points of order against such amendments are waived. 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.

SEC. 4. At any time after 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. 1640) to prohibit the Secretary of Energy from finalizing, implementing, or enforcing the proposed rule titled "Energy Conservation Program: Energy Conservation Standards for Consumer Conventional Cooking Products", 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 chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Energy and Commerce 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 to the bill shall be in order except those printed in part D of the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution. Each such amendment may be offered only in the order printed in the report, may be offered only by a Member designated in the report, shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for the time specified in the report equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question in the House or in the Committee of the Whole. All points of order against such amendments are waived. 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.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. KIM of California). The gentleman from Kentucky is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. MASSIE. Madam Speaker, for the purpose of debate only, I yield the customary 30 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Ms. SCANLON), pending which I yield myself such time as I may consume. During consideration of this resolution, all time yielded is for the purpose of debate only.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. MASSIE. Madam 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 Kentucky?

There was no objection.

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

Last night, the Rules Committee met and reported House Resolution 463, providing for the consideration of four measures: H.R. 277, H.R. 288, H.R. 1615, and H.R. 1640.

The rule provides for H.R. 277, the Regulations from the Executive in Need of Scrutiny Act, also known as the REINS Act, to be considered under a structured rule, and provides for 1 hour of general debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on the Judiciary or their respective

designees. The rule makes 15 amendments in order.

The rule provides further for H.R. 288, the Separation of Powers Restoration Act, to be considered under a structured rule, and provides for 1 hour of general debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on the Judiciary or their respective designees. The rule makes one amendment in order.

Additionally, the rule provides for H.R. 1615, the Gas Stove Protection and Freedom Act, to be considered under a structured rule and provides for 1 hour of general debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Energy and Commerce or their respective designees. The rule makes two amendments in order.

Finally, the rule provides for H.R. 1640, the Save Our Gas Stoves Act, to be considered under a structured rule and provides for 1 hour of general debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Energy and Commerce or their respective designees. The rule makes three amendments in order.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. SCANLON. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume, and I thank the gentleman from Kentucky for yielding me the customary 30 minutes.

With all the very real issues facing our great Nation, it is really disappointing that once again the House majority has decided to waste valuable time and resources to promote a bunch of half-baked legislative ideas and stir the culture wars pot with MAGA conspiracy theories.

The bills that we started considering yesterday in the Rules Committee and will debate and vote upon in the next couple days, consuming an entire week of scarce legislative time, will do nothing to address the most pressing issues our constituents are begging us to address: gun violence, affordable health and childcare, the growing impact of climate change, Social Security solvency, immigration, and national security.

Worse, the antigovernment philosophy inspiring these bills will ultimately harm Americans by creating dangerous bottlenecks in critical government functions, misrepresenting the role and actions of the Federal Government, and disrupting the government's ability to protect Americans from harm.

Let's get some facts straight. While our colleagues across the aisle have framed their argument as necessary to ensure that Congress exercises its legislative function, they completely ignore the fact that the Federal agencies and rulemaking processes they are attacking have been established by Congress to undertake specific functions. That includes rulemaking, which is

delegated to the agencies by Congress and ensures that they implement policies using the best and most recent expertise available, for the benefit of the American people.

By enlisting the assistance of Federal agencies to administer the laws that it passes, Congress fulfills its constitutional mandate, the mandate for our entire government to establish justice, ensure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to our colleagues.

In other words, working together with the other branches, our government is charged with accomplishing certain basic goals for the American people. The regulatory process that our colleagues seek to frame as a battle against a vast bureaucratic conspiracy is actually an essential part of ensuring that we all have clean air and water to breathe and drink; healthy food to eat; safe planes, trains, and automobiles to travel in.

In reality, regulations mean that when a senior goes to the pharmacy to pick up their prescriptions, the life-saving medication that they will take is both safe and effective.

When you boil it down, rules and regulations are extremely tangible ways that the Federal Government protects people's health and safety and helps create a fairer economy where everyone has a chance to succeed.

Subject matter experts at agencies craft these regulations, many based on highly complex and technical data. Once a rule is proposed, it undergoes an often years-long rigorous review in which comments are solicited from the public, business interests, and other agencies.

Of course, these rules and regs are issued in response to congressional directives. They are an important step towards implementing laws that Members of this body have passed while representing the people back home who elect them to come here.

We can see examples of successful rulemaking all the time across the country. Before the Clean Water Act, the Delaware River, which runs alongside my district, was so polluted that it stripped the paint off passing ships. These days, you can safely kayak on the river thanks to regulations developed by agencies to carry out that law.

While the regulatory process can always be improved upon, the proposals we are considering today are not good-faith improvements or efforts to provide checks on the regulatory process.

The first of these bills is H.R. 277, the REINS Act, which would turn the administrative rulemaking process on its head, requiring every major rule—of which there are dozens and sometimes hundreds every year—to be passed again by both houses of Congress and signed by the President.

Remember, these rules have been developed in the first instance as a result of congressional action.

What the REINS Act is really doing is creating a process that will cause

gridlock that then Republicans, or other political operatives, can take advantage of to stop rules they don't like.

The burdensome requirements of H.R. 277 are simply not needed because Congress already has multiple opportunities to shape or rescind major rules if it disapproves of them.

We can hold hearings and offer public comment. We can disapprove major regulations before they take effect, or we can rescind those regulations under the Congressional Review Act.

On that last point in particular, I will note that this majority has moved these types of measures through this Chamber already many times this Congress.

In addition, we can also pass legislation to change laws or regulations, if we so please. Of course, we are considering bills today to do just that.

□ 1230

I know my colleagues on the other side of the aisle are aware of the avenues through which Congress can review and reverse rules. I know it because they use them, or try to use them, week in and week out.

For them to paint a bill like the REINS Act as a noble effort to empower Congress is disingenuous, and, ultimately, it diverts attention from the disastrous consequences this legislation would actually create.

Effectively, the REINS Act nullifies all new rulemaking by any administration, whether Republican or Democrat, and it would bring government operations to a standstill. Any new regulation would have to be passed by Congress in order to take effect.

So let's think about what that would really mean. A Congress, with a House majority that would rather bring the country to the brink of default instead of paying bills that Congress has already approved, would have to vote on every new major regulation from every Federal agency.

If that doesn't scare you, the Senate, hardly a model of expeditious legislation, would need to do the same.

In addition, the bill might actually be unconstitutional because it creates a mechanism in which one House of Congress can effectively veto an agency's rule by simply not acting on it within a 70-day legislative time frame.

This, in effect, is indistinguishable from the one-House legislative veto that the Supreme Court held to be unconstitutional in *Immigration and Naturalization Service v. Chadha*.

The unfortunate truth is, Congress struggles every day to meet the most pressing needs of the American people. There aren't enough hours in the day, year, or congressional term for us to weigh in on all the regulations that we would need to implement the laws that we are passing.

Under this policy, crucial regulations would be left to languish unacted upon, and the health, safety, and welfare of the people we are supposed to serve would be in jeopardy.

In addition to the REINS Act, there are three other bills that my colleagues are pushing through today which would also undermine the regulatory process and threaten public welfare and safety.

H.R. 288, the SOPRA Act, eliminates the decades-long standard for judicial review of agency decisions. That is a precedent that rests, in part, on the understanding that Congress delegates to agencies certain authorities to carry out the laws that it passes.

It is clear that all the talk on the other side of the aisle about this being to restore power to Congress is empty words because this bill actually incentivizes unelected judges, not Congress, to make and enact policy from the bench. Ultimately, it would slow the rulemaking process and skew it toward more powerful, well-funded, and often corporate litigants, which may be the point.

Finally, the two gas stove bills that our colleagues are pushing this week actually demonstrate some of the flaws in the REINS Act; chief among them, the ready availability of alternatives to the REINS Act proposal and the dangers of politicizing the rulemaking process.

H.R. 1615 and 1640 are fearmongering attempts to prevent the enactment of standards to make gas stoves more safe and efficient and would hinder agencies' abilities to address potentially dangerous consumer products.

The majority's trumped-up battle to defend gas stoves from the Federal Government is nothing more than a conspiracy theory cooked up to embroil Congress in culture wars that shed more heat than light on the issues facing our Nation and are likely done so with a healthy helping of fossil fuel lobbying dollars.

Contrary to the heated rhetoric from our colleagues across the aisle, the Federal Government has not proposed to remove appliances from Americans' homes. That persuasive falsehood has been repeated for months by partisan hacks like Tucker Carlson to stoke grievances and cause chaos.

H.R. 1640, the Save Our Gas Stoves Act, nullifies new, congressionally mandated energy efficiency standards for gas stoves, for new gas stoves only, that would save consumers up to \$1.7 billion in energy bills and cut down on emissions that are being shown to be particularly dangerous to children's health.

Most of us are familiar with these energy efficiency standards, and we rely upon them when we purchase new appliances like stoves and freezers and furnaces. I know that I do because it is the responsible thing to do as a consumer from both an environmental and an economic perspective.

Contrary to my colleagues' assertions, half of the gas stoves on the market today would meet the standard, and the remainder would have 3 years to make the necessary and already available adjustments to bring their new stoves into compliance.

H.R. 1615, the Gas Stove Protection and Freedom Act, is even worse because it threatens the government's ability to identify and regulate unsafe gas stoves, including those with design defects that could cause injury or death to American consumers.

Just last year, the Consumer Product Safety Commission recalled a gas stove that had sent multiple people to the hospital and placed many more at serious risk of injury or death from carbon monoxide poisoning.

This bill would have prevented the recall of that dangerous appliance and would prevent the Consumer Product Safety Commission from addressing other dangerous appliances in the future. It is simply irresponsible to jeopardize the health and safety of Americans in order to promote conspiracy theories for the far right.

Overall today, my Republican colleagues take a misguided approach to the issues facing rulemaking and Federal regulations. It is clear they don't want to make the government work better. They want to break it.

They would rather allow polluters and corporations to wreak havoc on our environment, children's health, and working people's livelihoods. They would prefer to decimate a regulatory process that improves the lives of Americans every single day.

The Federal Government has long played an important role in promoting the health, safety, and welfare of the American people, and we need to ensure that it can continue playing that role.

Madam Speaker, I strongly oppose these bills, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Our constituents didn't elect us to come here and eat fancy dinners and go from one fundraiser to the next, take lavish trips, and rub elbows with important and famous people. They sent us here for one job: Pass laws or, in some cases, repeal laws. Set the rules under which they will live under; and then we are accountable every 2 years.

The Founders were very wise. Some people complain, but every 2 years our constituents have a chance to replace us if the rules we have set aren't in their favor. They have no such choice with bureaucrats.

Our Founders didn't set this system up for bureaucrats to make the laws. Excessive regulation stifles economic growth, hurts small businesses, and raises consumer prices.

In fact, much of the inflation that we see in the sectors of food and energy is due to overregulation. It is vital that Congress act to reduce our regulatory burden now, which raises consumer prices, reduces wages, and costs jobs.

I think the American people watching this debate are somewhat vexed that the other side of the aisle says we need to give up more power to the executive branch when they sent us here to do something, and they wonder why we are so feckless so often.

They are probably shaking their heads. What are these other people talking about that somebody else should make the rules that we live under?

The REINS Act would require congressional approval for regulations that have a major impact on our economy of more than \$100 million, or lead to a raise in consumer prices, or adversely affect employment.

If the REINS Act becomes law, every major regulation promulgated by the administration will come back to Congress for our approval. These regulations, they are not just regulations, these have the force of law. You can go to prison for 10 years, as we have seen with the regulation on pistol braces, just because some bureaucrat decided they wanted to pass a regulation.

In fact, the jobs-crushing OSHA vaccine mandate was one of the things that we should have voted on. If you are going to do that to your constituents, vote on it. But we didn't. We let the executive branch do it.

The idea behind the REINS Act isn't novel. It is enshrined in the Constitution. Article I, Section 1 of the U.S. Constitution says: "All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives."

Does it say and a bureaucracy? No, it doesn't. Does it say some legislative powers herein granted? No, it says all legislative powers herein granted are given to the Congress of the United States.

Congress has delegated its authority to unaccountable Federal agencies over the past decades, and our constituents are feeling that burden. Unelected bureaucrats do not have the constitutional authority to write laws, nor are they accountable to the people. They are career bureaucrats.

Our Congress has this power, and ceding it to the Federal agencies undermines our representative form of government.

Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. MCCORMICK), my good friend.

Mr. MCCORMICK. Madam Speaker, I am new to Congress, so maybe I don't see the same problems that other Congressmen and Congresswomen do, but I will tell you one thing, I know the people.

I have yet to hear one constituent say we need more regulation. Nobody is telling me that they want the President to make universal decisions for all of us.

The fact is, we are out of balance. Congress doesn't have the same power it is supposed to have enumerated in the Constitution of the United States. The fact that we have a President that can spend more money than we can save is the exact reason why I just voted against the lifting of the deficit cap.

I can sum this up in one thing: You just made mention from the other side

of the House, look, we make hundreds of rules by bureaucracies, hundreds of rules per year. How can we address that in Congress?

Well, that is exactly the problem. We spend half our time in Congress litigating and debating the rules that were made by bureaucracies. You are right. We don't have time for that.

We don't have time to tell you that we shouldn't put people in jail for something that was made, essentially, law by a bureaucracy.

We don't have time to fight over money that was given away by bureaucracies or spent by bureaucracies.

We don't have time to fight a President in the Supreme Court because of a decision that he made without the approval of Congress when it comes to the budget which we, by the Constitution, should have responsibility for.

Ms. SCANLON. Madam Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. DOGGETT).

Mr. DOGGETT. Madam Speaker, since Austin, deep in the heart of fossil-fueled Texas, is the only place I have ever called home, I don't believe I have ever been in a home without a gas stove. But I certainly don't need any protection through this contrived bill, and neither does any other American.

I don't need to save my stove because there is no Federal bureaucrat out there about to turn off the burners and mandate cold meals forever.

After meddling in our bedrooms and in our bathrooms, as if that weren't enough, now Republicans are turning their attention to our kitchens. Republicans propose in these bills to stop regulations that no agency has ever proposed. It follows the Republican playbook. The easiest problems to fix are those that don't exist in the first place, and they are very good at that.

Pursuing this manufactured problem places this bill in the race for the silliest Republican bill of the year but, with culture warriors developing this kind of stuff all the time, that is an honor that is very competitive to get.

Nonsense like these bills represent just another way of avoiding dealing with the genuine problems that our families and our country confront.

There is a growing body of science that indicates that burning natural gas increases the chances of childhood asthma and can worsen preexisting heart and lung issues. Using gas in the home, of course, like using it anywhere else, can involve methane leaks that are important as we deal with the climate crisis.

This bill prohibits any consideration of science in the future, no matter what it shows, or what improvements might be recommended for health and safety of those who are cooking on a stove or their families.

Unfortunately, rejection of science is to be expected from a crowd of climate deniers who regularly prefer political mythology and ideology over reality.

What we should all be concerned about is not how we are cooking on our

stoves, but how our planet is cooking. It is overheating to a dangerous level.

This bill is yet another indication of Republicans' rejection of science. Our families are already encountering the human health effects of climate change, tropical diseases we have never seen before, heat exhaustion, death and destruction from one disaster after another.

When Democrats pursue solutions to these problems, House Republicans are quick to point, look over there. Look over there at this imagined Fox network fantasy that can upset you, while meanwhile they seem to have never met a polluter they didn't like or to whom they were unwilling to grant special privileges.

More and more families are, in fact, going electric with their cars, their water heaters, their solar panels and more. At some point, I expect my family also will make the change with our stove, not because we are being forced by a bureaucrat, but because science shows that it may be healthier for our grandchildren and for our planet.

Indeed, in January, the American Public Health Association called on Federal agencies to do more to educate the public about these dangers. More research is exactly what we need, including from the Consumer Product Safety Commission and the Department of Energy so we can base what we do here on facts, not on fantasy.

Mr. MASSIE. Mr. Speaker, one of the arguments made from the other side of the aisle that I find absolutely laughable is this notion that the REINS Act might be unconstitutional, might have some constitutional infirmity because it requires Congress to pass the laws instead of the executive branch.

They reference a Supreme Court decision, *INS v. Chadha*, that doesn't even read on this bill. The REINS Act does not violate the Presentment Clause because it requires passage in the House, passage in the Senate, and a signature of the President. It doesn't even apply to the Supreme Court decision that was referenced.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. ROY), my good friend.

□ 1245

Mr. ROY. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend from Kentucky for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, he is completely correct. The only constitutional infirmity is the extent to which we are allowing bureaucrats to make up the law and make up policies without being checked by the branch represented by the people in this body and in the Senate to check them under our Constitution. That is the constitutional infirmity.

To my friend from Texas, who was regaling us on the absurdity, apparently, of our desire to protect the American people from the regulatory state clamping down on their ability to choose how they want to live and have the energy of their choice: Which is it?

The gentleman from Texas sat down in the well and was trying to say, no, we are not trying to ban this, and we are not going to do anything about that, when, by the way, the administration literally said: Ban stoves. It was a literal quote, and I think when they say something, you should actually believe them.

Then the gentleman from Texas went on to say: They want to protect all manner of pollution. We want to stop the scourge of global warming.

Well, which is it? Are we banning stoves in pursuit of unicorn energy theory, or are we actually going to allow the American people to be free?

The reality is, my friend from Texas gave up the joke. Everybody gets it. Everybody knows it. We know exactly where our Democratic colleagues are. They do want to ban the internal combustion engine. They have effectively said so. They do want to get rid of the burning of fossil fuels. They do want to make energy more expensive for the American people. They literally say so. That is the truth.

The fact is, it is not just energy. We have the REINS Act trying to restrict the power of the executive branch so we can stop things like a half-trillion-dollar student loan bailout, which NANCY PELOSI said: The President “does not have that power. That has to be an act of Congress.”

They want to force schools to allow biological men to compete in women's sports under Title IX. We have an amendment to address that.

The executive branch wants to force 10.4 million healthcare workers to take a COVID job or lose their job, use taxpayer dollars to provide abortions at the VA, unilaterally turn potentially millions of Americans into felons overnight for owning a piece of plastic attached to a constitutionally protected gun, use the EPA to regulate gas and coal-fired power plants out of existence, and use the Department of Energy to tell Americans what type of gas stove they can and can't buy.

We get the joke. The REINS Act is necessary, and I support it. However, I have to use my last 30 seconds to say this: It is ironic that we are voting on the REINS Act just 1 week after Republicans gave up our debt ceiling leverage to actually get it signed into law. That is precisely how the swamp works, Mr. Speaker.

The REINS Act was in our good bill, the Limit, Save, Grow Act, in April. We walked away from it last week to cut a deal, and we shouldn't have. Instead, we are engaging in theater where we are going to send it to the Senate for it to die. We should be serious about forcing votes to get it done in this body.

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

Mr. MASSIE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to include in the RECORD a document titled: “Gas stove use and respiratory health among adults with asthma in NHANES III,”

the conclusion of which is: “Among adults with asthma, there was no apparent impact of gas stove use on pulmonary function or respiratory symptoms.”

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

There was no objection.

[From Occupational and Environmental Medicine, Oct. 2003]

GAS STOVE USE AND RESPIRATORY HEALTH AMONG ADULTS WITH ASTHMA IN NHANES III
(By M.D. Eisner, P.D. Blanc)

ABSTRACT

Background: Gas stoves release respiratory irritants, such as nitrogen dioxide and other combustion by-products. Adults with asthma may be susceptible to the effects of gas stove exposure because of their underlying airway hyperresponsiveness, but this association has been difficult to establish.

Aims: To examine the association between gas stove use and respiratory health.

Methods: The analysis used data from the US Third National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey among 445 adults with asthma (representing 4.8 million persons with the condition).

Results: Nearly half of the adults with asthma had a gas stove in their home (47.1%). There was no association between gas stove use and FEV1 (mean change 146 ml; 95% CI -50 to 342 ml), FVC (0 ml; 95% CI -151 to 152 ml), or FEF25%-75% (357 ml; 95% CI -7 to 722 ml). There was also no relation between gas stove use and the risk of self-reported cough (OR 0.8; 95% CI 0.4 to 1.7), wheeze (OR 1.5; 95% CI 0.7 to 3.2), or other respiratory symptoms. Controlling for sociodemographic, smoking, housing, and geographic factors did not appreciably affect these results.

Conclusions: Among adults with asthma, there was no apparent impact of gas stove use on pulmonary function or respiratory symptoms. These results should be reassuring to adults with asthma and their health care providers.

Ms. SCANLON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to include in the RECORD a Politico article titled: “What the right's gas stove freak-out was really about.” That is dated January 14. The first line is: “No, President Joe Biden isn't coming for your gas stove.”

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

There was no objection.

[From POLITICO, Jan. 14, 2023]

WHAT THE RIGHT'S GAS STOVE FREAKOUT WAS REALLY ABOUT

(By Alex Guillén and Ben Lefebvre)

No, President Joe Biden isn't coming for your gas stove.

Republicans and conservative pundits have spent the past week nonetheless expressing alarm about the fate of Americans' ranges and cooktops—in line with previous GOP complaints about real or imagined threats to hamburgers, toilets, air travel, incandescent light bulbs and gasoline-powered cars.

Genuine or not, the stove flap gave Republican lawmakers an opening to put Biden's energy policies back on the front burner, after last year's spurt of high gasoline prices had faded from the headlines.

It also touches on a real, coast-to-coast crusade by liberal city and state leaders to prohibit gas stoves and furnaces in new buildings, on the grounds that they endanger

health and contribute to climate change. But the White House has disavowed enacting any such ban at the federal level. (“The president does not support banning gas stoves,” White House press secretary Karine Jean-Pierre told reporters after the issue came up repeatedly at Wednesday's news briefing.)

Other Democrats in Washington are looking to avoid the uproar—including the Virginia Democrat who helped spark the fuss.

“I'm loath to touch the stove again,” said Aaron Fritschner, a spokesperson for Rep. Don Beyer (D-Va.), when asked for comment about this week's stove backlash. “It was a very stupid news cycle. So little of it was based in fact.”

In December, Beyer and Sen. Cory Booker (D-N.J.) asked the Consumer Product Safety Commission to look at the health risks posed by gas stoves' methane emissions.

Then a member of that five-person commission suggested to Bloomberg News in a story this week that a ban on new gas stoves could be one of many options to be pursued in the future. But the member, Biden nominee Richard Trumka Jr., had previously failed to get his fellow commissioners to support even regulating stoves, as POLITICO's E&E News reported Tuesday. Instead, the commission plans to gather “public input” on stoves' health hazards and possible solutions.

“I am not looking to ban gas stoves and the CPSC has no proceeding to do so,” Chair Alexander Hoehn-Saric later said in a statement.

By then, though, the issue had escalated to culture-war level—and lawmakers unleashed a barrage of snarky comments.

“God. Guns. Gas Stoves,” the conservative Rep. Jim Jordan (R-Ohio) said in a tweet.

And Democratic Sen. Joe Manchin of West Virginia, a firm defender of fossil fuels, dubbed any stove ban a “recipe for disaster.”

“The federal government has no business telling American families how to cook their dinner,” he tweeted.

That was followed by the introduction of legislation in the House to protect the gas appliances.

While a federal ban is not in the cards at the moment, Biden's signature climate law, H.R. 5376 (117), includes incentives for moving consumers away from gas appliances. That includes an estimated \$4.5 billion in rebates for states to dole out for the purchase of new electric appliances, including ranges, cooktops and wall ovens.

The consumer commission also has several options it could consider should it choose to dive into stove regulation. A report last year from New York University's Institute for Policy Integrity argued that the CPSC could require warning labels on gas stoves, conduct public education campaigns about their dangers or, most directly, issue mandatory rules to reduce the risks.

“The thing that we have really been waiting for is mandatory performance standards to make sure that these consumer products aren't reaching levels that would be known as harmful to health,” said Brady Seals, manager of the environmental think tank RMI's Carbon-Free Buildings program.

Nationwide, about 38 percent of households use natural gas for cooking.

One reason gas industry officials, Republicans and fossil fuel defender Manchin have spoken out so forcefully: Gas bans are increasingly common at the municipal level as a rising number of studies point to possible health hazards, increasing the urgency of squelch any potential federal ban.

A recently published study nabbed headlines for concluding that gas stove emissions contribute to one in eight cases of childhood asthma—likening it to the dangers posed by second-hand tobacco smoke. And a 2022 report from the American Lung Association

that looked at dozens of prior studies found that gas stoves and ovens are major sources of harmful indoor air pollutants that the federal government doesn't regulate because they occur indoors.

Liberal leaders and activists in dozens of cities nationwide have also embraced bans on gas stoves and furnaces as a way to drive down planet-warming pollution from buildings.

Berkeley, Calif., paved the way with the first such ban in 2019—and since then almost 100 cities, including New York, San Francisco, Los Angeles and Seattle, have enacted similar bans for at least some new homes.

Other types of gas bans are cropping up as well—such as last fall, when Washington became the first state to ban gas-powered heat in newly built homes and apartment buildings, instead requiring electric heat pumps. This week, New York Gov. Kathy Hochul proposed what would be the first statewide ban on gas stoves in new homes and apartments.

"I think we'll start to see a lot more action on this at the state level," said RMI's Seals.

That, in turn, has brought backlash: More than 20 states, mostly those controlled by Republicans, have responded by passing laws prohibiting local governments from banning gas stoves.

Republicans and other fossil fuel supporters hope the conflagration will make the administration think twice about snuffing the stoves.

"I think some of the furor over this is because people do like their gas stove," said Karen Harbert, president of the American Gas Association, an industry group for gas utilities.

Natural gas is already heavily regulated, both at the utility level and through product certification for stoves and other gas-burning appliances, Harbert noted during a call with reporters on Thursday.

"This is not the Wild West," she said.

Ms. SCANLON. I also note that, in that article, it talks about the multiple studies now that are investigating the impact of gas stoves on asthma, including by the American Lung Association.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE).

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania and my good friend from Kentucky for their leadership.

Mr. Speaker, I think it is extremely important to assure the American people—and particularly my husband, Dr. Lee—and to proclaim, which we have the ability to do as Members of Congress, that no one's gas stove will be lost or taken.

In fact, I even heard Members say that they are buying a gas stove or getting a gas stove. Let me proclaim again: No gas stove will be taken from any American ever—ever.

It is interesting to be on the floor fighting about freedom and protection of a gas stove. Needless to say, today is June 6. I stood earlier today to honor D-day. I know what those men died for. It is important to be able to protect consumers from dangerous explosions of any kind, and that is all that our agencies are doing.

Again, I proclaim that no one's gas stove is being taken away.

We will be debating freedom of a gas stove, protection of a gas stove, when eight children per day are dying because of gun violence.

I only want my constituents in Houston to know, my constituents in Texas to know, my constituents in the Nation to know, as we represent the entire Nation: No one's gas stove needs protection or freedom because there is an agency that, prospectively, in 3 years, is looking to ensure that all gas stoves are safe. We owe that to the American people.

I have now for the third time been engaged with the REINS Act. Please let me explain to you what that is. It is literally a stop sign of the executive functioning. If a regulation is abusive to the American people, we can file lawsuits, as often happens, to challenge that, and that would be individual consumers or companies. When you have a regulation, it takes at least almost a year for the input of the American people to be able to say this is a regulation that works or not, except the REIN Act will require the Congress to intercede every moment.

Accordingly, if it is about asthma, if it is about heart disease, if it is about good medication, and a regulation comes out, you won't get it because the Congress will have a rein around it. It will be a stranglehold, and we will get nothing done.

The separation of powers, I have done that before, as well, out of Judiciary Committee.

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

Ms. SCANLON. Mr. Speaker, I yield an additional 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Texas.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania for her kindness.

All that will do is end separation of powers and basically say that the courts—not because a petitioner or plaintiff has gone in but because the Congress intercedes and wants the court to stop lifesaving regulations that can be helpful to the American people.

Therefore, I know that we have to do our duty and be here today. I honor, again, the men and women who serve in the United States military and particularly those at Normandy on this day, of which I had the privilege of being there some years ago.

Mr. Speaker, I end my remarks by saying that the American people need us to be serious. Houstonians need us to be serious. Texans need us to be serious. I am saying that no one's gas stove will be removed from their house or their apartment, but we will offer you the ability and the instruction to make sure that everything you have in your home is safe for you and your family.

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

Mr. Speaker, I would like to tell the story of how the REINS Act originated. It is one of the most popular bills in

Congress. It is the one bill that would do the most to restore the constitutional balance of government.

It was an idea from Lloyd Rogers. Lloyd is a constituent of mine. He grew up in an orphanage where he met the girl who would later become his wife. They were married for 65 years.

Lloyd served during the Korean war. Lloyd came home and ran for county judge executive, where he served the people of Kentucky once again. Time after time, when he was trying to do the right thing for the people in Kentucky, he was frustrated by laws, but he dug into them. They weren't laws. They were rules, and he couldn't talk to his Congressman to get these things fixed so that he could govern locally.

He came up with the idea of the REINS Act, gave it to the Congressman who represented the district before me, and then that Congressman brought it here to Congress. That is the way laws are supposed to happen, not by some bureaucrat.

Mr. Speaker, I want to move on to the gas stove act here. Despite media gaslighting to the contrary, the Biden administration has effectively declared war on gas stoves using varying rationales.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. LANGWORTHY), my good friend.

Mr. LANGWORTHY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the rule, which provides for consideration of legislation to protect Americans from the draconian, unaffordable energy policies of the Biden administration.

When winter storm Elliott hammered my district over Christmas, my constituents endured life-threatening blackouts as the electrical grid struggled to operate through this massive storm. It was the most deadly blizzard in my lifetime.

However, one thing that many of my constituents could count on, despite blackouts and frigid temperatures, was the use of their gas stoves.

Too often, I have heard from constituents across western New York stories of how these appliances were perhaps the only source of heat in their home for folks who were trapped in their homes for 3 days during a deadly storm, which tragically took the lives of more than 40 people.

Unfortunately, soon this access to reliable, affordable energy will be cut off by the ban on gas appliances that this administration has disguised as simply higher efficiency standards.

Democrats here in Washington and up in Albany are determined to make the pipe dreams of the Green New Deal a crushing reality for hardworking Americans.

Our Governor in New York, Kathy Hochul, not to be outdone by the Biden administration, has already marched ahead with a statewide ban on natural gas hookups in new residential and commercial buildings.

Our State's own energy auditors have already raised alarms, concluding that,

with New York's current path, we face an energy future made up of higher costs in an overstretched, less secure grid.

Mr. Speaker, the Biden administration is ignoring decades of proof that embracing natural gas in our energy supply leads to lower emissions, greater efficiency, and more affordability for American families. Heating bills in New York rose by 30 percent this past winter, and they will continue to climb if we allow the Biden administration to further regulate Americans out of affordable, reliable energy.

Mr. Speaker, I support the legislation considered in the rule that protects American families from this administration's radical Green New Deal priorities.

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

Mr. MASSIE. Mr. Speaker, the other side of the aisle has said that nobody's gas stove is going to be banned. Let me read you a statement from Jeremy Ortiz, a spokesperson for the Department of Energy: Our "analysis is constructed so that the proposed standard would ensure that products with at least one HIR burner and continuous grates can continue to be available on the market." Here is the punch line: "We did go out of our way to make sure that these two features would remain on the market in creating our analysis. Over half the market would remain if this standard is finalized as proposed."

Wow. They went out of their way. They bent over backward to make sure they were only going to ban half of the gas stoves on the market for now.

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

□ 1300

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

My esteemed colleague from Kentucky talked about the popularity of the REINS Act, but I suggest that that popularity is overstated. The REINS Act has been introduced by its extremist advocates for more than a decade without ever being enacted into law, even when Republicans held both Houses and the White House. I would suggest that it is because saner heads have prevailed and understood that enactment of the REINS Act is bad for America.

Mr. Speaker, if we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule to provide for consideration of a resolution which states that it is the House's responsibility to protect and preserve Social Security and Medicaid for our future generations and reject any cuts to these essential programs.

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

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

There was no objection.

Ms. SCANLON. Mr. Speaker, Social Security and Medicare are vital to many of our constituents' economic and health security, yet many of my friends across the aisle have called for major cuts to these critical programs.

In fact, just last week, Speaker McCarthy announced he was forming a bipartisan commission tasked with looking at budget cuts and suggested that Social Security and Medicare could be on the chopping block, saying: "We have to look at the entire budget. . . . The majority driver of the budget is mandatory spending. It's Medicare, Social Security, interest on the debt."

It wasn't too long ago that I remember some of my Republican friends calling the President a liar during the State of the Union when he suggested that Republicans were willing to put Social Security benefits on the chopping block.

Now, instead of debating gas stoves and the finer points of administrative law, I am giving my friends on the other side of the aisle a chance to reassure the American public and unequivocally state these programs won't be cut, not just with rhetoric but also with their votes.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Missouri (Ms. BUSH), to discuss our proposal.

Ms. BUSH. Mr. Speaker, St. Louis and I rise today in defense of Social Security because Republicans are trying to take it away.

Regular, everyday people in our country have long been promised that if you take a part of your paycheck and contribute to Social Security, you will be able to retire with grace and with dignity and you will have enough money to put food on the table, pay your bills, and keep the heat on in the winter.

Nearly 65 million people rely on Social Security benefits, including 131,000 in my home State of Missouri. People with disabilities, retired workers, and their dependents are relying on a fully funded Social Security program.

Instead of strengthening and protecting Social Security, extreme MAGA Republicans in D.C. want to end Social Security as we know it. We are talking about taking away from folks who rely on these benefits, who rely on what this government allows. They want to be able to attack that.

People are already relying on Meals on Wheels. They rely on the Circuit Breaker program. They rely on them in ways that they should have because they have given their hearts and their souls to working for this country. Every single day for decades here in this country, they rely on the fully funded Social Security program that extreme MAGA Republicans want to end.

They would rather protect gas stoves than protect retired workers or protect seniors. We cannot and we will not allow this to happen. We must ensure that lifesaving social programs are here to stay.

As Democrats, we are committed to strengthening Social Security. As Democrats, we are committed to strengthening Medicare, to strengthening the programs that everyday people in this country rely on.

We will continue to fight back against any extreme MAGA Republican attempts to cut these lifesaving benefits. We believe in saving lives, and we show up that way because we are Democrats.

Mr. MASSIE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentlewoman from Florida (Mrs. CAMMACK).

Mrs. CAMMACK. Mr. Speaker, I thank my good friend and colleague from the great State of Kentucky for yielding me time.

I rise in strong support of this rule which would provide for consideration of my bill, the REINS Act of 2023.

The REINS Act would address regulatory actions by requiring every new major rule or regulation that is \$100 million or more to an industry, proposed by Federal agencies, to be approved by Congress before going into effect. Specifically, the House and Senate would be required to pass a joint resolution in order for a major rule to be approved by Congress.

During his first 2 years in office, the President added more than \$400 billion in new regulatory costs to our economy. The American Action Forum found that the new rules in his first 2 years required 193 million hours of compliance paperwork. That is 193 million hours to comply with new regulations from nameless, faceless bureaucrats who are accountable to no one.

According to the Foundation for Government Accountability, regulations cost Americans \$2 trillion a year in compliance costs, economic losses, and other expenses, Mr. Speaker. These costs are due to the ever-increasing regulatory actions that lack proper accountability by Congress. It is beyond time for Congress to reassert its role by placing new checks on regulatory actions that negatively impact Americans from all walks of life.

The core question that we have to ask ourselves is this: Where is the law-making authority vested within our Nation? Further, what is the primary principle that our system requires to function?

I can give you a hint, but I am sure you know the answer, Mr. Speaker. It is here.

The argument that I hear from my colleagues on the left is that this bill would eliminate the expertise that these nameless, faceless bureaucrats bring. However, I have spoken to thousands of businessowners, industry experts, who are continually having to navigate the regulatory regime at the hands of bureaucrats who have never once worked a day in the private sector, never once having worked a day on any of their operations.

This bill does nothing to eliminate expertise within the executive branch. What it does do is give proper oversight

authority to Congress, specifically through the regulatory process. Those who argue against this bill are quite literally arguing against their own self-interests, against their role as Representatives of we, the people.

James Madison stated in Federalist 51 that “Ambition must be made to counteract ambition.” Right now, the ambitions of the executive branch have trumped those of the legislative branch. This has gone on for nearly 100 years, regardless of who is in charge of the White House.

What a poor and pathetic condition we are in if we as Members of the people’s House, the House of Representatives, cannot even stand up for the institution in which we serve, that we swore an oath to serve.

Quite frankly, I don’t care what party holds the Presidency. I will come down to this floor every single Congress and fight for this bill and fight for we, the people, because this bill, at the end of the day, is about empowering the people, protecting the people from the real swamp, the nameless, faceless bureaucrats who dwell in basements all over Washington, D.C.

We, in Congress, must do what the Founders of this Nation and the Framers of our Constitution expected of us to do, which is to provide a proper, real, equal check to the executive and judicial branches.

I know my friends on the other side of the aisle feel the same as me. I hope that one day politics will allow all of us in Congress to make our Founders proud and jealously guard our legislative authority with all the might that we can muster.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues, regardless of party affiliation, to support the REINS Act and support your folks back home. Let’s reassert our Article I authority and support this rule.

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

Once again, my colleagues on the right are reverting to their favorite tactic when confronted with real problems in the real world: distraction to conceal that they are doing nothing.

They propose to grind the gears of government to a halt to impose an extreme ideology that Americans as a whole do not support, just as they threatened to tank our entire economy to impose other extreme cuts that even their own party members couldn’t support.

They want to ensure that we can do nothing with these bills, that we can do nothing to protect kids from pollutants and dangerous products, to keep businesses from scamming working families out of money, or to ensure that the food people eat every day is safe.

Imagine an FDA that can’t issue new food safety and drug regulations, or an EPA that can’t keep our drinking water clean, or a VA that can’t properly serve our veterans, or a Department of Transportation that can’t en-

force safety standards for cars, trains, or airplanes. This is what the majority is proposing, and it is a very dangerous vision for America.

The people who elect us to Congress depend on us to make their and their children’s lives better, and doing nothing will not accomplish that goal. If anything, we need to make our government more responsive to the needs of the people. We need to do better, not nothing at all.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to oppose the previous question and the rule, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. MASSIE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume. Make no mistake: This administration wants to ban gas stoves. They have said it out loud.

Mr. Speaker, 38 to 40 percent of Americans use gas stoves. I asked the ranking member of the committee of jurisdiction for these bills to save our gas stoves if he owns a gas stove. In fact, he does. I asked him: Does it meet the new standards? Would he be able to buy one in the market? He has no idea. He was offended that I would ask such a question.

We have two bills here to protect your gas stoves: The Gas Stove Protection and Freedom Act and the Save Our Gas Stoves Act.

The Federal Interagency Committee on Indoor Air Quality has never identified gas cooking stoves as contributing to asthma or respiratory illness, nor has the Consumer Product Safety Commission nor the EPA ever identified gas stoves as a significant contributor to adverse air quality or as a health hazard.

The other side of the aisle just doesn’t like gas stoves. They are reaching for any reason to ban these things. They shouldn’t. It is shortsighted.

Number one, what if everybody had an electric stove, how would they get the energy? Well, you would burn natural gas, as many States do—most States do—in a turbine; you would generate electricity in a process that is hardly 50 percent efficient; then you would transmit it over power lines to the household, which could be hundreds of miles, at an efficiency of maybe 70 percent by the time it goes through all of the transformers, gets to the house, and then heats up the pot.

Why not take the natural gas to the house and burn it there directly?

Many consumers have identified that this is a lot more efficient, and that is what they do and that is why they have gas stoves. They are 3.4 times more affordable than electric stoves. Those who use gas for heating, cooking, and clothes drying on average save over \$1,000 a year in their household. When the electricity goes out, when you have natural disasters, natural gas is there and usually available to offer life-saving heat and to boil water.

I spent about 3 hours yesterday delving into the Department of Energy’s regulations and their scientific basis

for what they are doing because I wanted to know: How can one appliance that burns gas be more efficient than another appliance that burns gas?

If you expose CH₄ in the presence of oxygen, you get a certain amount of Btus. Unless you have got some science project with a catalyst, you are going to get the same number of Btus from both stoves.

When I dug into it, here is what they want to do. They measured efficiency by heating up a pot of water, and they found that stoves with heavy grates or continuous grates that allow for more safety, they said those are less efficient because the grate heats up and less of your energy goes into your water.

Mr. Speaker, people aren’t cooking water. They are cooking food. Those grates provide more heat as the food sits there on the stove. The continuous grates provide safety for somebody who is not strong enough to pick up a pan, yet they are saying those are less efficient.

Then in their studies, if you dig deep enough, they admit that a dogged pursuit of efficiency will result in stoves that are less healthy, because to make it more efficient, you shorten the grates and get the pan closer to the flame.

When the flame impinges on the pan, the gas doesn’t combust efficiently, and you get carbon monoxide. If all you care about is efficiency, you get more carbon monoxide.

What are they doing? They are going after the high-end stoves. That is where they are going first, the ones with the heavy grates, the ones with the thick walls in the ovens that make it easier to cook good food. They are saying they are less efficient, but they are heating up water. They are not cooking food. They are making assumptions about customer preferences.

In the realm of electric stoves, they say: Induction stoves are more efficient. So we will just make everybody buy new pans because all of your pans don’t work on induction stoves. So what, says the Department of Energy.

This is a war on stoves, and the war will be undone or stopped, halted, by the Gas Stove Protection and Freedom Act and the Save Our Gas Stoves Act.

□ 1315

I want to finish by talking about another bill in this rule, which is to restore the separation of powers. It is pretty simple. This bill is two pages long, and it is basically a legislative repeal of Chevron deference.

Chevron deference may go away soon anyway because it is based on a Supreme Court decision that said: Do you know what? If a regulatory agency does their best and makes a good guess about what they think the law is, then the court shouldn’t second-guess the regulatory agency.

That is not the court’s job. The court’s job is to look at the law as written by Congress, not to say: Stretch it as far as you want, administrative branch.

The Separation of Powers Restoration Act would require the courts to look at all questions of law de novo, including interpretation of constitutional and statutory provisions.

Mr. Speaker, this is a wise bill. It should pass, and the rule for this should pass.

I also want to note, just in closing, that the American people don't understand why my colleagues want to give up power to the executive branch. They elected us to come up here and represent them, to live by the laws that we write, but also to be responsible for those laws when our constituents have to live under them.

It sounds absurd to the American people that we would want to give up that power that those people have entrusted to us.

Whether laws or the structure of government, if my colleagues just follow common sense, they know banning gas stoves isn't going to save the planet. It is going to increase prices. It is going to make it harder for low-income and middle-income families to get by if they have to buy more expensive appliances or if they have to cook their food longer. That is the result of these regulations.

All of that could be reined in with the REINS Act. That is what we need to do. We need to pass this resolution today and get these four bills on the floor. We have allowed amendments, and everybody under this rule has had 72 hours to read the bill. What a concept. Give the American people the time to read the bill, as well. We have read it. We know what these bills do. Put them on the floor.

Mr. Speaker, I urge a "yes" vote on all four bills and, most explicitly, a "yes" vote on this resolution.

The material previously referred to by Ms. SCANLON is as follows:

AN AMENDMENT TO H. RES. 463 OFFERED BY
MS. SCANLON OF PENNSYLVANIA

At the end of the resolution, add the following:

SEC. 5. Immediately upon adoption of this resolution, the House shall proceed to the consideration in the House of the resolution (H. Res. 178) affirming the House of Representatives' commitment to protect and strengthen Social Security and Medicare. The resolution shall be considered as read. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the 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 chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Ways and Means or their respective designees.

SEC. 6. Clause 1(c) of rule XIX shall not apply to the consideration of H. Res. 178.

Mr. MASSIE. 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.

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this question are postponed.

APPOINTMENT OF MEMBERS TO THE UNITED STATES HOLO- CAUST MEMORIAL COUNCIL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair announces the Speaker's appointment, pursuant to 36 U.S.C. 2302, and the order of the House of January 9, 2023, of the following Members on the part of the House to the United States Holocaust Memorial Council:

Mr. KUSTOFF, Tennessee
Mr. BACON, Nebraska
Mr. D'ESPOSITO, New York
Mr. SCHNEIDER, Illinois
Mr. PHILLIPS, Minnesota

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess for a period of less than 15 minutes.

Accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 18 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1330

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. LALOTA) at 1 o'clock and 30 minutes p.m.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, proceedings will resume on questions previously postponed.

Votes will be taken in the following order:

Ordering the previous question on House Resolution 463; and

Adoption of House Resolution 463, 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.

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 277, REGULATIONS FROM THE EXECUTIVE IN NEED OF SCRUTINY ACT OF 2023; PRO- VIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 288, SEPARATION OF POW- ERS RESTORATION ACT OF 2023; PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 1615, GAS STOVE PRO- TECTION AND FREEDOM ACT; AND PROVIDING FOR CONSIDER- ATION OF H.R. 1640, SAVE OUR GAS STOVES ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on ordering

the previous question on the resolution (H. Res. 463) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 277) to amend chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, to provide that major rules of the executive branch shall have no force or effect unless a joint resolution of approval is enacted into law; providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 288) to amend title 5, United States Code, to clarify the nature of judicial review of agency interpretations of statutory and regulatory provisions; providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 1615) to prohibit the use of Federal funds to ban gas stoves; and providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 1640) to prohibit the Secretary of Energy from finalizing, implementing, or enforcing the proposed rule titled "Energy Conservation Program: Energy Conservation Standards for Consumer Conventional Cooking Products", and for other purposes, 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 215, nays 203, not voting 16, as follows:

[Roll No. 247]

YEAS—215

Aderholt	Ellzey	Joyce (OH)
Alford	Emmer	Joyce (PA)
Allen	Estes	Kean (NJ)
Amodei	Ezell	Kelly (MS)
Armstrong	Fallon	Kelly (PA)
Arrington	Feenstra	Kiggans (VA)
Babin	Ferguson	Kiley
Bacon	Finstad	Kim (CA)
Baird	Fischbach	Kustoff
Balderson	Fitzgerald	LaHood
Banks	Fitzpatrick	LaLota
Bean (FL)	Fleischmann	LaMalfa
Bentz	Flood	Lamborn
Bice	Foxx	Langworthy
Biggs	Franklin, C.	Latta
Bilirakis	Scott	LaTurner
Bishop (NC)	Fry	Lawler
Boebert	Fulcher	Lee (FL)
Bost	Gaetz	Lesko
Brecheen	Gallagher	Letlow
Buchanan	Garbarino	Lucas
Buck	Garcia, Mike	Luetkemeyer
Bucshon	Jimenez	Luna
Burchett	Gonzales, Tony	Luttrell
Burgess	Good (VA)	Mace
Burlison	Gooden (TX)	Malliotakis
Calvert	Gosar	Mann
Cammack	Granger	Massie
Carey	Graves (LA)	Mast
Carl	Graves (MO)	McCarthy
Carter (GA)	Green (TN)	McClain
Carter (TX)	Greene (GA)	McClintock
Chavez-DeRemer	Griffith	McCormick
Ciscomani	Grothman	McHenry
Cline	Guest	Meuser
Cloud	Guthrie	Miller (IL)
Clyde	Hageman	Miller (OH)
Cole	Harris	Miller (WV)
Collins	Harshbarger	Miller-Meeks
Comer	Hern	Mills
Crane	Higgins (LA)	Molinaro
Crawford	Hill	Moolenaar
Crenshaw	Hinson	Mooney
Curtis	Houchin	Moore (AL)
D'Esposito	Hudson	Moore (UT)
Davidson	Huizenga	Moran
De La Cruz	Hunt	Murphy
DesJarlais	Issa	Nehls
Diaz-Balart	Jackson (TX)	Newhouse
Donalds	James	Norman
Duarte	Johnson (LA)	Nunn (IA)
Duncan	Johnson (OH)	Oberholte
Dunn (FL)	Johnson (SD)	Ogles
Edwards	Jordan	Owens

Palmer Self
 Perry Sessions
 Pfluger Simpson
 Posey Smith (MO)
 Reschenthaler Smith (NE)
 Rodgers (WA) Smith (NJ)
 Rogers (AL) Smucker
 Rogers (KY) Spartz
 Rose Stauber
 Rosendale Steel
 Rouzer Stefanik
 Roy Steil
 Rutherford Steube
 Salazar Stewart
 Santos Tenney
 Scalise Thompson (PA)
 Schweikert Tiffany
 Scott, Austin Timmons

Turner
 Valadao □ 1356
 Van Drew
 Van Duyn
 Wagner
 Walberg
 Waltz
 Spartz
 Webster (TX)
 Webster (FL)
 Wenstrup
 Westerman
 Williams (NY)
 Williams (TX)
 Wilson (SC)
 Wittman
 Womack
 Yakym
 Zinke

Mr. SCHNEIDER, Ms. McCOLLUM, Messrs. ESPAILLAT and NORCROSS, and Ms. BUDZINSKI changed their vote from “yea” to “nay.”

So the previous question was ordered. The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated against:
 Ms. ESHOO. Mr. Speaker, I was unable to be present during rollcall vote No. 247. I would like the RECORD to reflect that on rollcall vote No. 247, I would have voted “nay.”

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

RECORDED VOTE

Ms. SCANLON. Mr. Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered. The SPEAKER pro tempore. This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 206, noes 220, not voting 8, as follows:

[Roll No. 248]

AYES—206

NAYS—203

Adams
 Aguilar
 Allred
 Auchincloss
 Balint
 Barragán
 Beatty
 Bera
 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
 Clark (MA)
 Clarke (NY)
 Cleaver
 Clyburn
 Cohen
 Connolly
 Correa
 Costa
 Courtney
 Crockett
 Crow
 Davids (KS)
 Davis (IL)
 Davis (NC)
 Dean (PA)
 DeGette
 DeLauro
 DelBene
 Deluzio
 DeSaulnier
 Dingell
 Doggett
 Escobar
 Espaillat
 Evans
 Fletcher
 Foster
 Frankel, Lois
 Frost
 Gallego
 Garamendi
 Garcia (IL)
 Garcia (TX)
 Garcia, Robert
 Golden (ME)
 Goldman (NY)
 Gomez

Pascarell
 Payne
 Pelosi
 Peltola
 Perez
 Peters
 Pettersen
 Phillips
 Pingree
 Pocan
 Porter
 Pressley
 Quigley
 Ramirez
 Raskin
 Ross
 Ruiz
 Ruppersberger
 Ryan
 Salinas
 Kamlager-Dove
 Keating
 Sarbanes
 Scanlon
 Schakowsky
 Schiff
 Kilmer
 Schneider
 Scholten
 Schrier
 Scott (VA)
 Scott, David
 Sewell
 Sherman
 Sherrill
 Slotkin
 Smith (WA)
 Sorensen
 Soto
 Spanberger
 Stansbury
 Stanton
 Cammack
 Carey
 Strickland
 Swalwell
 Sykes
 Takano
 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

Aderholt
 Alford
 Allen
 Amodei
 Armstrong
 Arrington
 Babin
 Bacon
 Baird
 Balderson
 Banks
 Barr
 Bean (FL)
 Bentz
 Bice
 Bilirakis
 Bost
 Brecheen
 Buchanan
 Bucshon
 Burgess
 Burlison
 Calvert
 Cammack
 Carey
 Carter (GA)
 Carter (TX)
 Chavez-DeRemer
 Ciscomani
 Cline
 Cloud
 Clyde
 Cole
 Collins
 Comer
 Crawford
 Crenshaw
 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
 Gallagher
 Garbarino
 Garcia, Mike
 Gimenez
 Gonzales, Tony
 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)
 De La Cruz
 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
 Nunn (IA)
 Obernolte
 Ogles
 Owens
 Palmer
 Perry
 Pfluger
 Posey
 Reschenthaler
 Rodgers (WA)
 Rogers (AL)
 Rogers (KY)
 Rose
 Rouzer
 Rutherford
 Salazar
 Santos
 Schweikert
 Scott, Austin
 Self
 Sessions
 Simpson
 Smith (MO)
 Smith (NE)
 Smith (NJ)
 Smucker
 Spartz
 Stauber
 Steel
 Stefanik
 Steil

Steube
 Stewart
 Tenney
 Thompson (PA)
 Tiffany
 Timmons
 Turner
 Valadao

Van Drew
 Van Duyn
 Wagner
 Walberg
 Waltz
 Weber (TX)
 Webster (FL)
 Wenstrup

Westerman
 Williams (NY)
 Williams (TX)
 Wilson (SC)
 Wittman
 Womack
 Yakym
 Zinke

NOES—220

Adams
 Aguilar
 Allred
 Auchincloss
 Balint
 Barragán
 Beatty
 Bera
 Bishop (GA)
 Bishop (NC)
 Blumenauer
 Blunt Rochester
 Boebert
 Bonamici
 Bowman
 Boyle (PA)
 Brown
 Brownley
 Buck
 Budzinski
 Burchett
 Bush
 Caraveo
 Carbajal
 Cárdenas
 Carson
 Carter (LA)
 Cartwright
 Casar
 Case
 Casten
 Castor (FL)
 Castro (TX)
 Cherfilus-McCormick
 Chu
 Clark (MA)
 Clarke (NY)
 Cleaver
 Clyburn
 Cohen
 Connolly
 Correa
 Costa
 Courtney
 Crane
 Crockett
 Crow
 Cuellar
 Davids (KS)
 Davis (IL)
 Davis (NC)
 Dean (PA)
 DeGette
 DeLauro
 DelBene
 Deluzio
 DeSaulnier
 Dingell
 Doggett
 Escobar
 Espaillat
 Evans
 Fletcher
 Foster
 Frankel, Lois
 Frost
 Gallego
 Garamendi
 Garcia (IL)
 Garcia (TX)
 Garcia, Robert

Golden (ME)
 Goldman (NY)
 Gomez
 Gonzalez,
 Vicente
 Good (VA)
 Gottheimer
 Green, Al (TX)
 Grijalva
 Harder (CA)
 Hayes
 Higgins (NY)
 Himes
 Horsford
 Houlihan
 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
 McClellan
 McCollum
 McGarvey
 McGovern
 Meeks
 Menendez
 Meng
 Mfume
 Moore (WI)
 Morelle
 Moskowitz
 Moulton
 Mrvan
 Mullin
 Nadler
 Napolitano
 Neal
 Neguse
 Nickel
 Norcross
 Garamendi
 Garcia (IL)
 Garcia (TX)
 Pallone

Panetta
 Pappas
 Pascrell
 Payne
 Pelosi
 Peltola
 Perez
 Peters
 Pettersen
 Phillips
 Pingree
 Pocan
 Porter
 Pressley
 Quigley
 Ramirez
 Raskin
 Rosendale
 Ross
 Roy
 Ruiz
 Ruppersberger
 Ryan
 Salinas
 Sánchez
 Sarbanes
 Scalise
 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)

NOT VOTING—8

Bergman
 Beyer
 Craig

Foushee
 Pence
 Strong

Van Orden
 Wilson (FL)

□ 1448

Mr. BURCHETT, Mrs. BOEBERT, and Mr. SCALISE changed their vote from “aye” to “no.”

So the resolution was not agreed to. The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

NOT VOTING—16

Barr
 Bergman
 Beyer
 Craig
 Cuellar
 Eshoo

Foushee
 Himes
 Hoyer
 Kaptur
 Loudermilk
 McCaul

Pence
 Strong
 Van Orden
 Wilson (FL)

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. BERGMAN. Mr. Speaker, please accept this personal explanation as I was unexpectedly detained during vote proceedings. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on rollcall No. 247 and "yea" on rollcall No. 248.

MOTION TO RECONSIDER

Mr. SCALISE. Mr. Speaker, I have a motion at the desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MOOLENAAR). The Clerk will report the motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. Scalise of Louisiana moves to reconsider the vote on adoption of House Resolution 463.

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

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this question will be 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 2 o'clock and 53 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1918

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. ALLEN) at 7 o'clock and 18 minutes p.m.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the question on agreeing to the Speaker's approval of the Journal, which the Chair will put de novo.

The question is on the Speaker's approval of the Journal.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

APPOINTMENT OF MEMBER TO THE COMMISSION ON SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN EUROPE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair announces the Speaker's appointment, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 3003, and the order of the House of January 9, 2023, of the following Member on the part of the House to the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe:

Mr. GALLEG0, Arizona

ENROLLED JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED

Cheryl L. Johnson, Clerk of the House, reported and found truly enrolled a Joint Resolution of the House of the following title, which was thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H.J. Res. 45. Joint Resolution providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the Department of Education relating to "Waivers and Modifications of Federal Student Loans".

SENATE ENROLLED BILL AND JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED

The Speaker announced his signature to an enrolled bill and Joint Resolution of the Senate of the following titles:

S. 777.—An act to increase, effective as of December 1, 2023, the rates of compensation for veterans with service-connected disabilities and the rates of dependency and indemnity compensation for the survivors of certain disabled veterans, and for other purposes.

S.J. Res. 11.—A joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the Environmental Protection Agency relating to "Control of Air Pollution From New Motor Vehicles: Heavy-Duty Engine and Vehicle Standards".

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. HUIZENGA. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 7 o'clock and 20 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, June 7, 2023, at 10 a.m. for morning-hour debate.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

EC-1099. A letter from the President and Chair, Board of Directors, Export-Import Bank of the United States, transmitting a notification of export transactions; to the Committee on Financial Services.

EC-1100. A letter from the President and Chair, Board of Directors, Export-Import Bank of the United States, transmitting a notification of export transactions; to the Committee on Financial Services.

EC-1101. A letter from the Attorney, Office of the General Counsel, Consumer Product Safety Commission, transmitting the Commission's direct final rule — Safety Standard for Bedside Sleepers [Docket No.: CPSC-2012-0067] received May 26, 2023, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-1102. A letter from the Chief, Branch of Domestic Listing, Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, transmitting the Department's final rule — Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Designation of Critical Habitat for Slickspot Peppergrass

(*Lepidium papilliferum*) [Docket No.: FWS-R1-ES-2010-0071; FF09E21000 FXES1111090FEDR 223] (RIN: 1018-BE61) received May 30, 2023, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

EC-1103. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Revocation of Segments of V-330 and Establishment T-470 Near Boise, ID [Docket No.: FAA-2023-0235; Airspace Docket No.: 22-ANM-52] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received May 23, 2023, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-1104. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Revocation of Very High Frequency (VHF) Omnidirectional Range (VOR) Federal Airway V-489; Galena, AK [Docket No.: FAA-2023-0512; Airspace Docket No.: 22-AAL-59] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received May 23, 2023, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-1105. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of Class D and Class E Airspace, and Revocation of Class E Airspace; Quantico, VA [Docket No.: FAA-2022-1233; Airspace Docket No.: 22-AEA-14] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received May 23, 2023, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-1106. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of Class E Airspace; Shelbyville, TN [Docket No.: FAA-2023-0189; Airspace Docket No.: 23-ASO-02] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received May 23, 2023, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-1107. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of Class D and Class E Airspace; Beaufort, SC [Docket No.: FAA-2023-0070; Airspace Docket No.: 23-ASO-01] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received May 23, 2023, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-1108. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Revocation of Colored Federal Airway Blue 38 (B-38) and Blue 40 (B-40); Haines, AK [Docket No.: FAA-2022-1769; Airspace Docket No.: 22-AAL-8] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received May 23, 2023, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-1109. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of Very High

Frequency (VHF) Omnidirectional Range (VOR) Federal Airways V-6, V-338, V-494, and United States Area Navigation (RNAV) Route T-331 [Docket No.: FAA-2023-0501; Airspace Docket No.: 23-AWP-3] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received May 23, 2023, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-1110. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Revocation of Federal Colored Airway A-9; Bettles, AK [Docket No.: FAA-2022-1267; Airspace Docket No.: 22-AAL-23] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received May 23, 2023, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-1111. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of V-171 in the Vicinity of Roseau, MN [Docket No.: FAA-2022-1586; Airspace Docket No.: 22-AGL-19] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received May 23, 2023, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-1112. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of Class D Airspace; Smyrna, TN [Docket No.: FAA-2023-1013; Airspace Docket No.: 23-ASO-20] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received May 23, 2023, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-1113. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of Class D and Class E Airspace; Lemoore Naval Air Station (NAS) (Reeves Field), CA [Docket No.: FAA-2022-1455 Airspace Docket No.: 21-AWP-42] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received May 23, 2023, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-1114. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Standard Instrument Approach Procedures, and Takeoff Minimums and Obstacle Departure Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments [Docket No.: 31483; Amdt. No.: 4057] received May 23, 2023, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-1115. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Standard Instrument Approach Procedures, and Takeoff Minimums and Obstacle Departure Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments [Docket No.: 31484; Amdt. No.: 4058] received May 23, 2023, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-1116. A letter from the Regulation Development Coordinator, Office of Regulation Policy and Management, Office of the General Counsel (00REG), Department of Veterans Affairs, transmitting the Department's final rule — Collection or Recovery by VA for Humanitarian Care or Services and for Certain Other Care and Services (RIN: 2900-AQ58) received May 25, 2023, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

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. CRENSHAW (for himself, Ms. SCHRIER, Mr. SMUCKER, and Mr. BLUMENAUER):

H.R. 3836. A bill to facilitate direct primary care arrangements under Medicaid; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS:

H.R. 3837. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to require the Secretary of Health and Human Services to delegate primary responsibility for maintaining the Strategic National Stockpile to the Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. BURGESS (for himself, Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. CARTER of Georgia, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mrs. CAMMACK, and Ms. CASTOR of Florida):

H.R. 3838. A bill to amend title III of the Public Health Service Act to reauthorize Federal support of States in their work to save and sustain the health of mothers during pregnancy, childbirth, and the postpartum period, to eliminate disparities in maternal health outcomes for pregnancy-related and pregnancy-associated deaths, to identify solutions to improve health care quality and health outcomes for mothers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. DUNN of Florida (for himself and Ms. KUSTER):

H.R. 3839. A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to increase transparency in generic drug applications; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. DUNN of Florida (for himself and Mrs. DINGELL):

H.R. 3840. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to authorize certain contracts and cooperative agreements with clinical laboratories for purposes of delivery of medical products to the Strategic National Stockpile; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. SCHRIER:

H.R. 3841. A bill to amend title III of the Public Health Service Act to reauthorize the program of payments to children's hospitals that operate graduate medical education programs; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. SCHRIER (for herself, Mr. BILLIRAKIS, Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. BUCHSHON, Ms. DELBENE, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, Mr. RUIZ, and Mr. SCHWEIKERT):

H.R. 3842. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to improve access to diabetes outpatient self-management training services, to require the Center for Medicare and Medicaid Innovation to test the provision of virtual diabetes outpatient self-management training services, 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 Ms. KELLY of Illinois (for herself and Mr. SIMPSON):

H.R. 3843. A bill to amend title III of the Public Health Service Act to reauthorize grants to address dental workforce needs; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. NEGUSE (for himself, Mr. FLOOD, Mr. BACON, Mr. GUEST, Mr. VASQUEZ, and Ms. BONAMICI):

H.R. 3844. A bill to amend the National Agricultural Research, Extension, and Teaching Policy Act of 1977 to provide for an additional goal of the Agriculture Advanced Research and Development Authority (AGARDA) to enhance the role of agriculture in innovative sustainability solutions; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Ms. TITUS:

H.R. 3845. A bill to amend title 23, United States Code, to increase accessible transportation for individuals with disabilities; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi (for himself and Mr. IVEY):

H.R. 3846. A bill to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to enhance transparency regarding reports conducted by the Inspector General of the Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security.

By Ms. BONAMICI (for herself, Ms. NORTON, Ms. BROWN, and Ms. TLAIB):

H.R. 3847. A bill to improve nutrition assistance for people experiencing homelessness, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mrs. CHAVEZ-DEREMER (for herself and Mr. BOST):

H.R. 3848. A bill to make certain improvements in the laws administered by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs relating to homelessness, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. CLYBURN (for himself and Ms. BUDZINSKI):

H.R. 3849. A bill to amend the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 to modify provisions relating to the rural energy savings program; to the Committee on Agriculture, 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 Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas (for herself, Mr. SORENSEN, Mr. TORRES of New York, Mr. POCAN, Ms. CRAIG, Mr. TAKANO, Ms. BALINT, Mr. ALLRED, Ms. BARRAGAN, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. CARBAJAL, Mr. CASTEN, Ms. CHU, Mr. CLEAVER, Ms. DEAN of Pennsylvania, Mr. ESPALLAT, Mr. EVANS, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Mr. GOMEZ, Mr. BOWMAN, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Ms. NORTON, Ms. JACOBS, Mr. KEATING, Mr. KILMER, Mr. KIM of New Jersey, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. LEGER FERNANDEZ, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mr. MOULTON, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. QUIGLEY, Ms. SANCHEZ, Ms. SCANLON, Ms. SCHA-KOWSKY, Mr. SCHIFF, Ms. STEVENS, Ms. TITUS, Ms. TOKUDA, Mr. TRONE, Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, and Ms. WILSON of Florida):

H.R. 3850. A bill to amend title V of the Public Health Service Act to ensure protections for lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender youth and their families; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mrs. DINGELL (for herself, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, and Mr. ALLRED):

H.R. 3851. A bill to amend title XXVII of the Public Health Service Act to prohibit group health plans and health insurance issuers offering group or individual health insurance coverage from imposing cost-sharing requirements with respect to diagnostic and supplemental breast examinations; 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. DUNN of Florida (for himself, Mr. STEUBE, Mr. SOTO, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mrs. CHERFILUS-MCCORMICK, Mr. BEAN of Florida, Mr. RUTHERFORD, Mr. WALTZ, Mrs. CAMMACK, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. C. SCOTT FRANKLIN of Florida, and Mr. MOSKOWITZ):

H.R. 3852. A bill to amend part E of title IV of the Social Security Act to address or assist in resolving the shortage of appropriate foster homes for children, to develop resources to keep sibling groups together, and to provide for a system of checks and balances to ensure a child's ongoing safety and well-being, by providing for the placement of a foster child in cottage family homes and making a child so placed eligible for foster care maintenance payments; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GALLEGO (for himself, Ms. DEGETTE, Ms. NORTON, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas, Mr. CASTEN, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Mr. COHEN, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. STANSBURY, Ms. PINGREE, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Ms. CHU, Mr. HUFFMAN, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Ms. BROWNLEY, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Mr. DESAULNIER, Ms. DELBENE, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. NEGUSE, Mr. BEYER, Mr. CARBAJAL, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. TONKO, Mr. PANETTA, Ms. TOKUDA, Ms. LOFGREN, Ms. JACOBS, Mr. POCAN, and Mr. BLUMENAUER):

H.R. 3853. A bill to provide lasting protection for inventoried roadless areas within the National Forest System; 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. GARAMENDI (for himself and Mr. POCAN):

H.R. 3854. A bill to amend the National Institute of Standards and Technology Act relating to the Hollings Manufacturing Extension Partnership to provide for enhanced representation on the Advisory Board, better assist United States-based small manufacturers and exporters, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

By Mr. TONY GONZALES of Texas (for himself and Ms. KELLY of Illinois):

H.R. 3855. 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, 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 Mrs. GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN (for herself and Ms. TOKUDA):

H.R. 3856. A bill to amend the Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act of 1990 to include in the high-priority research and extension initiatives research on mango plant health, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. GREEN of Tennessee:

H.R. 3857. A bill to amend the Arms Export Control Act to provide to the United Kingdom an exemption for licensing of defense items for export in the absence of a relevant bilateral agreement; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. ISSA (for himself, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, Mr. TIFFANY, Mr. CLINE, Mr. FITZGERALD, and Mr. KILEY):

H.R. 3858. A bill to prohibit the President from negotiating or concluding any withdrawal, suspension, waiver, or modification to the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights without explicit authorization from Congress; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY (for himself and Ms. MACE):

H.R. 3859. A bill to amend the Animal Welfare Act to increase protections for animals, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Ms. KUSTER (for herself, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. TRONE, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Ms. SEWELL, Ms. BALINT, and Mr. MCGOVERN):

H.R. 3860. A bill to amend titles XIX and XXI of the Social Security Act to provide a consistent standard of health care to incarcerated individuals, 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. KUSTOFF (for himself and Ms. CHU):

H.R. 3861. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to modify the rules for postponing certain deadlines by reason of disaster; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LEVIN (for himself, Mr. ISSA, Mr. PETERS, Mrs. STEEL, Ms. PORTER, and Mrs. KIM of California):

H.R. 3862. A bill to amend the Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982 to prioritize the acceptance of high-level radioactive waste or spent nuclear fuel from certain civilian nuclear power reactors, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. MAGAZINER (for himself, Ms. NORTON, Mr. CASE, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. AUCHINCLOSS, Mr. KHANNA, Ms. SCANLON, and Ms. DELBENE):

H.R. 3863. A bill to ensure greater accountability by licensed firearms dealers; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. MALLIOTAKIS (for herself and Mrs. STEEL):

H.R. 3864. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to rename the standard deduction the guaranteed deduction, and to add a bonus amount to the guaranteed deduction for taxable years 2024 and 2025; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MEUSER:

H.R. 3865. A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 101 South 8th Street in Lebanon, Pennsylvania, as the "Lieutenant William D. Lebo Post Office Building"; to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

By Mrs. MILLER of West Virginia (for herself and Ms. CARAVEO):

H.R. 3866. A bill to provide clarification regarding the common or usual name for bison and compliance with section 403 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. MORELLE (for himself, Mr. LANGWORTHY, Ms. HOULAHAN, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. MEUSER, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. RYAN, Ms. STEFANK, Ms. TENNEY, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Ms. TLAIB, Mr. CARSON, Ms. WILD, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. NICKEL, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. GOTTHEIMER, Mr. RASKIN, Mr. MENEN-

DEZ, Ms. SHERRILL, Mr. LAWLER, Mr. COSTA, Ms. MALLIOTAKIS, and Mr. EVANS):

H.R. 3867. A bill to amend the Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act of 1990 to include spotted lanternfly control research and development as high-priority research and extension initiative, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. NEGUSE (for himself, Mr. BURCHETT, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. LAWLER, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. FITZPATRICK, and Mr. LIEU):

H.R. 3868. A bill to direct the Attorney General to include a data field in the National Missing and Unidentified Persons System to indicate whether the last known location of a missing person was confirmed or was suspected to have been on Federal land, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. NEHLS (for himself and Ms. HOULAHAN):

H.R. 3869. A bill to amend title 49, United States Code, with respect to restroom access for certain drivers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mrs. PELTOLA:

H.R. 3870. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to submit an annual report on food insecurity among veterans to certain congressional committees, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Ms. PEREZ (for herself and Mrs. KIM of California):

H.R. 3871. A bill to amend the Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act of 1990 to include as a high-priority research and extension area research on microplastics in land-applied biosolids on farmland; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Ms. PETTERSEN (for herself, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Ms. MACE, and Mr. MOSKOWITZ):

H.R. 3872. A bill to require the Secretary of Education to enter into an agreement with the National Academies to conduct a study on the possible mental health effects of a lockdown drill or active shooter drill in elementary and secondary schools, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Ms. PINGREE (for herself, Ms. SALAZAR, Mr. HUFFMAN, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Mr. KILMER, Ms. BROWN, and Mr. COURTNEY):

H.R. 3873. A bill to establish Ocean Innovation Clusters to strengthen the coastal communities and ocean economy of the United States through technological research and development, job training, and cross-sector partnerships, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources, and in addition to the Committees on Transportation and Infrastructure, Science, Space, and Technology, 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. ROSENDALE:

H.R. 3874. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to make certain improvements in the administration of the educational assistance programs of the Department of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Ms. SHERRILL (for herself, Mrs. HARSHBARGER, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Mr. CARSON, Mr. VALADAO, Mrs. KIGGANS of Virginia, Mr. POCAN, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. MANN, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. CARBAJAL, Mr. VEASEY, Ms. PEREZ, Ms. WILD, Mr. STANTON, Mr. BACON, Mr. ALLRED, and Mr. GOTTHEIMER):

H.R. 3875. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to expand the scope of practitioners eligible for payment for telehealth services under the Medicare 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. SMITH of Nebraska (for himself, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Mr. BALDERSON, Ms. SEWELL, Mrs. GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN, Ms. CHU, Mr. FLOOD, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mr. RASKIN, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. SWALWELL, Mr. DUNN of Florida, Mr. AUCHINCLOSS, and Mr. RUTHERFORD):

H.R. 3876. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for expanded coverage of services furnished by genetic counselors under part B of the Medicare 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 Ms. STRICKLAND (for herself, Ms. ADAMS, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Ms. TOKUDA, Ms. CROCKETT, and Ms. DELBENE):

H.R. 3877. A bill to amend the Department of Agriculture Reorganization Act of 1994 to establish an Office of Small Farms, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. TORRES of New York (for himself and Mrs. GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN):

H.R. 3878. A bill to require a report on Puerto Rico's progress toward rebuilding the electric grid and detailing the efforts the Federal Government is undertaking to expedite such rebuilding, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. TRONE (for himself and Mr. MEUSER):

H.R. 3879. A bill to establish a grant program for family community organizations that provide support for individuals struggling with substance use disorder and their families; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN (for herself, Ms. TLAIB, and Mr. TAKANO):

H.R. 3880. A bill to prohibit private passenger automobile insurers from using certain income proxies to determine insurance rates and eligibility; to the Committee on Financial Services, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. YAKYM (for himself, Mr. GARAMENDI, and Mr. BURCHETT):

H. Res. 467. A resolution expressing support for the designation of the week of June 4 through June 10, 2023, as "National Trailer Safety Week" in the United States, and supporting the goals and ideals of National Trailer Safety Week to educate American motorists about the importance of proper towing techniques and maintenance; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Ms. DEGETTE:

H. Res. 468. A resolution providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 12) 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; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. GAETZ:

H. Res. 469. A resolution recommending that the House of Representatives find Mark F. Pomerantz in contempt of Congress for failing to comply with the terms of a lawful and valid congressional subpoena; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana:

H. Res. 470. A resolution impeaching Alejandro Nicholas Mayorkas, Secretary of Homeland Security, for high crimes and misdemeanors; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LAWLER (for himself, Mrs. CHERFILUS-McCORMICK, Ms. SALAZAR, Ms. KAMLAGER-DOVE, and Mr. GIMENEZ):

H. Res. 471. A resolution calling for the redoubling of diplomatic efforts by the United States and its international partners to help achieve a negotiated, Haitian-led solution to the current impasse in Haiti that paves the way for broadly representative interim government to oversee the return to constitutional rule through free and fair elections; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mrs. LESKO (for herself, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. BILIRAKIS, and Ms. ESHOO):

H. Res. 472. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives regarding United States policy recognizing the Semele Massacre of 1933; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Ms. MACE:

H. Res. 473. A resolution expressing congratulations to T.J. Hopkins for his promotion to the Cincinnati Reds; to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

By Mr. NORMAN (for himself, Mr. POSEY, Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina, Ms. MACE, Mr. ROSE, Mr. BRECHEEN, Mr. PERRY, Mr. GOOD of Virginia, Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana, Mr. OGLES, Mr. MOORE of Alabama, Mr. SANTOS, Mr. BURLISON, Mrs. LUNA, and Mrs. KIGGANS of Virginia):

H. Res. 474. A resolution directing the Clerk of the House of Representatives to place a real time display of the United States total outstanding national debt in the House Chamber; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. SCHNEIDER (for himself, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. HUIZENGA, and Ms. KELLY of Illinois):

H. Res. 475. A resolution expressing support for the designation of the first Tuesday in June as "National Cancer Survivor Beauty and Support Day"; to the Committee on Oversight and Accountability.

By Mr. TRONE (for himself, Ms. KUSTER, Mrs. McCLAIN, and Mr. FITZPATRICK):

H. Res. 476. A resolution supporting the designation of June 6, 2023, as National Naloxone Awareness Day; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of rule XII,

ML-13. The SPEAKER presented a memorial of the House of Representatives of the State of Hawaii, relative to House Concurrent Resolution No. 74, encouraging the United States Congress to facilitate a path to citizenship for immigrants from the Federated States of Micronesia, the Republic of Palau, and the Republic of the Marshall Islands; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY AND SINGLE SUBJECT STATEMENTS

Pursuant to clause 7(c)(1) of rule XII and Section 3(c) of H. Res. 5 the fol-

lowing statements are submitted regarding (1) the specific powers granted to Congress in the Constitution to enact the accompanying bill or joint resolution and (2) the single subject of the bill or joint resolution.

By Mr. CRENSHAW:

H.R. 3836.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Section 8 of article I of the Constitution
The single subject of this legislation is:
To facilitate direct primary care arrangements under Medicaid.

By Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS:
H.R. 3837.

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 defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

The single subject of this legislation is:
This legislation codifies the Strategic National Stockpile under the Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response.

By Mr. BURGESS:
H.R. 3838.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8
The single subject of this legislation is:
To collect data on Maternal health outcomes.

By Mr. DUNN of Florida:
H.R. 3839.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, clause 3 provides Congress with the power "to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes."

The single subject of this legislation is:
This bill alters the FDA review process for complex generic drug applications.

By Mr. DUNN of Florida:
H.R. 3840.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, clause 3 provides Congress with the power "to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes."

The single subject of this legislation is:
This bill provides for contracting between clinical labs and the Strategic National Stockpile.

By Ms. SCHRIER:
H.R. 3841.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I
The single subject of this legislation is:
Health workforce- children's hospital GME

By Ms. SCHRIER:
H.R. 3842.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I
The single subject of this legislation is:
Health Care—diabetes

By Ms. KELLY of Illinois:
H.R. 3843.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, clause 18
The single subject of this legislation is:
Reauthorize grants to address the dental workforce needs.

By Mr. NEGUSE:
H.R. 3844.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

To amend the National Agricultural Research, Extension, and Teaching Policy Act of 1977 to provide for an additional goal of the Agriculture Advanced Research and Development Authority (AGARDA) to enhance the role of agriculture in innovative sustainability solutions.

By Ms. TITUS:

H.R. 3845.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3

The single subject of this legislation is: Transportation

By Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi:

H.R. 3846.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

The single subject of this bill is to improve the quality and transparency of DHS Office of Inspector General audits, inspections, and evaluations.

By Ms. BONAMICI:

H.R. 3847.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is: Hunger

By Mrs. CHAVEZ-DEREMER:

H.R. 3848.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

To make certain improvements in the laws administered by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs relating to homelessness, and for other purposes.

By Mr. CLYBURN:

H.R. 3849

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is: Rural Energy Efficiency

By Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas:

H.R. 3850

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.

The single subject of this legislation is:

To amend title V of the Public Health Service Act to ensure protections for lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender youth and their families.

By Mrs. DINGELL:

H.R. 3851

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The Constitutional authority of Congress to enact this legislation is provided by Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

The single subject of this legislation is:

To require insurance companies to cover diagnostic and supplemental breast examinations without cost-sharing.

By Mr. DUNN of Florida:

H.R. 3852

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8.

The single subject of this legislation is:

To allow for cottage family homes to be eligible for federal funds.

By Mr. GALLEGO:

H.R. 3853

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18: “[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 thereof.”

The single subject of this legislation is:

Forestry

By Mr. GARAMENDI:

H.R. 3854.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the U.S. Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

Labor and Employment

By Mr. TONY GONZALES of Texas:

H.R. 3855

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

To establish a National Digital Reserve Corps to help address the digital and cybersecurity need of Executive agencies.

By Mrs. GONZÁLEZ-COLON:

H.R. 3856.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 18, Clause 18 of the U.S. Constitution

Congress shall have the power . . . “To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution of the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by the Constitution in the Government of the United States, or any Department or Officer thereof.”

The single subject of this legislation is:

This bill amends the Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act of 1990 to include the Mango Plant Health Initiative Act.

By Mr. GREEN of Tennessee:

H.R. 3857.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article One, Section Eight, Clause Three

The single subject of this legislation is:

To amend the Arms Export Control Act to provide to the United Kingdom an exemption for licensing of defense items for export in the absence of a relevant bilateral agreement.

By Mr. ISSA:

H.R. 3858.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

The bill prohibits the President from negotiating or concluding any withdrawal, suspension, waiver, or modification to the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights without explicit authorization from Congress.

By Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY:

H.R. 3859.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

To amend the Animal Welfare Act to increase protections for animals.

By Ms. KUSTER:

H.R. 3860.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the United States Constitution, the Taxing and Spending Clause: “The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defense and general Welfare of the United States . . .”

The single subject of this legislation is:

This bill would allow Medicaid to provide insurance coverage for people who are incarcerated.

By Mr. KUSTOFF:

H.R. 3861.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Under Article I, Section 8, the Necessary and Proper Clause. Congress shall have power to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing powers and all Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department of Officer thereof.

The single subject of this legislation is:

This legislation modifies rules for tax filing deadlines in an event of an emergency or natural disaster.

By Mr. LEVIN:

H.R. 3862.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the United States Constitution.

The single subject of this legislation is:

Nuclear Waste Policy.

By Mr. MAGAZINER:

H.R. 3863.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

The bill modifies the requirements and penalties for an individual who engages in the business of dealing, importing, or manufacturing firearms

By Ms. MALLIOTAKIS:

H.R. 3864.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1

The single subject of this legislation is:

To amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to rename the standard deduction the guaranteed deduction, and to add a bonus amount to the guaranteed deduction for taxable years 2024 and 2025.

By Mr. MEUSER:

H.R. 3865.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the Constitution of the United States

The single subject of this legislation is:

Post Office Renaming

By Mrs. MILLER of West Virginia:

H.R. 3866.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

Food and Drug Administration product labeling

By Mr. MORELLE:

H.R. 3867.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the United States Constitution.

The single subject of this legislation is:

Agriculture

By Mr. NEGUSE:

H.R. 3868.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

To direct the Attorney General to include a data field in the National Missing and Unidentified Persons System to indicate whether the last known location of a missing person was confirmed or was suspected to have been on Federal land, and for other purposes.

By Mr. NEHLS:

H.R. 3869.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the US Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

To amend title 49, United States Code, with respect to restroom access for certain drivers, and for other purposes.

By Mrs. PELTOLA:

H.R. 3870.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

Veterans Food Security.

By Ms. PEREZ:

H.R. 3871.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 of the US Constitution

The single subject of this legislation is:

Research

By Ms. PETERSEN:

H.R. 3872.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 18 of Section 8 of Article 1

The single subject of this legislation is:

School safety

By Ms. PINGREE:

H.R. 3873.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

Oceans

By Mr. ROSENDALE:

H.R. 3874.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

The legislation improves the administrative process for various programs at the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs.

By Ms. SHERRILL:

H.R. 3875.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

ARTICLE I, SECTION 8, CLAUSE 3

The single subject of this legislation is:

To amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to expand the scope of practitioners eligible for payment for telehealth services under the Medicare program, and for other purposes.

By Mr. SMITH of Nebraska:

H.R. 3876.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

Medicare coverage under Part B for services provided by genetic counselors.

By Ms. STRICKLAND:

H.R. 3877.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

The single subject of this legislation is:

The Office of Small Farms Establishment Act of 2023 would create an Office of Small Farms, located within the Farm Production and Conservation (FPAC) Mission Area to include liaisons in FSA, NRCS, RMA, RD, NASS, NIFA, AMS, OPPE, heads of such other agencies, advisory groups, and offices as the Secretary determines to be appropriate, including—the Office of

By Mr. TORRES of New York:

H.R. 3878.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8.

The single subject of this legislation is:

Puerto Rico Electric Grid

By Mr. TRONE:

H.R. 3879.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution of the United States.

The single subject of this legislation is:

To establish a grant program for family community organizations that provide support for individuals struggling with substance use disorder and their families.

By Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN:

H.R. 3880.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18: [The Congress shall have Power . . .] To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

The single subject of this legislation is:

To prohibit private passenger automobile insurers from using certain income proxies to determine insurance rates and eligibility.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions, as follows:

H.R. 7: Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio and Mr. SCALISE.

H.R. 30: Mr. HUNT.

H.R. 41: Mr. DUNCAN.

H.R. 79: Mr. CARL.

H.R. 82: Mr. LUCAS.

H.R. 205: Mr. GOLDMAN of New York.

H.R. 396: Mrs. TRAHAN.

H.R. 431: Mr. BUCSHON.

H.R. 537: Mr. GOSAR and Mrs. FLETCHER.

H.R. 589: Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY.

H.R. 594: Mr. CARTWRIGHT.

H.R. 595: Mr. CARTWRIGHT and Mr. KEAN of New Jersey.

H.R. 645: Mr. GREEN of Texas.

H.R. 655: Ms. SALINAS.

H.R. 709: Mr. SCOTT of Virginia.

H.R. 743: Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. SMITH of Nebraska, and Mr. KUSTOFF.

H.R. 797: Mr. EVANS.

H.R. 804: Ms. DE LA CRUZ.

H.R. 895: Ms. CROCKETT, Ms. TOKUDA, and Ms. SCHOLTEN.

H.R. 906: Mrs. PELTOLA and Mr. CARL.

H.R. 911: Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. GRIJALVA, and Ms. MANNING.

H.R. 950: Mr. DONALDS.

H.R. 957: Mr. KEAN of New Jersey.

H.R. 987: Mr. GOSAR.

H.R. 1065: Mr. CARTWRIGHT.

H.R. 1191: Mr. KIM of New Jersey.

H.R. 1202: Mr. GOODEN of Texas and Mr. CLEAVER.

H.R. 1204: Ms. WILD.

H.R. 1235: Mr. WITTMAN.

H.R. 1322: Ms. PEREZ and Mrs. CHAVEZ-DEREMER.

H.R. 1399: Mr. CARL.

H.R. 1418: Ms. LEE of Nevada.

H.R. 1488: Mr. NADLER and Ms. TITUS.

H.R. 1507: Mr. BOWMAN and Mr. NADLER.

H.R. 1509: Ms. CLARKE of New York and Mr. RUPPERSBERGER.

H.R. 1510: Mr. NADLER, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. CROCKETT, and Mr. BOWMAN.

H.R. 1525: Ms. SCANLON.

H.R. 1572: Mr. FITZPATRICK, Ms. CROCKETT, and Ms. PORTER.

H.R. 1582: Mr. STEUBE.

H.R. 1595: Mrs. FOUSHEE and Mr. MENENDEZ.

H.R. 1613: Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana.

H.R. 1624: Mr. MFUME.

H.R. 1643: Mr. RUPPERSBERGER.

H.R. 1679: Mr. POCAN.

H.R. 1685: Mr. QUIGLEY.

H.R. 1699: Mr. RUPPERSBERGER.

H.R. 1719: Ms. PINGREE.

H.R. 1733: Mr. LUETKEMEYER.

H.R. 1737: Ms. KUSTER.

H.R. 1764: Mr. NORCROSS.

H.R. 1776: Mr. VEASEY, Ms. SPANBERGER, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. KILMER, Mr. LAWLER, and Ms. JAYAPAL.

H.R. 1777: Ms. SLOTKIN, Mr. KILMER, Mr. AUCHINCLOSS, Mr. CAREY, Mr. NEGUSE, Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida, Mr. KEAN of New Jersey, Mr. CARBAJAL, Mr. GOODEN of Texas, and Mr. GIMENEZ.

H.R. 1788: Mr. RASKIN and Mr. CARBAJAL.

H.R. 1814: Mr. LAWLER.

H.R. 1818: Mrs. PELTOLA, Mr. MILLS, Mr. DUNN of Florida, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. AMODEL, Mr. HERN, and Ms. CRAIG.

H.R. 1839: Mr. CUELLAR, Ms. MCCOLLUM, and Mr. MOSKOWITZ.

H.R. 1843: Mr. BALDERSON and Mr. BUCHANAN.

H.R. 2370: Ms. KUSTER and Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN.

H.R. 2386: Ms. SALINAS.

H.R. 2390: Ms. MATSUI, Ms. SCHRIER, Mr. HIMES, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. DESAULNIER, Mr. GREEN of Texas, and Ms. CASTOR of Florida.

H.R. 2433: Mr. LUETKEMEYER and Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana.

H.R. 2439: Mr. MULLIN.

H.R. 2510: Mr. BACON.

H.R. 2584: Mr. RUTHERFORD.

H.R. 2619: Mr. TRONE.

H.R. 2642: Ms. CROCKETT.

H.R. 2663: Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Mr. STAUBER, Ms. MACE, Ms. TITUS, Ms. ROSS, Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, and Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ.

H.R. 2672: Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, and Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida.

H.R. 2673: Mrs. BICE, Mr. SWALWELL, Mr. CARL, Ms. SALINAS, Mrs. HOUCHIN, Ms. STANSBURY, Mr. PFLUGER, and Mr. JACKSON of North Carolina.

H.R. 2678: Mr. POCAN.

H.R. 2695: Mr. CISCOMANI.

H.R. 2705: Ms. BONAMICI.

H.R. 2729: Ms. TOKUDA.

H.R. 2747: Mr. CárDENAS.

H.R. 2766: Mrs. WAGNER.

H.R. 2808: Mr. EMMER.

H.R. 2830: Ms. TITUS and Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas.

H.R. 2885: Ms. LEE of Nevada.

H.R. 2894: Mr. GRIJALVA.

H.R. 2913: Ms. LOFGREN.

H.R. 2918: Mr. ALLRED.

H.R. 2942: Mr. RUTHERFORD.

H.R. 2957: Mr. COURTNEY and Mr. RESCHENTHALER.

H.R. 2979: Mr. VICENTE GONZALEZ of Texas.

H.R. 2991: Mr. HARRIS.

H.R. 2996: Mr. IVEY.

H.R. 3005: Mr. CARTWRIGHT.

H.R. 3008: Ms. CRAIG.

H.R. 3018: Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. CROW, Ms. KAMLAGER-DOVE, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. MFUME, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. POCAN, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. ALLRED, and Mr. CARSON.

H.R. 3036: Mr. ALFORD.

H.R. 3074: Mr. MIKE GARCIA of California.

H.R. 3103: Mr. LYNCH and Mr. BLUMENAUER.

H.R. 3106: Mr. KILMER.

H.R. 3108: Mr. THOMPSON of California.

H.R. 3143: Mr. CASTEN.

H.R. 3151: Mr. GRIJALVA.

H.R. 3152: Mr. LANGWORTHY, Mr. SCHNEIDER, Ms. MENG, Mr. KEAN of New Jersey, Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida, Mr. WENSTRUP, Mr. BERA, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Ms. TOKUDA, Mr. SCHIFF, and Mr. BISHOP of Georgia.

H.R. 3170: Ms. KAPTUR, Ms. PETERSEN, and Mr. KILDEE.

H.R. 3202: Mr. MOULTON and Mr. KEAN of New Jersey.

H.R. 3219: Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi.

H.R. 3239: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.

H.R. 3270: Mrs. FISCHBACH.

H.R. 3337: Mr. SMITH of Nebraska, Mr. ELLZEY, Mr. LUTTRELL, Mr. LATURNER, and Mr. COLE.

- H.R. 3352: Mr. GRIJALVA.
H.R. 3394: Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. GOLDMAN of New York, Ms. NORTON, Mrs. CHERFILUS-MCCORMICK, Ms. TITUS, and Mr. IVEY.
H.R. 3396: Mr. PETERS.
H.R. 3398: Mr. PAYNE.
H.R. 3409: Ms. DEGETTE and Mr. TRONE.
H.R. 3413: Mr. LAMBORN and Mr. FLOOD.
H.R. 3424: Mr. EZELL and Ms. SALINAS.
H.R. 3443: Mr. JACKSON of North Carolina, Mr. NADLER, and Mr. RASKIN.
H.R. 3448: Ms. LEE of Nevada, Mr. HUDSON, and Mrs. MCCLAIN.
H.R. 3481: Mr. LIEU, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Ms. DEGETTE, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Mr. MAGAZINER, Mr. LEVIN, and Mr. DOGGETT.
H.R. 3519: Ms. CLARKE of New York, Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, and Ms. CRAIG.
H.R. 3539: Mr. LAWLER and Mr. HARDER of California.
H.R. 3547: Ms. TOKUDA.
H.R. 3616: Ms. CRAIG.
H.R. 3619: Mrs. CHERFILUS-MCCORMICK.
H.R. 3620: Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Ms. CHU, and Mrs. CHERFILUS-MCCORMICK.
H.R. 3621: Mrs. CHERFILUS-MCCORMICK.
H.R. 3622: Mrs. CHERFILUS-MCCORMICK.
H.R. 3625: Ms. KUSTER and Mr. MULLIN.
H.R. 3634: Mr. CARSON, Mr. DESAULNIER, and Ms. NORTON.
H.R. 3642: Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina.
H.R. 3649: Mr. DUNCAN.
H.R. 3666: Mr. MIKE GARCIA of California and Mr. BABIN.
H.R. 3667: Ms. MALLIOTAKIS, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, and Mr. FERGUSON.
H.R. 3678: Mr. WENSTRUP and Mr. FERGUSON.
H.R. 3679: Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN.
H.R. 3684: Mr. BLUMENAUER.
H.R. 3709: Ms. TOKUDA.
H.R. 3721: Ms. PRESSLEY and Mr. COHEN.
H.R. 3741: Mr. BUCSHON.
H.R. 3748: Mr. NEWHOUSE.
H.R. 3766: Mr. CAREY and Mr. SANTOS.
H.R. 3770: Mr. GROTHMAN.
H.R. 3773: Mr. LANGWORTHY and Mr. FALLON.
H.R. 3774: Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. NEGUSE, Mr. BACON, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, and Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina.
H.R. 3780: Mr. BOST.
H.R. 3781: Ms. MCCOLLUM.
H.R. 3782: Mr. BLUMENAUER.
H.R. 3792: Ms. MENG, Mr. AUCHINCLOSS, Mr. VAN DREW, Mr. NEGUSE, Mr. GOODEN of Texas, Mr. PETERS, Mr. GIMENEZ, and Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina.
H.R. 3825: Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina, Mr. DAVIDSON, and Mr. MOONEY.
H. Res. 100: Ms. TITUS and Mr. PANETTA.
H. Res. 195: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY and Mr. BLUMENAUER.
H. Res. 262: Ms. CASTOR of Florida and Ms. BONAMICI.
H. Res. 288: Ms. MALLIOTAKIS and Mrs. SPARTZ.
H. Res. 310: Mr. CALVERT, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Ms. DE LA CRUZ, and Mr. LAMALFA.
H. Res. 346: Mr. GOSAR.
H. Res. 459: Mr. VEASEY, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. TONKO, and Ms. SCHOLTEN.
H. Res. 461: Mrs. MILLER of Illinois, Ms. MACE, Mr. GROTHMAN, Mr. LANGWORTHY, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. SESSIONS, and Mr. ROGERS of Alabama.
H. Res. 462: Mr. FITZPATRICK.
H. Res. 465: Mr. PAPPAS, Mr. BOST, Mr. COLE, and Mr. DAVIS of North Carolina.



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No. 98

Senate

The Senate met at 3 p.m. and was called to order by the Honorable PETER WELCH, a Senator from the State of Vermont.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Dr. Barry C. Black, offered the following prayer:

Let us pray.

O God, our Father, in a chaotic and violent world, we look to You as our mighty fortress. Have mercy upon our Nation and world. Help us all to remember how You have led us in the past.

Guide our Senators so that they clearly understand Your desires, and give them the wisdom to obey. Lord, provide our lawmakers with daily strength to honor You with their service. Remind them that they will answer to You for the way they use their talents to serve others.

Inspire all of our hearts to honor You with faithfulness and humility.

We pray in Your sacred Name. Amen.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The Presiding Officer led the Pledge of Allegiance, as follows:

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

APPOINTMENT OF ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will please read a communication to the Senate from the President pro tempore (Mrs. MURRAY).

The legislative clerk read the following letter:

U.S. SENATE,
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,
Washington, DC, June 6, 2023.

To the Senate:

Under the provisions of rule I, paragraph 3, of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby

appoint the Honorable PETER WELCH, a Senator from the State of Vermont, to perform the duties of the Chair.

PATTY MURRAY,
President pro tempore.

Mr. WELCH thereupon assumed the Chair as Acting President pro tempore.

RESERVATION OF LEADER TIME

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the leadership time is reserved.

CONCLUSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Morning business is closed.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the Senate will proceed to executive session and resume consideration of the following nomination, which the clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read the nomination of David Crane, of New Jersey, to be Under Secretary of Energy.

RECOGNITION OF THE MAJORITY LEADER

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The majority leader is recognized.

ALL-SENATE AI BRIEFINGS

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, this morning, I released a "Dear Colleague," alongside Senators HEINRICH, ROUNDS, and YOUNG, announcing three Senators-only briefings on artificial intelligence taking place starting in the next few weeks. These bipartisan briefings will culminate in the first-ever classified all-Senate briefing on AI's impact on national security. In fact, all three briefings are the first all-Senators briefings on AI. The briefings will be led by some of the top minds in AI

and will help Senators develop much needed expertise on defining the technological shift of this century.

I urge all my colleagues to attend these briefings because it won't be long before we see AI's dramatic changes in the workplace, in the classroom, in our living rooms, and in virtually every corner of our lives. It is already starting to happen. We must be ready.

These all-Senate briefings are important because elected representatives in the 21st century cannot ignore AI any more than we can ignore national security, job creation, or our civil liberties. AI will permanently impact all these things and more.

The first briefing in the next few weeks will focus on the state of artificial intelligence today. The second briefing will focus on where this technology is headed in the future and how America can stay at the forefront of innovation. The third, our first-ever classified briefing on AI, will focus on how our adversaries will use AI against us, while detailing how defense and intelligence agencies will use this technology to keep Americans safe.

We will share more details on dates, times, and speakers in the coming days, and again, I urge every Senator, Democrat and Republican, to attend all three briefings.

I thank Senators HEINRICH, ROUNDS, and YOUNG for cosponsoring these briefings with me.

The Senate and all leaders have an obligation to deepen our expertise in AI because if we do our jobs correctly, we can ensure AI becomes a remarkable force for human prosperity, while mitigating its very real potential risks.

I look forward to attending these briefings and again thank Senators ROUNDS, HEINRICH, and YOUNG for joining me in this important announcement.

NOMINATIONS

Mr. President, now on nominations, after voting to avoid default last week,

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.



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the Senate will focus this week on advancing more of President Biden's key administrative and judicial nominees.

Later today, the Senate will vote to advance the nomination of David Crane to be Under Secretary for Infrastructure at the Department of Energy.

The Under Secretary for Infrastructure is a new role at the DOE, created by the Biden administration and charged with implementing the historic clean energy investments made in our bipartisan infrastructure law.

Once confirmed, Mr. Crane's job will be ensuring our infrastructure dollars translate to lower energy costs, new clean energy manufacturing jobs, and a more resilient energy grid.

Mr. Crane received bipartisan support in the ENR Committee, and I expect that bipartisan support to carry on to the floor.

Also, the Senate will advance the nomination of Dilawar Syed to serve as second in command at the SBA, the Small Business Administration. Mr. Syed is the definition of a highly qualified nominee. His nomination is supported by a broad range of business stakeholders, including the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, and he will have the crucial task of helping tens of millions of small businesses get the resources they need to grow their operations.

The SBA has not had a Senate-confirmed Deputy for more than 5 years, and Mr. Syed is one of the longest pending nominees in the Senate. So I am exceedingly pleased this qualified nominee is now moving forward. If confirmed, Mr. Syed will also add to the diversity of President Biden's administration by serving as the highest ranking Muslim official in the administration.

Finally, this week, we will begin considering the nomination of Dale Ho to serve as a district judge for the Southern District of New York.

It is shaping up to be another busy week in the Senate, and I thank my colleagues for their good work.

INVESTING IN AMERICA

Mr. President, now on implementation, last week, Congress passed legislation averting catastrophic default. That alone is very good news for every single community in this country. Better yet, Congress averted default while also preserving the important investments we have made through legislation like the CHIPS and Science Act, the bipartisan infrastructure bill, and Democrats' landmark Inflation Reduction Act.

Now, Democrats are getting the word out on our agenda, and for months I have worked with the administration and with my colleagues to painstakingly plan out implementation.

It is one thing for Americans to read about Congress passing this bill or that bill; it is a whole different ball game for them to see these investments come to life through new construction projects, new factory openings, new job announcements, and even more private sector investments. Implementing our

agenda is not abstract; it is happening across the country as we speak. It means jobs, jobs, jobs as well as real help for so many different communities—suburban, urban, rural—across the country.

To that end, the Biden administration announced today they will hit the road very soon for their phase 2 Investing in America tour. It will be a great chance for Americans to hear directly from the administration in their own backyards and for the administration to tout the new projects sprouting across the country.

Today, the White House also announced the rollout of invest.gov—a terrific new resource mapping out precisely how implementation is taking root across the country. I encourage everyone to visit invest.gov so they can see all the projects in semiconducting, clean energy, battery and EV manufacturing, and bio manufacturing that have been announced since the beginning of President Biden's term.

My friends, the numbers don't lie. Under President Biden and Democrats in Congress, 32,000 infrastructure projects and more than \$470 billion—billion with a capital "B"—worth of private investments have been announced, including \$214 billion in investments toward semiconductors, which was largely made possible thanks to the CHIPS and Science Act; more than \$200 billion to help make America the leader in clean energy manufacturing, led by legislation like the Inflation Reduction Act. And these investments include everything from new battery plants in Georgia and West Virginia to solar power facilities in Oklahoma and South Carolina, to wind turbine assembly lines in New York, and so much more.

These are just a few examples of how Democrats' agenda is paving the way for the future and the future of jobs in this country.

Implementation will remain at the top of Democrats' priority list in the months and years ahead. Democrats have a great story to tell the American people. Now we are putting in the work to make sure Americans know precisely—precisely—how our agenda is working for them.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

RECOGNITION OF THE MINORITY LEADER

The Republican leader is recognized.

BUSINESS BEFORE THE SENATE

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, last week, the Senate passed an agreement that preserved America's full faith and credit and began to rein in Democrats'

runaway spending. But the Senate's work is far from over. Today, with the threat of economic crisis behind us, it is time for the Senate to focus its full attention on some of the most basic responsibilities we are sent here to fulfill: keeping America safe, keeping America fed, and keeping the lights on.

First, we have a little less than 4 months left in the fiscal year. Our colleagues, Appropriations Chair MURRAY and Vice Chair COLLINS, have expressed a shared goal to fund the Federal Government through regular order. That means 12 full-year funding bills processed, passed, conferenced, and signed into law before the end of September. I think all 100 of us agree that we should not be funding the American people's government through one big omnibus at the end of the year, but achieving that is going to require hard work and incredible cooperation.

To produce funding bills that can pass the House and become law, we will have to build on the progress we made last week. After 2 years of taxing, spending, and runaway inflation, the American people chose to elect a divided government. In the coming weeks, that divided government has an opportunity to restore stability to the appropriations process and deliver more of the fiscal sanity they expect, but only if the Democratic majority lets the process actually work.

This year, we also have the responsibility to deliver a farm bill. A full 10 percent of the American workforce depends on agriculture. The Commonwealth of Kentucky is home to nearly 75,000 farms, and, in the past 5 years, since the last farm bill was passed, farming hasn't gotten any easier. Neither has ranching or forestry. Small businesses and farm families across the country will be watching the Agriculture Committee's work especially closely. Chair STABENOW, Ranking Member BOOZMAN, and our colleagues are already hard at work producing legislation that delivers the certainty and support they need to continue innovating, supporting rural jobs, and feeding America.

And Chair CANTWELL, Ranking Member CRUZ, and the Commerce Committee are working on another measure that will require our attention before the end of the fiscal year—reauthorizing the Federal Aviation Administration. Reliable and affordable air travel for both people and cargo is important to the prosperity of communities and industries across our country.

So on behalf of Kentucky growers and the entire country, I hope each of these measures receives swift consideration here on the floor.

NATIONAL DEFENSE

Finally, Mr. President, as I made clear last week, the government's work to provide for the common defense remains unfinished. President Biden's request for the defense budget is simply insufficient, given the major challenges that our country faces. We are

investing roughly half as much in defense today as a share of GDP as we were at the height of President's Reagan buildup in the mid-1980s.

In the dangerous world that surrounds us today, this is wholly inadequate. Decades after the Cold War, the famous Reagan maxim—"peace through strength"—still applies. But, unfortunately, the Biden administration's record on defending America, our partners, and our interests has been one of weakness and delay.

Take, for example, the President's approach to helping Ukraine fight Russian invaders. At seemingly every opportunity—from the guided rockets to drones, to Abrams tanks—he hesitated to put decisive capabilities in Ukrainian hands until they were several steps behind the pace of relevance.

Last month, the Biden administration finally authorized the transfer of F-16 fighter aircraft, but, as with the tanks, they waited too long for these highly capable systems to be ready for a counteroffensive anytime soon, making it more likely—more likely—that this conflict becomes a stalemate or worse, instead of a Ukrainian victory.

And the President continues to avoid authorizing other key capabilities, like longer range fires and cluster munitions, even though Russia is already using them against Ukrainian forces.

The consequences of these misjudgments are not limited to Ukraine itself. The same adversaries who watched President Biden's botched withdrawal from the battlefield in Afghanistan are watching the West for signs of weakness in Ukraine. America's friends in the Indo-Pacific know that along with robust investment in real military capabilities, the best way to deter aggression from China is to help Ukraine defeat aggression from Russia.

Tomorrow, the President will welcome Prime Minister Sunak of the United Kingdom to Washington. The special relationship between our two countries is a source of strength in the face of shared threats around the world. Anglo-U.S. cooperation, including with Australia in the Indo-Pacific, will help shape the next century of strategic competition. I hope President Biden will recommit to standing with America's closest allies and partners in confronting shared threats.

Congress must commit ourselves to equipping our military with the capabilities it needs to control growing threats from China, Russia, Iran, North Korea, and terrorists emboldened by America's retreat from Afghanistan.

Keeping America safe, keeping America fed, and keeping the lights on—our responsibilities are crystal clear.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Illinois.

NATO

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, the strongest military alliance in the world is the NATO alliance. President Joe Biden has made that alliance stronger than ever since its creation.

Countries like Finland now want to be part of that alliance for their own safety because they share our values. Countries like Sweden feel the same way. They want to be part of this alliance, which President Biden has supported completely.

It has never been stronger since its creation, and the contributions made by the alliance members to the war in Ukraine are unprecedented. It has never happened before. Nations from all over Europe and nations that share our values are standing behind the NATO alliance.

To hear the suggestion on the floor of the Senate that somehow there is a weakness in the Biden administration when it comes to NATO is belied by the facts and the truth.

The fact of the matter is, as well, that when you look back at the previous President, named Donald Trump, chart what he has to say about Ukraine now. He questions whether we should be helping them at all. He questions whether or not we should make Vladimir Putin angry.

You all know and remember, as I do, as well, that during the 4 years of the Trump administration, there was this ambivalence, this bromance between Putin and Trump that no one could explain. And now to have someone come to the floor and say Joe Biden isn't strong enough when it comes to standing behind the people of Ukraine, that is just flatout wrong.

The support for the Ukrainian people against Vladimir Putin is universal across—I shouldn't say "universal." Let me strike that word. It is almost universal and should be universal across all Members of Congress. Democrats and Republicans alike in the Senate believe that we are doing the right thing as a nation standing behind the people of Ukraine.

As a cochair of the Ukrainian Caucus in the U.S. Senate, I believe this in my heart and soul: If the Ukrainians do not prevail over Vladimir Putin, I am afraid we are going to have more wars to fight. I can think of other countries that are vulnerable to his expansionist dreams: Poland, for goodness' sake; the Baltic States; Moldova. The list goes on and on.

President Biden has made a stand in Ukraine, and it is the right position to take. To suggest that the NATO alliance is not behind him is wrong. They are behind him in a way that is unprecedented in history.

I am happy to report that I am not only pleased to support the Ukrainians in this effort, but I think we have done everything that we should do.

Now, remember, President Biden has an important decision to make each time someone suggests a new weapons system: Will this be provocative? Will it lead to expansion of the equipment used in war, even to nuclear weapons?

That is an important question. I don't know if I could sleep at night if I had to worry about my decision the next morning and whether it would

trigger a nuclear war. But that is what President Biden faces day after day, after day. People who come in and say, "Just send every weapon system and don't think twice about it," don't understand the burden of the Presidency—to make sure we do the right thing to support the Ukrainian people, but not a provocative action that draws in American forces or runs the risk of nuclear war.

The President has to make the careful decision with every weapons system. So if it takes an extra day or week, do it right, Mr. President. Don't be pushed into it by those who really can't understand the gravity of each of these decisions. Stand behind the Ukrainian people. Do it through the NATO alliance. Do it in a way that doesn't expand this war to include American troops or to make it a nuclear conflict. That, I think, is the bottom line.

GUN VIOLENCE

Mr. President, it was 10 years ago, roughly, when the inauguration of Barack Obama took place. It meant a lot to me. He was my colleague in the Senate for a number of years. He was my friend. I endorsed him for President. I was the first Senator to endorse him, and, for 14 months, I was the only Senator who endorsed him.

I traveled to Iowa many times to campaign for him as President. And, of course, I remember that glorious, cold, cold day when he took the oath of office out here on the steps of the Capitol. It was cold, but there were huge crowds. I will never forget it. I was lucky enough, being in the Senate and a friend of his, to be on the platform when he took the oath of office. And when my friend Barack Obama reached his hand over and put it on the Bible of Abraham Lincoln to take his oath of office, I was witnessing, along with America, a moment in history I had never dreamed of.

It meant a lot to many other people too. There was a class from a school in Chicago that decided to send out their students and their band to march and to honor the new President. They were as proud of him as I was, maybe more so. It was an African-American school class, and it included in its rank a young lady named Hadiya Pendleton.

After she witnessed that swearing-in, she went back to Chicago. Sadly, 2 weeks later, she was senselessly shot down and killed on the South Side. She was 15 years old. President Obama's wife Michelle Obama came to her funeral in Chicago to honor this wonderful little girl—young girl—who came to that capital to be part of history and only lived a few weeks afterwards.

Friday would have been Hadiya Pendleton's 26th birthday. I joined community members in Chicago at a violence prevention center called BUILD. The people I spoke to were united not only in wearing orange to signify their unity but in sharing the belief that we have to do more to protect our communities from gun violence.

In the more than 10 years since Hadiya was killed, America's crisis of gun violence has gotten progressively worse. Today, gunfire is the No. 1 killer of America's children. Think about that for a second—gun violence, the No. 1 killer of America's children today, of all the things they face in life.

One in five Americans now say they have lost a loved one to gun violence—one in five. Many Americans say they live in fear of sending their kids to school or the local grocery store or church, that they will become targets of the next mass shooting.

Last weekend, sadly, at least 46 people were shot in the city of Chicago during the weekend. Ten died. This includes a horrific mass shooting in the Austin neighborhood, where seven people were shot and one died just blocks away from where the new mayor lives.

Some politicians claim, well, that is part of American life; we have to accept it. I think they are wrong, and nearly 90 percent of Americans who support new gun safety laws agree it is time for Congress to do something. That is why it is unbelievable to me, having served in this body for a number of years, that this week the Senate Republicans want to take us backwards and weaken an existing gun law, one that has been on the books since 1934, almost 90 years: the National Firearms Act.

Congress passed this law almost 90 years ago to set strict rules around particularly dangerous firearms like machine guns, sawed-off shotguns, and short-barreled rifles, but right now, the Republican effort on the floor wants to wipe away a regulation from the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives which restricts devices that can convert pistols into short-barreled rifles.

The device is known as a stabilizing brace. When you attach one to a pistol, you can hold the weapon against your shoulder to fire it. It is accurate like a rifle but easily concealed, more like a handgun. That is exactly why, for almost 90 years, short-barreled rifles have been regulated in the United States. This kind of weapon is still being used. It was used by the mass shooter who killed 9 people and injured 17 others in Dayton, OH, in 2019 and by another mass shooter in Boulder, CO, in 2021 who killed 10 people.

Now, ask yourself, is this what America needs in the year 2023: weakening gun laws that have been on the books since Franklin Roosevelt was President, making it easier to conceal short-barreled rifles in your handbag or backpack? Absolutely not. But this Republican proposal, at this moment of gun violence and bloodshed in America, would make it easier for mass shooters and criminals to access these dangerous weapons.

Under the ATF rule, gun owners have a number of ways to comply. They can take the brace off their pistol or put a longer barrel on it, but they cannot

have a short-barreled rifle without being subject to regulations from that 1934 National Firearms Act, which included registration and limits on transfers.

The ATF's regulation on pistol braces is just common sense. More importantly, it will save lives. The only question is, Why are the Republicans bringing this up at this moment in our history? Why? Is it for the gun lobby or for the American people?

VENEZUELA

Mr. President, on another topic, last month, a few of my colleagues and I had a memorable meeting with the former interim President of Venezuela, Juan Guaido. After a heroic and determined effort to bring some semblance of democracy and stability to the once-proud nation of Venezuela, he and his young family fled in fear for their safety and future. He showed me the harrowing photos of his wife and two young daughters fleeing secretly over land and across a dangerous river into Colombia—a story that, sadly, isn't unique or even the worst I have heard.

Under the current Maduro regime, Venezuela is a politically repressive failed state. I visited with this President in Caracas before the discredited 2018 election, and what I saw and what continues today is heartbreaking. There are people starving and fainting at work from malnutrition, hospitals without electricity and basic medicines, brutal political repression and torture, and staggering corruption and the dismantling of what is left of that country's democracy. It is not surprising, then, that over the last decade, more than 6 million Venezuelans have fled their country in despair and fear, traveling to neighboring nations and some onward to the United States.

Yesterday, I went to the Piotrowski Park shelter in Chicago, and I met with a number of these Venezuelan immigrants, some of whom were bused into Chicago from Texas. It is not the first time I have sat down with these immigrants to hear their stories. The city of Chicago, like many other cities, is doing the best they can to provide good, humane care for these people and these families.

I asked one woman about the journey she made. She sat right next to me with three little boys, the cutest kids you have ever seen—7 years old, 5 years old, and 3 years old—and she told me what it meant to take them through the jungles in Panama and realize that at any moment they could perish. That is how desperate she was for freedom, how desperate she was to get to the United States. Hers is not a unique story; it is a story repeated over and over.

I want to especially thank Kate Maehr at the Greater Chicago Food Depository and the New Life Community Church, Matt DeMateo, for his leadership and helping this woman's desperate family and so many other migrants arriving in Chicago.

Previously, I, along with several colleagues, urged the previous administra-

tion and then President Biden to grant temporary protected status to these Venezuelans. TPS is a temporary immigration status provided to foreign nationals if returning to their country would pose a serious threat to their safety because of ongoing conflict, environmental disaster, or other extraordinary conditions. It is the kind of commonsense move self-confident nations and leaders take to demonstrate global leadership and compassion—one I was glad President Biden made early in his Presidency.

The original designation covered Venezuelans who arrived in the United States by March of 2021. Today, I call on the administration to make a similar designation for more recent Venezuelan arrivals. The Venezuelans I met in Chicago will tell you that conditions have only worsened since 2021. A new TPS designation would not provide permanent immigration status but, instead, a measure of American decency and solidarity with those who face violence and chaos in Venezuela.

U.S. SUPREME COURT

Mr. President, you have all heard the story, I am sure, about the U.S. Supreme Court and Justice Clarence Thomas. It was published about 6 weeks ago. It turns out that Justice Thomas was receiving lavish gifts from a Texas billionaire named Harlan Crow.

Harlan Crow and his family made a lot of money in real estate and other investments. He is pretty well known because, as recently as this last summer, Harlan Crow had been providing transportation for a Supreme Court Justice, Clarence Thomas, and his family, and sadly the Justice failed to disclose that gift as required by law.

The highest Court in the Nation must not have the lowest ethical standards. Sadly, I am afraid that is the case today. Every Federal judge in the United States of America is bound by a code of ethical conduct and a set of ethics rules and enforcement mechanisms—every single judge in America except for the nine across the street in the Supreme Court.

It was 11 years ago, February 2012, when I first wrote Chief Justice Roberts and urged him to address this problem. I urged him to have the Supreme Court adopt a binding code of conduct that applies to all Justices, just like every other Federal judge in America. He refused, and the ethics problem, which was already swirling around the Court a decade ago, has grown progressively worse.

The Senate Judiciary Committee, which I chair, is currently seeking information to understand the full extent of the ethical problems in the Supreme Court because of their lack of a binding code of conduct. The committee must engage in this work because Chief Justice Roberts refuses to do what is within his power to do today: adopt a resolution binding the nine Justices to an enforceable code of ethical conduct, just like every other Federal judge.

The polling data on the reputation of the Supreme Court tells the story. It

has plummeted. People have lost confidence in a Court that is hiding something as basic as this.

If people with interests before the Court are able to get special private access to any Supreme Court Justice through gifts or travel or vacations and giveaways, the American people have a right to know. If the Court is going to be credible, it has to be transparent. At a minimum, it creates an appearance of a conflict of interest, if not an actual one.

The Senate Judiciary Committee has well-established legislative and oversight authority over the Federal judiciary. It is imperative that the committee understand how people or parties with interests before the Court are able to gain influence and access to any Justice.

While we are focused on the ethical conduct of all the Justices, the revelations about hundreds of thousands of dollars in undisclosed gifts that Justice Clarence Thomas has received over the past two decades present the clearest example of the appearance of misconduct that we must address through legislation.

Late last night, the Senate Judiciary Committee received a second response from Texas billionaire Harlan Crow to our earlier letters of May 8 and May 26. Those letters were requests for information about the lavish gifts he and three companies have provided to Justice Thomas. Sadly, he has made it clear that he refuses to voluntarily cooperate. Harlan Crow has based this refusal on a dangerous, undemocratic argument that information requests of him about these gifts infringe on the separation of powers between Congress and the Court. This argument is baseless.

Good news for Harlan Crow: If you check with your lawyers, they will inform you, you are not a branch of government; you are a private citizen. You cannot declare that you are standing up for the Supreme Court and refuse to cooperate with Congress.

That is exactly what he is doing. He is not a member of government. He is not a government. He is not a branch of government. He is a rich Texas billionaire who wants friends in high places.

The Senate Judiciary Committee has clearly established authority to conduct oversight over the ethical crisis of the Court's own making and to legislate as needed to address it. Let me be clear. All options are on the table to acquire information. We need to help restore faith in the conduct of public servants who serve the highest Court in the land.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD the latest letter which we have received from Harlan Crow through his attorneys.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

JUNE 5, 2023.

Re: Response to May 26, 2023, Letter to Harlan R. Crow

Hon. DICK DURBIN, *Chairman*,
U.S. Senate Committee on the Judiciary,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN DURBIN: We write on behalf of Harlan Crow in response to your letter of May 26, 2023 (the "May 26 Letter") responding to our May 22, 2023 letter ("Response"), which raised serious concerns about your original request of May 8, 2023 for information regarding Mr. Crow's friendship with Justice Clarence Thomas. Please note that CH Asset Company, Carey Commercial Ltd., and Topridge Holdings, LLC have asked us to respond on their behalves and we are doing so today. While the concerns we expressed in our Response about the Committee's investigation remain, we respect the Senate Judiciary Committee's important role in formulating legislation concerning our federal courts system, and would welcome a discussion with your staff.

In our Response, we explained why we believe the Committee lacks authority to conduct its investigation of Mr. Crow and Justice Thomas. To reiterate, Congress does not have the power to impose ethics standards on the Supreme Court. It therefore cannot mount an investigation for the purpose of helping craft such standards. The Committee also may not pursue an investigation for the purpose of targeting and exposing private facts about an individual. Finally, because the Committee has requested information about the leadership of a coequal branch of government—implicating sensitive separation of powers considerations—it must satisfy a higher standard in order to establish a valid legislative purpose for seeking the requested information. On this point, too, the Committee's investigation comes up short.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL LIMITS ON THE
COMMITTEE'S AUTHORITY ARE CLEAR

In our Response, we explained in detail why Congress lacks power to impose ethics standards on the Supreme Court. The fact that Congress has enacted ethics legislation previously—a point on which the May 26 Letter relies heavily—is no answer to our concerns. "[P]ast practice does not, by itself, create power." *Medellin v. Texas*, 552 U.S. 491, 532 (2008) (quotations omitted). The constitutionality of the legislation the Committee claims it is crafting must be assessed on its own terms, not based on whether it is consistent with other laws, the constitutionality of which has never been tested.

Nor does Congress's ability to enact laws governing mere administrative functions of the Supreme Court mean that Congress also has the authority to take the very different and more intrusive step of imposing ethics standards on the Justices. Congress's power to create laws "necessary and proper for carrying into Execution" the provisions of the Constitution must be "[read together]" with the precise contents of those provisions. *Bond v. United States*, 572 U.S. 844, 874-75 (2014) (Scalia, J., concurring). To do otherwise would create "unlimited congressional power" inconsistent with the constitutional design. *Id.* at 877.

Thus, Congress may undertake measures to facilitate Article III's vesting of judicial power in the Supreme Court, such as by fixing the number of Justices who serve on the Court above the constitutional minimum. See U.S. Const. art. III, §1; U.S. Const. art. I, §3, cl. 6; *id.* §8, cl. 18. But fixing the number of Justices is, as this Committee has recognized in the past, done "for purely administrative purposes." S. Rep. No. 75-711 at 12 (1937). It is a ministerial measure to help execute the vesting of judicial power. It is not a regulation of the exercise of judicial

power, which the Constitution reserves to the judiciary. See *Stern v. Marshall*, 564 U.S. 462, 483 (2011) ("[T]he judicial Power of the United States can no more be shared with another branch than the Chief Executive, for example, can share with the Judiciary the veto power." (quotations omitted)). And Congress's ability to enact measures that effectuate the vesting of judicial power does not imply plenary authority to enact any and all laws that may be related to the judicial function. Cf. *Gibbons v. Ogden*, 22 U.S. 1, 195 (1824) ("The enumeration presupposes something not enumerated.").

In stark contrast to a statute fixing the number of seats on the Supreme Court, an ethics standard would be a substantive regulation of the conduct of the Justices in both their official and private lives. It is different in kind from laws that facilitate the vesting of the judicial power because it is not "incidental" to the basic administrative functioning of the Court. *Nat'l Fed'n of Indep. Bus. v. Sebelius*, 567 U.S. 519, 559 (2012). Nor is an ethics standard a "prerequisite" to the Court's exercise of judicial power. *Patchak v. Zinke*, 138 S. Ct. 897, 907 (2018). It is therefore beyond Congress's authority under the Necessary and Proper Clause. Further, the May 26 Letter does not identify any other enumerated power that could possibly support the enactment of an ethics standard. That means an ethics standard of any kind, imposed on the Court by Congress, would be unlawful. See *United States v. Morrison*, 529 U.S. 598, 607 (2000).

Moreover, even if the Committee could find authority to legislate on the subject in an enumerated power, any attempt to enact Supreme Court ethics standards would still run afoul of the separation of powers. Indeed, this Committee rejected President Franklin Roosevelt's proposal to expand the number of seats on the Supreme Court because the proposal would have "permit[ted] executive and legislative interferences with the independence of the Court, . . . a permission which constitute[s] an affront to the spirit of the Constitution." S. Rep. No. 75-711 at 12 (1937). Thus, even if a measure like modifying the number of seats on the Court would ordinarily be permissible, it cannot be undertaken where it would erode the "essential balance created by" separating "the legislative from the judicial power." *Plaut v. Spendthrift Farm, Inc.*, 514 U.S. 211, 221-22 (1995).

The independence of the Court is exactly what is at issue here. If Congress were empowered to enact ethics standards targeting the Justices, that power could readily be used to coerce or harass them for exercising the judicial power in ways deemed objectionable by legislators. An ethics standard imposed by Congress on the Justices would loom over the Court's independence as an implicit and omnipresent threat that the political branches may, at any time, "punish the Justices whose opinions [they] resent." S. Rep. No. 75-711 at 12 (1937). If dissatisfied with a decision, Congress could amend the standard, effectively giving Congress a "general superintending power" over the Court. *Calder v. Bull*, 3 U.S. 386, 398 (1798) (Iredell, J., concurring). Likewise, any enforcement mechanism for such an ethics standard would further undermine the constitutionally mandated independent role of the Supreme Court. A code enforced by the Judicial Conference of the United States, for example, would impermissibly invert the hierarchy of the judicial department, placing lower court judges in a supervisory role over the Supreme Court. Similarly, an ethics code enforced by executive branch officials would expose the Justices to potential harassment by political actors. And a congressionally mandated code that was meant to be enforced by the Justices themselves would be a

usurpation by Congress—a command to the Justices to exercise in a particular way an inherent judicial power that is reserved exclusively to the Justices' discretion. See *Patchak*, 138 S. Ct. at 905 (“The separation of powers, among other things, prevents Congress from exercising the judicial power.”).

These risks are particularly acute because of key differences between the Supreme Court and the political branches. Both Congress and the President have ample constitutional powers that can be freely wielded at their discretion in the course of inter-branch conflicts, such as Congress’s appropriations and impeachment powers, and the President’s veto power and wide-ranging administrative authority. Both political branches also enjoy the political support of their respective constituents. By contrast, the Supreme Court has no political base, no role in the legislative process, and no authority to control, influence, or investigate the administration or execution of the laws outside the context of specific cases or controversies initiated and pursued by government or third-party litigants. This relative lack of power and political support vis-à-vis the political branches renders the Court more vulnerable to political intimidation. See *Nixon v. Adm’r of Gen. Servs.*, 433 U.S. 425, 441 (1977) (finding separation of powers concerns reduced because the “Executive Branch became a party to the [statute’s] regulation” when the President signed it into law and where executive officials “promulgate and administer the regulations that are the keystone of the statutory scheme”). Further, unlike lower courts, the Supreme Court possesses the ultimate power to “say what the law is” for the entire country, *Cooper v. Aaron*, 358 U.S. 1, 18 (1958) (quoting *Marbury v. Madison*, 5 U.S. 137, 177 (1803)), including the ability to depart from past precedents where they are “unworkable or are badly reasoned.” *Payne v. Tennessee*, 50 U.S. 808, 827 (1991). That gives the Supreme Court a singularly important place in our system of government, and makes any impairment of its “performance of its constitutional duties” a unique threat to the constitutional structure. *Loving v. United States*, 517 U.S. 748, 757 (1996).

In short, separation of powers principles dictate that each branch must be “entirely free from the control or coercive influence, direct or indirect,” of the other branches. *Humphrey’s Ex’r v. United States*, 295 U.S. 602, 629 (1935). Yet permitting Congress to arrogate to itself the power to impose an ethics standard on the Supreme Court would create a substantial risk of both direct and indirect coercion of the Court by the political branches—a risk made all the more apparent by recent calls to pack the Court or retaliate against the Justices if they “go forward” with certain decisions. See, e.g., *Jess Bravin, Chief Justice John Roberts Rebukes Chuck Schumer Over ‘Pay the Price’ Comments*, *Wall Street Journal* (Mar. 5, 2020).

THE CONSTITUTIONAL OBJECTIONS TO IMPOSING ETHICS STANDARDS ON THE JUSTICES BAR THE COMMITTEE’S INVESTIGATION

Given the foregoing considerations, the Committee’s investigation is inconsistent with the Constitution. Congress’s investigative authority extends only to subjects “on which ‘legislation could be had.’” *Eastland v. U. S. Servicemen’s Fund*, 421 U.S. 491, 506 (1975) (quoting *McGrain v. Daugherty*, 273 U.S. 135, 177 (1927)). Contrary to the claims in the May 26 Letter, courts have made clear that, if an investigation is aimed at crafting a constitutionally objectionable law, it is not permitted. See *Barenblatt v. United States*, 360 U.S. 109, 111 (1959) (“Congress may only investigate into those areas in which it may potentially legislate or appropriate.”); see also *United States v. Lamont*, 18 F.R.D.

27, 33 (S.D.N.Y. 1955) (“[T]he Supreme Court has steadfastly held that the congressional power to investigate is not boundless.”). While an investigation may be carried out to aid the enactment of a lawful statute—and may proceed even if it might also be used to help write other bills that may not withstand constitutional scrutiny—an investigation is barred where it has no legitimate legislative objective. See *Quinn v. United States*, 349 U.S. 155, 161 (1955). That is the case here.

The cases on which the May 26 Letter relies to suggest otherwise involved circumstances where the court did “not know the particulars of any legislation that Congress might ultimately enact,” and had “no reason to conclude . . . that any legislation in the areas considered by the Committee would necessarily present a constitutional problem.” *Trump v. Mazars USA, LLP*, 39 F.4th 774, 809 (D.C. Cir. 2022). Here, by contrast, the Committee’s intentions are clear: It seeks to enact ethics standards for the Supreme Court, and is considering specific bills to accomplish that goal. See, e.g., *Supreme Court Ethics, Recusal, and Transparency Act of 2023*, S. 359, 118th Cong. (2023); *Supreme Court Ethics Act*, S. 325, 118th Cong. (2023). It is equally clear that any ethics standard that Congress requires the Supreme Court to follow would exceed Congress’s authority, for all the reasons set forth above. The Committee’s investigation thus presents a quintessential example of an impermissible inquiry on a subject on “which Congress is forbidden to legislate.” *Quinn*, 349 U.S. at 161.

SEEKING INFORMATION ABOUT A SITTING SUPREME COURT JUSTICE FROM A PRIVATE PARTY FURTHER IMPLICATES SEPARATION OF POWERS CONCERNS, WHICH IMPOSE A HEIGHTENED STANDARD FOR SHOWING A LEGISLATIVE PURPOSE

The Committee’s requests also cannot withstand constitutional scrutiny for an additional reason. Because its requests are aimed at obtaining private information about a sitting Justice of the Supreme Court, they squarely implicate the separation of powers, which means the Committee’s investigation must satisfy a heightened standard in order to establish a valid legislative purpose for seeking the requested information. But the Committee makes no effort to meet that heightened standard.

Most importantly, the May 26 Letter mistakenly claims that the Committee’s requests do not implicate the separation of powers because they ask for the records of “private entities, not a coequal branch of government.” As a matter of both Supreme Court precedent and common sense, that distinction is irrelevant. “The Constitution does not tolerate such ready evasion; it ‘deals with substance, not shadows.’” *Trump v. Mazars USA, LLP*, 140 S. Ct. 2019, 2035 (2020) (quoting *Cummings v. Missouri*, 71 U.S. 277, 325 (1866)). When, as here, Congress is demanding information about the leadership of a coordinate branch of government, the request “present[s] an interbranch conflict no matter where the information is held.” *Id.* Those “separation of powers concerns are no less palpable . . . simply because the [Letter] w[as] issued to [a] third part[ly].” *Id.* The Committee’s requests are plainly aimed at obtaining information about Justice Thomas and, accordingly, they trigger the heightened standards that apply to such inter-branch investigations.

Those standards require that congressional requests be “no broader than reasonably necessary to support Congress’s legislative objective,” and that the Committee rely on other sources for the information it seeks if those “sources could reasonably provide [the Committee] the information it needs.”

Mazars, 140 S. Ct. at 2035–36. The Committee is not entitled to every piece of conceivably relevant information, particularly where other sources are available to guide the Committee’s work. The May 26 Letter makes no effort to explain how the Committee’s requests satisfy these standards. Simply asserting that the information requested from Mr. Crow “could be helpful in our legislative effort,” Senator Richard Durbin, Remarks on the Floor of the United States Senate (May 30, 2023), fails to meet the standards that govern when “separation of powers principles [are] at stake,” *Mazars*, 140 S. Ct. at 2035. It is also apparent that the Committee has an abundance of information and other sources to draw upon to inform its legislative efforts without resorting to intrusive requests for details about Justice Thomas’s private life. See *id.* at 2036 (“[E]fforts to craft legislation involve predictive policy judgments that are not hampered in quite the same way [as are criminal proceedings] when every scrap of potentially relevant evidence is not available.” (quotations omitted)).

The May 26 Letter disclaims any inappropriate focus on Justice Thomas, based in part on work done in previous Congresses related to Supreme Court ethics. But the work of past Congresses is of limited relevance; what matters is what the Committee is doing today. On this point, the May 26 Letter is clear. It states that “[t]his year, ProPublica released not one, not two, but three different reports about unreported gifts or transactions Justice Thomas has received from or engaged in with [Mr. Crow].” No other Justice has been singled out by name for supposed ethics lapses. The focus of the Committee’s inquiry is unmistakable, and appears designed to expose Justice Thomas’s private affairs “for the sake of exposure.” *Watkins v. United States*, 354 U.S. 178, 200 (1957). That does not qualify as a valid legislative purpose.

The Senate Judiciary Committee has often served as a bulwark of constitutional values in our Republic. In the face of past efforts to undermine the Supreme Court’s independence, this Committee committed itself to “maintaining inviolate the independence of the three coordinate branches of government.” S. Rep. No. 75-711 at 16 (1937). Respectfully, we ask that the Committee Majority reassess the partisan course it is pursuing, which has no place under our Constitution.

Please feel free to have your staff contact me with any questions concerning this response and to set up a time to further discuss your requests.

Sincerely,

MICHAEL D. BOPP.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, there are parts of this letter which I find incredible. We received it late last night.

As I mentioned before, Harlan Crow, the Texas billionaire who gave hundreds of thousands of dollars of undisclosed gifts to this Supreme Court Justice over a period of 20 years, now refuses to tell us anything about what those gifts involved, how much was spent, who was there, what this was all about. He says he can’t tell us that because we don’t have any authority in Congress over that branch of government—the Supreme Court.

Well, he is wrong about that. It turns out, the ethics laws that we passed in Congress in years gone by have been upheld by other courts and followed by them, but it is only one court in the land that has decided it won’t follow

those standards. The highest Court in the land has decided it will have the lowest ethical standards.

It is hard to understand. Here is Harlan Crow, the Texas billionaire, spending all this money on one Supreme Court Justice, saying that we cannot, in Congress, ask hard questions about the ethical standards of the highest Court in the land because it would put undue influence on the Court.

Bottom line: Undue influence is what this is all about. No one should be able to spend hundreds of thousands of dollars on a Senator, a Congressman, or certainly a Supreme Court Justice without full disclosure and compliance with the law.

For the Supreme Court to say that is asking for too much, I think the American people can draw their own conclusions. They have a right to know, if Harlan Crow thinks our passing an ethics code for the Supreme Court would put undue influence on the Court, how does he explain spending hundreds of thousands of dollars on gifts, trips, on yachts, and chartered airplanes for a Supreme Court Justice? Is he not seeking undue influence on the same Court? It is obvious that it is true.

What surprised me after I received this letter—and, once again, was offended by the logic of it, if there is any—at the end of the day, I looked online today to find that this attorney, Michael Bopp, is saying that he made an offer now to meet with the staff of the Senate Judiciary Committee.

I read the letter for a third time. And I thought, how did I happen to miss that? Well, it turns out it is the final sentence in the letter. And I would like to read it to you.

Please feel free to have your staff contact me with any questions concerning this response and to set up a time to further discuss your requests.

That, I suppose, is the offer to meet. I am not going to turn it down. We are going to meet with him if he wishes to discuss this further.

But before we go any further than that conversation about this committee, let me make a reference to the bottom line in this controversy. Chief Justice John Roberts, the person that this Court is named after, as all Chief Justices are—the Roberts Court has the authority this afternoon, before 5 o'clock, to announce a resolution to resolve this issue once and forever, to make sure that the Court steps away from the sordid affair with the right conclusion. To put a code of ethics in a standard of ethical conduct in place will bring this Court into the same world of reality as the rest of the courts in the United States.

The American people need to have confidence in this Court. And hiding gifts of hundreds of thousands of dollars, not disclosing, and paying no price when they are finally discovered is not the way to convince the American people that the Court is credible.

We are going to continue in the Senate Judiciary Committee to do all that

we need to do to get to the bottom of this controversy. The American people have a right to believe in this Court, as they do in this Congress. And we have to do everything under our power to make sure that happens.

I yield the floor.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Iowa.

CONGRESSIONAL OVERSIGHT

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, today, once again, I am here to discuss my constitutional oversight of the Justice Department and the FBI. It surely has been a very busy year thus far for congressional oversight, and let me say rightly so. That is the way it should be because we know, first, Congress passes laws, but Congress can't stop there. We have got to make sure that Congress follows up to guarantee, under our checks and balances of our Constitution, that a President will faithfully execute the laws.

In many of my speeches on the topic of oversight, I have discussed how political infection has taken root in the Biden Justice Department and FBI. Such a political infection is catastrophic to the trust the American people must have in these institutions in order for those institutions to have any legitimate effect.

To restore this country's confidence in the Justice Department and the FBI, these Agencies must come clean with a 1023 document that whistleblowers have approached me about.

An FBI 1023 document is used to collect information from what the FBI calls a confidential human source.

A confidential human source is not—I want to emphasize—is not a mere walk-in or a mere tip like some journalists have reported. Confidential human source purpose is to advance investigative activity, and the FBI takes great care to make sure that they can vet these people and know that they serve a useful purpose.

The 1023 that I sought from the FBI references a criminal scheme involving then-Vice President Biden and his alleged receipt of \$5 million for a policy decision. Now, at first, the FBI refused to even admit that this document existed, let alone admit that this document was marked "unclassified."

Then I told Director Wray last week that Chairman COMER and I have reviewed the 1023. I told Director Wray that this 1023 is marked "unclassified." I told him that it was dated June 30, 2020, and I and Chairman COMER demanded that he produce that document.

Director Wray made one excuse after another to not produce it. I reminded Director Wray about how the FBI has a penchant for leaking classified information to the media and producing documents to the media. In fact, we all know that the FBI did exactly that in a May 18, 2023, New York Times article. The FBI, therefore, has no legitimate basis to refuse production of a non-classified document to the Congress of the United States.

Let's keep in mind that Congress has received 1023 documents in the past, and now the FBI is subject to a legitimate subpoena for that very document. In last week's phone call with Director Wray, I also asked him if the 1023 is part of an ongoing investigation. He answered that it is relevant to an ongoing investigative matter.

From that vague answer, it is reasonable to conclude that it is part of an ongoing investigation, otherwise it wouldn't be relative to one. It is also reasonable to conclude that the FBI finds it reliable enough to continue using it several years later.

Still—still—that doesn't preclude Congress from running a parallel investigation pursuant to our constitutional oversight responsibilities.

You may remember that this Senator did the same thing during Crossfire Hurricane. If anything, this entire process is a lesson for the executive branch with respect to Congress's constitutional power of oversight.

Now, remember, Congress funds the executive branch, not the other way around. Remember, the document referenced other details that I believe will be made public in time. We have duties to the whistleblowers who have provided legally protected unclassified disclosures to us. These whistleblowers are patriots and must be protected.

Partisan media, most likely in conjunction with the Biden FBI, has misleadingly reported the 1023 is from a tranche of information provided by Rudy Giuliani. News reports last week dispel that notion and make clear that 1023 information that we request is independent of Giuliani.

Those news reports also show that the source who formed the basis of the 1023 is a long-serving FBI source. The source reportedly received numerous validations from the FBI. The source reportedly operated even during the Obama administration. Based on what I have been told about yesterday's meeting, the FBI didn't contradict these findings.

Today, I can say that based upon unclassified and legally protected whistleblower disclosures, the FBI source in the 1023 has been paid at least \$200,000 by the FBI since the source was opened and operational.

High-dollar payments obviously mean the FBI believes the source to be credible and reputable. That makes sense, since Director Wray said the 1023 is relevant to an ongoing investigative report.

So is the FBI looking at bribery allegations against members of the Biden family? Is U.S. Attorney Weiss looking into this? Did the FBI follow normal investigative processes and procedures or did they just sweep this under the rug?

For example, did the FBI try to improperly use the August 2020 Brian Auten assessment to shut down the 1023 reporting by falsely labeling it "disinformation"? What exactly is the FBI doing with the information in this 1023 document that we request?

A vague pronouncement that the 1023 is relevant to an ongoing matter is certainly not even close to enough information to satisfy Congress as well as the American people about what is actually being done with the information on this 1023 document.

The Justice Department and the FBI no longer deserve the benefit of the doubt. Just read the Durham report and its example after example of Justice Department and FBI failures that the Durham report points out.

And since July of last year, I have raised one whistleblower allegation after another to Attorney General Garland and to Director Wray of the FBI relating to the Biden family investigation.

Now, just remember this: The Justice Department and the FBI have failed to dispute a single whistleblower allegation that I have made public. They have also failed to provide any records that I have requested from the FBI or the Department of Justice.

Here, with this 1023 document that I have been referring to throughout my remarks, the Biden Justice Department and FBI must explain to Congress and the American people what, if anything, they have done with this information. And they need to show their work. We are not accepting their word anymore. We are seeking documentary proof of what they did to investigate the matter or their failure to do so. Given the gravity of the issues at stake, the American people deserve nothing less.

So to the Justice Department and the FBI: Quit playing games and recognize whom you work for. You are not working to protect the corporate interests of the FBI; you are working for the American people.

I yield the floor.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Texas.

BUSINESS BEFORE THE SENATE

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, every day, Texans reach out to my office to talk about challenges that they and their families are facing, or maybe they see something on the news or read something in the local paper that causes them concern about what the Federal Government is up to; but most often, they call and tell me that inflation continues to strain their household budgets, and they are fearful that a recession is approaching. They are raising concerns about the security breakdown at the southern border and fears about rising crime rates in their communities. They share stories about teenage students who died from fentanyl poisoning, maybe friends of their family, and they tell me they are terrified for their own children's safety.

Of course, these concerns aren't unique to Texas. People across the country—everyone—wants affordable gas and groceries. We all, presumably, want dangerous drugs off the streets and dangerous people behind bars. We all want to live in safe communities so

we can pursue our dreams. In short, the American people aren't asking for a lot. All they want is to be able to live happy, healthy lives. And they are asking Congress to remove some of the burdens that are making that more difficult.

That is what we need to be doing here in the Senate. In recent months, the Republican-led House has been a flurry of activity. They passed legislation to unleash the power of American energy and reduce costs to consumers. They passed legislation to classify fentanyl as a schedule 1 substance—the most dangerous of drugs—and to give parents a say in their children's education. They have also passed legislation to improve veterans' healthcare, to stand behind law enforcement officials, and to address fraud and abuse in the unemployment insurance system.

Speaker MCCARTHY and the Republican majority in the House have responded to the concerns of the American people not with rhetoric but with action.

That is a sharp contrast with what we have witnessed here in the Senate. The first major piece of legislation that passed this Chamber was just last week after months of President Biden saying he wouldn't even negotiate with the House on raising the debt limit; but he finally did, up against the back of a potential default.

Before that, the Senate has passed legislation repealing the Iraq war authorization. We reauthorized grants for firefighters and we confirmed some Federal judges and other nominees. Then we passed a handful of Republican-led resolutions to overturn Biden administration executive orders, and that is about it.

Now to be clear, there were some wins in there. Less than a week ago, the Senate passed a resolution I introduced with Senator CASSIDY, the Senator from Louisiana, to overturn President Biden's student loan scheme claiming to cancel student loans for people who agreed to borrow the money. But, somehow, by "canceling," what he really meant was transferring that burden to the taxpayers. We were able to get a bipartisan vote overturning that decision here in the Senate.

But given the fact we are 5 months into the year, this is an embarrassingly short list of accomplishments. Clearly, the Republican-led House is doing its job, but the Democrat-led Senate is not doing a whole lot. The American people are clamoring for action—again, not just lip service. They want action on inflation, on crime, on the border, energy prices, and so much more.

But for some reason, the majority leader, the Senator from New York, Senator SCHUMER, seems content to just put us in neutral and coast. We haven't even had votes on Mondays. We come in on Tuesday and leave on Thursday, 3 days out of the 7-day week. The American people understand that we are coasting here. We are not giving

it our best or our all. So there is no doubt we have a major productivity problem here in this Chamber. And that needs to change soon.

We have a lot of work we need to do before the end of the year. First on the docket is the National Defense Authorization Act. Each year this legislation provides our military leaders and our servicemembers with the certainty they need to prepare for the threats of today and tomorrow. And those threats are doing nothing but growing on a daily basis. Whether it is China, Russia, Iran, or North Korea, an on-time National Defense Authorization Act is absolutely critical.

Senator WICKER, the Senator from Mississippi, is leading those efforts on our side of the aisle, and I am confident that he and our colleagues on the Armed Services Committee will deliver another strong NDAA. But Senator SCHUMER, the majority leader who is the floor leader, is the one who sets the agenda. He needs to carve out the floor time to make this a priority so we can move on to the Senate's next big task which is funding the government.

Now, as part of the debt limit agreement last week, Senator SCHUMER agreed to bring up all 12 appropriation bills to the Senate floor by September 30. The reason that is so important is that last year in December, Speaker PELOSI and Majority Leader SCHUMER decided, basically, that the rest of us were going to be potted plants and given the opportunity to vote up or down on an Omnibus appropriation bill rather than doing the work of passing each appropriation bill out of committee, across the floor, giving every Senator an opportunity to participate in shaping that legislation. So thank goodness Speaker MCCARTHY was able to negotiate an agreement to get us back to that regular order, a more transparent, more rational process. You would think that with \$31.4 trillion in debt, that the majority leader, Senator SCHUMER, would recognize this as a priority.

But these appropriation bills do some essential things like funding our military, veteran services, border security, and so much more. Again, this is a departure—or what I hope will be a departure—from what we saw in 2021 and 2022, when the Congress and the Democratic-led Senate did not pass a single appropriation bill until that omnibus bill came up in December.

Individual funding bills are the starting point for sound financial decision making here in Washington. They allow us to cut wasteful spending and invest in our priorities. That is what a budget is all about. It is about priorities, and our No. 1 priority needs to be our national security.

Senator COLLINS, the Republican ranking member on the Appropriations Committee, and Senator MURRAY, the

chairman of the Appropriations Committee, are determined to restore common sense to the appropriation process, especially when it comes to defense spending. So I am glad the majority leader agreed to return to the regular appropriations process, and I hope he will stick by his word. The end of September is the deadline, and it is also the deadline for two other major tasks.

One is reauthorizing the Federal Aviation Administration. It is time to modernize the Agency and implement long overdue reforms, and I am glad Senator CRUZ, the junior Senator from Texas, is leading those efforts on our side of the aisle.

Then there is the farm bill, which affects agriculture and food programs across the country. For everything from crop insurance to nutrition programs to rural broadband, passing the farm bill is absolutely vital. The ranking member, Senator BOOZMAN, is no stranger to that process, and he is committed to passing a strong farm bill before the current one expires.

But Congress must pass each one of those bills—both houses of Congress—by September 30. If you include this week, the Senate is in session only 10 weeks before then. So we have no time to waste. As I said, in those 10 weeks, we need to pass the defense authorization bill, 12 appropriations bills, an FAA reauthorization, and a farm bill—and those are just some of the big ticket and most urgent items on the to-do list.

We also need to reauthorize section 702 of the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act before it expires at the end of this year. This is an absolutely essential tool used by our intelligence community in order to detect threats to our Nation and our national security, and it is an absolutely must-pass, must-do piece of legislation.

Then, of course, there is the never-ending humanitarian and security crisis at the border. We need to continue our work to crack down on fentanyl trafficking. Again, unleash the power of American energy; ensure that Ukraine, together with our allies, has the tools they need to win its fight against the Russian invasion and so much more.

So I simply don't understand how the Senate can continue to coast at a glacial pace. We have a lot to do for the American people; and the majority leader who sets the floor agenda needs to make sure that we buckle down and get this work done.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mrs. BLACKBURN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

VETERANS' HEALTH CARE

Mrs. BLACKBURN. Mr. President, I want to begin today by noting that it is D-day, and 79 years ago today, we had brave men that stormed the beaches at Normandy. There were Tennesseans among those, and Tennesseans have chosen to very selflessly serve this country.

The "Volunteer State" has a long and rich tradition of military service. They have fought in every major conflict in the history of our country, going all the way to the Revolutionary War. Even our moniker, "the Volunteer State," is a nod to that tradition. It was made famous by the 5,000 citizen soldiers of the Tennessee Militia who left their families at the drop of a hat to protect our young nation during the War of 1812.

We have a responsibility to care for the brave men and women who guarantee our freedom for future generations. As a Member of the Senate Veterans Affairs Committee, I have spent the past few years watching various officials fail at this task, especially as it relates to making sure our veterans receive timely access to quality healthcare that they deserve.

Despite increased facility staffing over the past several administrations, despite each administration pushing for internal process improvements and expanded community care and telehealth options, the VA still cannot manage to perform this one basic task, which is timely access to quality healthcare.

There are examples of this. I know the Acting President pro tempore has them in the State of Vermont, and I have them in the State of Tennessee. There is no better illustration of this than with the VA facilities in Dover and Clarksville, TN. These are the only two VA facilities in Tennessee within 50 miles of Fort Campbell, which is the second largest Army installation in the mainland United States. It sits on the Tennessee-Kentucky border.

The Fort Campbell area is home not only to thousands of Active-Duty servicemembers, but thousands more veterans and their families live in this area. So you would think the VA would pay some special attention to this area, but, of course, that is not the case.

If veterans want to see a primary care provider at the VA—now, this is a primary care provider. If these veterans in Tennessee want to see a primary care provider, then, for the Clarksville facility, they have to wait 48 days and 76 days at Dover. Think about that. This is not anecdotal; those were the actual numbers released by the VA at 11:30 this morning. We double-checked the numbers. Think about that. If you have a backache, if you have a cold, if you have bad headaches, if you have a hearing issue, if you have a knee issue, just to see the primary care physician, you will wait 76 days if you are going to the VA facility in Dover, TN.

This is the reality for hundreds of thousands of our veterans across the country. It is absolutely unacceptable. Congress has tried to intervene. The Veterans Community Care Program, which we established as part of the VA MISSION Act of 2018, allows veterans to seek care outside the VA when wait times at those facilities exceed certain benchmarks. The program has helped to alleviate some of those wait times, but it is obvious there is still a lot of work that has to be done on that.

Here is the problem. The problem is that the VA has wrapped this program up in endless layers of redtape. It is obvious that the VA employees and the union, I am sure, are not wanting individuals to get into community care, so what do they do? They try to make this program unacceptable. They don't want veterans in this program.

Just take a look at all of the hoops veterans have to jump through before they can see a doctor. Look at this list. Bear in mind as you look at this list that we promised these veterans—it was part of the promise to them when they enlisted, when they raised their hand, when they took that oath, when they signed up to serve, to protect, to defend this Nation and our freedom. But here is what they have to do. First of all, they have to request the appointment. They can't just show up and say: I need to see a doctor. They have to request it, and they have to wait for the VA to certify that they are eligible and to do an eligibility review.

So they call and request the appointment, and the VA says: We are going to get back to you. First of all, we have to verify your eligibility.

Then it goes into a stack of things to be done. Once the bureaucrats decide they are going to move forward on that request, on that case, the veteran still has to wait for confirmation from the VA that they can indeed go see the doctor. Then they have to wait for the VA to prepare and review a referral for the primary care doctor. Only when that comes in can they finally schedule the appointment.

But they are not done yet. There is still more. Before that veteran can see a doctor, they need an authorization letter from the VA in their hand—a paper copy of an authorization letter from the VA that they take to the VA. How ridiculous can this possibly be?

Once they do finally see a doctor, they have to wait and hope the VA remembers to pay the bill. Then, heaven forbid that veteran needs a followup appointment or another referral.

This is why, in Clarksville, TN, all of these steps take 48 days and, in Dover, TN, 76 days. In some parts of the country, it takes 100 days to see a primary care physician.

This is a bureaucratic nightmare, and our Nation's veterans deserve better than this. If Secretary McDonough and his friends can't get the job done, then Congress is going to need to step in and intervene. That is why I reintroduced the Veterans Health Care Freedom Act, which would allow veterans

to bypass the VA's bureaucracy and choose the care they want to receive.

The bill creates a 3-year pilot program within the VA's Center for Care and Payment Innovation that will take the VA largely out of that referral process. The VA can test-drive this program in at least four different Veterans Integrated Services Networks. Those are called VISNs. It would allow the veterans to find and schedule necessary appointments at non-VA medical facilities.

In other words, if they want to go to a doctor in their hometowns, if they want to go to a hospital in their hometowns, if they are taking cancer treatments and they want to do that at the local hospitals, let them do it, and send the bill to the VA.

It would also require the VA to give veterans information about eligibility requirements, cost sharing, treatments, and providers so that they have the information they need right there at their fingertips to be able to make their decisions.

In doing this, we would give the VA 4 years to figure this out—to run these pilot programs and to figure out how to let veterans get the healthcare they need when they need it and at the facilities that are most convenient for them. Surely to goodness, the VA ought to be able to figure this out in 4 years.

We really owe it to our veterans to get them the best care as quickly as possible. If we want to do that, we have to put more power into their hands. Give them the information, the choices, the options. The bureaucrats have proven to us time and time again that they are just not going to make this easy. They are not going to make it simple for a veteran to access community care.

In Tennessee, I hear from veterans all the time. They are a 2-hour or a 3-hour drive away from a VA facility. Somebody has to take off work and drive them to the appointments. Somebody has to take off work when they have to go back for the referral. Let's let them go in their home communities where they can access the care they need.

I am so committed to continuing to work on this to solve this problem for our Nation's veterans. I am working with Chairman TESTER, Ranking Member MORAN, and my colleagues on the Senate Veterans' Affairs Committee so that we can make good on the promises we have made to our veterans. It is time to stop the false promises to the men and women who have served this Nation.

I would ask each Member of this Chamber for their support in bringing the Veterans Health Care Freedom Act in front of the full committee for consideration.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MARKEY). The majority leader.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I move to proceed to legislative session. The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion. The motion was agreed to.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I move to proceed to executive session to consider Calendar No. 166.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion. The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the nomination.

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Molly R. Silfen, of the District of Columbia, to be a Judge of the United States Court of Federal Claims for a term of fifteen years.

CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I send a cloture motion to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the nomination of Executive Calendar No. 166, Molly R. Silfen, of the District of Columbia, to be a Judge of the United States Court of Federal Claims for a term of fifteen years.

Charles E. Schumer, Debbie Stabenow, Sheldon Whitehouse, Catherine Cortez Masto, Brian Schatz, Richard J. Durbin, Alex Padilla, Raphael G. Warnock, Tammy Duckworth, Tina Smith, Martin Heinrich, Peter Welch, Robert P. Casey, Jr., Christopher A. Coons, Elizabeth Warren, Benjamin L. Cardin, Gary C. Peters.

Mr. SCHUMER. I ask unanimous consent that the mandatory quorum call for the cloture motion filed today, June 6, be waived.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. SCHUMER. I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. BARRASSO. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

NOMINATION OF DAVID CRANE

Mr. BARRASSO. Mr. President, I come to the floor today to rise in opposition to the nomination of David Crane, who has been nominated to serve as the Under Secretary of Energy for Infrastructure. It is a job that involves sending taxpayer money to energy companies. Mr. Crane has no business at all deciding how to spend taxpayer money on energy.

Mr. Crane spent 12 years—a dozen years—as CEO of NRG Energy, a job from which he was fired. It is not hard to see why he was fired. In his own words, he explained it. He said:

We were taking the profits from the coal plants and plowing it into solar development . . . that got to be annoying to the shareholders and to the board of directors of the company.

According to the Wall Street Journal, investors were very unhappy with Mr. Crane's investments in renewable energy. His strategy at the company led to a 59-percent drop in the company's share price the year before his departure. Once he was gone, the company's stock reversed course, with a long and sustained rebound.

Mr. Crane has significantly focused his career on combating climate change, which he has called the "moral imperative of our time." He has called for "name and shame" activism against companies that do not share his extreme vision.

He once wrote that his "green dream"—he said—included being considered "the Mother Teresa of clean energy."

Mr. Crane is welcome to spend his own money however he wishes, but he should not be permitted to waste hundreds of billions of dollars in taxpayer money in his effort—and it is a delusional effort—to be the next Mother Teresa.

America needs proven, reliable, cost-effective energy—affordable, available, reliable. We must unleash American energy production and therefore promote energy security for our Nation.

With our grids stressed and blackouts coming this summer, Mr. Crane has absolutely no interest in reliable energy. Instead, he wants to spend taxpayer money on sources of energy that make us more dependent on our adversaries, like China.

David Crane's record is that of a climate zealot. It is not what we need in this important post at the Department of Energy. We need someone who is dedicated to promoting affordable American energy, reliable American energy, available American energy. David Crane is clearly not that person; nor is he Mother Teresa.

So I urge my colleagues to join me in opposing this terrible nomination.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Tennessee.

Mrs. BLACKBURN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that we yield back the remaining time and that the vote scheduled at 5:30 p.m. begin.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

CLOTURE MOTION

Pursuant to rule XXII, the Chair lays before the Senate the pending cloture motion, which the clerk will state.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby

move to bring to a close debate on the nomination of Executive Calendar No. 179, David Crane, of New Jersey, to be Under Secretary of Energy.

Charles E. Schumer, Joe Manchin III, Thomas R. Carper, Mazie Hirono, Kirsten E. Gillibrand, Margaret Wood Hassan, Tammy Baldwin, Sheldon Whitehouse, Peter Welch, Richard J. Durbin, Richard Blumenthal, Tina Smith, Alex Padilla, Debbie Stabenow, Tammy Duckworth, Chris Van Hollen, Ben Ray Lujan.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. By unanimous consent, the mandatory quorum call has been waived.

The question is, Is it the sense of the Senate that debate on the nomination of David Crane, of New Jersey, to be Under Secretary of Energy, shall be brought to a close?

The yeas and nays are mandatory under the rule.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from Washington (Mrs. MURRAY) is necessarily absent.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. COTTON), the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. HOEVEN), the Senator from Kansas (Mr. MORAN), the Senator from Idaho (Mr. RISCH), and the Senator from Alaska (Mr. SULLIVAN).

Further, if present and voting: the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. HOEVEN) would have voted "yea."

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 54, nays 40, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 147 Ex.]

YEAS—54

Baldwin	Graham	Peters
Bennet	Hassan	Reed
Blumenthal	Heinrich	Rosen
Booker	Hickenlooper	Sanders
Brown	Hirono	Schatz
Cantwell	Kaine	Schumer
Cardin	Kelly	Shaheen
Carper	King	Sinema
Casey	Klobuchar	Smith
Cassidy	Lujan	Stabenow
Collins	Manchin	Tester
Coons	Markey	Van Hollen
Cortez Masto	Menendez	Warner
Duckworth	Merkley	Warnock
Durbin	Murkowski	Warren
Feinstein	Murphy	Welch
Fetterman	Ossoff	Whitehouse
Gillibrand	Padilla	Wyden

NAYS—40

Barrasso	Grassley	Romney
Blackburn	Hagerty	Rounds
Boozman	Hawley	Rubio
Braun	Hyde-Smith	Schmitt
Britt	Johnson	Scott (FL)
Budd	Kennedy	Scott (SC)
Capito	Lankford	Thune
Cornyn	Lee	Tillis
Cramer	Lummis	Tuberville
Crapo	Marshall	Vance
Cruz	McConnell	Wicker
Daines	Mullin	Young
Ernst	Paul	
Fischer	Ricketts	

NOT VOTING—6

Cotton	Moran	Risch
Hoeben	Murray	Sullivan

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. WARNOCK). The yeas are 54, the nays are 40.

The motion is agreed to.

The majority leader.

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the Senate proceed to the consideration of the following nomination: Calendar No. 165, Craig Anderson for U.S. Marshal for the district of Montana for the term of 4 years, that the Senate vote on the nomination without intervening action or debate, the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table, and that the President be immediately notified of the Senate's action.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Craig J. Anderson, of Montana, to be United States Marshal for the District of Montana for the term of four years.

Thereupon, the Senate proceeded to the nomination.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the Anderson nomination?

The nomination was confirmed.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. SCHUMER. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to legislative session to be in a period of morning business, with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SHORT LINE RAIL ADVOCACY DAY

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, in recognition of Short Line Rail Advocacy Day, which was on May 17, I want to speak about the important services short line railroads provide to their customers and the entire economy. I also want to highlight the importance of the railroad track maintenance credit, otherwise known as the short line credit, for maintaining a robust network of short line rail.

The short line credit is available to what are known as class II and class III railroads, which are categorized based on revenue thresholds set by the Surface Transportation Board. This tax credit is not available to the large national and international railroads most people are probably familiar with. While the short line railroads generally operate in a relatively small area, they have a massive impact.

Short line railroads serve a key role in transporting manufactured goods and agricultural products from factories and farms to markets in the U.S. and beyond. They often serve as the "first and last mile" in our Nation's freight transportation network. These links to the rest of the world are crucial to Iowa's economic competitiveness and communities across the country. Nearly half of Iowa's railroad

miles are operated by 13 small railroads that transport more than 300,000 carloads of material a year.

Support of short line railroads has been a long-standing bipartisan priority. Next year will mark the 20th anniversary of the short line credit. Though the credit has spent most of its existence as a tax extender, as then chairman of the Finance Committee, I helped to create the credit and later led a successful effort to make the credit permanent in 2020. I had a lot of support, which is reflected in the fact that legislation that was sponsored by Senator CRAPO, current ranking member of the Finance Committee, to make the credit permanent had 62 cosponsors.

The short line credit provides smaller regional and local railroads a tax credit for a percentage of amounts spent to upgrade and maintain miles of railroad track. However, these small railroads operate on tight margins, and many have insufficient tax liability to claim the credit against.

To address this issue, the law allows short line railroads to assign the credit to another short line, or to a customer. The assigning railroad typically recognizes income for cash received and the assignee deducts payments made. This arrangement ensures that all short line railroads are able to fully utilize the credit.

This year on Short Line Rail Advocacy Day, many of the Nation's 600 short line railroads visited offices on Capitol Hill to remind us of the critical role they play in the industry. According to the American Short Line and Regional Railroad Association, nearly 30 percent of our national rail network, or roughly 50,000 miles of track, is operated by short lines who at some point handle a quarter of all rail cars moving through the national rail system.

It is important we understand and appreciate what these local and regional railroads do for our communities, and our whole economy.

U.S. SENATE VEHICLE AND ALTERNATE VEHICLE PARKING REGULATIONS

Ms. KLOBUCHAR. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to print the U.S. Senate vehicle and alternate vehicle parking regulations, adopted by the Committee on Rules and Administration on May 17, 2023, in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

U.S. SENATE VEHICLE AND ALTERNATE VEHICLE PARKING REGULATIONS

ADOPTED BY THE COMMITTEE ON RULES AND ADMINISTRATION ON MAY 17, 2023

1.0 Scope—These regulations describe the eligibility and processes Senators and eligible staff shall use to request, register, and obtain parking permits for vehicles and alternate vehicles to be parked in Senate garages.

2.0 Definitions—For purposes of these regulations, the following terms shall have the meaning specified.

2.1 Rules Committee means the U.S. Senate Committee on Rules and Administration.

2.2 Alternate vehicle means a personally owned vehicle, other than an automobile, motorcycle, personal assistance mobility access device, or rental vehicle, including but not limited to bicycles, motorized skateboards, and manual and electric scooters.

2.3 Committee office means the office of a standing, select, or joint committee of the U.S. Senate.

2.4 Congressional ID means a current congressional identification badge issued by the Senate Sergeant at Arms.

2.5 Disbursing office means the Secretary of the Senate's Disbursing Office.

2.6 Eligible staff means employees of the Senate, employees of the Superintendent's Office, or employees of the United States Capitol Police.

2.7 Leadership office means the office of the U.S. Senate Majority and Minority Leaders, Majority and Minority Whips, party conferences, and party policy committees.

2.8 Member office means the office of a U.S. Senator.

2.9 Permit means an identification sticker affixed to a vehicle or alternate vehicle authorizing parking in a Senate garage.

2.10 Permit holder means an eligible staffer that is registered with and issued a permit by the Rules Committee.

2.11 SAA means the Senate Sergeant at Arms.

2.12 Senate garage means the underground parking areas in the Dirksen, Hart, and Russell Senate Office Buildings administered by the Superintendent's Office.

2.13 Senate support office means the office of an internal congressional entity that provides services to the Senate, including the Architect of the Capitol, the Senate Sergeant at Arms, the Secretary of the Senate, Senate Legal Counsel, Senate Legislative Counsel, and the United States Capitol Police.

2.14 Superintendent's office means the Architect of the Capitol's Senate Superintendent Office.

2.15 TransAAct means the web-based program administered by the Senate Sergeant at Arms that allows eligible offices to request vehicle and alternate vehicle parking permits.

2.16 USCP means the United States Capitol Police.

2.17 Vehicle means a personally owned, leased, or rented automobile or motorcycle.

3.0 General Use of Garage Vehicle Parking Spaces and Alternate Vehicle Parking Racks—The use of the garage parking spaces for vehicles and parking racks for alternate vehicles is on a first-come, first-served basis.

3.1 Permit holders must park in their assigned garage and parking level.

3.2 Permit holders must present their Congressional ID and display their parking permit to USCP at their assigned garage entrances.

3.3 Permit holders assigned a Member parking permit must park in a Member parking space.

3.4 Permit holders must park vehicles in the designated garage parking spaces and alternate vehicles in the designated garage parking racks in a manner that does not interfere with others' ability to utilize the racks and that does not interfere with adjacent parking spaces.

3.4.1 Personal property, vehicles, and alternate vehicles that obstruct access to a parking space or parking rack will be moved immediately.

3.5 Permits shall only be used by the permit holder and are not transferrable to other vehicles or alternate vehicles.

3.6 Alternate vehicles may not use garage electric chargers.

3.7 SAA outdoor Member license plates are not authorized garage parking permits and cannot be used to park in the Senate garages.

3.7.1 A driver for a Senator may use the SAA outdoor Member license plate to enter a Senate garage to drop off or pick up a Senator at an interior garage door, but must exit the garage after doing so.

3.8 The Senate, the Superintendent's Office, and the USCP are not responsible for lost, damaged, or stolen personal property.

4.0 Permit Eligibility—Senators and eligible staff with a valid Congressional ID granting 24-hour building access are eligible for a vehicle or alternate vehicle permit. In no case shall the number of permits issued by the Rules Committee exceed the number of available spaces in any Senate garage.

4.1 Member offices are provided five vehicle parking spaces based on the location of their base suite assignment each Congress.

4.2 Committee offices are provided six vehicle parking spaces based on the location of their official reception room.

4.3 Leadership offices and Senate support offices are provided parking spaces at the discretion of the Rules Committee.

4.4 The Rules Committee issues alternate vehicle permits on a first-come, first-served basis.

4.5 Eligibility for alternate vehicle parking permits is in addition to other vehicle parking and federal transit benefits.

4.6 A permit holder may register up to two vehicles under one vehicle permit.

4.7 A permit holder may register up to two alternate vehicles under one alternate vehicle permit.

5.0 Permit Registration—Eligible staff must submit a permit application through their employing office's TransAAct account.

5.1 The TransAAct permit application requires the registrant's name, office phone number, cell phone number, email address, employing office, license plate number (if applicable), and the make, model/style, and color of the vehicle or alternate vehicle.

5.2 Approved permit holders must provide their Congressional ID and vehicle or alternate vehicle to the Senate Garage Administrative Office, SH-G12, to receive the approved permit.

5.3 The Superintendent's Office will attach the permit in an easily identifiable location.

6.0 Permit Renewal—Permits must be renewed by a permit holder's employing office each Congress.

6.1 The Rules Committee will contact each office for permit renewal information.

6.2 Permit holders approved for renewed permits must bring their Congressional ID and vehicle or alternate vehicle to the Superintendent's Senate Garage Administrative office for the new permit.

6.3 Permit holders may request the Superintendent's office either place the new permit over the previous permit or remove the previous permit and place the new permit in the same position. The Superintendent's office is not responsible for damage caused by removal or placement of a permit.

6.4 Permit holders who either leave Senate employment or whose permits are not renewed must immediately stop using the garage parking spaces and parking racks and bring their vehicle or alternate vehicle to the Superintendent's Senate Garage Administrative office for permit removal.

7.0 Individually Assigned Parking—Any permit holder may submit a written request to the Rules Committee for approval to have an assigned parking space. Upon approval, the Rules Committee shall notify the Disbursing office for the purposes of determining the taxable income, if any, pursuant to the Internal Revenue Code.

8.0 Parking Space Loans—A Member or Committee office is permitted to loan their

assigned vehicle parking spaces to another Member, Committee, Leadership, or Senate support office with a written request to, and approval of, the Rules Committee.

8.1 Vehicle parking space loans must be renewed by the loaning office each Congress with a written request to, and approval of, the Rules Committee.

9.0 Noncompliance—Vehicles and alternate vehicles may not be stored in a Senate garage. The Superintendent's Office conducts regular inspections and will notify vehicle and alternate vehicle owners of noncompliance with these regulations, including for the following: failure to display a valid permit; parking outside of a designated area; and storing or abandoning a vehicle or alternate vehicle in a Senate garage.

9.1 Any vehicle or alternate vehicle that remains unremoved for more than five weeks will be considered as being stored.

9.2 Notice of violation(s) will be placed on the vehicle or alternate vehicle.

9.3 After the fourth notice of violation within a 30-day period without subsequent cure by the permit holder, the Superintendent's office will notify the USCP to remove the vehicle or alternate vehicle and process it as abandoned property.

9.4 Owners of vehicles or alternate vehicles removed from Senate garages should contact the USCP for information regarding its abandoned property policy.

VOTE EXPLANATION

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I was absent on Wednesday May 31, 2023, for rollcall vote No. 134. Had I been present, I would have voted nay on the motion to proceed to H.J. Res. 45, providing for the congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the Department of Education relating to "Waivers and Modifications of Student Loans".

Mr. President, I was absent on Wednesday May 31, 2023, for rollcall vote No. 135. Had I been present, I would have voted nay on H.J. Res. 45, providing for the congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the Department of Education relating to "Waivers and Modifications of Student Loans".

250TH ANNIVERSARY OF WALDOBORO

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, I rise today to commemorate the 250th anniversary of the town of Waldoboro, ME. Waldoboro was built with a spirit of determination and resiliency that still guides the community today, and this is a time to celebrate the generations of hard-working and caring people who have made it such a wonderful place to live, work, and raise families.

The year of Waldoboro's incorporation, 1773, is but one milestone in a long journey of progress. For thousands of years, the land where the Medomak River meets the Atlantic Ocean was the home of the Abenaki Tribe, who hunted and fished in the abundant region. The reverence the Abenaki had for the natural beauty and resources of the area is upheld by the people of Waldoboro today.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

TRIBUTE TO FRANK A. LA MARCA

Waldoboro's roots run deep into American history. It originally was part of the lands granted by the British Crown to the Plymouth Colony in the early 1600s but remained unsettled frontier for more than a century. In 1729, a portion was acquired by General Samuel Waldo of Boston and a village called Broad Bay was established. Ongoing conflicts between England and France for control of the region stifled settlement until a peace treaty was reached in 1748.

In order to stimulate growth, General Waldo visited his family's ancestral home in Germany in 1752 and recruited about 1,500 immigrants. The industrious settlers created productive farms, saw mills and grain mills, churches, and a school to build a true community. On June 29, 1773, the settlement was incorporated as Waldoboro in honor of its founder.

The arrival of the railroad in the 19th century spurred greater development, including ironworks and textile and furniture mills. As Maine became a shipbuilding center, Waldoboro was at the forefront. On December 1, 1888, the first five-masted schooner and the largest cargo vessel in the world at the time, the *Governor Ames*, was launched at the Leavitt-Storer Shipyard in Waldoboro. Today, Waldoboro proudly cherishes its role in creating the pinnacle of wooden shipbuilding as "The Home of the Five-Masted Schooner."

The German influence in Waldoboro is evident in such cottage industries as cheesemaking and brewing. The town is known for its contributions to the fabric arts, and the luxurious "Waldoboro Style" of hooked rugs is a favorite among collectors. Among Waldoboro's architectural treasures is the well-preserved 1772 Old German Meeting House.

The cemetery of that historic Lutheran church is the final resting place of Conrad Heyer, a Revolutionary War veteran who possibly crossed the Delaware with General Washington in 1776. In 1852, he posed for a photograph at age 103 and is believed to have been the earliest born person ever to have been photographed.

Today, visitors and residents alike enjoy Waldoboro's thriving arts community, beautiful historic buildings, and exciting outdoor recreation opportunities. The energy and planning that are going into the town's 250th anniversary celebration demonstrate the pride townspeople have in their town.

Waldoboro's 250th anniversary is not merely about the passing of time. It is about human accomplishment. We celebrate the people who, for longer than America has been a nation, have pulled together, cared for one another, and built a great community. Thanks to those who came before, Waldoboro, ME, has a wonderful history. Thanks to those there today, it has a bright future.

Effective training of employees is a fundamental part of the success of any workforce. It is especially critical in the nuclear sector where employees cannot falter in meeting safety requirements to ensure not only their personal safety, but also the safety of the public and surrounding natural resources. As senior manager of site training for Fluor and IEC for the past 7 years and in this position for CH2M-Washington Group Idaho, CH2M-WG, the 7 years prior, Frank La Marca has been responsible for ensuring compliance with U.S. Department of Energy, DOE, Nuclear Facility Training requirements at all Idaho Cleanup Project INL Site projects. This is certainly an enormous and essential responsibility. Before serving in this position, he was responsible for hiring and providing human resource services for more than 700 employees in three organizations for CH2M-WG. His list of completed courses, certifications, and program proficiencies is extensive.

Frank's career objective has been to "lead a team of professionals that will strive for new challenges in order to make a company successful in fulfilling their goals while providing opportunities for personal growth," and he can retire knowing he has more than met this respectable goal. Frank's years of instruction and mentorship has, no doubt, played a key part in helping employees at the INL Site safely meet strategic milestones, such as the completion of the transfer of all spent nuclear fuel from wet to dry storage more than 9 months ahead of the 1995 Idaho Settlement Agreement milestone.

The connections Frank has made with people and the objectives he has advanced while carrying out crucial work will leave a lasting legacy. We would like to thank Frank for his commitment to enabling so many Idahoans to do indispensable work that has accelerated the cleanup at the INL and, in the process, protected Idaho's citizens. Congratulations on your remarkable career. We wish you all the best in your well-earned retirement.●

REMEMBERING JEREMY JONES

● Mr. TESTER. Mr. President, today I would like to honor the life and service of a distinguished Montanan and U.S. Army Special Forces veteran: the late Jeremy Jones.

A native son of Montana, Jeremy was born and raised in Whitefish, MT. He

was an American hero who spent the majority of his adult life risking his life to serve this country. As a troop sergeant major with 1st Special Forces Operational Detachment-Delta, Jeremy served in more than a dozen combat tours in Iraq and Afghanistan over the course of an almost 30-year career in the Army and Joint Special Operations Command. He received numerous combat medals and citations for his extraordinary service and sacrifice in that time, including three Bronze Stars.

After retiring honorably from the Army, Jeremy transitioned to civilian life in North Carolina where he gave back to his community, had good friends, and was an avid fisherman and golfer. He was a critical member of the Knowmadics team, where he worked on programs to protect warfighters and train the next generation of cyber professionals. Most importantly, he was a loving father to his children Bobby and Jess.

On May 14, 2023, Jeremy passed away at the age of 44. Today, it is my honor to commemorate his service and legacy. We owe Jeremy a debt of gratitude that can never be fully repaid. Raising the flag over the U.S. Capitol in his honor is just a small token of our deep appreciation for his service and valor.

On behalf of myself and a grateful nation, I commend Mr. Jeremy Jones and extend our deepest appreciation to him and his family. His legacy will continue to be felt by warfighters for years to come, and he will be sorely missed.●

TRIBUTE TO JAMES BARNES

● Mr. TUBERVILLE. Mr. President, this month, I am proud to recognize 96-year-old James Barnes of Abbeville, AL. Mr. Barnes was so eager to serve his country that he didn't want to wait until he turned 18 to enlist in the military. So, at age 17, he convinced his dad to sign a parental consent form allowing him to join the U.S. Navy, where he became a radioman third class. He recalls the elder Mr. Barnes saying that giving him permission was one of the hardest things he ever did. Yet he recognized his son's noble desire to serve. Mr. Barnes traveled the world aboard the U.S.S. *LCI 963* and *965*, with stops in the Philippines and China to promote global stability after World War II.

After his military service, Mr. Barnes returned home to Henry County, where he began farming peanuts, helping keep the Wiregrass region at the forefront of our national peanut production. Additionally, Mr. Barnes provided a critical service to people in the Wiregrass, faithfully delivering mail for the U.S. Postal Service for more than 38 years, before his retirement in 1990. He is still involved with American Legion Post 119 and Adoniram Baptist Church, where he has served as secretary, treasurer, and a deacon, over the course of more than 50 years.

Although Mr. Barnes is a humble man, members of his community will

tell you what a fixture he is in the local area. They describe him as “a true Henry County hero who represents all that is great about our country.” When asked what the secret to his long life is, Mr. Barnes advised, “No smoking, no drinking, and a lot of country cooking.”

Alabama is thankful for Mr. Barnes’ many contributions to our State and country, and I am proud to recognize him as the June Veteran of the Month.●

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Ms. Kelly, one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

In executive session the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(The messages received today are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE RECEIVED DURING ADJOURNMENT

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

Under the authority of the order of the Senate of January 3, 2023, the Secretary of the Senate, on June 2, 2023, during the adjournment of the Senate, received a message from the House of Representatives announcing that the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. McHENRY) has signed the following enrolled bill:

H.R. 3746. An act to provide for a responsible increase to the debt ceiling.

Under the authority of the order of the Senate of January 3, 2023, the enrolled bill was signed on June 2, 2023, during the adjournment of the Senate, by the Acting President pro tempore (Ms. DUCKWORTH).

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

At 3:02 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mrs. Cole, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bills and joint resolutions, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 835. An act to amend the Securities Act of 1933 to codify certain qualifications of individuals as accredited investors for purposes of the securities laws.

H.R. 1579. An act to amend the Securities Act of 1933 and the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act with respect to the definition of accredited investor, and for other purposes.

H.R. 2593. An act to create an interdivisional taskforce at the Securities and Exchange Commission for senior investors.

H.R. 2608. An act to amend the Federal securities laws to specify the periods for which financial statements are required to be pro-

vided by an emerging growth company, and for other purposes.

H.R. 2610. An act to amend the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 to specify certain registration statement contents for emerging growth companies, to permit issuers to file draft registration statements with the Securities and Exchange Commission for confidential review, and for other purposes.

H.R. 2793. An act to amend the Securities Act of 1933 to expand the ability to use testing the waters and confidential draft registration submissions, and for other purposes.

H.R. 2812. An act to require the Securities and Exchange Commission to carry out a study of the costs associated with small- and medium-sized companies to undertake initial public offerings.

H.J. Res. 62. Joint resolution providing for the reappointment of Michael Govan as a citizen regent of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution.

H.J. Res. 63. Joint resolution providing for the appointment of Antoinette Bush as a citizen regent of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution.

H.J. Res. 64. Joint resolution providing for the reappointment of Roger W. Ferguson as a citizen regent of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution.

The message further announced that the House has agreed to the following concurrent resolution, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H. Con. Res. 43. Concurrent resolution authorizing the use of the Capitol Grounds for the Greater Washington Soap Box Derby.

MEASURES REFERRED

The following bills and joint resolutions were read the first and the second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

H.R. 835. An act to amend the Securities Act of 1933 to codify certain qualifications of individuals as accredited investors for purposes of the securities laws; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

H.R. 1579. An act to amend the Securities Act of 1933 and the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act with respect to the definition of accredited investor, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

H.R. 2593. An act to create an interdivisional taskforce at the Securities and Exchange Commission for senior investors; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

H.R. 2608. An act to amend the Federal securities laws to specify the periods for which financial statements are required to be provided by an emerging growth company, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

H.R. 2610. An act to amend the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 to specify certain registration statement contents for emerging growth companies, to permit issuers to file draft registration statements with the Securities and Exchange Commission for confidential review, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

H.R. 2793. An act to amend the Securities Act of 1933 to expand the ability to use testing the waters and confidential draft registration submissions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

H.R. 2812. An act to require the Securities and Exchange Commission to carry out a

study of the costs associated with small- and medium-sized companies to undertake initial public offerings; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

H.J. Res. 62. Joint resolution providing for the reappointment of Michael Govan as a citizen regent of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

H.J. Res. 63. Joint resolution providing for the appointment of Antoinette Bush as a citizen regent of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

H.J. Res. 64. Joint resolution providing for the reappointment of Roger W. Ferguson as a citizen regent of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

EXECUTIVE AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS

The following communications were laid before the Senate, together with accompanying papers, reports, and documents, and were referred as indicated:

EC-1307. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Standard Instrument Approach Procedures, and Take-off Minimums and Obstacle Departure Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments; Amendment No. 4057” ((RIN2120-AA65) (Docket No. 31483)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 26, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-1308. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Standard Instrument Approach Procedures, and Take-off Minimums and Obstacle Departure Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments; Amendment No. 4058” ((RIN2120-AA65) (Docket No. 31484)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 26, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-1309. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Standard Instrument Approach Procedures, and Take-off Minimums and Obstacle Departure Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments; Amendment No. 4053” ((RIN2120-AA65) (Docket No. 31478)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 26, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-1310. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Standard Instrument Approach Procedures, and Take-off Minimums and Obstacle Departure Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments; Amendment No. 4054” ((RIN2120-AA65) (Docket No. 31479)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 22, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-1311. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Standard Instrument Approach Procedures, and Take-off Minimums and Obstacle Departure Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments; Amendment No. 4051” ((RIN2120-AA65) (Docket No.

Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Establishment of Class E Airspace; Ellsworth, Augusta, and Waterville, ME” ((RIN2120-AA66) (Docket No. FAA-2023-0099)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 22, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-1335. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Amendment of Class D and Class E Airspace, Key West, FL” ((RIN2120-AA66) (Docket No. FAA-2022-1613)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 22, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-1336. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Revocation of Class E Airspace, Liberty, NC” ((RIN2120-AA66) (Docket No. FAA-2022-1680)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 22, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-1337. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Revocation of Very High Frequency (VHF) Omnidirectional Range (VOR) Federal Airway V-489; Galena, AK” ((RIN2120-AA66) (Docket No. FAA-2023-0512)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 26, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-1338. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Revocation of Segments of V-330 and Establishment T-470 Near Boise, ID” ((RIN2120-AA66) (Docket No. FAA-2023-0235)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 26, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-1339. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Establishment of Class E Airspace, Calvert, KY” ((RIN2120-AA66) (Docket No. FAA-2023-0138)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 26, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-1340. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Modification of Class E Airspace; Visalia Municipal Airport, Visalia, CA” ((RIN2120-AA66) (Docket No. FAA-2022-1445)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 26, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-1341. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Airworthiness Directives; Airbus SAS Airplanes; Amendment 39-22415” ((RIN2120-AA66)

(Docket No. FAA-2022-1659)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 26, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-1342. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Airworthiness Directives; Bombardier, Inc. Airplanes; Amendment 39-22416” ((RIN2120-AA66) (Docket No. FAA-2023-0164)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 26, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-1343. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Airworthiness Directives; De Havilland Aircraft of Canada Limited (Type Certificate Previously Held by Bombardier, Inc.) Airplanes; Amendment 39-22408” ((RIN2120-AA66) (Docket No. FAA-2022-1403)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 26, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-1344. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Airworthiness Directives; Gulfstream Aerospace Corporation Airplanes; Amendment 39-22418” ((RIN2120-AA66) (Docket No. FAA-2022-1486)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 26, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-1345. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Airworthiness Directives; Lockheed Martin Corporation/Lockheed Martin Aeronautics Company Airplanes; Amendment 39-22436” ((RIN2120-AA66) (Docket No. FAA-2023-1044)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 26, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-1346. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Airworthiness Directives; MHI RJ Aviation ULC (Type Certificate Previously Held by Bombardier, Inc.) Airplanes; Amendment 39-22409” ((RIN2120-AA66) (Docket No. FAA-2023-1474)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 26, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-1347. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Revocation and Revocation of VOR Federal Airways; Eastern United States Amendment and Revocation of VOR Federal Airways; Northeast United States” ((RIN2120-AA66) (Docket No. FAA-2022-1027)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 26, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-1348. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Amend-

ment of Class D and Class E Airspace; Beaufort, SC” ((RIN2120-AA66) (Docket No. FAA-2023-0070)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 26, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-1349. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Amendment of Class E Airspace; Shelbyville, TN” ((RIN2120-AA66) (Docket No. FAA-2023-0189)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 26, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-1350. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Amendment of Class D and Class E Airspace, and Revocation of Class E Airspace; Quantico, VA” ((RIN2120-AA66) (Docket No. FAA-2022-1233)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 26, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-1351. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Amendment of Class D and Class E Airspace; Lemoore Naval Air Station (NAS) (Reeves Field), CA” ((RIN2120-AA66) (Docket No. FAA-2022-1455)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 26, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-1352. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Amendment of V-171 in the Vicinity of Roseau, MN” ((RIN2120-AA66) (Docket No. FAA-2022-1586)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 26, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-1353. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Revocation of Federal Colored Airway A-9; Bettles, AK” ((RIN2120-AA66) (Docket No. FAA-2022-1267)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 26, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-1354. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Amendment of Very High Frequency (VHF) Omnidirectional Range (VOR) Federal Airways V-6, V-338, V-494, and United States Area Navigation (RNAV) Route T-331” ((RIN2120-AA66) (Docket No. FAA-2023-0501)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 26, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-1355. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Revocation of Colored Airway Blue 38 (B-38) and Blue 40 (B-40); Haines, AK” ((RIN2120-AA66) (Docket No. FAA-2022-1769)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 26, 2023;

2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-1399. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Airworthiness Directives; Airbus SAS Airplanes; Amendment 39-22393" ((RIN2120-AA64) (Docket No. FAA-2023-0019)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 22, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-1400. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Airworthiness Directives; Airbus SAS Airplanes; Amendment 39-22398" ((RIN2120-AA64) (Docket No. FAA-2023-0023)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 22, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-1401. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Airworthiness Directives; Airbus SAS Airplanes; Amendment 39-22394" ((RIN2120-AA64) (Docket No. FAA-2022-1581)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 22, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-1402. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Airworthiness Directives; ATR-GIE Avions de Transport Regional Airplanes; Amendment 39-22387" ((RIN2120-AA64) (Docket No. FAA-2023-0012)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 22, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-1403. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Airworthiness Directives; Bombardier, inc. Airplanes; Amendment 39-22387" ((RIN2120-AA64) (Docket No. FAA-2022-1572)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 22, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-1404. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Airworthiness Directives; Bombardier, inc. Airplanes; Amendment 39-22390" ((RIN2120-AA64) (Docket No. FAA-2022-1654)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 22, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-1405. A communication from the Management and Program Analyst, Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Airworthiness Directives; Dassault Aviation Airplanes; Amendment 39-22384" ((RIN2120-AA64) (Docket No. FAA-2023-0013)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 22, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-1406. A communication from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Depart-

ment of State, transmitting, pursuant to law, a certification entitled "Certification of Sea Turtles" received in the Office of the President pro tempore; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-1407. A communication from the Bureau Chief, Wireline Competition Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Federal Communications Commission released a Report and Order entitled The Uniendo a Puerto Rico Fund and the Connect USVI Fund, Connect America Fund" ((RIN3060-AF85) (FCC 23-32) (WC Docket Nos. 18-143, 10-90)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 10, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-1408. A communication from the Chief, Office of Engineering and Technology, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Unlicensed White Space Device Operations in the Television Bands; Amendment of Part 15 of the Commission's Rules for Unlicensed Operations in the Television Bands, Repurposed 600 MHz Band, 600 MHz Guard Bands and Duplex Gap, and Channel 37" ((FCC 23-24) (ET Docket Nos. 20-36 and 14-165)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 10, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-1409. A communication from the Chief of Staff, Media Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Establishing Rules for Digital Low Power Television and Television Translator Stations" ((MB Docket Nos. 03-185 and 22-261) (FCC 23-25)) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 10, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-1410. A communication from the Chief of the Branch of Coastal and Marine Resources, Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Marine Mammals; Incidental Take of Northern Sea Otters During Specified Activities; the Gulf of Alaska" (RIN1018-BG05) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 10, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-1411. A communication from the Attorney Advisor of the Regulatory Affairs Division, Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration, Department of Transportation, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Pipeline Safety: Safety of Gas Transmission Pipelines: Repair Criteria, Integrity Management Improvements, Cathodic Protection, Management of Change, and Other Related Amendments: Technical Corrections; Response to Petitions for Reconsideration" (RIN2137-AF39) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 10, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-1412. A communication from the Chief, Wireline Competition Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Second Report and Order" (FCC 23-31) (WC Docket No. 18-155) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 22, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-1413. A communication from the Bureau Chief, Wireline Competition Bureau, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Advanced Methods to Target and Eliminate Unlawful Robocalls, Call Authentication Trust Anchor" ((RIN3060-AL00) (CG Docket No. 17-59) (WC Docket No. 17-97)) received in the Office of the President of the

Senate on May 26, 2023; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. DURBIN, from the Committee on the Judiciary, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute:

S. 474. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to strengthen reporting to the CyberTipline related to online sexual exploitation of children, to modernize liabilities for such reports, to preserve the contents of such reports for 1 year, and for other purposes.

EXECUTIVE REPORT OF COMMITTEE—TREATY

The following executive report of committee was submitted:

By Mr. MENENDEZ, from the Committee on Foreign Relations:

[Treaty Doc 112-8 Tax Convention with Chile (Ex. Rept. 118-1)]

The text of the committee-recommended resolution of advice and consent to ratification is as follows:

Resolved (two-thirds of the Senators present concurring therein),

Section 1. Senate Advice and Consent Subject to Reservations and Declarations

The Senate advises and consents to the ratification of the Convention Between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Republic of Chile for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with Respect to Taxes on Income and Capital, signed at Washington February 4, 2010, with a Protocol signed the same day, as corrected by exchanges of notes effected February 25, 2011, and February 10 and 21, 2012, and a related agreement effected by exchange of notes on February 4, 2010 (the "Convention") (Treaty Doc. 112 098), subject to the reservations of section 2 and the declarations of section 3.

Section 2. Reservations

The advice and consent of the Senate under Section 1 is subject to the following reservations, which shall be included in the instrument of ratification:

(1) Nothing in the Convention shall be construed as preventing the United States from imposing a tax under section 59A, entitled the "Tax on Base Erosion Payments of Taxpayers with Substantial Gross Receipts," of the Internal Revenue Code (as it may be amended from time to time) on a company that is a resident of the United States or the profits of a company that is a resident of Chile that are attributable to a permanent establishment in the United States.

(2) Paragraph 1 of Article 23 (Relief from Double Taxation) of the Convention shall be deleted and replaced by the following:

"1. In accordance with the provisions and subject to the limitations of the law of the United States (as it may be amended from time to time without changing the general principle thereof):

a) the United States shall allow to a resident or citizen of the United States as a credit against the United States tax on income applicable to residents and citizens the income tax paid or accrued to Chile by or on behalf of such citizen or resident. For the purposes of this subparagraph, the taxes referred to in subparagraph b) of paragraph 3 and paragraph 4 of Article 2 (Taxes Covered), excluding taxes on capital, shall be considered income taxes; and

b) in the case of a United States company owning at least 10 percent of the aggregate vote or value of the shares of a company that is a resident of Chile and from which the United States company receives dividends, the United States shall allow a deduction in the amount of such dividends in computing the taxable income of the United States company.”

Section 3, Declarations

The advice and consent of the Senate under section 1 is subject to the following declarations:

- (1) The Convention is self-executing.
- (2) In light of substantial changes made to the international provisions of the Internal Revenue Code in 2017, the Senate declares that future tax treaties need to reflect such changes appropriately, including in Article 23. Therefore, based on discussions with the U.S. Department of the Treasury, additional work is required to evaluate the policy of Article 23 in addressing relief of double taxation and to agree on whether further changes to the terms of the Article are necessary for future income tax treaties.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Ms. CORTEZ MASTO (for herself and Mr. CASSIDY):

S. 1805. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to expand housing investment with mortgage revenue bonds, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Ms. MURKOWSKI (for herself, Ms. CANTWELL, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. SULLIVAN, Mr. KING, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, and Mrs. MURRAY):

S. 1806. A bill to establish Ocean Innovation Clusters to strengthen the coastal communities and ocean economy of the United States through technological research and development, job training, and cross-sector partnerships, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Ms. ERNST:

S. 1807. A bill to require agencies to notify the Director of the Office of Management and Budget when the agency suspends or terminates a Federal award, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Ms. MURKOWSKI (for herself, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. PETERS, Mr. SULLIVAN, Mr. KING, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, and Ms. WARREN):

S. 1808. A bill to amend the Federal Ocean Acidification Research and Monitoring Act of 2009 to require the Secretary of Commerce, acting through the Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, to collaborate with State and local governments and Indian Tribes on vulnerability assessments related to ocean acidification, research planning, and similar activities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. BOOKER:

S. 1809. A bill to amend the Department of Agriculture Reorganization Act of 1994 to establish an Office of Small Farms, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

By Mrs. GILLIBRAND (for herself and Mrs. CAPITO):

S. 1810. A bill to establish a grant program for family community organizations that

provide support for individuals struggling with substance use disorder and their families; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. WICKER:

S. 1811. A bill to ensure treatment in the military based on merit and performance, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. GRASSLEY (for himself, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, and Mr. WELCH):

S. 1812. A bill to modify the exemption for trade secrets and commercial or financial information in the Freedom of Information Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MENENDEZ:

S. 1813. A bill to increase accessible transportation for individuals with disabilities; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. HEINRICH (for himself, Mr. LUJAN, Mr. WELCH, and Mr. PADILLA):

S. 1814. A bill to authorize security deposit and moving costs assistance for low-income households, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Ms. CORTEZ MASTO (for herself, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. KENNEDY, and Mr. VAN HOLLEN):

S. 1815. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to modify the rules for postponing certain deadlines by reason of disaster; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. FETTERMAN (for himself and Mr. CASEY):

S. 1816. A bill to amend the Federal Crop Insurance Act to require research and development regarding a policy to insure the production of mushrooms; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

By Ms. ROSEN (for herself, Mr. BOOZMAN, and Mr. BLUMENTHAL):

S. 1817. A bill to direct the Secretary of Transportation to establish in the Department of Transportation a drone infrastructure inspection grant program and a drone education and training grant program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. JOHNSON:

S. 1818. A bill to amend title 23, United States Code, to require the Secretary of Transportation to waive vehicle weight limitations for certain logging vehicles, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. MARKEY (for himself, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. SCHATZ, Mr. KAINE, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. CASEY, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. BROWN, Mr. WELCH, Mr. MERKLEY, Ms. BALDWIN, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. SANDERS, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. REED, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. CARDIN, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. MURPHY, Ms. SMITH, Mr. COONS, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, and Mr. CARPER):

S. 1819. A bill to amend chapter 44 of title 18, United States Code, to prohibit the distribution of 3D printer plans for the printing of firearms, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BOOKER:

S. 1820. A bill to amend titles XIX and XXI of the Social Security Act to provide a consistent standard of health care to incarcerated individuals, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. WELCH (for himself and Ms. MURKOWSKI):

S. 1821. A bill to amend the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 to modify provisions relating to the rural energy savings program; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

By Mr. PETERS (for himself and Mr. CORNYN):

S. 1822. A bill to require U.S. Customs and Border Protection to expand the use of non-intrusive inspection systems at land ports of entry; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. WARNOCK (for himself and Ms. MURKOWSKI):

S. 1823. A bill to amend title 37, United States Code, to increase the basic allowance for housing inside the United States for members of the uniformed services; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. MARKEY (for himself and Ms. WARREN):

S. 1824. A bill to provide grants to States to encourage the implementation and maintenance of firearms licensing requirements, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MARKEY (for himself, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. BOOKER, Ms. WARREN, and Mr. MENENDEZ):

S. 1825. A bill to require the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network to issue an advisory about how homegrown violent extremists and other perpetrators of domestic terrorism procure firearms and firearm accessories, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. MARKEY (for himself, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. WELCH, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. REED, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. CARDIN, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. MURPHY, Ms. HIRONO, Ms. SMITH, and Mr. VAN HOLLEN):

S. 1826. A bill to ensure greater accountability by licensed firearms dealers; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RUBIO (for himself and Mr. CORNYN):

S. 1827. A bill to strengthen the requirements for reviews by the Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States of covered transactions involving genetic information, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. RUBIO (for himself and Mr. TUBERVILLE):

S. 1828. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to recognize nurse registries for purposes of the Veterans Community Care Program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. RUBIO (for himself, Ms. HASSAN, and Ms. ROSEN):

S. 1829. A bill to impose sanctions with respect to persons engaged in the import of petroleum from the Islamic Republic of Iran, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mrs. BLACKBURN (for herself and Mr. WARNER):

S. 1830. A bill to prohibit the Federal Aviation Administration from awarding any Federal assistance to entities from certain foreign countries for projects related to unmanned aircraft systems, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Ms. CANTWELL (for herself, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. DURBIN, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. HEINRICH, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. MERKLEY, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. PADILLA, Mr. REED, Mr. SANDERS, Ms. WARREN, Mr. WELCH, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, and Mr. WYDEN):

S. 1831. A bill to provide lasting protection for inventoried roadless areas within the National Forest System; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mrs. SHAHEEN (for herself, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. KING, Mr. CRAMER, Ms. STABENOW, Ms. SINEMA, and Mr. VAN HOLLEN):

S. 1832. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to improve access to diabetes outpatient self-management training services, to require the Center for Medicare and Medicaid Innovation to test the provision of virtual diabetes outpatient self-management training services, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. MANCHIN (for himself and Mr. BOOZMAN):

S. 1833. A bill to prohibit the issuance of an interim or final rule that amends, updates, modifies, or replaces the North Atlantic Right Whale vessel strike reduction rule until mitigation protocols are fully developed and deployed; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mrs. BLACKBURN (for herself, Mr. TUBERVILLE, and Ms. LUMMIS):

S. 1834. A bill to prohibit the President from negotiating or concluding any withdrawal, suspension, waiver, or modification to the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights without explicit authorization from Congress; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. PETERS (for himself and Mr. CASSIDY):

S. 1835. A bill to require the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency of the Department of Homeland Security to develop a campaign program to raise awareness regarding the importance of cybersecurity in the United States; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. CORNYN (for himself and Mr. LUJÁN):

S. 1836. A bill to direct the Secretary of Agriculture to review the Cattle Fever Tick Eradication Program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Mr. VAN HOLLEN (for himself, Mr. ROMNEY, Mr. MARKEY, and Mr. RUBIO):

S. Res. 237. A resolution remembering the victims of the 1989 Tiananmen Square massacre and condemning the continued and intensifying crackdown on human rights and basic freedoms within the People's Republic of China, including the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, by the Chinese Communist Party, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. TESTER (for himself and Mr. MORAN):

S. Res. 238. A resolution expressing support for recognizing September 20 as National Service Dog Day; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 25

At the request of Mrs. FEINSTEIN, the name of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. OSSOFF) was added as a cosponsor of S. 25, a bill to regulate assault weapons, to ensure that the right to keep and bear arms is not unlimited, and for other purposes.

S. 305

At the request of Mr. BLUMENTHAL, the names of the Senator from Hawaii

(Mr. SCHATZ) and the Senator from Idaho (Mr. RISCH) were added as cosponsors of S. 305, a bill to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint coins in commemoration of the 250th anniversary of the United States Marine Corps, and to support programs at the Marine Corps Heritage Center.

S. 307

At the request of Mr. WARNER, the names of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. YOUNG) and the Senator from Colorado (Mr. HICKENLOOPER) were added as cosponsors of S. 307, a bill to amend title 49, United States Code, to establish certain rules relating to unmanned aircraft systems and operations, and for other purposes.

S. 413

At the request of Mr. BROWN, the name of the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. WHITEHOUSE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 413, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to increase the rate of the excise tax on the repurchase of corporate stock, and for other purposes.

S. 414

At the request of Mr. TESTER, the names of the Senator from California (Mr. PADILLA) and the Senator from New Hampshire (Mrs. SHAHEEN) were added as cosponsors of S. 414, a bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to improve and to expand eligibility for dependency and indemnity compensation paid to certain survivors of certain veterans, and for other purposes.

S. 503

At the request of Mrs. FEINSTEIN, the name of the Senator from Kansas (Mr. MORAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 503, a bill to establish the Space National Guard.

S. 626

At the request of Ms. STABENOW, the name of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. CASEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 626, a bill to recommend that the Center for Medicare and Medicaid Innovation test the effect of a dementia care management model, and for other purposes.

S. 786

At the request of Mr. THUNE, the name of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. OSSOFF) was added as a cosponsor of S. 786, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to treat certain amounts paid for physical activity, fitness, and exercise as amounts paid for medical care.

S. 789

At the request of Mr. VAN HOLLEN, the names of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. OSSOFF), the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. FETTERMAN), the Senator from California (Mr. PADILLA), the Senator from Hawaii (Ms. HIRONO), the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. BOOKER) and the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. LUJÁN) were added as cosponsors of S. 789, a bill to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint a coin in recognition of the 100th anniversary of the United States Foreign Service and its

contribution to United States diplomacy.

S. 912

At the request of Mr. BARRASSO, the name of the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. HOEVEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 912, a bill to require the Secretary of Energy to provide technology grants to strengthen domestic mining education, and for other purposes.

S. 1016

At the request of Mr. HEINRICH, the name of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. FETTERMAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1016, a bill to address the impact of climate change on agriculture, and for other purposes.

S. 1141

At the request of Mr. CASSIDY, the name of the Senator from Montana (Mr. DAINES) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1141, a bill to amend the Controlled Substances Act with respect to the scheduling of fentanyl-related substances, and for other purposes.

S. 1271

At the request of Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, the names of the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. LANKFORD), the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. BOOZMAN), the Senator from California (Mr. PADILLA) and the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. BLUMENTHAL) were added as cosponsors of S. 1271, a bill to impose sanctions with respect to trafficking of illicit fentanyl and its precursors by transnational criminal organizations, including cartels, and for other purposes.

S. 1336

At the request of Mrs. GILLIBRAND, the name of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. MURPHY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1336, a bill to amend the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 to require that supplemental nutrition assistance program benefits be calculated using the value of the low-cost food plan, and for other purposes.

S. 1375

At the request of Mr. MARSHALL, the name of the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. TILLIS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1375, a bill to amend title XXVII of the Public Health Service Act to apply additional payments, discounts, and other financial assistance towards the cost-sharing requirements of health insurance plans, and for other purposes.

S. 1384

At the request of Mrs. GILLIBRAND, the name of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. MERKLEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1384, a bill to promote and protect from discrimination living organ donors.

S. 1409

At the request of Mr. BLUMENTHAL, the name of the Senator from Arizona (Mr. KELLY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1409, a bill to protect the safety of children on the internet.

S. 1435

At the request of Mr. BARRASSO, the name of the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. THUNE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1435, a bill to require the Director of the Bureau of Land Management to withdraw a rule of the Bureau of Land Management relating to conservation and landscape health.

S. 1514

At the request of Mr. RUBIO, the name of the Senator from Wisconsin (Ms. BALDWIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1514, a bill to amend the National Housing Act to establish a mortgage insurance program for first responders, and for other purposes.

S. 1554

At the request of Mr. ROUNDS, the name of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. MURPHY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1554, a bill to grant a Federal charter to the National American Indian Veterans, Incorporated.

S. 1694

At the request of Mr. CRUZ, the name of the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. BUDD) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1694, a bill to abolish the Federal Insurance Office of the Department of the Treasury, and for other purposes.

S. 1706

At the request of Mr. DAINES, the name of the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. BUDD) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1706, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to make permanent the deduction for qualified business income.

S. RES. 188

At the request of Mr. MENENDEZ, the names of the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. CASSIDY), the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. CASEY) and the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. MANCHIN) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 188, a resolution celebrating the 75th anniversary of the founding of the State of Israel, and for other purposes.

S. RES. 236

At the request of Mr. SCOTT of Florida, the names of the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. LANKFORD), the Senator from Texas (Mr. CRUZ) and the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. CRAMER) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 236, a resolution honoring the 125th anniversary of the Rough Riders in the Spanish American War and designating June 2, 2023, as "National Rough Rider Day".

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 237—REMEMBERING THE VICTIMS OF THE 1989 TIANANMEN SQUARE MASSACRE AND CONDEMNING THE CONTINUED AND INTENSIFYING CRACKDOWN ON HUMAN RIGHTS AND BASIC FREEDOMS WITHIN THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA, INCLUDING THE HONG KONG SPECIAL ADMINISTRATIVE REGION, BY THE CHINESE COMMUNIST PARTY, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Mr. VAN HOLLEN (for himself, Mr. ROMNEY, Mr. MARKEY, and Mr. RUBIO) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 237

Whereas, on April 15, 1989, peaceful demonstrators gathered in Tiananmen Square in central Beijing to mourn the death of former General Secretary of the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) Hu Yaobang, who was compelled to resign in 1987 for supporting political reforms within the CCP;

Whereas, throughout April and May 1989, peaceful demonstrations continued in Tiananmen Square and in an estimated 400 cities across the People's Republic of China;

Whereas, by May 17, 1989, an estimated 1,000,000 Chinese citizens from all walks of life, including students, government employees, journalists, workers, police officers, and members of the armed forces, gathered peacefully in Tiananmen Square to call for democratic reforms;

Whereas the peaceful demonstrators of 1989 called upon the Government of the People's Republic of China to eliminate corruption, accelerate economic and political reform, and protect human rights, particularly the freedoms of expression and assembly;

Whereas, on May 20, 1989, the Government of the People's Republic of China declared martial law;

Whereas, during the late afternoon and early evening hours of June 3, 1989, the People's Republic of China leadership sent armed People's Liberation Army (PLA) troops and tanks into Beijing and surrounding areas;

Whereas, on the night of June 3, and continuing into the morning of June 4, 1989, PLA soldiers, at the direction of CCP leadership, fired indiscriminately into crowds of peaceful protesters, killing and injuring thousands of demonstrators and other unarmed civilians;

Whereas the Government of the People's Republic of China continues to censor any mention of the crackdown centered on Tiananmen Square, prevents the victims from being publicly mourned and remembered, and harasses, detains, and arrests those who call for a full, public, and independent accounting of the wounded, dead, and those imprisoned for participating in the spring 1989 demonstrations;

Whereas the sovereignty of Hong Kong transferred from the United Kingdom to the People's Republic of China in 1997 under the terms of the Joint Declaration of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of the People's Republic of China on the Question of Hong Kong (hereafter the "Joint Declaration"), which guaranteed the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR) will "enjoy a high degree of autonomy," and committed the PRC to keep the

"social and economic systems in Hong Kong" unchanged through 2047;

Whereas the Joint Declaration states that "Rights and freedoms, including those of the person, of speech, of the press, of assembly, of association, of travel, of movement, of correspondence, of strike, of choice of occupation, of academic research and of religious belief will be ensured by law in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region" and that those rights are reiterated in Chapter III of the Basic Law of the HKSAR of the People's Republic of China;

Whereas the people of Hong Kong have held an annual Tiananmen Square vigil since 1990, and has been the only such mass gathering on Chinese territory because commemorations are banned in mainland China;

Whereas, on June 4, 2020, thousands of people in Hong Kong defied a ban by the Hong Kong Police Force and gathered at the city's annual June 4 vigil to memorialize the 31st anniversary of the Tiananmen Square massacre;

Whereas, on June 30, 2020, China's National People's Congress Standing Committee flagrantly undermined the high degree of autonomy promised to Hong Kong in the Joint Declaration and Basic Law by passing and imposing upon Hong Kong the oppressive and intentionally vague Law of the People's Republic of China on Safeguarding National Security in the HKSAR ("national security law");

Whereas the central Government of the People's Republic of China and the HKSAR Government have since used the national security law to suppress democratic voices in Hong Kong, including by barring candidates from standing for election and by arresting prodemocracy activists and opposition leaders;

Whereas, on March 11, 2021, China's National People's Congress adopted the "Decision of the National People's Congress on Improving the Electoral System of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region", thereby further restricting Hong Kong's electoral freedom and democratic representation;

Whereas, on May 27, 2021, the Hong Kong Police Force officially banned the June 4 vigil for the second consecutive year, citing a ban on large gatherings in light of the coronavirus pandemic;

Whereas this ban has continued through 2022 and through 2023, despite the pandemic restrictions being largely removed in Hong Kong;

Whereas, on May 27, 2021, the Hong Kong Legislative Council passed legislation amending local election laws to bring them in line with the China's National People's Congress March 11 "Decision of the National People's Congress on Improving the Electoral System of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region";

Whereas, on March 4, 2023, the HKSAR West Kowloon Magistrates' Court convicted three standing committee members of the Hong Kong Alliance in Support of Patriotic Democratic Movements of China—Chow Hang-tung, Tang Ngok-kwan, and Tsui Hon-kwong—under the National Security Law, and the Alliance was an organizer of the annual Tiananmen vigil;

Whereas June 4, 2023, marks the 34th anniversary of the Tiananmen Square massacre;

Whereas the Government of the People's Republic of China has committed genocide and crimes against humanity against the Uyghurs and other predominantly Muslim ethnic groups in Xinjiang; and

Whereas the Government of the People's Republic of China continues to violate the human rights of prodemocracy activists,

members of ethnic groups, including individuals in the Tibetan regions, religious believers, human rights lawyers, citizen journalists, and labor union leaders, among many others seeking to express their political or religious views or ethnic identity in a peaceful manner: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) expresses its deepest respect for and solidarity with the families and friends of those killed, tortured, and imprisoned for participating in the prodemocracy demonstrations during the spring of 1989, and with those who have continued to suffer for their fight to publicly mourn the Tiananmen Square massacre victims;

(2) reaffirms its support for those who continue to work for political reform, rule of law, and protections for human rights in China;

(3) condemns the Government of the People's Republic of China for its continued human rights abuses, including suppressing peaceful political dissent and ethnic and religious minorities;

(4) calls on the Government of the People's Republic of China to—

(A) cease censoring information and discussion about the Tiananmen Square massacre;

(B) invite and cooperate with a full and independent investigation into the Tiananmen Square massacre by the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights;

(C) uphold its international legal obligations to Hong Kong under the Joint Declaration of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of the People's Republic of China on the Question of Hong Kong ("Joint Declaration") and cease undermining Hong Kong's high degree of autonomy; and

(D) allow those participants in the Tiananmen demonstrations who fled overseas or reside outside of China after being "blacklisted" for their peaceful protest activity to return to China without risk of retribution;

(5) calls on the Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region and the relevant authorities in the Government of the People's Republic of China to—

(A) respect and uphold the personal rights and freedoms of the people of Hong Kong and the independence of Hong Kong's legal system;

(B) restore independent democratic representation to the people of Hong Kong in line with the "One Country, Two Systems" arrangement set forth in the Joint Declaration and its implementing document, the Basic Law; and

(C) allow those living in exile for engaging in prodemocracy activities to return to Hong Kong without fear of detention or other repercussions;

(6) calls on the United States Government and members of Congress to mark the 34th anniversary of the Tiananmen Square protests, including through meetings with participants of the Tiananmen Square protests who live outside of China and the families and friends of the victims of the Tiananmen Square massacre based outside China; and

(7) supports ongoing peaceful movements for human rights in China and of the people in Hong Kong, Tibet, and Xinjiang.

SENATE RESOLUTION 238—EX-PRESSING SUPPORT FOR RECOGNIZING SEPTEMBER 20 AS NATIONAL SERVICE DOG DAY

Mr. TESTER (for himself and Mr. MORAN) submitted the following reso-

lution; which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions:

S. RES. 238

Whereas service dogs assist individuals with a wide range of challenges, including—

- (1) post-traumatic stress disorder;
- (2) traumatic brain injury;
- (3) military sexual trauma;
- (4) epilepsy;
- (5) visual, hearing, and mobility impairments; and
- (6) other disabilities;

Whereas service dogs are able to support veterans struggling after war, hear for individuals who are deaf, see for individuals who are blind, and even sense changes in an individual's body before a seizure;

Whereas service dogs have assisted individuals in the United States since 1929;

Whereas service dogs were legally recognized by the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12101 et seq.) to do work or perform tasks for an individual with a disability and have protections under the Fair Housing Act (42 U.S.C. 3601 et seq.) and 41705 of title 49, United States Code (commonly known as the "Air Carrier Access Act of 1986");

Whereas evidence-based research has shown that service dogs provide numerous health and fitness benefits, including enhanced mobility and independence and a reduction in the symptoms of depression, anxiety, stress, and suicidal ideation;

Whereas tens of thousands of service dogs are estimated to be working in the United States today, located in all 50 States, Puerto Rico, and Guam; and

Whereas National Service Dog Day is an appropriate tribute to service dogs and the organizations that offer service dogs free of charge to United States veterans and individuals with disabilities: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) supports recognizing September 20 as National Service Dog Day;

(2) encourages all individuals in the United States to learn about the history of service dogs and the unique, positive impact service dogs have on individuals with disabilities; and

(3) requests that the President issue a proclamation calling on the people of the United States to conduct appropriate ceremonies, activities, and programs to demonstrate support for organizations that train and pair service dogs with disabled individuals in the United States.

NOTICE OF INTENT TO NOT OBJECT TO PROCEEDING

I, Senator CHUCK GRASSLEY, do not object to the consideration of Eric G. Olshan, of Pennsylvania, to be United States Attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania for the term of four years, dated June 6, 2023.

PRIVILEGES OF THE FLOOR

Mrs. BLACKBURN. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the following law clerk and intern from my office be granted floor privileges for the remainder of the Congress: Bessie Blackburn and Roswell Cole.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ORDERS FOR WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7, 2023

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it stand adjourned until 10 a.m. on Wednesday, June 7; that following the prayer and pledge, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the morning hour be deemed expired, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day, and morning business be closed; that following the conclusion of morning business, the Senate proceed to executive session to resume consideration of the Crane nomination postclosure; further, that all time be considered expired at 11:30 a.m. and if any nominations are confirmed during Wednesday's session, that the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table and the President be immediately notified of the Senate's action.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 10 A.M. TOMORROW

Mr. SCHUMER. If there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask that it stand adjourned under the previous order.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 6:31 p.m., adjourned until Wednesday, June 7, 2023, at 10 a.m.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate:

COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION

SUMNER K. MERSINGER, OF SOUTH DAKOTA, TO BE A COMMISSIONER OF THE COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION FOR A TERM EXPIRING APRIL 13, 2028. (RE-APPOINTMENT)

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

MARK TOSHIRO UYEDA, OF CALIFORNIA, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION FOR A TERM EXPIRING JUNE 5, 2028. (REAPPOINTMENT)

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

MARJORIE A. ROLLINSON, OF VIRGINIA, TO BE CHIEF COUNSEL FOR THE INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE AND AN ASSISTANT GENERAL COUNSEL IN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY, VICE MICHAEL J. DESMOND.

PEACE CORPS

DAVID E. WHITE, JR., OF NEW YORK, TO BE DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF THE PEACE CORPS, VICE CARLOS J. TORRES.

NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

GWYNNE A. WILCOX, OF NEW YORK, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD FOR THE TERM OF FIVE YEARS EXPIRING AUGUST 27, 2028. (RE-APPOINTMENT)

FEDERAL LABOR RELATIONS AUTHORITY

SUZANNE ELIZABETH SUMMERLIN, OF FLORIDA, TO BE GENERAL COUNSEL OF THE FEDERAL LABOR RELATIONS AUTHORITY FOR A TERM OF FIVE YEARS, VICE JULIA AKINS CLARK, TERM EXPIRED.

IN THE AIR FORCE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be lieutenant colonel

CRAIG A. AMBROSE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be major

BIBEK JOSHI

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be major

ADRIAN K. WILLIFORD

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

*To be major*DANIEL D. COLE
EDWARD F. LEONARD

IN THE ARMY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY AS CHAPLAINS UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 624 AND 7064:

*To be colonel*STEVEN D. BRYANT
MARTIN S. CHO
SHAREEN S. FISCHER
JAMES F. FISHER, JR.
EMMITT M. FURNER II
SETH H. GEORGE
CRAIG R. LUDWIG
BRANDON R. MOORE
JOHN P. SMITH, JR.
ERIK T. SPICER
KYLE A. TAYLOR
BRIAN M. TUNG
RICHARD W. WEST
D011339

THE FOLLOWING NAMED INDIVIDUAL FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE REGULAR ARMY MEDICAL CORPS UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 531 AND 7064:

To be major

JOSEPH A. ST PIERRE II

THE FOLLOWING NAMED INDIVIDUALS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE REGULAR ARMY MEDICAL CORPS UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 531 AND 7064:

*To be major*JEFFREY A. BANKS
JEFFREY R. WEINSTEIN

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be major

ISAAC A. GUTIERREZ

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be major

RICK J. MATA

THE FOLLOWING IDENTIFIED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be major

D016094

IN THE NAVY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY RESERVE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

*To be captain*THEODORE G. CAVOORES, JR.
MYRA M. CLEARY
RICHARD L. COFFMAN
STEPHANIE A. DONAHUE
DIANE L. GARDNER
KIMBERLY D. JOHNSON
STEPHANIE A. KASPER
CYNTHIA L. KIRTLAND
LISA R. KUMAGAI
ROBIN S. MURPHY
CHRISTY L. ROUSSEAU

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY RESERVE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be captain

ANDREW E. CARMICHAEL

KEVIN A. DOHERTY
CHRISTOPHER J. GRAMICCIONI
KOURTNEY L. OSEGUEDA
ELISABETH H. PENNIX
CATHERYNE E. PULLY
DAVID N. STOCK

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY RESERVE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

*To be captain*KIRSTEN M. BETAK
CHRISTINA A. CARMODY
KRISTINA K. CARTER
ROBERT A. MARTINEZ
SHAWN M. MCGURRAN
PATRICIA L. SKINNER
SUZANNE J. WOOD

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY RESERVE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

*To be captain*SARAH E. DAVIS
MARK G. HORNING
JOHN A. MORRIS
JEFFREY J. ROCKWOOD

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY RESERVE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

*To be captain*BRYAN T. ALVAREZ
ROBERT G. BASS, JR.
JANE E. BENSON
SANDRA L. BIERLING
THERESE J. BURATYNSKI
BRENDAN T. BYRNE
ADAM M. COOPER
DEVIN M. CUNNING
LANCE L. DAVIS
GAVIN P. DUNN
ERYN J. H. DUTTA
JOHN R. GARDNER
JACOB J. GLASER
RONALD C. JASIEWICZ
ANDREW J. KAPLAN
TYRONE J. KRAUSE
JAMES D. LAMM
SERGIO R. LOMBARDO
JOHN C. MAYBERRY
AMANDA C. MCCAULLEY
ANNE R. MCDONOUGH
MARC J. MCNAUGHTON
MUKTA PANTPUROHIT
JOSHUA D. QUICK
WILLIAM J. ROY, JR.
ULRICH H. SCHMIDT
SCOTT E. VANVALIN
JENNIFER J. VOGT

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY RESERVE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

*To be captain*RODNEY M. BONNER
BRENDAN A. KEARNEY
ROBERT J. KURKJIAN
DAVID MUYU
MATTHEW A. PERKINS
RONALD L. RIDGEWAY
JEAN L. STEENSON
CHARLES C. THOMPSON

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY RESERVE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

To be captain

JULIE K. MOSS

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY RESERVE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

*To be captain*LUIS E. ALDERMAN II
TERRY W. BEWLEY
KERMIT E. JONES, JR.
ERIK F. YOUNG
MELINDA S. L. ZALMA

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY RESERVE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 12203:

*To be captain*TIMOTHY W. GLEASON
ORRICK R. HANEY
NATHAN P. HARDY
GREGORY P. JENNINGS
STEVEN D. SHERMAN
CORY A. WOODS

IN THE SPACE FORCE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE REGULAR SPACE FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 531 AND 716:

To be major

ROBIN J. GLEBES

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE GRADES INDICATED IN THE REGULAR SPACE FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 531 AND 716:

To be lieutenant colonel

LISA T. GREEN

*To be major*EILEEN A. KIDDER
KEITH D. VAN DYCK

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE GRADES INDICATED IN THE REGULAR SPACE FORCE UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 531 AND 716:

*To be colonel*PHOENIX L. HAUSER
ALEXANDER P. RASMUSSEN*To be lieutenant colonel*NEIL B. BARNAS
CLAUDIA H. HARRIS
JONATHAN W. LANG
ZACHARY M. LEHMANN
NICHOLAS M. PULIRE
ADAM M. STINE
JOHN P. WILDER*To be major*DANIEL E. ALCANTARA
STEWART C. BRANDON
ANDREA R. CALLIES
NEAL C. CARTER
ANTHONY A. CASTELLO
KEVIN F. CHAMPAIGNE
CODY W. DENTON
ALISON E. DINONG
GARRETT W. ELLIS
SAMUEL T. ENG
JOSEPH G. GUNTER
ANDREW B. HA
YEMONI T. HUGUELY
CHRISTOPHER K. JORDAN
HEATHER U. KELLY
KYLE D. KENERLEY
TRISTEN J. KRESIN
JEFFREY S. LEE
CHRISTOPHER O. LOGSDON
STEVEN W. LONG
MICHAEL VINCENT R. LOPEZ
GABRIELLE H. MCCrackEN
TAYLOR A. PATTERSON
JERRY E. PEACOCK
DIMITAR M. STOYANOV
ALLISON L. WARWICK
DUSTIN L. WHITE

CONFIRMATION

Executive nomination confirmed by the Senate June 6, 2023:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CRAIG J. ANDERSON, OF MONTANA, TO BE UNITED STATES MARSHAL FOR THE DISTRICT OF MONTANA FOR THE TERM OF FOUR YEARS.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

CELEBRATING CARIBBEAN AMERICAN HERITAGE MONTH

SPEECH OF

HON. SHEILA JACKSON LEE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 5, 2023

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleagues of the Congressional Black Caucus for holding this special order today to give recognition and to celebrate National Caribbean American Heritage Month.

National Caribbean American Heritage Month was officially signed into law in 2006 to help create and disseminate knowledge about the rich culture and contributions of Caribbean people to the United States.

This is a special time when we honor the achievements and dreams of the millions of people of Caribbean origin now living in the United States, while also giving life and remembrance to the shared history of joy and perseverance that has united and enriched lives throughout and across the United States and the Caribbean for centuries.

Since our Nation's founding, generation after generation of immigrants have helped build this country, and the prosperity and opportunity that draw so many immigrants to America would not be possible without the contributions and legacies of Caribbean Americans.

Today, millions of Caribbean Americans strengthen our country through their vibrant cultures, traditions, languages, and values.

Yes, Caribbean American entrepreneurs, scientists, medical professionals, teachers, artists, police officers, athletes, and contributors in every field have left a lasting impact on our society and continue to greatly impact our nation's growth and development as a global mecca for advancement and opportunity.

Approximately 4.5 million Caribbean immigrants resided in the United States in 2019, representing 10 percent of the Nation's 44.9 million total foreign-born population.

Close to 90 percent of immigrants in the United States from the 13 Caribbean countries and 17 dependent territories come from one of four countries: Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Jamaica, and Haiti.

The Caribbean is the most common region of birth for the 4.5 million Black immigrants in the United States, accounting for 46 percent of the total. Jamaica (16 percent) and Haiti (15 percent) are the two largest origin countries for Black immigrants.

Although Caribbean Americans continue to succeed in the United States, we must acknowledge the barriers and disparities that they continue to face.

And as members of the Congressional Black Caucus, we must look to address all barriers for Black immigrants and protect Caribbean Americans, including but implementing comprehensive immigration reform.

America's strength is rooted in its diversity, which is why it is of incredible importance to

honor Caribbean Americans not just this month, but every month.

EQUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL INVESTORS ACT OF 2023

SPEECH OF

HON. MIKE FLOOD

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 30, 2023

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Speaker, H.R. 2797 (Equal Opportunity for All Investors Act of 2023) would require the SEC to establish an examination to certify specified individuals as accredited investors. The Act further states that the examination shall be administered and offered free of charge to the public by a registered national securities association, such as FINRA. The sponsors of the legislation do not intend to create an unfunded mandate for FINRA or any other national securities association to administer this examination. While the Act would require the examination to be administered and offered to the public free of charge, the sponsors acknowledge that FINRA or any other national securities association may recover administrative costs in other ways, including a contract with the Securities and Exchange Commission that includes fee for services.

HONORING THE RETIREMENT OF JERRY OSTER

HON. DUSTY JOHNSON

OF SOUTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 6, 2023

Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Jerry Oster on his 49 years of broadcasting in South Dakota. Mr. Oster is retiring from his current position as News Director of WNAX in Sioux Falls, South Dakota, where he has become known across five states as the voice of the station.

Following his graduation from USD-Springfield, Mr. Oster took hold of the opportunity to start in the broadcast industry at the young age of 23. With his career spanning nearly five decades, Mr. Oster has covered some of the state's biggest stories and personalities.

It is now at the age of 70 that Mr. Oster has decided to retire. Throughout his career, Mr. Oster has dedicated an incredible amount of time, talent, and service to the state of South Dakota and to his loyal listeners, whom he says are the reason he stayed in the industry for as long as he has.

Mr. Oster leaves behind a legacy of reaching out and making a difference in the lives of his listeners. A legacy modeled after his inspiration, former SDSU football coach John Stiegelmeier and his MAD book, "Make a Difference".

I am proud to stand today and recognize Mr. Oster's dedication to his community in

South Dakota and thank him for his hard work. I wish him all the best in his retirement.

RECOGNIZING BOB KING FOR IN- DUCTION INTO THE VOLUNTEER IOWA HALL OF FAME

HON. ZACHARY NUNN

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 6, 2023

Mr. NUNN of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Bob King for his induction into the Volunteer Iowa Hall of Fame.

Bob is known for his willingness to step up and get involved wherever he can. The result of Bob's work can be seen in the growth of Dallas Center's park system, which is focused on expanding the outdoor spaces available for community members to enjoy. This has included the installation of benches and play spaces, the development of trails, the establishment of an athletic complex, and the planting of over eighty trees.

Along with this work, he has served his community through his position as the president and facilitator of the Sustaining Active Independent Living in Dallas Center (SAIL-DC) program. With his help, this program provides a way for homebound residents to stay connected to the world and to continue to live independently.

I thank Bob for his incredible service to our community.

RECOGNIZING THE COLORADO FREEDOM MEMORIAL FOUNDATION

HON. JASON CROW

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 6, 2023

Mr. CROW. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Colorado Freedom Memorial Foundation (CFM) and celebrate its 10th anniversary. The CFM Foundation is a non-profit corporation maintained by a network of volunteers that seeks to provide a place of reverence for Coloradans who left to fight for freedom and never returned.

After a visit to the Normandy American Cemetery in France, founder Rick Crandall learned that 88 servicemembers from Colorado were buried there. Curious about how many Coloradans had been lost in all of America's wars, Rick made it his mission to create a space to honor the Colorado servicemembers killed in action. After more than a decade of work, the CFM Foundation erected the Colorado Freedom Memorial in 2013, symbolically bringing Colorado's oncelost men and women back home.

The Colorado Freedom Memorial, located in Aurora, Colorado, holds the names of 5,990 Coloradans killed or missing in action, with an additional 102 names awaiting inscription. The

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

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

names, which span from the Spanish-American War to present day, are organized by conflict, but are intentionally out of alphabetical order to evoke the chaos of war. As long as war is a reality, the lives and names of Coloradans will continue to be added to the memorial to honor the ultimate sacrifice they made in service to our Nation.

In the ten years since the memorial was dedicated, thousands have come to visit, pay their respects, and remember those who served. The Colorado Freedom Memorial is not only a solemn space for memorial services and ceremonies but is a place of grief and healing for families that never had a cemetery to visit the loved ones they lost.

I commend the Colorado Freedom Memorial Foundation and its volunteers for their ongoing effort to ensure that no Coloradan is forgotten.

CELEBRATING GWINNETT FLAG
DAY 2023

HON. LUCY MCBATH

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 6, 2023

Mrs. MCBATH. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to commemorate Flag Day 2023. Adopted by resolution of the Second Continental Congress on June 14, 1777, this day celebrates the adoption of the flag of the United States. On the morning of Saturday, June 10th, proud citizens of Lawrenceville and the greater Gwinnett County community will gather at VFW Post 5255 to celebrate Gwinnett County Flag Day 2023.

Since the battle at Brandywine in 1777, the stars and stripes have flown over historic moments in the great American experiment, bearing witness to events such as the bombardment of Fort MCHenry and flying over Ground Zero on September 11th. To citizens of the world, this flag is a symbol of the highest ideals this Nation represents and the promise of untold opportunity. Under this flag, Americans of all colors and creeds have laid down their lives in the struggle against tyranny, the fight against fascism, and the defense against those who would betray the values upon which this Nation was founded.

In the great conflicts of history, it is the American flag that flew above Lexington & Concord. It is the American flag that survived the horrors of Gettysburg. It is the American flag that our Marines raised over Iwo Jima. And, it is the American flag that continues to represent the world's oldest Democracy, that symbolizes the sacrifice of millions of American servicemembers. We must diligently do our part to ensure that we honor their sacrifice by continuing to advance those ideals of freedom, justice, and liberty which the flag represents—ideals which must endure long after we are gone.

Therefore, I call on all residents of Georgia's Seventh Congressional District to observe Flag Day in accordance with the rich traditions that have been established through the years. May our flag continue to wave over this great Nation for generations to come.

TRIBUTE TO OWEN BAILY, AN
ENVIRONMENTAL HERO

HON. SALUD O. CARBAJAL

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 6, 2023

Mr. CARBAJAL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in memoriam of Owen Bailey. Executive Director of the Environmental Defense Center (EDC), who was a constituent of mine and a champion of our natural environment.

Owen was a compassionate leader of the EDC for over nine years and made an impact on everyone he came in contact with. His relentless passion and determination to tell EDC's story was unmatched and his vision and inspiration made an immense contribution to the strength of the organization.

His love for the environment originated while he was growing up in rural Connecticut, surrounded by a recovering forest with awakening wildlife. He attended the local university, University of Connecticut, where he met his wife, Laurie.

After traveling extensively, the two settled in Los Angeles, where Owen's enthusiasm for the environment turned to advocacy. He started volunteering for the Sierra Club, which quickly evolved into a paid position due to his unique ability to rally people around a cause by telling a story. His work with the Sierra Club culminated with his service in the position of Southwest Advancement Director.

In that position, he worked along the California Central Coast to protect the Oceano Dunes and to preserve the Hearst Ranch. He also worked tirelessly to stop the BHP Billiton liquefied natural gas proposal offshore Oxnard, California. His ability to communicate the threat of these projects to the community caught EDC's attention and a partnership was launched.

Owen's work ethic and humble communication style led EDC to offer him the Executive Director position which he took in 2013.

His work at EDC was critical in giving voice to the concerns and outrage of our community following the 2015 Plains All American Pipeline oil spill at Refugio Beach. He also helped lead the successful 2016 effort to oppose the Phillips 66 proposed rail spur that would have routed oil trains through Santa Barbara and San Luis Obispo Counties.

Owen's integrity was unassailable, as his character was above reproach. When Owen spoke, everyone would listen as they knew he spoke the truth. Two of Owen's greatest gifts he has left us are his son Ben and daughter Nicola. Owen's joy and love for his family was always evident and his delight for them was unmistakable.

Although Owen left us too soon, he made an indelible mark on our community through his work and his commitment to many causes. I am honored to have known Owen, who was a testament that through courage and graciousness, you can be effective in achieving positive change.

I ask all Members to join me today in honoring Owen Bailey, an exceptional individual and environmental hero from California's 24th Congressional District for his exemplary service to his community.

RECOGNIZING CLIVE FIRE CHIEF
RICK ROE FOR HIS 34 YEARS OF
SERVICE AND DEDICATION TO
THE PEOPLE OF CLIVE, IOWA

HON. ZACHARY NUNN

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 6, 2023

Mr. NUNN of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to celebrate a remarkable individual who has dedicated years of service to our community. Fire Chief Rick Roe will retire today after more than 34 years of service to the Clive area.

Throughout history, heroes have emerged from all walks of life, ordinary people who rise to the occasion when the extraordinary is demanded of them. Chief Roe exemplifies the spirit of those heroes. His leadership and steadfast dedication to public service have undoubtedly impacted the lives of countless individuals, both within the Clive Fire Department and the broader community he has faithfully served.

Firefighters are the epitome of selflessness, rushing into danger when others are fleeing from it, putting their own lives at risk to protect others. They are the guardian angels who provide solace amid chaos and bring hope to those facing unimaginable loss. Chief Roe has embodied these qualities with unmatched grace and resilience, inspiring all who have had the privilege to work alongside him.

Under his guidance, the Clive Fire Department has grown stronger, more efficient, and better equipped to face the challenges of a rapidly changing world. His ability to lead with compassion, intelligence, and integrity has raised the bar for excellence and fostered a sense of camaraderie and unity within the department, ensuring that every firefighter feels valued and supported.

His efforts to prioritize training, modernize equipment, and implement innovative strategies have enhanced the safety of our community, allowing the Clive community to face the most formidable emergencies with confidence and preparedness. Moreover, his commitment to outreach and education has empowered our citizens with the knowledge needed to prevent fires and respond effectively in times of crisis.

I offer Chief Roe my deepest gratitude for his years of service, sacrifice, and unwavering dedication. His impact will continue to shape the future of our fire department for generations to come. I thank him for an extraordinary career marked by courage, resilience, and an unwavering commitment to the betterment of our community.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. BILL POSEY

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 6, 2023

Mr. POSEY. Mr. Speaker, because of an extended flight delay which disrupted by travel back to Washington, DC on Monday, June 5, 2023, I was unable to attend the legislative session. Had I been present, I would have voted YEA on Roll Call No. 246, and YEA on Roll Call No. 245.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO NILS BENTSEN FOR HIS RETIREMENT FROM CITY MANAGER OF HESPERIA

HON. JAY OBERNOLTE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 6, 2023

Mr. OBERNOLTE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of Nils Bentsen, as he retires from his position as City Manager of Hesperia after seven and a half years of service. Nils is the first Hesperia City Manager who is a native of Hesperia themselves and is a valuable member of California's 23rd district.

Nils attended and graduated from Hesperia Christian School and is a proud alumni of Victor Valley College. He was appointed as City Manager in 2015. Prior to his appointment by the City Council, he served as a Captain with the San Bernardino County Sheriff's Department, with a career spanning over 27 years. Nils is also a veteran of the United States Navy, where he served his country for 5 years.

Nils life-long commitment to public safety has been driven by his passion for public service. He has been a city manager that leads by example and is committed to working with the community for the betterment of Hesperia and its residents. I wish Nils, his wife Paulette, and his 4 children all the best as he enters this next stage of life in the Mohave River Valley.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JERROLD NADLER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 6, 2023

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, due to a personal matter, I was not in Washington, D.C. on June 5, 2023, and as a result, missed two votes. Had I been present, I would have voted NAY on Roll Call No. 245, and YEA on Roll Call No. 246.

HONORING INAUGURAL CLASS OF
DHS ICDF PROGRAM

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 6, 2023

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor the inaugural class of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS)'s Intelligence and Cybersecurity Diversity Fellowship (ICDF) Program. The ICDF program, authorized in the Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021, is targeted at helping DHS cultivate diverse talent to join the ranks of its intelligence and cybersecurity offices and components, including the Office of Intelligence and Analysis and the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency.

The spring class of 2023 includes 15 fellows who represent over 10 States and territories, and universities small and large, including a minority-serving institution. I am proud to recognize these talented, future public servants and am confident that the country will become a better and safer nation because of their contributions.

Congratulations: Christine Atkins, Miriam Canales, Alexander Clark, Reyben Cortes, MacKenzie Finck, Chanel Hinton, Ethan Hwang, Nathan Kuruvilla, Veronika Kyles, Christian Lopez, Mya Miller, Denzel Montes-Melendez, Erin Sullivan, Baine Tanner, and Regina Thomas.

RECOGNIZING THE 2023 IOWA
TEACHER OF THE YEAR

HON. ZACHARY NUNN

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 6, 2023

Mr. NUNN of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Krystal Colbert who was selected as the 2023 Iowa Teacher of the Year.

Currently, a second-grade teacher at Mitchellville Elementary School, Krystal has 16 years of successful teaching experience, 14 of those years devoted to the Southeast Polk School District. Krystal embodies what it means to be a life-long learner and educator. She is a model teacher in the classroom and serves as a mentor for aspiring educators.

Krystal continues to put her students first by prioritizing collaboration and problem solving in her classroom. These skills undoubtedly set her students up for bright, successful futures.

I could not be prouder of Krystal, the work she has done, and the influence she will continue to have on students and educators alike. She has undoubtedly shaped the next generation of Iowans and serves as a beacon of light in the classroom and beyond.

I congratulate Krystal and thank her for exemplifying the power of education and support through her work.

RECOGNIZING SALLY CHEN FOR
OVER TWO YEARS OF SERVICE
TO THE NEW DEMOCRAT COALITION

HON. SUZAN K. DeBENE

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 6, 2023

Ms. DeBENE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to acknowledge the dedication and commitment of Sally Chen, a remarkable staffer and integral part of the New Democrat Coalition.

Sally is transitioning from Capitol Hill this month to the White House, concluding over two years of exemplary service to our Coalition. Serving during my tenure as New Dem Chair and that of current Chair ANNIE KUSTER, Sally leaves behind a legacy that will undoubtedly make our Coalition stronger for years to come.

Sally's dedication to the New Dems was not merely a professional commitment, but a personal mission to drive meaningful change and progress for our nation. Sally was instrumental in our Coalition's efforts—from strengthening our economy and supporting working families to protecting our fundamental freedoms and defending our democracy. Without the dedication of committed public servants like Sally, we could not have accomplished nearly as much as we did and have.

More important than her daily work, Sally has been a kind colleague to all who had the

pleasure of working with her during her time on the Hill. Her presence at the New Democrat Coalition will be sorely missed as she moves into her new role. While I'm sad to see Sally go, I wish her the very best of luck in her future endeavors.

HONORING THE LATE WILLIAM V.
MEYERS

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 6, 2023

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, on September 24, 2022, we lost my dear friend, William "Bill" Meyers: a principled attorney; a proud alumnus of Suitland High School, the University of Maryland, and Georgetown University Law Center; and a dedicated husband, father, grandfather, and great-grandfather. We will always mourn his loss and miss his wit, candor, and conviction. But we will also continue to honor Bill's memory and to give thanks for the many ways he touched our lives and improved our community. In that spirit, I ask that all my colleagues join me in honoring Bill and in praying for his wife Karen, his 4 children, his 6 grandchildren, and his great-granddaughter. I also want to pay tribute to Bill by including in the RECORD the prepared remarks I delivered at Bill's memorial service.

REMARKS FOR WILLIAM V. MEYER'S MEMORIAL SERVICE

Majority Leader Steny H. Hoyer—October 5, 2022

Today, as we mourn the loss of our dear friend, Bill, I understand some of the same feelings that Thomas Jefferson wrestled with after parting with a friend when he left France in 1786.

In a letter to that friend, he mused that upon first glance, one might see friendship as a burden. After all, we volunteer to participate in our friends' pains, to devote our time and energy to caring for them, and to suffer immense grief when we eventually lose them.

Ultimately, however, he realized that these duties were not burdens but benefits, as we receive our friends' care, attention, and company in return. Indeed, Jefferson concluded: "friendship is precious, not only in the shade, but in the sunshine of life."

Today, we reflect on all that we gained from our bond with Bill throughout the shadows and sunshine of our own lives.

Over the sixty-seven years of our friendship, I came to admire Bill's abilities: his character and his talent as a lawyer, his charisma as lead drummer of Maryland's marching band, and of course, his penchant for pushups. Bill of course had other critically important traits that I admired and that made him the principled individual that he was.

The first was his loyalty. Above all else, Bill was a family man. He displayed deep devotion to his wife and life partner, Karen, and to his children, grandchildren, and great-grandchild, all of whom he loved greatly and without reservation.

His loyalty was not limited to his family. Whether at Suitland High School, the University of Maryland, or Georgetown Law School, and throughout my life, I always knew that I had Bill in my corner. No matter the milestone, I knew Bill would always be there to both celebrate and grieve with me.

An important part of that loyalty was another vital trait: Bill's generosity. Bill was always willing to devote his time and energy to helping his friends. In 1966, he served as the treasurer of my first campaign for the Maryland State Senate. Our victory in that election altered the trajectory of my life, and it would never have been possible without Bill's work behind the scenes—not to mention the generosity of his father, Mike.

As many of you know, Bill was also there for me when my wife, Judy, passed away more than twenty years ago. He helped me get through that time of sorrow.

More than that, by serving as the treasurer of the Judith P. Hoyer Foundation, he took an active role in ensuring that Judy's legacy and her work supporting young children and their families would continue, and he saw the Judy Centers grow from the initial six to now sixty-nine in our state, soon to be 100. So many others benefited from his generosity, as well.

And then there was his honesty! It is an understatement to say that Bill wasn't a "yes man." You could rely on him to tell you what you needed to hear. Some called it candor; some called it other things. His honesty, at times, was heard through his blunt sense of humor, sometimes as uncomfortable truth. He took his beliefs very seriously.

I want to read his statement, which was his conviction and his law firm's credo:

"Since I was very young, I have realized that the law is the glue which binds society together and prevents its descent into anarchy. Law, however, can only serve this laudable objective if it is directed by citizens with the highest ethical standards and the intelligence and training to discern the ethical path and to follow it without regard to personal gain or power. Since the founding of Meyers, Rodbell, and Russenbaum in 1975 our guiding policy has been to adhere strictly to the rules of court and professional conduct and to be fair and candid in our interactions with clients and others as well as opposing counsel. Our motto has always been that being ethical is not just the best policy—it is the only policy."

His dedication to his principles informed his representation of his clients, standing up for them and the law itself.

It is rare to find someone who possesses all these traits—loyalty, generosity, courage, honesty, conviction, integrity, and truthfulness—but when you do, you know that you've found a person of great worth. Jack Bailer, Judy, and I all recognized that integrity in Bill, and that's why we became such close friends so early in our lives—and for the rest of our lives.

When I look back on my sixty-seven years as Bill's friend, it's easy to see that true friendship is not a simple transaction or a list of obligations. Instead, it is a sum that is far greater than its parts.

As Jefferson wrote in that same letter I mentioned, not only do we cherish friendship in both the light and dark chapters of our lives, but "thanks to that benevolent arrangement the greater part of life is sunshine."

We are all together today because Bill enriched our lives in some way, so we celebrate his life as much as we mourn his Loss. May we cherish and celebrate a life to be honored, respected, and emulated.

William V. Meyers was one of a kind, and he will be greatly missed. And we can thank God that he was in our lives.

Thank you.

INTRODUCTION OF THE MANUFACTURING PARTNERSHIP IMPROVEMENT ACT

HON. JOHN GARAMENDI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 6, 2023

Mr. GARAMENDI. Mr. Speaker, today I introduce the "Manufacturing Partnership Improvement Act" with Congressman MARK POCAN (D-WI-02), co-chair of the Congressional Labor Caucus.

Our new bill would guarantee representation for labor unions, including those skilled trades with federally registered apprenticeship programs, on the National Advisory Board for the U.S. Department of Commerce's Manufacturing Extension Partnership Program. This public-private partnership has centers in all 50 states and Puerto Rico to support small and medium-sized manufacturers grow their businesses and train, hire, and retain a skilled workforce. Skilled union workers across the country are ready for these manufacturing jobs.

Under current law, the National Advisory Board's ten members must include one community college representative, five small business manufacturers, and two staff from the 51 Manufacturing Extension Partnership Centers nationwide. Our bill would reserve one of the two currently open seats for an industrial union representative on the National Advisory Board.

Our bill would also improve coordination between the national network of federally funded Manufacturing Extension Partnership Centers with the local offices of the Small Business Administration to help small manufacturers obtain federal financing and the International Trade Administration's U.S. Export Assistance Centers to better support small and medium-sized American manufacturers looking to export. Lastly, our bill supports the ongoing work of the Biden-Harris Administration's White House Task Force on Worker Organizing and Empowerment, which recommended in February 2022 that unions be represented on all federal advisory committees like the Advisory Board for the Commerce Department's Manufacturing Extension Partnership Program.

Mr. Speaker, Congress must bring good-paying, advanced manufacturing jobs back to the United States and rebuild the middle class by training the next generation of skilled American workers to compete in the 21st century. I urge all members of the House to join us in cosponsoring the "Manufacturing Partnership Improvement Act."

HONORING THE VISION AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF CAPTAIN TOM KIURSKI

HON. ELISSA SLOTKIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 6, 2023

Ms. SLOTKIN. Mr. Speaker, today I pay tribute to a first responder, a community leader, and a visionary in the firefighting world. Captain Tom Kiurski of the Brighton Area Fire Authority has dedicated 43 years to the service and protection of the community. He has also

helped build a training program that has become a model for the state and the nation. As he now prepares to hang up his gear, it is fitting that we celebrate the profound difference he has made and the legacy he leaves behind.

According to an old proverb, luck is what happens when preparation meets opportunity, and that was clearly the case when Captain Kiurski came to Brighton in 2012. Kiurski was a veteran fire instructor, having taught many college-level classes, and Michigan law had recently changed to allow high school students to begin training at age 16 and receive provisional firefighting certification at 18. Another stroke of luck found fellow firefighter Mike Witt at the helm of the Howell Public Schools Board of Education, and a collaboration between the two of them, with the support of local schools, departments, and the community, transformed some unused classrooms at Howell High School into a state-of-the-art, realistic fire station setting for training for high school students.

Since its inception 10 years ago, more than 250 Livingston County students have successfully completed the Howell Fire Academy, finishing high school with firefighting certifications they obtained at no cost, ready to immediately step into action to serve their communities and fill a tangible need as first responders. Over the past decade, the program has grown in size and scope, moving to a new location and attracting students and instructors from far and wide. None of this would have been possible had it not been for Captain Tom Kiurski.

I wish all good things for Captain Kiurski as he begins this new and well-earned chapter in retirement, and I hope that it brings him and his wife Nancy all the opportunities they have been waiting for to travel and enjoy their extended family. No matter how you define "luck," there's no question the Livingston County community is beyond fortunate to have reaped the benefits of his service. For all he has given and for what he has helped to build, I ask that his extraordinary career and accomplishments in launching the Howell Fire Academy be forever remembered.

HONORING THE SERVICE OF VALERIE BALDWIN

HON. JOHN R. CARTER

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 6, 2023

Mr. CARTER of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I'm honored to celebrate Valerie Baldwin as she embarks on her richly deserved retirement. With a career spanning a variety of vital responsibilities across the federal government and the private sectors, Valerie's commitment to excellence represents the best values of public service and remains a standard for all to follow.

Throughout her career, she brought her tremendous talents, outstanding work ethic, and commitment to excellence to every challenge she encountered. Whether it was demanding work on Capitol Hill or ensuring tax dollars were wisely used by the Pentagon, Valerie never hesitated to go the extra mile to ensure the job was done and done right.

Val and I worked closely together when she served as Clerk of the Homeland Security Appropriations Subcommittee during my tenure

as its chairman. I relied closely on her wise advice and counsel as we navigated the often-choppy waters of supporting the many critical and challenging responsibilities shouldered by DHS. She was a consensus builder extraordinaire who deftly managed a staff of committed professionals, bringing out their best as they worked tirelessly to craft critical legislation.

While Valerie isn't tired of the privilege of service, she knows that everything has its season, and the time has come for the next generation of leaders to take the stage. But stepping away from work won't give her much idle time as she remains an active and committed godmother, cherished friend, and mentor.

Retirement is meant to be celebrated and enjoyed. It is not the end of a career, but the beginning of a new adventure. I am honored to recognize the selfless service of Valerie Baldwin as she starts this new chapter of her life. On behalf of a grateful Nation, I thank her for her superb work, remain grateful for our friendship, and wish her the very best.

RECOGNIZING GEORGE PEDERSEN

HON. ROBERT J. WITTMAN

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 6, 2023

Mr. WITTMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of the life and memory of George J. Pedersen, who passed away on May 22, 2023, at age 87. My prayers are with his family and loved ones, especially his wife, Marilyn.

George was a caring individual and dedicated entrepreneur who lived his life serving others. He co-founded and led ManTech for more than 50 years. With a fierce love for his country and visionary genius, George evolved and grew ManTech as the government expanded its need for high-end engineering and innovative technology for natural security missions. George's leadership in instilling expectations of excellence and success has made ManTech to be a successful partner with the government during threats of war, the space race, and 9/11. I am personally grateful for his leadership in Virginia, and I know that our communities are safer because of Georges dedication and service to innovate ManTech's technology and solutions.

Not only did George dedicate his life to building and expanding ManTech, but he also was an amazing mentor and friend to all. He focused on helping people within the ManTech community and the community beyond. He prioritized successful outcomes for his customers and held himself to the highest standard in everything he did. George took a personal interest in the well-being of those around him and lived a life of service and dedication to others.

George will be remembered for his legacy of service, sacrifice, and care. I pray that his family and loved ones may be comforted as they mourn his loss. Therefore Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join me in honoring the life and legacy of George Pedersen.

HONORING JAMES CONNOLLY AND HIS LEGACY OF SERVICE

HON. JOE COURTNEY

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 6, 2023

Mr. COURTNEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay further tribute to James "Jim" Connolly of Ellington, Connecticut. A permanent fund bearing his name is being set up by the Ellington Community Scholarship Association, of which he was president for nearly 20 years. We recognize Jim as the Ellington Community Scholarship Association prepares to award the scholarship in his name to a prestigious student for the first time on June 6, 2023.

Born in Queens, New York, Jim early on learned the value of a high-quality education as a graduate of Fairfield University. In November of 1983, he married Carol, the love of his life, and they settled in Ellington. There, they raised 3 beautiful children together, who have since gone on to provide them with an additional 3 grandchildren. He has long felt welcomed at home in the Ellington community, which clearly prompted him to search for greater opportunities to give back.

About 20 years ago, Jim Connolly joined on as president of Ellington Community Scholarship Association. Founded in 1959, the Ellington Community Scholarship Association was established to help connect youth from the area to college careers. Every year, the Association commits thousands of dollars in scholarships for students to continue their education and kickstart the next stage of their lives. Under Jim's leadership, the Association innovated new ways to raise money, including wine tastings and Phone-a-thons. Having grown out a network of volunteers to facilitate these events, the Association's assets grew from \$80,000 to \$900,000, and the amount of permanent funds they managed grew from 10 to 15 under his tenure. Altogether, they have handed out \$1,400,000 to over a thousand students.

Jim's service through the Association is far from his only contribution to Ellington's youth. He has served as a coach, umpire, and board member for the Ellington Little League. He also was a long-time employee at Northeast Utilities, where he served as a Senior Labor Consultant. His primary focus, though, has always been in support of students. It is no surprise that, in 2014, he was presented with the Friends of Ellington Education Award.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to offer my sincerest congratulations to the Connolly family for this well-deserved honor. Countless students have been able to better access a path to college because of his efforts. It is both fitting and proper that a permanent fund has been created in his name, however, we ought to do more to commit his service to the Second District of Connecticut to memory. To that end, I ask that my colleagues join me in further memorializing his name and legacy.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. RICHARD HUDSON

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 6, 2023

Mr. HUDSON. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained and missed a vote. Had I been present, I would have voted YEA on Roll Call No. 245, and YEA on Roll Call No. 246.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. SCOTT FITZGERALD

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 6, 2023

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Speaker, due to unforeseen travel delays, I was unable to be recorded for votes on Monday, June 5, 2023. Had I been present, I would have voted YEA on Roll Call No. 245 and YEA on Roll Call No. 246.

CONGRATULATING SYDNEY MILANI FOR MAKING THE UNITED STATES OLYMPIC BOBSLEDDING TEAM FOR THE 2024 WINTER OLYMPICS

HON. ZACHARY NUNN

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 6, 2023

Mr. NUNN of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Sydney Milani of Pleasant Hill, IA and a proud Southeast Polk graduate, for becoming a member of USA's Women's Winter Olympic Bobsledding Team.

Sydney's story is unique and inspiring—she grew up as a military brat, a daughter, a track star, and now a future Olympian. The definition of resilience, breaking record after record in track, Sydney completed school and went on to help top-level military service members achieve peak fitness.

However, as an athlete, she would soon find her way back to elite competition.

Although the transition from running track to blindly racing down an ice tunnel did not come without challenges, she persevered and even won a silver medal in her first international meet.

Her fierce determination and deep competitiveness helped her along the way and earned her a spot representing Team USA at the Olympic games.

I want to congratulate Sydney Milani for her continued excellence, strength, and endurance. She is an inspiration to not just athletes, but all those who have ever had a dream worth chasing.

I am so proud of her and cannot wait to cheer her on as she goes for gold at the 2024 Winter Olympic Games.

Daily Digest

Senate

Chamber Action

Routine Proceedings, pages S1963–S1986

Measures Introduced: Thirty-two bills and two resolutions were introduced, as follows: S. 1805–1836, and S. Res. 237–238. **Pages S1982–83**

Measures Reported:

S. 474, to amend title 18, United States Code, to strengthen reporting to the CyberTipline related to online sexual exploitation of children, to modernize liabilities for such reports, to preserve the contents of such reports for 1 year, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute. **Page S1981**

Executive Reports of Committees: Senate received the following executive reports of a committee:

Report to accompany Tax Convention with Chile. (Treaty Doc. 112–8) (Ex. Rept. 118–1). **Pages S1981–82**

Crane Nomination—Agreement: Senate resumed consideration of the nomination of David Crane, of New Jersey, to be Under Secretary of Energy. **Pages S1963–73**

During consideration of this nomination today, Senate also took the following action:

By 54 yeas to 40 nays (Vote No. EX. 147), Senate agreed to the motion to close further debate on the nomination. **Pages S1972–73**

A unanimous-consent agreement was reached providing for further consideration of the nomination, post-cloture, at approximately 10 a.m., on Wednesday, June 7, 2023; and that all time be considered expired at 11:30 a.m. **Page S1985**

Silfen Nomination—Cloture: Senate began consideration of the nomination of Molly R. Silfen, of the District of Columbia, to be a Judge of the United States Court of Federal Claims for a term of fifteen years. **Pages S1972–73**

A motion was entered to close further debate on the nomination, and, in accordance with the provisions of Rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, a vote on cloture will occur upon disposition of the nomination of Dilawar Syed, of California, to be Deputy Administrator of the Small Business Administration. **Page S1972**

Prior to the consideration of this nomination, Senate took the following action:

Senate agreed to the motion to proceed to Legislative Session. **Page S1972**

Senate agreed to the motion to proceed to Executive Session to consider the nomination. **Page S1972**

Nomination Confirmed: Senate confirmed the following nomination:

Craig J. Anderson, of Montana, to be United States Marshal for the District of Montana for the term of four years. **Page S1986**

Nominations Received: Senate received the following nominations:

Summer K. Mersinger, of South Dakota, to be a Commissioner of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission for a term expiring April 13, 2028.

Mark Toshiro Uyeda, of California, to be a Member of the Securities and Exchange Commission for a term expiring June 5, 2028.

Marjorie A. Rollinson, of Virginia, to be Chief Counsel for the Internal Revenue Service and an Assistant General Counsel in the Department of the Treasury.

David E. White, Jr., of New York, to be Deputy Director of the Peace Corps.

Gwynne A. Wilcox, of New York, to be a Member of the National Labor Relations Board for the term of five years expiring August 27, 2028.

Suzanne Elizabeth Summerlin, of Florida, to be General Counsel of the Federal Labor Relations Authority for a term of five years.

Routine lists in the Air Force, Army, Navy, and Space Force. **Pages S1985–86**

Messages from the House: **Page S1976**

Measures Referred: **Page S1976**

Executive Communications: **Pages S1976–81**

Executive Reports of Committees: **Pages S1981–82**

Additional Cosponsors: **Pages S1983–84**

Statements on Introduced Bills/Resolutions: **Pages S1984–85**

Additional Statements: **Pages S1975–76**

Notices of Intent: **Page S1985**

Privileges of the Floor: Page S1985

Record Votes: One record vote was taken today. (Total—147) Page S1973

Adjournment: Senate convened at 3 p.m. and adjourned at 6:31 p.m., until 10 a.m. on Wednesday, June 7, 2023. (For Senate's program, see the remarks

of the Majority Leader in today's Record on page S1985.)

Committee Meetings

(Committees not listed did not meet)

No committee meetings were held.

House of Representatives

Chamber Action

Public Bills and Resolutions Introduced: 45 public bills, H.R. 3836–3880; and 10 resolutions, H. Res. 467–476, were introduced. Pages H2761–63

Additional Cosponsors: Pages H2765–66

Reports Filed: There were no reports filed today.

Speaker: Read a letter from the Speaker wherein he appointed Representative Miller (IL) to act as Speaker pro tempore for today. Page H2745

Recess: The House recessed at 10:31 a.m. and reconvened at 12 p.m. Page H2748

Journal: The House agreed to the Speaker's approval of the Journal by voice vote. Pages H2748, H2760

United States Holocaust Memorial Council—Appointment: The Chair announced the Speaker's appointment of the following Members on the part of the House to the United States Holocaust Memorial Council: Representatives Kustoff, Bacon, D'Esposito, Schneider, and Phillips. Page H2758

Recess: The House recessed at 1:18 p.m. and reconvened at 1:30 p.m. Page H2758

Regulations from the Executive in Need of Scrutiny Act of 2023, Separation of Powers Restoration Act of 2023, Gas Stove Protection and Freedom Act, and Save Our Gas Stoves Act—Rule for Consideration: The House failed to agree to H. Res. 463, providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 277) to amend chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, to provide that major rules of the executive branch shall have no force or effect unless a joint resolution of approval is enacted into law; providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 288) to amend title 5, United States Code, to clarify the nature of judicial review of agency interpretations of statutory and regulatory provisions; providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 1615) to prohibit the use of Federal funds to ban gas stoves; and providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 1640) to prohibit

the Secretary of Energy from finalizing, implementing, or enforcing the proposed rule titled "Energy Conservation Program: Energy Conservation Standards for Consumer Conventional Cooking Products", by a recorded vote of 206 ayes to 220 noes, Roll No. 248, after the previous question was ordered by a yea-and-nay vote of 215 yeas to 203 nays, Roll No. 247. Pages H2750–58, H2758–60

Subsequently, Representative Scalise moved to reconsider the vote, and Representative Pallone moved to table the motion to reconsider, on which further proceedings were postponed. Page H2760

Recess: The House recessed at 2:53 p.m. and reconvened at 7:18 p.m. Page H2760

Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe—Appointment: The Chair announced the Speaker's appointment of the following Member on the part of the House to the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe: Representative Gallego. Page H2760

Quorum Calls—Votes: One yea-and-nay vote and one recorded vote developed during the proceedings of today and appear on pages H2758–59 and H2759.

Adjournment: The House met at 10 a.m. and adjourned at 7:20 p.m.

Committee Meetings

THE FUTURE OF DIGITAL ASSETS: PROVIDING CLARITY FOR DIGITAL ASSET SPOT MARKETS

Committee on Agriculture: Full Committee held a hearing entitled "The Future of Digital Assets: Providing Clarity for Digital Asset Spot Markets". Testimony was heard from Rostin Behnam, Chairman, Commodities Futures Trading Commission; and public witnesses.

MISCELLANEOUS MEASURES

Committee on Education and Workforce: Full Committee held a markup on H. Res. 461, condemning the use of elementary and secondary school facilities to provide shelter for aliens who are not admitted to the United States; H.R. 1147, the “Whole Milk for Healthy Kids Act of 2023”; H.R. 2813, the “Self-Insurance Protection Act”; H.R. 2868, the “Association Health Plans Act”; and H.R. 824, the “Telehealth Benefit Expansion for Workers Act of 2023”. H. Res. 461, H.R. 1147, H.R. 2813, and H.R. 2868 were ordered reported, as amended.

LISTEN HERE: WHY AMERICANS VALUE AM RADIO

Committee on Energy and Commerce: Subcommittee on Communications and Technology held a hearing entitled “Listen Here: Why Americans Value AM Radio”. Testimony was heard from Lieutenant Colonel Christopher M. DeMaise, Commander, Homeland Security Branch, New Jersey State Police; and public witnesses.

CLEAN POWER PLAN 2.0: EPA’S LATEST ATTACK ON AMERICA’S ELECTRIC RELIABILITY

Committee on Energy and Commerce: Subcommittee on Environment, Manufacturing, and Critical Materials held a hearing entitled “Clean Power Plan 2.0: EPA’s Latest Attack on America’s Electric Reliability”. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

UNCERTAIN DEBT MANAGEMENT: TREASURY MARKETS AND FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

Committee on Financial Services: Subcommittee on Financial Institutions and Monetary Policy held a hearing entitled “Uncertain Debt Management: Treasury Markets and Financial Institutions”. Testimony was heard from Grant Driessen, Specialist in Public Finance, Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress; and Jeff Arkin, Director, Strategic Issues Team, Government Accountability Office.

EXAMINING DHS’ FAILURE TO PREPARE FOR THE TERMINATION OF TITLE 42

Committee on Homeland Security: Subcommittee on Border Security and Enforcement held a hearing entitled “Examining DHS’ Failure to Prepare for the Termination of Title 42”. Testimony was heard from Benjamine Huffman, Acting Deputy Commissioner, Customs and Border Protection, Department of Homeland Security; and Blas Nuñez-Neto, Assistant Secretary for Border and Immigration Policy, Office of Strategy, Policy, and Plans, Department of Homeland Security.

IP AND STRATEGIC COMPETITION WITH CHINA: PART II—PRIORITIZING U.S. INNOVATION OVER ASSISTING FOREIGN ADVERSARIES

Committee on the Judiciary: Subcommittee on Courts, Intellectual Property, and the Internet held a hearing entitled “IP and Strategic Competition with China: Part II—Prioritizing U.S. Innovation Over Assisting Foreign Adversaries”. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

GOVERNMENT LITIGATION AND THE NEED FOR REFORM

Committee on the Judiciary: Subcommittee on the Constitution and Limited Government held a hearing entitled “Government Litigation and the Need for Reform”. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

EXAMINING THE IMPACTS OF THE NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION’S PROPOSED CHANGES TO THE NORTH ATLANTIC RIGHT WHALE VESSEL STRIKE REDUCTION RULE

Committee on Natural Resources: Subcommittee on Water, Wildlife and Fisheries held a hearing entitled “Examining the Impacts of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration’s Proposed Changes to the North Atlantic Right Whale Vessel Strike Reduction Rule”. Testimony was heard from Janet Coit, Deputy Administrator, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Department of Commerce; and public witnesses.

HELP WANTED: LAW ENFORCEMENT STAFFING CHALLENGES AT THE BORDER

Committee on Oversight and Accountability: Subcommittee on National Security, the Border, and Foreign Affairs held a hearing entitled “Help Wanted: Law Enforcement Staffing Challenges at the Border”. Testimony was heard from Joseph Cuffari, Inspector General, Department of Homeland Security.

ESG PART II: THE CASCADING IMPACTS OF ESG COMPLIANCE

Committee on Oversight and Accountability: Subcommittee on Economic Growth, Energy Policy, and Regulatory Affairs; and Subcommittee on Health Care and Financial Services held a joint hearing entitled “ESG Part II: The Cascading Impacts of ESG Compliance”. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

REAUTHORIZING THE WEATHER ACT: USERS OF WEATHER DATA AND AREAS FOR IMPROVEMENT BY SECTOR

Committee on Science, Space, and Technology: Subcommittee on Environment held a hearing entitled “Reauthorizing the Weather Act: Users of Weather Data and Areas for Improvement by Sector”. Testimony was heard from Gary McManus, State Climatologist, Oklahoma; Kathie Dello, State Climatologist, North Carolina, and Co-Director, Carolinas Climate Adaptation Partnership, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Department of Commerce; and public witnesses.

AMERICAN INGENUITY: PROMOTING INNOVATION THROUGH THE TAX CODE

Committee on Small Business: Subcommittee on Economic Growth, Tax, and Capital Access held a hearing entitled “American Ingenuity: Promoting Innovation Through the Tax Code”. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

AMTRAK OPERATIONS: EXAMINING THE CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR IMPROVING EFFICIENCY AND SERVICE

Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure: Subcommittee on Railroads, Pipelines, and Hazardous Materials held a hearing entitled “Amtrak Operations: Examining the Challenges and Opportunities for Improving Efficiency and Service”. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

FROM MONTHS TO HOURS: THE FUTURE OF VA BENEFITS CLAIMS PROCESSING

Committee on Veterans' Affairs: Subcommittee on Disability Assistance and Memorial Affairs; and Subcommittee on Technology Modernization held a joint hearing entitled “From Months to Hours: The Future of VA Benefits Claims Processing”. Testimony was heard from Raymond Tellez, Acting Assistant Deputy Under Secretary, Department of Veterans Affairs; and a public witness.

Joint Meetings

No joint committee meetings were held.

NEW PUBLIC LAWS

(For last listing of Public Laws, see DAILY DIGEST, p. D325)

H.R. 346, to establish a task force on improvements for notices to air missions. Signed on June 3, 2023. (Public Law 118-4)

H.R. 3746, to provide for a responsible increase to the debt ceiling. Signed on June 3, 2023. (Public Law 118-5)

COMMITTEE MEETINGS FOR WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7, 2023

(Committee meetings are open unless otherwise indicated)

Senate

Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry: Subcommittee on Food and Nutrition, Specialty Crops, Organics, and Research, to hold hearings to examine how the Farm Bill works for specialty crop producers, focusing on the horticulture title, 10 a.m., SR-328A.

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on Defense, to receive a closed briefing on proposed budget estimates and justification for fiscal year 2024 for capacity of the defense industrial base and wartime stockpiles, 10:30 a.m., SVC-217.

Committee on the Budget: to hold hearings to examine the changing agricultural landscape, focusing on cultivating stewardship, 10 a.m., SD-608.

Committee on Environment and Public Works: to hold hearings to examine perspectives on ecosystem restoration projects of the US Army Corps of Engineers, 10 a.m., SD-406.

Committee on Foreign Relations: to hold hearings to examine Department of State services for the American people, focusing on an overview of consular affairs and programs, 10 a.m., SD-419.

Subcommittee on Europe and Regional Security Cooperation, to hold hearings to examine aligning transatlantic approaches on China, 2:30 p.m., SD-419.

Committee on Indian Affairs: business meeting to consider S. 1723, to establish the Truth and Healing Commission on Indian Boarding School Policies in the United States, 2:30 p.m., SD-628.

Committee on the Judiciary: to hold hearings to examine the nominations of Loren L. AliKhan, to be United States District Judge for the District of Columbia, Susan Kim DeClercq, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Michigan, Julia Kathleen Munley, to be United States District Judge for the Middle District of Pennsylvania, and Vernon D. Oliver, to be United States District Judge for the District of Connecticut, 10 a.m., SD-226.

Subcommittee on Intellectual Property, to hold hearings to examine artificial intelligence and intellectual property, focusing on patents, innovation, and competition, 3 p.m., SD-226.

Committee on Rules and Administration: to hold an oversight hearing to examine the Election Assistance Commission, 3:30 p.m., SR-301.

Committee on Veterans' Affairs: to hold hearings to examine veterans' access to long term care, 3 p.m., SR-418.

Select Committee on Intelligence: to hold closed hearings to examine certain intelligence matters, 2:30 p.m., SH-219.

House

Committee on Agriculture, Full Committee, hearing entitled “Innovation, Employment, Integrity, and Health: Opportunities for Modernization in Title IV”, 10 a.m., 1300 Longworth.

Committee on Education and Workforce, Full Committee, hearing entitled “Examining the Policies and Priorities of the Department of Labor”, 10:15 a.m., 2175 Rayburn.

Committee on Energy and Commerce, Subcommittee on Innovation, Data, and Commerce, hearing entitled “Building Blockchains: Exploring Web3 and Other Applications for Distributed Ledger Technologies”, 10 a.m., 2123 Rayburn.

Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations, hearing entitled “Looking Back Before Moving Forward: Assessing CDC’s Failures in Fulfilling its Mission”, 10:30 a.m., 2322 Rayburn.

Committee on Financial Services, Subcommittee on National Security, Illicit Finance, and International Financial Institutions, hearing entitled “Dollar Dominance: Preserving the U.S. Dollar’s Status as the Global Reserve Currency”, 10 a.m., 2128 Rayburn.

Committee on Foreign Affairs, Subcommittee on Oversight and Accountability, hearing entitled “Examining the Fiscal Year 24 Bureau of Consular Affairs Budget”, 2 p.m., 2154 Rayburn.

Subcommittee on the Western Hemisphere, hearing entitled “Ignoring Our Allies in the Western Hemisphere: Reviewing President Biden’s FY24 Budget Request”, 2 p.m., 2200 Rayburn.

Committee on Homeland Security, Subcommittee on Counterterrorism, Law Enforcement, and Intelligence, hearing entitled “Transnational Criminal Organizations: The Menacing Threat to the U.S. Homeland”, 2 p.m., 310 Cannon.

Committee on House Administration, Full Committee; and Full Committee of the House Committee on Oversight and Accountability, joint hearing entitled “American Confidence in Elections: The Path to Election Integrity in the District of Columbia”, 10 a.m., HVC–210.

Committee on the Judiciary, Subcommittee on Immigration Integrity, Security, and Enforcement, hearing entitled “The Border Crisis: Is the Law Being Faithfully Executed?”, 2 p.m., 2141 Rayburn.

Committee on Natural Resources, Subcommittee on Indian and Insular Affairs, hearing on H.R. 630, the “Urban Indian Health Confer Act”; H.R. 1240, the “Winnebago Land Transfer Act of 2023”; H.R. 1722, the “Grand Ronde Reservation Act Amendment of 2023”; H.R. 2461, the “San Juan Southern Paiute Tribal Homelands Act of 2023”; H.R. 2839, to amend the Siletz Reservation Act to address the hunting, fishing, trapping, and animal gathering rights of the Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians, and for other purposes; and H.R. 3371, the “Wounded Knee Massacre Memorial and Sacred Site Act”, 10 a.m., 1324 Longworth.

Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations, hearing entitled “Examining Ongoing Cybersecurity Threats within the Department of the Interior and the Nexus to State-Sponsored Cyber Actors”, 2 p.m., 1324 Longworth.

Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, Full Committee, hearing entitled “Advancing American Leadership in Quantum Technology”, 10 a.m., 2318 Rayburn.

Committee on Small Business, Full Committee, hearing entitled “Prices on the Rise: Examining the Effects of Inflation on Small Businesses”, 2 p.m., 2360 Rayburn.

Committee on Ways and Means, Full Committee, markup on H.R. 3667, the “Social Security Child Protection Act of 2023”; H.R. 3784, the “Improving Social Security’s Service to Victims of Identity Theft Act”; H.R. 3796, to provide for the extension of taxes funding the Airport and Airway Trust Fund and to require the designation of certain airports as ports of entry; H.R. 1843, the “Telehealth Expansion Act of 2023”; H.R. 3800, the “Chronic Disease Flexible Coverage Act”; H.R. 3797, the “Paperwork Burden Reduction Act”; H.R. 3801, the “Employer Reporting Improvement Act”; H.R. 3798, the “Small Business Flexibility Act”; and H.R. 3799, the “Custom Health Option and Individual Care Expense Arrangement Act”, 9 a.m., 1100 Longworth.

CONGRESSIONAL PROGRAM AHEAD

Week of June 7 through June 9, 2023

Senate Chamber

On *Wednesday*, Senate will continue consideration of the nomination of David Crane, of New Jersey, to be Under Secretary of Energy, post-cloture, and vote on confirmation thereon at 11:30 a.m. Following disposition of the nomination of David Crane, Senate will vote on the motion to invoke cloture on the nomination of Dale E. Ho, of New York, to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of New York.

During the balance of the week, Senate may consider any cleared legislative and executive business.

Senate Committees

(Committee meetings are open unless otherwise indicated)

Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry: June 7, Subcommittee on Food and Nutrition, Specialty Crops, Organics, and Research, to hold hearings to examine how the Farm Bill works for specialty crop producers, focusing on the horticulture title, 10 a.m., SR–328A.

Committee on Appropriations: June 7, Subcommittee on Defense, to receive a closed briefing on proposed budget estimates and justification for fiscal year 2024 for capacity of the defense industrial base and wartime stockpiles, 10:30 a.m., SVC–217.

Committee on the Budget: June 7, to hold hearings to examine the changing agricultural landscape, focusing on cultivating stewardship, 10 a.m., SD–608.

Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation: June 8, Subcommittee on Consumer Protection, Product Safety, and Data Security, to hold hearings to examine protecting consumers from junk fees, 10 a.m., SR–253.

Committee on Energy and Natural Resources: June 8, to hold hearings to examine the Federal response to escalating wildfires and to evaluate reforms to land management and wildland firefighter recruitment and retention, 10 a.m., SD–366.

Committee on Environment and Public Works: June 7, to hold hearings to examine perspectives on ecosystem restoration projects of the US Army Corps of Engineers, 10 a.m., SD-406.

Committee on Finance: June 8, to hold hearings to examine consolidation and corporate ownership in health care, focusing on trends and impacts on access, quality, and costs, 10 a.m., SD-215.

Committee on Foreign Relations: June 7, to hold hearings to examine Department of State services for the American people, focusing on an overview of consular affairs and programs, 10 a.m., SD-419.

June 7, Subcommittee on Europe and Regional Security Cooperation, to hold hearings to examine aligning transatlantic approaches on China, 2:30 p.m., SD-419.

June 8, Full Committee, business meeting to consider S. 920, to reauthorize the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000, S. 1457, to authorize negotiation and conclusion and to provide for congressional consideration of a tax agreement between the American Institute in Taiwan (AIT) and the Taipei Economic and Cultural Representative Office (TECRO), S. 1074, to require a strategy for countering the People's Republic of China, S. 308, to end the treatment of the People's Republic of China as a developing nation, S. 416, to designate the Russian-based mercenary Wagner Group as a foreign terrorist organization, S. Res. 174, condemning the human rights record of the Government of the Kingdom of Eswatini and the brutal killing of Eswatini activist Thulani Maseko on January 21, 2023, S. Res. 156, calling on the Government of the Russian Federation to release United States citizen Paul Whelan, S. Res. 158, condemning the deportation of children from Ukraine to the Russian Federation and the forcible transfer of children within territories of Ukraine that are temporarily occupied by Russian forces, S. Res. 126, recognizing the vital importance of the Mekong River to Southeast Asia and the role of the Mekong-United States Partnership in supporting the prosperity of the region, and the nominations of Bryan David Hunt, of Virginia, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Sierra Leone, Heather Roach Variava, of Iowa, to be Ambassador to the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Matthew D. Murray, of Maryland, for the rank of Ambassador during his tenure of service as United States Senior Official for the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), Jennifer M. Adams, of Virginia, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Cabo Verde, and Jennifer L. Johnson, of New York, to be Ambassador to the Federated States of Micronesia, all of the Department of State, 10:30 a.m., S-116, Capitol.

Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions: June 8, to hold hearings to examine the American youth mental health crisis, focusing on causes and solutions, 10 a.m., SD-430.

Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs: June 8, to hold hearings to examine FASTA implementation and optimizing the efficient use of Federal property, 10 a.m., SD-562.

Committee on Indian Affairs: June 7, business meeting to consider S. 1723, to establish the Truth and Healing Commission on Indian Boarding School Policies in the United States, 2:30 p.m., SD-628.

Committee on the Judiciary: June 7, to hold hearings to examine the nominations of Loren L. AliKhan, to be United States District Judge for the District of Columbia, Susan Kim DeClercq, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Michigan, Julia Kathleen Munley, to be United States District Judge for the Middle District of Pennsylvania, and Vernon D. Oliver, to be United States District Judge for the District of Connecticut, 10 a.m., SD-226.

June 7, Subcommittee on Intellectual Property, to hold hearings to examine artificial intelligence and intellectual property, focusing on patents, innovation, and competition, 3 p.m., SD-226.

June 8, Full Committee, business meeting to consider S. 1080, to amend the Controlled Substances Act to require electronic communication service providers and remote computing services to report to the Attorney General certain controlled substances violations, S. 1094, to provide a temporary safe harbor for publishers of online content to collectively negotiate with dominant online platforms regarding the terms on which content may be distributed, and the nominations of Ana de Alba, of California, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Ninth Circuit, and Irma Carrillo S. Ramirez, of Texas, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Fifth Circuit, 10 a.m., SH-216.

Committee on Rules and Administration: June 7, to hold an oversight hearing to examine the Election Assistance Commission, 3:30 p.m., SR-301.

Committee on Veterans' Affairs: June 7, to hold hearings to examine veterans' access to long term care, 3 p.m., SR-418.

Select Committee on Intelligence: June 7, to hold closed hearings to examine certain intelligence matters, 2:30 p.m., SH-219.

House Committees

Committee on Oversight and Accountability, June 8, Full Committee, markup on legislation on recommending that the House of Representatives find Christopher Wray, Director, U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation, in contempt of Congress for refusal to comply with a subpoena duly issued by the Committee on Oversight and Accountability, 9 a.m., 2154 Rayburn.

Next Meeting of the SENATE

10 a.m., Wednesday, June 7

Next Meeting of the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

10 a.m., Wednesday, June 7

Senate Chamber

Program for Wednesday: Senate will continue consideration of the nomination of David Crane, of New Jersey, to be Under Secretary of Energy, post-cloture, and vote on confirmation thereon at 11:30 a.m. Following disposition of the nomination of David Crane, Senate will vote on the motion to invoke cloture on the nomination of Dale E. Ho, of New York, to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of New York.

House Chamber

Program for Wednesday: To be announced.

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